



HRCS Volunteers and Staff work on distribution of Hygiene Kits in Leogane/October 2023. Source: IFRC

Appeal: <b>MDRHT020</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 394,955</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2023-000085-HTI</b>	People Affected: <b>197,290 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>12,500 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>18-06-2023</b>	Operational End Date: <b>31-12-2023</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Targeted Areas: <b>Grand Anse, Ouest</b>			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

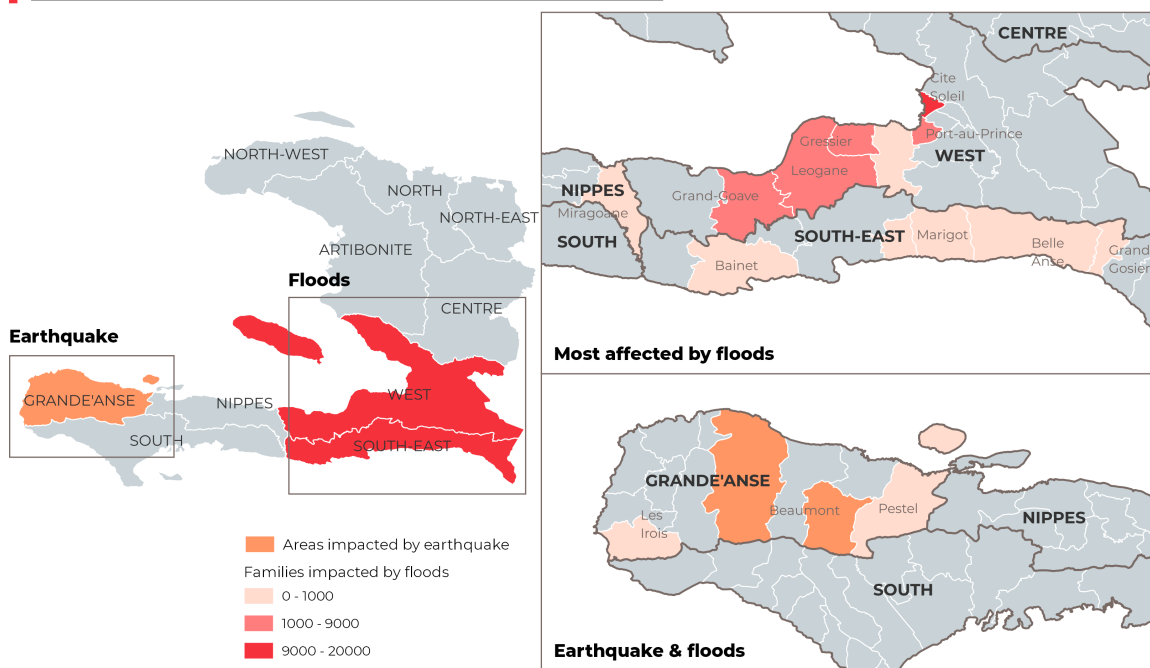
# Description of the Event

## Haiti | Floods & Earthquake

### Affected areas - June 5th, 2023



+CIFRC



Date Produced: 05 June 2023

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Produced by IM Team, DCCPRR, Americas Region.

Sources: Systeme Nationale de gestion des risques de desastre, Haiti. Haitian Red Cross, GADM, IFRC.



Map of provinces affected by floods and earthquake. Source: IFRC

## Date of event

03-06-2023

## What happened, where and when?

Floods:

On 3 June, Haiti was struck by an exceptionally heavy rainstorm that swept across the entire country. The downpour, accompanied by strong winds and thunderstorms, was caused by a stationary meteorological low-pressure system that formed over Haiti and persisted throughout the day. Although the event was not classified as a cyclone, storm, or tropical downpour, the prolonged and intense rainfall resulted in severe consequences for the nation.

The excessive precipitation caused numerous rivers to overflow, leading to flash floods, widespread flooding, and landslides. The situation was exacerbated by previous heavy rainfall and flooding in areas that had experienced severe weather conditions in the preceding week. With the ground already saturated, it was unable to absorb the additional rainfall. Consequently, this situation affected a large number of people who were already in a situation of chronic vulnerability. Grand'Anse, Sud'Est, Nippes, Nord'Ouest, Centre, and Ouest were among the most affected departments.

In the department of Grand'Anse, municipalities like Pestel, Beaumont, and Les Irois suffered from extensive flooding, resulting in submerged houses and the evacuation of families due to the strong winds and rain. Agricultural and livestock losses were also reported in Pestel due to the overflowing La Hatte River. Roads were cut off in several areas, impeding access and relief efforts. The flooding extended to other regions, including Léogâne, Petit Goave, and parts of Port-au-Prince.

