

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Haiti: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT008
GLIDE EQ-2010-000009-HTI
Operations update n° 16
14 May 2010

Period covered by this Ops Update: 28 April - 6 May 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 and 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.



Young spectators at the camp soccer challenge organized by the Red Cross in Petit Goâve, Haiti. Source: IFRC/Jose Manuel Jimenez

The donor response report shows current coverage of 67% of the overall Appeal target.

The budget for inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster currently stands at 77% coverage.

[<Click here to go directly to the interim financial report; or here to go to the donor response report; or here to view contact details>](#)

Summary:

As heavy rains continue on a regular basis, the scaling up of water and sanitation activities remains a priority to reduce the risks of outbreaks of diseases. Over the reporting period thousands of affected households received relief items through the joint efforts of the Haitian Red Cross Society and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). In parallel to addressing the immediate needs of affected families for basic non-food and shelter items, the IFRC and HRCS along with Partner National Societies are seeking out ways of introducing longer term programming that will contribute to the recovery of affected communities.

The situation

FOCUS ON THE EARTHQUAKE'S IMPACT ON THE RURAL POOR

12 January's earthquake in Haiti is distinctive from any other recent large scale natural disaster in that it is an urban natural disaster which struck the country's capital. To this end, much of the attention in regard to the earthquake has been on addressing the challenges posed by working in a densely populated urban area. In the weeks following the earthquake, however, a reported 600,000 persons left the earthquake-affected areas to seek refuge in the homes of family members and friends living in rural areas around the country. The population of small rural communities in Haiti swelled by the thousands placing a strain on their limited available resources. Rural households which took in family members from the affected areas used most of their financial reserves to support the additional needs associated with feeding and housing affected family members. At the same time, for many who fled from Port-au-Prince to the rural areas in the aftermath of the earthquake, even as they headed to the countryside there was an awareness of the limited financial opportunities that would be available to them within their host communities, and the knowledge that unless they were able to find a source of longer term employment for themselves or adequate education for their children within their host community, they would be unable to remain there for an extended period of time. As a result, they would have to return to Port-au-Prince, which although devastated by the earthquake remains the primary national source of job opportunities. The busses on the roads are overflowing with persons coming to Port-au-Prince to find work as servers and cleaning persons in restaurants and hotels and with the international agencies and NGOs that arrived following the earthquake. For those who are unable to find work they seek to participate in any programming related to earthquake assistance much of which is based in the capital city (i.e. cash for work, distributions of items etc).

The outcome of recent surveys conducted over the past month by the IFRC/British Red Cross Host Communities Project Team (the term "host communities" is used as opposed to "families" as the impact of internal migration triggered by a natural disaster goes beyond the household receiving family members) in communities surrounding Les Cayes (Chantal, Torbeck and Arniquet) confirms the results of recent formal studies and reports published by NGOs and international organizations also working in Haiti, namely that, in order to remain for the long term in areas of Haiti outside of Port-au-Prince, people require opportunities for work and education. In addition, improved roads would enhance the viability of a community as they would not only provide better access for communities to schools and jobs (at present many elementary and high school aged students living in rural areas have to walk up to ninety minutes a day to reach their school), but they would also reduce the delivery time and costs associated with transporting items which would allow rural farmers to sell their crops at more competitive prices.

Prior to the earthquake, Haiti was home to hundreds of thousands of migrant workers who travelled to the country's urban areas and abroad seeking out better opportunities for employment. According to the Inter-American Development Bank, in 2008 Haiti received USD 1.9 billion in remittances (money sent by foreign based or urban based workers to their families who typically live in areas where there are not many opportunities to earn an income). This figure is roughly equal to 16 percent of the country's gross domestic product. According to an article by Felix Blossier of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs published on 8 May, the majority of remitters both in Haiti and in Latin America are working class males between the ages of 20 and 50 years old who left their home country in the last fifteen years, and now send approximately ten percent of their income every month to their direct family members (wives, parents, siblings and children). In fact, following the earthquake, remittances from abroad were the first flow of new funds to enter the country. However, this mobility by necessity makes delivering assistance to host communities a challenge both in terms of identifying the beneficiaries and developing appropriate programming which addresses longer term issues that contribute to the vulnerability of Haiti's population.

A shelter only is not enough incentive for people to remain outside of Port-au-Prince and activities need to also address the underlying situation. At the same time, these outlying areas need to build up their capacity to respond to Haiti's seasonal disasters to limit the need for families living in these areas to migrate to Port-au-Prince. The story of 24 year old Civil Jackson provides an example of the people the Red Cross/Red Crescent is seeking to develop appropriate programming for to assist them with their longer term needs. Civil is originally from Port-au-Prince but left the city after the earthquake in January. Civil is currently staying in Torbeck in the home of his uncle who is hosting several of his brothers' and sisters' children. The corn fields that are the primary source of income for the family are located directly behind the small fragile house. The warped structure is particularly vulnerable to the heavy winds associated with the annual hurricanes and cyclones that strike Haiti. The gaps in the wood allow rain to come into the home during the frequent heavy rains. According to Civil's uncle, the house

requires repairs every year due to wind and rain damage. These repairs require a significant percentage of his annual income. At the same time, the poor quality of the available wood in Haiti means that the wood warps easily particularly given the heat and humidity, while the structure lacks the appropriate reinforcements. The relatively sturdier house that sits on the same plot of land is empty, a daily reminder to the family of Haiti's complex tenancy issues.

Prior to the earthquake Civil worked in Port-au-Prince repairing cell phones. Since arriving in Torbeck, Civil in an effort to improve his marketability, is enrolled in an English language course. According to Civil, he will most likely have to return to Port-au-Prince as there is little use for his skills where he is. Education is a priority for Civil's whole family. His cousin who also came from Port-au-Prince to stay with their uncle pays 3,000 Haitian Gourdes (100 HTG = 2.52 USD) per year for her daughter to receive an education. While education is sacred to families and they make great sacrifices to ensure their children receive an education, most of the education is private and entails heavy fees for this impoverished nation. According to a study conducted in 2006 by the World Bank, "of the world's poorest countries Haiti is the only one in which more than fifty percent of children are enrolled in non-state schools. The country has a total of 14,423 private schools and 1,240 public schools." As such she is using the money she is earning from farming to pay the tuition, and prepare her daughter to take advantage of any possible opportunities to improve her life in the future.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

HRCS/IFRC Haiti Earthquake Operation in Figures	
*Statistics as of 5 May 2010 except as indicated below.	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 100,000 people have been treated by Red Cross Red Crescent health care facilities at 4 fixed sites and 41 mobile sites covering a population of approx. 700, 000 people. • 1,000 to 2,000 patients seen daily by Basic Health Care Units (BHCU) and integrated mobile health clinics. • 152,342 people were vaccinated (<i>including against measles</i>). • More than 16 million text messages with key community health awareness messages sent to people participating in the programmes. <p>** As of 21 April 2010</p>
Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88,404 Hygiene kits distributed to households. • 61,723 Kitchen sets distributed to households. • 60,173 Buckets distributed to households. • 49,234 Food items distributed to <i>households</i>. • 129,826 Mosquito nets distributed (<i>2 pcs per HH</i>). • 125,170 Jerry cans distributed (<i>2 pcs per HH</i>) • 228,048 Blankets distributed (<i>3 – 5 pcs per HH</i>)
WatSan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000 m3 of drinking water distributed. (**est.no. beneficiaries 308,000) • 95 water points. • 1,869 latrines built. (** est. no. of beneficiaries 346,700 benefitting from 200 Tank latrines/1,600 Trench latrines)
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,771 tents distributed. • 184,2317 tarpaulins distributed. • 42,595 ropes distributed. • 18,405 shelter tool kits distributed. <p>**IFRC has met the operation's initial target of 80,000 HH with the provision of emergency shelter materials.</p>

Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104 flights received in the operation. • 350 sea shipments (40' containers). • The estimated tonnage of shipments is 8,160 (<i>sea and road</i>)
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In addition to the expected results described herein, the HRCS and the IFRC have commenced with the preliminary phases of the Disaster Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction (DP/DRR) programme (Pillar two of the comprehensive HRCS Earthquake Response of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Plan of Action) to ensure preparation for the forthcoming and future rain and hurricane seasons.

As described above, the earthquake demonstrated how an imbalance in one area of Haiti can deplete another, and one of the best ways of curtailing further internal migration to Port-au-Prince is to strengthen the capacity of the entire country to respond to natural disasters and mitigate their impact. In the context of Haiti, it is therefore important that the HRCS builds up its resources in a balanced manner. To this end the HRCS DP/DRR Officer and the IFRC are working with ten of the 13 HRCS Regional Branches which coordinate disaster response activities for the respective branches in their regions. To date, an assessment has been made of each of the ten branches. The assessment seeks to identify the capacity to respond to disasters. Information being gathered addresses available resources such as the number of trained volunteers, the need for training and recruiting volunteers, whether there are any ambulances available, regional vulnerabilities and so forth. At the same time, the assessment is seeking out means to improve the capacity to respond to disasters. At present, given problems such as reliable electricity in Haiti, some of the branches are not working to their maximum potential. In this respect, a contingency planning meeting will take place in Port Salut at the end of the month.

Longer term programming is also being addressed by the IFRC's Recovery Coordinator who attended the first meeting of the Employment and Livelihoods Working Group in Port-au-Prince. Chaired by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the group was created based on the strong demand from NGOs, IOs and UN agencies to support the transition between the emergency creation of temporary employment (i.e. cash for work) and sustainable employment in the medium to long term.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)
Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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) (Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 under two years of age with baby kits. • <i>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.</i>**AS NOTED IN THE PREVIOUS OPERATIONS UPDATE THIS RESULT HAS BEEN AMENDED.

Progress:**DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS AS OF 5 May 2010**

		Shelter Items				Non Food Items									
	Data														
	Tents	Tarps	Shelter ToolKits	Rope	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Kitchen sets	Jerry Cans	Buckets	Detergent	Plastic Rolls	Hyg. kits	Sum of Baby kits	Sleeping Mat	Food_Total HH
Distributor															
Colombian RC	0	200	776	1426	1564	0	110	677	10			9746		1026	19016
French RC	1646	11007	66	0	8083	1782	193	4428	276.5			2772		3578	0
German RC	0	0		0	0	0	865	1020	0			510		0	0
Haiti RC	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	300			0		0	3000
Spain RC	0	400		0	1600	800	0	800	800			225		0	0
Turkish RC	177	0		0	650	0	100	0	600			0		0	3059
IFRC-German RC	0	2640		2569	5209	30	15	756	2584			771		0	0
IFRC-DR RC	0	4685		400	5082	3632	1741	3772	2992			2496		0	1400
IFRC-French/Finn ERU	0	28640	1893	11334	39573	27829	15612	23016	10666.5			13801		17450	0
IFRC-Turkish RC	0	2832		2000	500	700	350	700	1918			200		700	0
IFRC-Colombian RC	0	3280		50	3396	3096	50	3196	1748			1698		0	0
IFRC-Canadian RC	1990	11560		1527	26814	16360	5812	14282	5717			7856		11308	0
Danish ERU	2257	30499	13387	246	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0
IFRC-RIT/RDRT-Relief	295	2898		1135	19108	9028	3355	10488	3770			4865		4500	3180
IFRC-MEX/COL RC	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	5837
IFRC-AmCross/BeNeLux	61	66198	29	19256	94944	54245	24138	49890	21276	1056	1337	30404	12	41446	30
IFRC-Haitian RC	345	12324	3	452	12106	5632	3837	5448	3553.5			7554	287	5293	13712
Watsan	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0
Finnish RC	0	0	1244	0	0	0	1316	0	0			1316	30	0	0
IFRC-BeNeLux	0	3216		1608	4290	2753	1608	3216	1608			1608	150	3216	0
Grand Total	6771	180379	17501	42003	222919	125887	59102	121689	57819.5	1056	1337	85822	479	88517	49234