Earthquake:

On 6 June at 5:11 a.m., the inhabitants of Jérémie, the capital of the Grand'Anse department, were affected by an earthquake measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale. The epicenter was located 4 km northwest of Abricot (Grand'Anse Dept.), 23 km northwest of Jérémie (Grand'Anse Dept.), 180 km northwest of Léogâne (West Dept.), and 210 km west of Port-au-Prince (West Dept.), at a depth of 10 km. This is the second



time that this area has experienced an earthquake in a matter of days (there was a 4.1 earthquake on 4 June). The Grand'Anse department was one of the most affected during the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that affected more than 800,000 people in August 2021.



Unloading kitchen sets and hygiene kits at Swiss RC Base in Léogane. Source: IFRC.

## Scope and Scale

Haiti stands out globally as one of the countries most susceptible to various natural hazards, including hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. The situation is expected to worsen as the climate crisis intensifies, resulting in more frequent, intense, and devastating extreme weather events. Ranked as the most vulnerable nation in the Caribbean region and 14th worldwide according to the Risk Management Index, Haiti is undeniably a land at high risk, with a significant likelihood of encountering natural disasters. The extent of the negative impacts generated by the recent flood and earthquake emergency is further described below:

### Floods:

According to the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC, by its acronym in French), on June 6, 2023, initial assessments revealed a significant impact on the country. The latest figures indicate that 39,458 households were affected, with 13,400 individuals displaced in Ouest, Sud-Est, Nord-Ouest, Plateau Central, and Nippes. Additionally, 3,586 people were evacuated or provided shelter, and the reported casualties include 51 deaths, 140 injuries, and 18 individuals missing.

In terms of infrastructure, the devastation caused by the floods resulted in 31,591 homes being flooded, with 2,445 structures either destroyed or damaged. Significant damage was observed in various infrastructures, schools, and healthcare facilities across the departments of Ouest, Nippes, Sud-Est, Nord-Ouest, Centre, and Sud. The department of Ouest, particularly the communes of Léogâne (reporting 24 deaths), Gressier, Cité Soleil, and Tabarre, experienced the most severe impact, with the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (ZMPAP) being the hardest hit.

Several thousand families were affected in Léogane, a municipality located 33 kilometers south of the capital, Port-au-Prince. The Interim Executive Council of Léogane appealed for assistance to aid the thousands of victims. Only in this municipality, a dozen schools, three hospitals, and three health centers were flooded, while landslides and damage to plantations were also reported. Léogane experienced severe flooding and significant destruction of infrastructure. A large portion of the affected population lost their sources of income, including personal belongings, properties, fields, and livestock, further exacerbating their economic hardships amidst high inflation. Host families accommodating displaced individuals also face an increased strain on their livelihoods and are likely to encounter economic difficulties. Moreover, flooded areas like Cité Soleil pose a risk of cholera spread, which resurfaced in Haiti in October 2022.



In the southeast, a boat wreck occurred in the area linking Anse-à-Pitres and Marigot sank off Côte-de-Fer on the morning of June 3. Fourteen survivors recovered, and two survivors, in serious condition, were evacuated to the department's referral hospital, where they were treated. The number of passengers aboard the boat is still unknown, and several were missing. Four bodies, including one woman, were recovered after the wreck. Teams from the Haitian Civil Protection and Red Cross, as well as Semanah, mobilized to carry out rescue operations in search of other survivors.

**Earthquake:**

The tremor caused panic among the population. According to an initial DGPC assessment, four people were found dead and 28 others were injured. The injured were rushed to Saint Antoine Hospital for treatment. In addition, 2 houses were destroyed in St-Helene (Morne Fort), and there was a landslide on National Road #7, bringing traffic to a standstill. The DGPC mobilized teams on the ground to support the victims.

**Historic information:**

Haiti has experienced severe consequences due to recent floods, leading to loss of life, displacement of communities, infrastructure damage, and significant socioeconomic implications. In November 2016, Hurricane Matthew wreaked havoc, causing catastrophic flooding, infrastructure destruction, and community displacement. In October 2019, torrential rains triggered flash floods and landslides in the Nord and Nord-Ouest departments, resulting in casualties and infrastructure damage. Notable flood events also occurred in June 2021, with heavy rainfall leading to widespread flooding and landslides in the Artibonite and West departments. These incidents underscore the susceptibility of Haiti to extreme weather events and emphasize the importance of effective disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation measures.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Relief Web: Haiti: Floods and Landslides - Jun 2023	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2023-000085-hti">https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2023-000085-hti</a>
2. Activities in the field by Haiti Red Cross Society	<a href="https://x.com/KwaWouj/status/1712593094393151977">https://x.com/KwaWouj/status/1712593094393151977</a>