On 8 May, the Mexican Red Cross headed a distribution of supplementary food packages donated by the Mexican government and IFRC hygiene kits in La Piste to nearly six thousand families. The distribution team was composed of volunteers from the Mexican Red Cross and the Colombian Red Cross Society. The well organized distribution took place smoothly and rapidly partially due to the use of registration cards that featured a bar code. As such the final verification of the beneficiaries at the distribution site was easier than the ordinary process of verifying beneficiaries using a handwritten list. Additionally, the efforts of the combined BeNeLux/Danish/French Relief ERU have resulted in an increase in the distribution of basic NFIs and emergency shelter items.

CASH TRANSFER PORGRAMME

Some 500 beneficiaries received 50 US dollars through the first distribution of cash by the American Red Cross' pilot Cash Transfer Programme (CTP). Beneficiaries received their SMS messages in the morning, and by 2:00pm these beneficiaries were already receiving their funds. The process was supported by HRCS volunteers who were assigned to information kiosks at the arrival camps and briefed beneficiaries about frequently asked questions ("FAQs"). Additionally the CTP team prepares a weekly information update written every Monday for the information kiosk, camp management staff and camp community mobilisers. Preliminary monitoring results are that money, while extremely helpful, is not enough on its own; the majority of people want to use the money as a livelihood asset for some sort such as petty trading or for education.



Red Cross volunteers conduct ticketing activities in Camp Nezinar n° 25 with support from the Danish Red Cross Emergency Shelter team. The camp is located near Cite de Soleil one of the poorest and most densely populated areas in Port-au-Prince. Source: Danish Red Cross

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) (Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, and Jacmel and Petit Goave have access to safe water. Three health facilities in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have access to safe water. 80,000 families will receive a 6 months' supply of aqua tablets for water purification.*** THIS ACTIVITY HAS BEEN CANCELLED 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.

To date the Red Cross/Red Crescent is the leading humanitarian aid actor in the Haiti Earthquake water and sanitation response efforts. According to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster, hundreds of settlements have not received any WASH assistance from the aid community present in Haiti.

Water and sanitation activities are at the core of the public health response, particularly in the case of this disaster. The primary objective of the IFRC water and sanitation team is to provide a sufficient quantity of the appropriate quality of water and appropriate sanitation services and facilities to prevent and contain water and vector borne diseases in a country where available health and water and sanitation services were insufficient before the earthquake.

The fact that the country's diarrhoeal disease rate did not increase after the earthquake and has maintained similar rates to those before the earthquake (18% of children < 5 years) is mainly due to the considerable efforts of the water and sanitation intervention. From the days immediately following the earthquake, the Red Cross/Red Crescent has delivered over 120 million litres of treated water with a daily distribution average of 1.2 million litres over the initial one hundred days of the operation (the daily water delivery ranged from 0.9 to 1.8 m litres). The water quantity has increased progressively to an average of 6 l/p/d. Although sanitation facilities provided during the emergency phase of the operation have yet to meet the latrine ratio of 1/100, all efforts of the IFRC water and sanitation team are currently concentrated on achieving this ratio as soon as possible.

The Red Cross/Red Crescent established the emergency water and sanitation operation in greater Port-au-Prince and Leogane with the deployment of two M15 Emergency Response Units (ERUs), and three MSM20 ERUs. The ERUs were supplemented by the activities of the Spanish Red Cross and the French Red Cross bilateral programmes which were already present in Haiti. From the total number of settlements identified by the WASH Cluster in greater Port-au-Prince during the aftermath of the earthquake, Red Cross/Red Crescent water and sanitation activities have addressed the immediate water needs for up to 330,000 people living in 95 of these informal settlements. This figure includes activities in camps, makeshift settlements in the streets, schools and other public facilities and spaces. With regard to sanitation activities, 38 settlements are benefitting from interventions which reach some 100,000 to 150,000 people.



Curious Haitian children observe a Red Cross worker connecting pipes to a water system supported by the French Red Cross water and sanitation ERU team. Source: French Red Cross

As of the second week of May, the IFRC and Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies have deployed 44 delegates and over 100 national staff for the water and sanitation activities, while for hygiene promotion some 97 HRCS volunteers have been deployed with around 175 community mobilisers. The delegates have been covering activities in 97 settlements in greater Port-au-Prince and thirty in Leogane. The IFRC has deployed one coordinator, and three delegates to support the respective emergency watsan interventions.

Progress:

Water and sanitation figures as of 7 May 2010:

Movement Operation Figures	
WATER SUPPLY	
• Total water points in camps/makeshift settlements in peri-urban and rural areas in PaP and Leogane	95
• Estimated beneficiaries	308,000
• Daily Average Water Distribution (PaP & Leogane)	1.4 M litres
• Global average l/p/d	4.6
TOTAL WATER DISTRIBUTED TO DATE	120,000 m3
SANITATION	
• Total Number of Sites	107
• Estimated beneficiaries	346,700
• Latrines (trench latrines)	1600
• Tank Latrines	200
• Global average lat/p	1/185
TOTAL NUMBER of LATRINES	1,869
DRAINAGE	
• Clearance of main drains	15 camps

The main activities for the IFRC for the period ending 6 May included:

- Preliminary assessment in Saint-Marc in cooperation with the shelter team regarding potential shelter activities in the area. An estimated thirty families have been identified as having a priority need for shelter. Land availability remains an issue and the current available space is only appropriate for five shelters. Water can be provided from the local water-grid. Sanitation facilities need to be installed.
- Assessment in Cité-Militaire by the water and sanitation regional intervention team members (RIT) in the operational area.
- Visit to settlements was conducted with the IFRC shelter team and the RITs to assess the need for household watsan interventions. Five camps were visited.
- Preparation for receiving material and storing them at the IFRC "Woodstock" warehouse.
- Follow up on the registration of the desludging truck.

- General information gathering concerning material needed and local availability.
- Hand over process initiated with the French Red Cross Water and Sanitation ERU.
- Random water quality analysis (free cl-2 at collection point).
- Assessment of water points for improvements.
- Taking stock of the facilities and equipment available at each water point
- Assessment in Quartier Silo with the IFRC Shelter team. Two schools have been assessed and there is an immediate need for sanitation given the current risks posed to the students.
- 2 HRCS volunteers are working in Leogane on health and hygiene promotion with the Japanese Red Cross Society medical ERU.
- 4 HRCS nurses are in Leogane working with the Austrian Red Cross sanitation ERU on hygiene promotion.
- Discussions held with DINEPA in regards to possible technical support from the IFRC to the State authority that focuses on managing the phasing out of the emergency water supply and transition into the development programme funded by institutional partners. .

Challenges:

Appropriate access to water and sanitation is absolutely critical to maintaining public health and preventing outbreaks of water borne diseases. Over the coming months the challenges relate to the fact that even with the ERUs in place since January and the combined Red Cross Red Crescent efforts, many vulnerable households and communities remain without assistance. The main challenge for the IFRC is to scale up activities and fill the gaps which Partner National Societies will leave following the departure of the ERUs on 15 May. The ERUs/PNS which are currently trucking water to supply 95 settlements do not have the capacity to carry on this service, and the number of settlements being covered will be reduced from 60 to 50 during the emergency period.

As noted in previous reports, the water supply in Port-au-Prince before the earthquake was mainly based on water trucks supplying private water kiosks and private households that could afford to pay for water. Drinking water was sold at the kiosks, which were unable to guarantee the quality, for an average price of 5 Gourdes per gallon. The state network (DINEPA/CAMEP) was only partially operational given lack of maintenance, spare parts, management, leakages and so forth, providing water to a small percentage of households and some public kiosks where water was sold.

In order to protect the public health and reduce the risks of serious outbreaks of diseases, DINEPA and WASH Cluster partners agreed that water trucking and free water should be provided to the affected population for at least six months; thus in addition to water provided directly to the settlements, water for the kiosks and part of the water for settlements has been fully subsidised by DINEPA with UNICEF funding for a period of three months. UNICEF has now stopped funding DINEPA, and discussions are ongoing to find additional funding to carry on water trucking.

Emergency Health	
Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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 (Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).	
• 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.	

Progress:



Haitian Red Cross Society volunteers are carrying out a PSP programme supported by the French Red Cross with children in Petionville. Source: French Red Cross

Psychological support activities have played an integral part in the delivery of health services. On 8 May (World Red Cross and Red Crescent day) the German – Finnish Red Cross hospital in Carrefour arranged a sports day for hospital staff as a means of expressing their gratitude to the staff who, despite their own losses, have supported international staff with providing professional health care under rigorous circumstances. The hospital, which is open 24 hours a day seven days a week, bustles with activity treating numerous walk in patients, as well as providing maternal child health care (including deliveries), and emergency surgery on a daily basis. The hospital also hosts a psychological support programme for children. The onsite kindergarten provides interactive activities for children such as singing and drawing.

Earlier in the week a football match was arranged at the Canadian-Norwegian Red Cross hospital in Petit Goave. Teams from three of the settlements that are within the catchment area of the hospital participated in the games. The Canadian-Norwegian hospital currently conducts weekly PSP training sessions for HRCS volunteers. Additionally, two-hour PSP activity programmes for both adults and children take place at 4:00 PM allowing adults to attend group sessions, while children engage in child friendly activities such as arts and crafts and outdoor games such as skipping.

Shelter and community infrastructure

Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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.

Expected results

(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

As noted above, the IFRC Shelter team is working with the IFRC water and sanitation team in Port-au-Prince and the British Red Cross in Les Cayes to ensure that assistance with shelter is complemented with key services and activities that will lay the foundation for beneficiary communities to re-build their lives.

Strengthening of HNRCS capacities

Objective 1 (Relief phase): HNRCS volunteer management in emergencies is improved.

Expected results	Activities planned
The HRCS has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation. • Develop or revise job descriptions for current volunteers. • Ensure coverage of a core group of volunteers by the accident insurance scheme. • Increase the capacity of the National Society to respond to

	emergencies, through strengthening of volunteer networks
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In addition to the work being done in all of the respective sectors by the HRCS, the Spanish Red Cross awarded the HRCS with a gold medal in recognition of the work done in response to the earthquake. The HRCS President and the Executive Director travelled to Spain to receive the award.

IT/Telecom

Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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

(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).

- 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.

The IFRC IT/Telecom team continues to address the needs of the IFRC and the HRCS.

Logistics

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

Expected results

(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).).