## National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	IFRC and the Haitian Red Cross Society were able to immediately implement IFRC-DREF response actions, mainly to the readiness and resources of the Swiss Red Cross and The Netherlands Red Cross. The geographic position of the Partner National Societies (PNSs) in the country, as well as their experience with the National Society (headquarter and regional representatives) are of essential value during emergencies.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Haiti, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic (in-country team) works closely with the Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS). Additionally, the Health, Disaster, Climate, and Crisis Department of the IFRC Americas regional office in Panama provides technical support to the HRCS.</p> <p>To ensure effective response and support, the IFRC team in Haiti facilitated exchanges with the technical team of the National Society's disaster management unit. This collaboration establishes internal coordination to facilitate ongoing communication with the Red Cross Movement partners working in the country and others supporting Haiti.</p>
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<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>The Swiss Red Cross supported the Leogane Local Committee's assessment and awareness-raising activities on Risk Management and Cholera. The Swiss Red Cross also immediately supported HRCS to provide families with essential household items (mattresses, shovels, rakes, plastic sheeting, sanitary towels, toilet soap, laundry soap, toothbrushes, water treatment bottles (Gadyen dlo), hygiene kits, and kitchen sets) and hygiene promotion in the towns of Leogane and Bino Lester.</p> <p>The Netherland Red Cross and the Spanish RC also supported the wider response with logistics support, assessments, relief items, and the deployment of the Water and Sanitation Team (from Jacmel).</p> <p>The Canadian Red Cross Society was actively in collaboration with the IFRC Americas Regional Office and Country Cluster Delegation for Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.</p>
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## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC supports the HRCS in the operationalization of the fundamental principles of the Movement to achieve safer access to different communities. It participates in the country's humanitarian coordination, together with the HRCS and the IFRC. ICRC is part of the response to emergency situations and remains ready to facilitate required interventions in sensitive and difficult-to-reach areas. The ICRC monitors potential ad hoc needs and displays a focused response in armed violence-affected communities.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>After the meteorological warning issued by the Hydrometeorological Unit of Haiti (UHM, by its acronym in French), the Public Information Area of the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) COU stepped up its actions online and via territorial structures to inform the population of the situation and remind them of safety instructions.</p> <p>The National Risk and Disaster Management Committee (Comité Nationale de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres) held a meeting on 3 June, activating the Emergency Operations Center (Centre d'Opération d'urgence national) of Grand'Anse, Nord'Ouest, and Sud'Est to coordinate and monitor operations being carried out on the ground by state and non-state sectors and institutions, with the support of international humanitarian partners.</p> <p>Regular working sessions were held at the emergency operations center with the participation of the various sectors to assess the situation and propose a response plan.</p> <p>The Prime Minister, Dr. Ariel Henry, visited COUN twice in less than 24 hours to assess the situation and push forward urgent interventions to help the stricken population. The government held two press conferences chaired by the Prime Minister to inform the population. Communication actions are being continued as the situation evolves.</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) provided hospital facilities in the communes of Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave with inputs until the hospital in Léogane is operational.</p> <p>The Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES) facilitated 1,000 food kits available to COUN for distribution in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	In June 2023, Haiti faced two intense shocks: floods that affected nearly 45,000 people and a magnitude 5.5 earthquake in the Grand'Anse region. Despite damage to access routes and insecurity, the humanitarian community mobilized alongside national



organizations to provide vital assistance to those affected. The response included distributing non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits, and food kits to vulnerable households. However, Haiti urgently needs more humanitarian funding to replenish stocks and prepare for the hurricane season. Currently, only 24% of the USD 720 million budget for the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan has been funded (1). Additionally, organizations like DINEPA, UNICEF, ACF, CRS, HI, CRH, and SI responded to the floods by providing hygiene kits, chlorinating water points, and supplying water via tanker trucks in Cité Soleil and a water treatment unit in Léogane.

(1) <https://www.unocha.org/attachments/4b971e35-2d9b-4929-a998-9e33224a7602/Haiti%20Situation%20Report%20June%202023.pdf>

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The DGPC through its National Emergency Operations Center (COUN) worked closely with UN agencies and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the articulation and response of humanitarian sectors and clusters (2).

(2) [https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-complex-emergency-fact-sheet-5-fiscal-year-fy-2023?\\_gl=1\\*1i6xsn1\\*\\_ga\\*NDMxOTI1ODUxLjE2OTIzODM4MjU.\\*\\_ga\\_E60ZNX2F68\\*MTcxNjI1MDU1OC44Ny4xLjE3MTYyNTA2NTAuMzcuMC4w](https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-complex-emergency-fact-sheet-5-fiscal-year-fy-2023?_gl=1*1i6xsn1*_ga*NDMxOTI1ODUxLjE2OTIzODM4MjU.*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTcxNjI1MDU1OC44Ny4xLjE3MTYyNTA2NTAuMzcuMC4w)

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Lack of urban planning, ephemeral housing conditions, and poor-quality housing construction mainly affect the most vulnerable populations across the country, especially in the most remote areas.

The torrential rains of June 3 caused great damage in terms of infrastructure. The devastation caused by the floods has resulted in 31,591 homes being flooded, with 2,445 structures either destroyed or damaged. Only in Léogane, a dozen schools, three hospitals, and three health centers were flooded, while landslides and damage to plantations were reported.