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

Progress:

Key Statistics as of 5 May 2010:

	To Date Total
Total aircraft received	104
Sea shipments (40' containers) and trucks received	350
Total tonnage of shipments received (sea and road)	8,160

Activity during the Reporting Period	Period
Aircraft received	0
Sea shipments (40' containers) received in Haiti	28
Trucks or containers received Haiti	22
Estimated tonnage received	263
Trucks dispatched	93
Estimated tonnage dispatched	515

Shelters stock in country	Quantity
Total shelter kits in stock	425
Total kits distributed	14
Total kits ready for distribution	164

Fleet	Vehicles
Federation light vehicles	27
Federation locally rented vehicles	20
VRP vehicles with PNS	48
ERU and PNS light vehicle fleet (pending registration)	75

Federation trucks in country	2
Federation trucks due in country	29
Buses	1
Mini-buses	2

Procurement	LR handled during the reporting period	Line items
Logistics Requisition (LR) in process (total)	59	154
LR in process in Panama	23	61
LR in process in Haiti	31	65
LR closed	64	122

IFRC Logistics Activities

- **Preparedness planning and actions for hurricane season:** The Logistics Department met with the delegates involved in Disaster Preparedness to plan the actions needed to pre-position goods in advance of hurricane season. It is planned to store enough stocks to support 15,000 families in Haiti and to store enough stock to support 10,000 Haitian families in Panama.
- **Procurement:** A supplier database was developed by the IFRC procurement staff. They will continue to update this database and include local suppliers in Santo Domingo.
- **Pipeline and Customs Clearing:** The IFRC logistics team is expecting 33 shipments.
- **Fleet:** The IFRC trucks that are expected in Haiti are awaiting customs clearance.

Security

Objective 1 (Relief phase): A well functioning and effective operational security framework that will enable RC/RC personnel to operate safely and securely.

Expected results

(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).

- Sound operational security management structures and procedures established and operating effectively ensuring a safer working environment.
- Federation and HRCS operations have good security awareness and are able to anticipate and react to changing situations and circumstances in a timely manner.
- Improved planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned.
- Effective working partnerships established with other agencies providing increased access to information and resources.

Uncertainty and anxiety continue to impact the security situation in Port-au-Prince; on 4 May an earthquake measuring 4.4 on the Richter scale sent people running into the streets. At the same time political uncertainty and questions as to when the next elections will be held have resulted in an increased number of protests over the reporting period.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Following the New York Summit for Haiti held on 27 and 28 April, a two-day meeting of the virtual communications group was held. A communications plan of action was drafted as a result of these discussions and is currently under review by the virtual communications group.

The Haiti field operations communications team has had briefings with journalists from the New York Times and Christian Science Monitor. It has also conducted field trips including coverage of American Red Cross disaster preparedness activities in an IDP camp and a visit to Petit-Goave for a football match arranged by the psychosocial programme. The team has accompanied Australian media representatives and has also visited

Jacmel with members of the Canadian media and the Canadian Red Cross. In addition, the team has attended relief distributions in Capiti, north of Petit-Goave with representatives of the German and Finnish Red Cross Societies, and relief distributions in preparation for transitional shelter activities in Cité Soleil annex together with the Shelter cell and the Danish Relief ERU. The communications team has now signed a contract with a local freelance cameraman.

A media interview on the operation in Haiti also took place from the Panama Zone Office with Radio France International, Latin America.

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. The Cluster system is one of the principal interagency coordination mechanisms in place. Twelve clusters are active in Haiti, as reported previously¹, with the Federation assuming the role of convener of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster. Highlights of developments in Cluster activity can be found in OCHA Situation Reports².

ICRC Response

Present in Haiti on a permanent basis since 1994, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has greatly increased its activities and presence in response to the earthquake. Main activities are currently focusing on Restoring Family Links (RFL), water and sanitation, relief distributions and on-going cooperation with the HRCS.

Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster

The International Federation is convening the Shelter/NFI Cluster as of 10 February. The Shelter/NFI Cluster is made of 110 members, of which around 50 participate actively. These members include NGOs, the Red Cross Red Crescent, UN agencies, donors, and the IOM.

The shelter members have managed to reach the target of distributing emergency shelter materials to cover the **emergency shelter** needs of all the affected population by 1 May 2010. The Cluster members have distributed emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins, tents, toolkits) for 307,485 households. However, breakdown at commune level shows over-coverage in some areas as well as gaps in others. Members are reminded that while many areas have reached full coverage, much that has been distributed may require replacement, especially with very low coverage of rope and fixings as well as tool kits. Most constructed emergency shelters will require strengthening prior to the rainy season. It is becoming increasingly evident that most tents distributed do not provide waterproof protection coverage. Plastic sheeting is therefore being distributed as an additional measure, hence increasing the need for more plastic sheeting in this emergency phase. Kitchen set coverage is also low despite being prioritized at the onset of the response.

Over 130,000 **transitional shelters** and 4,500 material packages distribution have been planned by 44 agencies participating in the Shelter Cluster. Agencies have started working on pilot shelters where land is available. To date, 350 transitional shelters have been reported as completed.

For more detailed information visit the website of the cluster www.shelterhaiti.org in English and French.

Given the scale of the disaster and the fact that shelter is a high priority, the IFRC has deployed a large dedicated Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) to be able to provide good coordination services. This team is being deployed for at least 6 months. The team is made of twelve persons at this moment. They are summarized in this table:

In Port-au-Prince:
covering PaP, Carrefour, and the areas near the border with Dominican Republic.
This team also gives support to the teams in the other hubs.

¹ The Twelve Clusters are: Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Education, Food, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Agriculture, Early Recovery, Emergency Telecommunications and Health. Decentralized cluster mechanisms cover regions outside of Port-au-Prince. Furthermore, Logistics/Telecommunications, Health, Emergency Shelter, WASH, and Nutrition clusters are active in the Dominican Republic.

² The latest OCHA reports for Haiti can be found on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/tabid/6412/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Shelter Cluster Coordinator	German Red Cross
Shelter Cluster Deputy Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Technical Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Environmental Advisor	WWF US
Shelter Information Manager	Canadian Red Cross
Shelter GIS & Mapping Specialist	CartONG
Communications Advisor	IFRC
Logistics Advisor	IFRC
In Leogane : covering Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, and Grand-Goave	
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Information Manager	IFRC
In Jacmel : Covering Jacmel	
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC

A total of 35 people have been deployed to fill these 12 positions, 23% of them were provided by Cluster partners, 37% by Red Cross National Societies, and 40% by IFRC consultants. Additional people will be deployed in the roles of Shelter Recovery Advisor and Hub Coordinators.