The government urged individuals to seek refuge with relatives in safe areas, particularly as the situation deteriorated as days passed. The houses that were destroyed were already in a fragile and dilapidated state, while homes submerged under water for an extended period were at high risk of collapsing. As a result, people were evacuated to schools and churches, while many others sought shelter with their neighbors.

The widespread destruction of thousands of homes and the evacuation of those in vulnerable locations resulted in numerous families becoming homeless. This created an urgent need for secure and suitable housing options. Furthermore, insecurity and violence in certain urban areas forced hundreds of families to flee their homes, intensifying the demand for basic necessities and shelter.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, a record 4.7 million people are currently facing acute hunger (IPC 3 and above), including 1.8 million people in the Emergency phase (IPC 4) and, for the first time ever in Haiti, 19,000 people are in Catastrophe phase (phase 5, the highest level on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification index, or IPC) in the capital's Cité Soleil neighborhood. This means that households face large food consumption gaps, resulting in high acute malnutrition and excess mortality, or are forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms to cover food needs, such as selling off assets or eating seeds instead of planting them, increasing their vulnerability (4).

With 75 percent of Haiti's population living in rural areas, urgent measures are needed to save lives and quickly restore the agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable farmers.

Sources:

(4) <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/10/1129537>





## Health

The floods had a direct impact on 63,895 individuals, exposing families, especially those who are homeless, to various risks and vulnerabilities. Women and children under five were particularly susceptible to infections in this hazardous situation. The ongoing cholera crisis, coupled with the flooding, heightened the vulnerabilities of the entire population, especially the most marginalized.

Limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and adequate food made the population highly vulnerable and has facilitated the spread of cholera. Immediate medical attention was required for the injuries sustained by individuals, while ongoing psychosocial support is crucial to addressing the emotional trauma experienced by the affected population. Given the prolonged pandemic and national crisis, mental health and psychosocial support play vital roles in the response efforts. These events have a particularly devastating impact on individuals and households already living in extremely challenging conditions, such as those experiencing extreme poverty, the elderly, people with disabilities, and pregnant or lactating women.

Prior to the referenced floods, Haiti's healthcare system was already severely limited and faced numerous challenges. Insecurity, road blockades during demonstrations, and fuel shortages hinder the functioning of health facilities. The economic disruption in the country worsens poverty and hinders access to basic healthcare services. Even when vulnerable groups manage to access healthcare, they often encounter facilities lacking essential equipment and medicines, a shortage of qualified medical staff, and limited access to emergency services. Accessing healthcare services for both caregivers and patients remains extremely difficult.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Essential tasks are continuously essential and should include water pumping and cleaning of flooded houses, clearing roads, and unclogging drains, drainage channels, and sewers in urban areas. However, these efforts were hindered by the damage caused by landslides and sediment deposits, especially in the South-East department, where road infrastructure was already in a precarious state. Furthermore, the DGPC reported fuel shortages and communication difficulties (particularly in Sud-Est and Grand'Anse), which further complicate the analysis of needs and the timely delivery of initial humanitarian assistance to affected areas.

Access to clean drinking water, basic hygiene, and sanitation services in Haiti continues to be inadequate, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, where the majority of the country's population resides. The statistics indicate that only 55% of households have access to basic water services, with rates of 48% in rural areas and 68% in urban areas, according to SIEPA/DINEPA data from June 2022. Moreover, 61% of households in rural areas do not have access to improved latrines or engage in open defecation, while the figure stands at 33% for urban areas.

The insufficient supply of drinking water, along with inadequate sanitation and hygiene services, significantly impact the living conditions of the Haitian population, particularly those residing in disadvantaged areas. As a result, the population affected by floods may face challenges in accessing essential resources such as clean drinking water, exacerbating the already difficult circumstances they face.

The flooding caused significant damage to several water systems, resulting in an increased risk of water-borne diseases like diarrhea and cholera due to the subsequent use of unsafe water sources. The loss of essential hygiene and household equipment, such as buckets, jerry cans, and soap, further compounds this situation, especially for households already facing precarious conditions. It is crucial to pay special attention to women and girls, as their personal hygiene is particularly affected by the consequences of flooding.

The flood of June 3, 2023, with the descent of the Rouyonne and its load of waste, considerably aggravated the vulnerable situation in which the spring Lasous already found itself. The canal that drains off the wastewater was completely clogged with sediment from the flood and poorly managed solid waste in the area. Given the flow rate of this spring and its usefulness to the population, this water point is an essential asset to the town.

Haiti Red Cross Society, supported by the Swiss Red Cross, installed a water treatment unit on this large spring to meet the population's water needs. To reduce the risk, the Red Cross carried out some preliminary work, including:

- Rehabilitation of the source environment (cleaning, evacuation, and painting of the area).
- The first part of the canal was also cleaned.
- 246 m<sup>3</sup> of sediment were removed from the canal





## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The accumulation of political shocks and natural disasters has not only worsened the economic and social situation of vulnerable populations but has also had serious consequences for the protection of the Haitian population in an already fragile country with economic stagnation, lack of income and employment opportunities, structural deficiencies in public services, natural disasters, and epidemics.

Situations of crisis, natural disaster, and heightened insecurity, unfortunately, create fertile ground for the resurgence of cases of GBV and sexual abuse and exploitation, making them one of the greatest protection challenges that individuals and communities can face. Numerous studies highlight the increase in sexual and gender-based violence following disasters, and national rates in normal times are also worrying.

In terms of sexual violence faced by women in the country, it is estimated that at least 30 percent of Haitian women between the ages of 15 and 30 years old have been victims of sexual abuse or violence. Gangs use sexual violence to instill fear. The needs and gaps in this area include access to adequate medical and psychosocial care to prevent further physical and psychological harm (3)

Source:

(3) <https://data.unwomen.org/features/rapid-gender-analysis-haiti-reveals-earthquake-related-impacts-women-and-girls>



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Haiti was hit by a particularly intense rainstorm, causing uninterrupted downpours across the country. The heavy rainfall caused numerous streams and rivers to overflow their banks, as well as landslides and landslides in riverside communities. The hardest-hit departments were in the hurricane- and tropical storm-prone, flood- and earthquake-prone regions of Haiti.

Initial reports from the affected communes and departments indicated that several gardens were devastated and stretches of road damaged or cut off, in the Grand Sud and Nord-Ouest departments. A temporary bridge, erected after the partial destruction of the Pont Dumarsais Estimé during the earthquake of August 14, 2021, was momentarily submerged by the flooding of the Grand Anse River.

Haiti is experiencing a high level of environmental degradation, mainly due to demographic pressure, with 98% of its forests cleared for heating. The climate crisis is also having an impact on the country's mainly rain-fed agricultural production.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

To effectively respond to this emergency and provide the necessary support, the CEA approach aimed to contribute to identifying and addressing needs or gaps in these affected communities.

Accountability and transparency should be upheld, providing regular updates on progress, and involving the affected communities in resource allocation decisions. Capacity building for response volunteers on basic CEA tools is important, equipping them with the necessary skills to engage effectively. Building trust and collaboration through open communication, commitment fulfillment, and valuing local expertise will strengthen the response efforts in the affected communities.

It is crucial to actively listen to the needs and concerns of the community, valuing their feedback to ensure interventions meet their actual objectives. Improving communication channels and information-sharing mechanisms is essential, as is addressing language barriers and providing clear and timely information about the response activities. Similarly, promoting community participation and representation in decision-making processes is necessary, involving diverse voices and ensuring their perspectives are heard.

Finally, implementing reliable feedback mechanisms allows for community input and the continuous improvement of interventions based on their preferences and priorities.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this IFRC-DREF operation, the Haiti Red Cross Society provided assistance to 5,000 people (1,000 families) with essential household items in Shelter, Health and WASH.

Furthermore, the HRCS was able to reach 42,433 people with hygiene promotion, awareness-raising, health promotion, and epidemic control in the community affected by floods in the Ouest and Grand'Anse regions.

## Operation strategy rationale

This operational strategy relied on the initial Damage and Needs Assessment conducted by the National Society as well as secondary data from government reports, the Emergency Operations Centre and other humanitarian organizations in the country. The HRCS also considered other needs assessments from organizations part of the National risk and disaster management system (SNGRD) to adjust the actions planned by the National Society to assist the affected population.

### SHELTER

The HRCS was able to conduct shelter assessments in affected areas via pre-determined questionnaires and checklists created and previously used. The volunteers and technical leads aimed to conduct interviews (focus groups or surveys) in creole. The National Society aimed to reach a total of 1,000 families (5,000 people) with shelter related activities, including blankets and kitchen sets.

### HEALTH

The Haiti Red Cross Society reached 42,433 with health-related activities, including:

- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS): The HRCS mental health assessments indicate the need for MHPSS to assist individuals who have been affected by floods and may be experiencing psychological distress, trauma, or other mental health issues.
- Reinforcing Capacity of Volunteers on Epidemic Control: To enhance efforts to promote health and prevent diseases with epidemic potential, the HRCS aims to strengthen the skills and capabilities of volunteers through training and education to the volunteers on epidemic control measures, including early detection, surveillance, prevention strategies, and appropriate response protocols. By reinforcing their capacity, the volunteers will play a vital role in promoting effective measures to control and mitigate the spread of epidemics within the affected population.
- Ambulance Services: The HRCS plans to offer ambulance services to assist medical emergencies or urgent healthcare needs. Ambulance services are crucial in ensuring timely and appropriate medical care for those who require immediate attention or specialized treatment and safe transportation services to medical facilities.
- Primary Health Care: As part of the response efforts, the HRCS aims to promote primary health care to address the basic healthcare needs of the affected population, promote overall well-being, and prevent the exacerbation of health issues in the aftermath of the floods.