The IFRC is appealing for 2.07 million Swiss francs to convene the Shelter/NFIs Cluster in Haiti and the Dominican Republic through the IFRC Emergency Appeal in a separate project; funds for this purpose need to be earmarked for coordination. This cost represents less than 1.5% of the funds that are being requested for shelter in Haiti by all the Shelter Cluster members including the UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, IOM and NGOs. The budget is detailed in Operations Update no. 5. So far the Shelter Cluster Coordination project of the appeal is funded at 77%.

To resource the IFRC-led Shelter/NFI Cluster Coordination Team, acknowledgement is made of the human resources provided by or being finalized with the Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, CARE, CartONG, MapAction, UNHCR and WWF US. The Federation also acknowledges the financial support provided to date from the Netherlands Red Cross, the Japanese Government, the Swedish Red Cross, and DFID (via IOM in support of CARE).

In total some 44,000 houses in the affected area have been evaluated by the Ministry of Public Works, 42 % of them were deemed as “green” (habitable), 31% yellow and 27% red (requires demolition). Land tenure issues remain the biggest obstacle in moving ahead with large scale programming.

Movement Coordination

A discussion meeting with partners regarding Human Resource issues and provision of information to PNS which are operating in country of the various agreements guiding the operation will take place during the second week of May at the IFRC base camp.

With the arrival of the Movement Coordinator for Shelter, systems are being put into place to ensure more effective communications between external and internal actors and a technical working group meeting was held on 7 May at the IFRC base camp. It is important to stress that the Federation coordination structure, with an overall Movement Coordinator, and coordinators per sector will not be involved in implementation of programming.

To date, there have been many initiatives and work carried out to design prototypes for transitional shelter. While some partners are planning to make use of the prototypes which so far have been developed by the Federation team in Haiti, other Red Cross Red Crescent partners have made adjustments, or even designed their own prototype. There is no design which has to be followed by everyone. There are, however, minimum criteria as far as size is concerned, as per the request of the HRCS, and agreement as to acceptable materials for the composition of the walls.

Appeal history

- 500,000 Swiss francs (491,265 US dollars or 338,880 euro) 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 10.1m Swiss francs 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 105.7 million Swiss francs 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 218.4 million Swiss francs of which 2.07 million Swiss francs is designated to support the Federation's inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster.
- A three month consolidated report was published on 23 April, showing overall progress of the Haiti Earthquake operation since the occurrence of the disaster.
- An **Appeal, replacing the current Preliminary Appeal, is expected to be launched in the coming weeks** following the agreements reached at the Montreal and New York Summits, and based on a plan of action for the relief phase of the operation and associated budget reflecting a prolonged relief phase of up to 12 months, as well as 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.

Contact information

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- In the Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean; e-mail: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org
- In Panama: Ruben Cano, Haiti Support Team Coordinator; cell phone: (507) 65505289; email: ruben.cano@ifrc.org
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41 22) 730 42 74; fax: (41 22) 733 03 95; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org

- Shelter Cluster: Coordinator can be contacted on shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com; Information and updates can be obtained from www.shelterhaiti.org

[<Interim financial report below; or click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT008 - Haiti - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/03
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2012/12
Appeal	MDRHT008
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	197,238,906	0	0		2,076,750	199,315,656
B. Opening Balance	0	0	0		0	0

Income

Cash contributions

American Red Cross	10,585,410					10,585,410
Andorran Red Cross	54,398					54,398
Arcos Dorados B.V.	1,215,429					1,215,429
Argentine Red Cross	213,419					213,419
Australian Red Cross	2,873,000					2,873,000
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	926,900					926,900
Australia - Private Donors	439					439
Austrian Red Cross	17,298					17,298
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government)	292,398					292,398
Bain & Co. Inc.	46,921					46,921
Bangladesh Red Crescent	1,099					1,099
Belarusian Red Cross	2,968					2,968
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	15,421					15,421
Belgium - Private Donors	14,682					14,682
Belize Red Cross	259,556					259,556
Bolivia Private Donors	830					830
British Red Cross	105,814					105,814
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee))	1,696,353					1,696,353
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	1,085,666					1,085,666
Bulgarian Red Cross	127,000					127,000
Cambodian Red Cross	10,415					10,415
Cambodia - Private Donors	724					724
Canada - Private Donors	264					264
Canadian Government	14,465					14,465
Canadian Red Cross	6,116,846					6,116,846
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	10,770,905					10,770,905
CERN Staff Association	17,000					17,000
Chilean Red Cross	547,044					547,044
China Red Cross	530,673					530,673
China Red Cross (from Jet Lee One Foundation)	319,898					319,898
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	11,820					11,820
China Red Cross, Macau branch	103,000					103,000
Consolidated Contractors Co. (CCC)	72,020					72,020
Costa Rican Red Cross	639,334					639,334
Credit Suisse	16,162					16,162
Croatian Red Cross	301,675					301,675
CWT Beheermaatschappij BV	104,145					104,145
Cyprus - Private Donors	135					135
Czech private donors	7,300					7,300
Danish Red Cross	951,493					951,493
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	375,412					375,412
Denmark - Private Donors	103					103
Dominica Red Cross	66,225					66,225
Economist Group	16,689					16,689
Egyptian Red Crescent	52,010					52,010