### WASH

The Haiti Red Cross Society reached 39,840 people with WASH related activities, including:

- Distribution of 2,000 jerry cans (2 per family) to ensure that families have access to a safe and convenient means of storing and carrying water, particularly in situations where access to clean water sources may be limited or disrupted due to the emergency.
- Distribution of 1,000 buckets (1 per family) to be used for various purposes, including water storage, sanitation, and hygiene practices. The provision of buckets enables families to collect water, wash clothes, and perform other essential tasks. Each family will receive one bucket, which can significantly contribute to their overall water and sanitation needs.
- Distribution of 500 hygiene kits (1 per family) to ensure that individuals have the necessary items to maintain cleanliness and prevent the spread of diseases and promote proper hygiene practices among the affected population. Each kit is designed to meet the hygiene needs of a family, providing them with the essential tools for maintaining personal hygiene and sanitation.
- Distribution of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) to provide immediate medical support for individuals suffering from dehydration due to waterborne illnesses.
- Distribution of Aqua Tabs to enable the affected population to treat water from potentially contaminated sources, ensuring access to clean and safe drinking water. Aqua Tabs can effectively kill or neutralize harmful pathogens, making water suitable for consumption and reducing the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Mass awareness-raising session on hygiene promotion and epidemics for 12,500 people.

### Community, Engagement and Accountability:

The HRCS will use the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach to promote effective participation and feedback from affected communities. This will be structured based on an analysis of the communities' needs and information channels to support the



strengthening of their response capacities.

The feedback mechanism will mainly rely on regular reports and consolidated briefs from volunteers on unprompted and captured feedback as well as feedback solicited during community meetings, and possibly quantitative surveys during implementation of specific activities. The CEA training for volunteers will focus on setting up ticketing systems for complaints and requests on activities.

CEA tools and materials such as brochures, flyers and billboards in the preference language (Haitian Creole) were provided to the teams in the field. The corresponding technical support is being provided by the IFRC in country CEA focal point and Americas Regional Office in Panama.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

To target the 1,000 families (5,000 people) directly targeted by this IFRC-DREF under Health, WASH, and Shelter, the National Society collaborated with local authorities, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders who know the affected areas and populations. They will conduct assessments and evaluations to identify households and communities that require immediate assistance.

Through this operation, the National Society targeted the following groups:

- Households with people with disabilities.
- Households with pregnant women.
- Female-headed households.
- Child-headed households.
- Households with elderly people who have received no support.

The logic behind targeting these particular groups was to reach people who are most at risk and least able to recover from the disaster on their own. By prioritizing vulnerable households, marginalized communities, and individuals with specific needs, the National Society planned to provide targeted and tailored support, maximizing the impact of the IFRC-DREF operation and promoting equitable relief efforts.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria were used with families meeting 2-3 of the criteria prioritized for assistance. Targeting and selection criteria was further discussed and updated in consultation with local authorities and affected communities as necessary. HRCS volunteers aimed to explain the targeting/selection criteria to the people targeted, communities and how households are selected for assistance.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	4,500	Rural	60%
Girls (under 18)	2,500	Urban	40%
Men	3,500	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Boys (under 18)	2,000		
Total targeted population	12,500		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Worsening weather conditions	- Monitor weather forecasts and updates regularly to anticipate potential disruptions.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish alternative communication channels to ensure continuous coordination among the response team.</li> <li>- Develop contingency plans that outline specific actions to be taken in the event of severe weather conditions, such as temporary suspension of operations or evacuation protocols, to mitigate potential risks for staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>
Possibility to mobilize the goods to the South for distribution	<p>Risk of security in the road, and road conditions itself is an additional risk to assess, as these have been issues faced in the past.</p> <p>The possibility of using sea transportation from PaP to the South is feasible and has been used in the past successfully</p>
Monitoring of goods in storage, transit, and distribution	Depending on the Supply Chain strategy (i.e. storage in PaP, or direct transfer to affected areas and storage or directly to distribution) the goods need to be monitored to minimize the risk of loses.
Custom procedures and reception of the goods	<p>One of the main constraints in emergency operations in Haiti has been the release of the goods from the port and customs, as civil unrest often put on hold the operation of port and other governmental institutions.</p> <p>An assessment needs to be done by HRC to see how stable the operation of the governmental institution in charge could be to guarantee the reception of the goods.</p> <p>The availability of companies to mobilize the goods from port to the HRC premises also need to be identified.</p>
Security, for the goods in the port, transit to warehouse, during the warehouse, and during transit to distribution points.	<p>The security scenario for the reception of the goods and transit to distribution should be analyzed to ensure the National Society has the necessary arrangements to ensure the right management of the goods and the necessary arrangements for them to arrive at beneficiaries.</p> <p>The warehouse is the main issue due to the large quantity of goods requested. The security of the HRCS warehouse in Port-au-Prince (PaP) should be guaranteed.</p> <p>Temporary use of a commercial warehouse as well as speedy reception and distribution could be an option to explore with the operation managers and National Society relief team, meaning, no warehouse to be used, but rather send trucks from port to distribution.</p>
Sexual Abuse and Violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that all personnel travel in pairs or groups.</li> <li>- Avoid areas that are not well-lit or not covered by the security services.</li> <li>- Movement in PaP only in the areas of Mais gate where Hotel and Base Camp are.</li> </ul>
Indiscriminate Shootings, Murders – Gang Activity, Kidnappings, Robberies, Violent Demonstrations / Manifestations, Lawlessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Per RED Phase there must be a Security Coordinator / Delegate In-Country.</li> <li>- Constant analysis of the political situation in-country.</li> <li>- Constant coordination with information sources to avoid danger areas.</li> <li>- Coordination with other Members of the movement in the area of security and Duty of Care.</li> <li>- Drivers must report all incidents and possible incidents as well as take different routes in-country.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Absolutely no-one will walk in the streets of PaP or another City. All movements in vehicles.</li> <li>- Movement in PaP only in the area of Mais Gate where the hotel and the Base camp are.</li> <li>- HEAT Training for all personnel</li> <li>- Maintain 7 days of food + Water as well as GO Bag.</li> <li>- Safe Room in Base Camp and Hotel</li> <li>- Be ready to Hibernate and/or Relocate</li> <li>- Vehicles are always well-identified as RCRC.</li> </ul>
Limited access to the areas with affected population due to the deterioration of the security situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Society, with the support of IFRC will update its Security Plan and constantly assess the situation to implement additional security mitigation measures.</li> <li>- IFRC trained the National Society Security Focal Point to adapt and respond to current needs.</li> <li>- Information sharing with ICRC for shared leadership of the response.</li> </ul>
Burnout syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement a rotating schedule to distribute workloads evenly and prevent volunteers from becoming overwhelmed.</li> <li>- Offer psychological support services, including counseling or debriefing sessions, to help volunteers cope with stress and emotional challenges.</li> </ul>
Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide comprehensive training to staff and volunteers on cholera prevention, including proper hygiene practices, safe water handling, and sanitation measures.</li> <li>- Ensure the availability of personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves and masks, to minimize the risk of infection.</li> <li>- Encourage staff and volunteers to report any potential symptoms promptly and provide access to medical support and treatment when needed.</li> </ul>

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The activities part of this IFRC-DREF Plan of Action were implemented under the severe security constraints in Haiti. The gang activity progressively escalated in the country throughout the implementation timeframe. The risk matrix was prepared in the initial operational plan, covering all potential risks, their impact and associated mitigation measures, and is still valid.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 59,960

**Targeted Persons:** 5,000

**Assisted Persons:** 5,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of families reached with household items for shelter assistance	1,000	1,000
% of Households who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80	-

## Narrative description of achievements

- During the months of September and October 2023 the Haitian Red Cross mobilized its team (Staff + Volunteers) in Léogane and Jérémie and distributed kitchen sets to the vulnerable population severely affected by the June 3 storm in several localities of the commune.

- A total of 1,000 families (925 in Leogane and 75 families in Grand'Anse) benefited from Shelter kits during these distributions. The beneficiaries are members of the population from the following communities: Acul, Bas-Lavandières, Cadas, Cité Martone, Dampus, Black Africa, Bas Rue de l'Hôpital and others.

The items acquired and distributed are as follows:

\*1,000 kitchen kits (1 kitchen kit Type A per family).

\*2,000 wool blankets synthetic, 1.5x2m, medium thermal (2 blankets per family).

- The HRCS was not able to carry out post-distribution monitoring surveys as planned due to different challenges related to logistics (reaching the communities) and human resources (hiring field staff).

## Lessons Learnt

The collaboration between the HRCS and Partner National Societies was a key aspect in the implementation of this IFRC-DREF. Particularly, the support provided by the Swiss Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross was adequate, context and geographically appropriate as well as timely. Indeed, the support of the Swiss Red Cross was essential for the implementation of IFRC-DREF activities in Léogane. This underlines the importance of strong alliances within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

## Challenges

The National Society and partners faced different logistical while trying to deliver humanitarian assistance. The HRCS faced significant difficulties to receive the supplies delivered to the country due to customs procedures and regulations.



**Budget:** CHF 84,135

**Targeted Persons:** 12,500

**Assisted Persons:** 42,433

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached through awareness-raising sessions on health promotion and epidemic control in the community	11,300	42,433
# of people reached with MHPSS services	1,000	0
# of people transferred via ambulance services	200	85

## Narrative description of achievements

Ambulance services to transport patients

Adapted transport of people affected in emergencies situations is one of the priority services of the Haitian Red Cross (HRCS) offers



throughout the country, in order to fly to the aid of people in need and save their lives.