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Egypt - Private Donors	513			513
Ericsson	513,084			513,084
Estonia Government	235,246			235,246
Estonia Red Cross	63,650			63,650
Finnish Red Cross	9,290			9,290
France - Private Donors	220			220
French Red Cross	28,803			28,803
Georgia Red Cross	320			320
Georgia Red Cross (from American Government)	680			680
Germany - Private Donors	297			297
Germany Red Cross	147,264			147,264
Great Britain - Private Donors	16,412			16,412
Hellenic Red Cross	73,790			73,790
Hilton worldwide	343,581			343,581
Icelandic Red Cross	52,846			52,846
India - Private Donors	308			308
Iranian private donors	74			74
Ireland - Private Donors	23,968			23,968
Irish Government	368,895			368,895
Irish Red Cross	478,488			478,488
Italian Government	267			267
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund			737,681	737,681
Italy - Private Donors	691			691
Jamaica Red Cross	76,291			76,291
Japanese Government	3,776,789			3,776,789
Japanese Red Cross	238,971			238,971
Japan - Private Donors	8,894			8,894
Jordan - Private Donors	2,059			2,059
Kazakhstan - Private Donors	1,645			1,645
Kuwait - Private Donors	50,374			50,374
Kuwait Red Crescent	1,052,147			1,052,147
Latvian Red Cross	5,870			5,870
Lebanese Red Cross	35,387			35,387
Liberian Red Cross	4,275			4,275
Libyan Private Donors	4,063			4,063
Lichtenstein - Private Donors	5,199			5,199
Liechtenstein Red Cross	50,000			50,000
Luxembourg - Private Donors	183			183
Luxembourg Red Cross	18,466			18,466
Macedonia (FYR) Red Cross	47,581			47,581
Macedonia private donors	100			100
Malaysia - Private Donors	31			31
McDonald corp.	513,084			513,084
Mexico - Private Donors	1,026			1,026
Michelin	50			50
Monaco Red Cross	73,649			73,649
Montenegro Red Cross	4,693			4,693
Montenegro Red Cross (from Montenegro Government)	73,521			73,521
Moroccan Red Crescent	32,560			32,560
Nepal Red Cross	1,500			1,500
Nestle	136,871			136,871
Netherlands - Private Donors	1,394			1,394
Netherlands Red Cross	2,173,154		731,379	2,904,534

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Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	735,943				735,943
New Zealand Red Cross	37,980				37,980
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	298,380				298,380
Nicaraguan Red Cross	150,419				150,420
Nigeria private donors	220				220
Norway - Private Donors	10,830				10,830
Norwegian Red Cross	1,463,568	544,267		181,422	2,189,257
Office of the Representative of the Dalai Lama	100,000				100,000
Oman - Private Donors	8,556				8,556
On Line donations	876,085				876,085
OPEC Fund For International Development	538,097				538,097
Pakistan Private Donors	5,332				5,332
Palau Red Cross	6,371				6,371
Portugal - Private Donors	147				147
Portuguese Red Cross	737,078				737,078
Republic of Korea Red Cross	95,351				95,351
Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)	539,491				539,491
Russia - Private Donors	106				106
Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross	44,124				44,124
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross	64,902				64,902
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors	1,075				1,075
Senegal Private Donor	148				148
Serbia Red Cross (from Government of Serbia)	171,264				171,264
Serbia Red Cross (from Serbia - Private Donors)	1,730				1,730
Seychelles Red Cross (from Seychelles private donors)	26,339				26,339
Singapore - Private Donors	225				225
Singapore Red Cross	583,749				583,749
Singapore Red Cross (from New Creation Church)	20,836				20,836
Slovak Red Cross	146,318				146,318
Slovenia Government	73,746				73,746
Slovenian Red Cross	83,230				83,230
Sonesta Maho BC				26,582	26,582
South African Red Cross	145,408				145,408
South Africa - Private Donors	105				105
Spain - Private Donors	8,228				8,228
Spanish Red Cross	537,849				537,849
Sphene International Ltd	1,570,081				1,570,081
Swedish Red Cross	1,846,020				1,846,020
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	747,876				747,876
Swiss Red Cross	67,288				67,288
Switzerland - Private Donors	41,122				41,122
Synovate Inc.	15,836				15,836
Tajikistan - Private Donors	103				103
Thailand - Private Donors	52,443				52,443
Thai Red Cross	3,910,720				3,910,720
Thasia International Development Ltd	53,637				53,637
The Bahamas Red Cross	377,960				377,960
The Barbados Red Cross	266,173				266,173
The Gambia Red Cross	884				884
Thomson Reuters	14,048				14,048
Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross	1,000,020				1,000,020
Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors				5,095	5,095

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Ukrainian Red Cross	9,303			9,303
Unidentified donor	5,199			5,199
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	8,382			8,382
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	165,244			165,244
United States - Private Donors	13,887			13,887
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	7,000			7,000
Viet Nam Red Cross	21,395			21,395
Xstrata AG	508,906			508,906
Zambia Red Cross (from Zambia - Private Donors)	234			234
Z Zurich Foundation	250,000			250,000
C1. Cash contributions	69,796,260	544,267	1,682,159	72,022,686

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

Albanian Red Cross	15,952			15,952
Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross	106,349			106,349
Belarusian Red Cross	12,032			12,032
Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross (from Government of Bosnia & Herzegovina)	71,602		30,694	102,296
British Red Cross	342,411			342,411
Canadian Red Cross	10,412,328			10,412,328
Caribbean Airlines			2,350	2,350
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	1,095,785			1,095,785
Costa Rican Red Cross	742,328			742,328
Danish Red Cross	182,700			182,700
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	187,706			187,706
GDF Suez			10,635	10,635
Irish Red Cross	572,820	716,025	859,230	2,148,074
Netherlands Red Cross	2,864,099			2,864,099
New Zealand Red Cross	562,000			562,000
Singapore Red Cross (from Rahmatan Lil Alamin (Blessings-to-all) Foundation)	47,123			47,123
SSI (Survey Sampling International)	21,481			21,481
Suriname Red Cross	265,873	187,321	145,073	598,267
Swedish Red Cross	2,492,998	1,466,469	439,941	4,399,408
Uruguayan Red Cross			11,698	11,698
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	19,995,587	2,369,815	1,499,620	23,865,022

Inkind Goods & Transport

American Red Cross	5,439,883			5,439,883
Austrian Red Cross	266,121			266,121
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	282,389			282,389
British Red Cross	1,755,232			1,755,232
Canadian Government	222,537			222,537
Canadian Red Cross	140,299			140,299
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	259,828			259,828
Croatian Red Cross	140,097			140,097
Danish Red Cross	128,582			128,582
Finnish Red Cross	216,972			216,972
French Red Cross	443,130			443,130
Icelandic Red Cross	43,782			43,782
Japanese Red Cross	91,340			91,340
Kuwait Red Crescent	362,340			362,340
Luxembourg Red Cross	348,512			348,512
Netherlands Red Cross	262,128			262,128
Norwegian Red Cross	187,521			187,521
Spanish Red Cross	379,427			379,427
Swiss Red Cross	1,035,206			1,035,206
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	240,280			240,280
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	12,245,607			12,245,607

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Inkind Personnel					
British Red Cross	5,373				5,373
Canadian Red Cross	9,300				9,300
Danish Red Cross	6,200				6,200
Finnish Red Cross				3,307	3,307
Norwegian Red Cross	3,513			1,860	5,373
Other	9,300				9,300
C5. Inkind Personnel	33,686			5,167	38,853
Other Income					
Miscellaneous Income	98				98
Services	-268,469			-1,329	-269,798
C6. Other Income	-268,370			-1,329	-269,699
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	101,802,769	0	2,914,082	3,185,618	107,902,469
D. Total Funding = B + C	101,802,769	0	2,914,082	3,185,618	107,902,469
Appeal Coverage	52%	#DIV/0	#DIV/0	153%	54%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0	0		0	0
C. Income	101,802,769	0	2,914,082		3,185,618	107,902,469
E. Expenditure	-18,803,706	-109	-109,393		-1,386,873	-20,300,080
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	82,999,064	-109	2,804,689		1,798,745	87,602,389

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Appeal	MDRHT008
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)	197,238,906	0	0		2,076,750	199,315,656		
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	7,620,000	4,757,580				4,757,580	2,862,420	
Shelter - Transitional	6,000,000	1,078				1,078	5,998,922	
Construction - Housing	20,000,000	216				216	19,999,784	
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	5,000,000						5,000,000	
Construction Materials	16,000,000	183,830			619	184,449	15,815,551	
Clothing & textiles	4,260,000	2,312,967			38	2,313,005	1,946,995	
Water & Sanitation	15,255,059	179,762				179,762	15,075,297	
Medical & First Aid	7,695,514	402,560			230	402,790	7,292,724	
Utensils & Tools	4,960,000	1,325,621				1,325,621	3,634,379	
Other Supplies & Services	36,508,000	1,611,974			4,700	1,616,674	34,891,326	
Total Supplies	123,298,573	10,775,587			5,587	10,781,174	112,517,399	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	12,400,000						12,400,000	
Vehicles	662,300	365,383				365,383	296,917	
Computers & Telecom	587,825	151,693			93,449	245,142	342,683	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	124,600	32,786			831	33,616	90,984	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	13,774,725	549,861			94,280	644,141	13,130,584	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,708,400	189,980				189,980	1,518,420	
Distribution & Monitoring	9,250,000	3,815,016			409,030	4,224,046	5,025,954	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,066,300	777,714			16,981	794,695	3,271,605	
Total Transport & Storage	15,024,700	4,782,711			426,011	5,208,722	9,815,978	
Personnel								
International Staff	13,458,834	163,461			239,722	403,183	13,055,651	
Regionally Deployed Staff	621,000	67,125			1,597	68,722	552,278	
National Staff	1,423,780	126,691		10,330	61,352	198,374	1,225,406	
National Society Staff	3,625,062	141,837		91,239	14,613	247,688	3,377,374	
Consultants	4,060,850	78,007			89,507	167,514	3,893,336	
Total Personnel	23,189,526	577,121		101,569	406,791	1,085,481	22,104,045	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,179,950	4,019			2,508	6,528	3,173,422	
Total Workshops & Training	3,179,950	4,019			2,508	6,528	3,173,422	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,215,841	227,992			111,982	339,974	875,867	
Information & Public Relation	930,000	105,247			84,651	189,898	740,102	
Office Costs	728,035	95,665	103		60,697	156,465	571,570	
Communications	612,500	34,206			18,909	53,114	559,386	
Professional Fees	251,000	13,623			15,134	28,758	222,242	
Financial Charges	315,000	-4,546			-7,934	-12,481	327,481	
Other General Expenses	51,000	2,984			1,139	4,123	46,877	
Total General Expenditure	4,103,376	475,171	103		284,577	759,851	3,343,525	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers Others	1,080,000				40,000	40,000	1,040,000	
Total Contributions & Transfers	1,080,000				40,000	40,000	1,040,000	
Programme Support								
Program Support	12,758,360	934,280	7	6,677	85,194	1,026,157	11,732,203	
Total Programme Support	12,758,360	934,280	7	6,677	85,194	1,026,157	11,732,203	
Services								
Services & Recoveries	2,906,446	45,000			15,502	60,502	2,845,944	
Shared Services					699	699	-699	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT008 - Haiti - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/03
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2012/12
Appeal	MDRHT008
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		197,238,906	0	0		2,076,750	199,315,656	
Total Services	2,906,446	45,000				16,201	61,201	2,845,245
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		659,955		1,147		25,724	686,825	-686,825
Total Operational Provisions		659,955		1,147		25,724	686,825	-686,825
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	199,315,656	18,803,706	109	109,393		1,386,873	20,300,080	179,015,576
VARIANCE (C - D)		178,435,200	-109	-109,393		689,877	179,015,576	