From July to December 2023, 85 people benefited from HRCS ambulance services in Jérémie:

- 60 people between July and October
- 11 in November
- 14 in December

Most of the cases recorded were related to road accidents, pregnant women with complications during childbirth, etc. They were rushed to specialized hospitals in the region or to the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, depending on the need.

Training for 100 HRCS volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV).

As part of the implementation of activities linked to health promotion and epidemic control in communities affected by the June 3 flood, a vast awareness campaign was carried out in several sections and vulnerable localities in the commune of Léogane. To achieve this, two 2-day training sessions on health promotion and epidemic control were held for 44 volunteers, including 4 from the Protection Civile.

Health promotion on epidemic control for the community.

Following these training sessions, the trained volunteers were mobilized in the target communities to raise awareness of the need to respect the principles of health promotion and epidemic control to better protect themselves against vector-borne diseases and thus break the chain of transmission.

42,433 people were reached by awareness-raising sessions on health promotion and epidemic control in various localities in the commune of Léogane, 52.7% of them women.

Due to the highly volatile security situation and gang activity affecting targeted areas, all the MHPSS activities were cancelled.

## Lessons Learnt

- The deterioration of the security situation in Martissant over the last few years, as well as the situation exacerbated in Mariani later in 2023 (<https://www.gazettehaiti.com/node/10470>) significantly affected the implementation of IFRC-DREF activities.
- As a result, psychological first aid training and other activities were cancelled, after being postponed several times.
- The HRCS Training Center and central level staff were unable to travel to Léogane and Jérémie by land. Also, it was not possible to travel via the airlines serving the South.

## Challenges

- The logistical support timely provided by the Grand'Anse regional committee highlighted the importance of strengthening HRCS branches. Strengthened local resources enable a local response to the specific needs of communities more rapid and efficient.
- Local logistical support also contributes to the sustainability of initiatives, by fostering community ownership and the development of local skills.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 110,227

**Targeted Persons:** 12,500

**Assisted Persons:** 39,840

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	12,500	39,841
# of families reached with essentials hygiene items and household items	1,000	1,000
# of families whose wells were cleaned	100	100



## Narrative description of achievements

- To provide assistance to the people affected by the 3 June 2023 floods in Leogane and the 5 June earthquake in Jérémie, the Haitian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC DREF and Partner National Societies, have distributed kits to families in several localities in the communes of Leogane and Jérémie.

- People from communities such as Acul, Bas-Lavandières, Cadas, Cité Martone, Black Africa and Bas Rue de l'Hôpital, among others, have benefited from hygiene or shelter kits, enabling them to meet the needs of their respective families. The beneficiaries expressed their gratitude to HRCS for the assistance received.

-A total of 1,000 families (425 families in October 2023 and 575 families in November 2023) benefited from WASH kits during these distributions. Each WASH Kit contains: 1 Hygiene Kit+1 Bucket +2 Jerrycans

The items acquired and distributed are as follows:

\* 2,000 Jerrycans (2 per family): JERRYCAN, collapsible, 20L, food grade LDPE, screw cap

\* 1,000 buckets (1 per family): BUCKET, plastic, 14L with clip cover and 50mm outlet

\* 500 Hygiene kits (1 per family): HYGIENIC PARCEL for 5 persons/1 month

In addition, 2000 Oral Serums and 10,000 Aquatabs were distributed to 500 families in the communities at a rate of 4 ORS and 20 Aquatabs per family.

Training for HRCS volunteers on Hygiene promotion.

The 44 volunteers, including 4 from the Civil Protection Department, initially trained in epidemic control, were also trained in hygiene promotion. They were mobilized to carry out awareness campaigns in targeted communities. Also, 9 volunteers were trained in decontamination techniques in Leogane on 7 - 8 December 2023.

Mass awareness-raising session on hygiene promotion.

A total of 39,840 people were reached as part of a community awareness campaign on hygiene promotion. The campaign aimed to inform members of the population about the precautionary measures they can take to help protect themselves against infectious diseases. Downtown Léogane, communal sections, and neighboring localities were the target areas, with priority given to vulnerable communities affected by the June 3 floods. The teams reached 48 schools, 87 churches, and households as part of the awareness campaign.

Cleaning wells dirty during floods

16 community members were trained and mobilized to disinfect domestic and community wells in Léogane on 13 September 2023. Approximately 300 domestic and community wells were cleaned and disinfected by trained community members (100 domestic and 200 community wells).

## Lessons Learnt

- The delay in recruiting IFRC-DREF field staff, particularly due to emigration caused by insecurity and the many people leaving the country, resulted in challenges in hiring the appropriate staff for the emergency response.

- The DREF National Coordinator was deployed to the field to play the role of Regional Coordinator and Field Officer in Leogane with transportation challenges.

## Challenges

The logistical challenges were mitigated through the support provided by the HRCS Grand'Anse Regional Branch which highlighted the importance of strengthening HRCS's branches. Strengthened local resources enable a more rapid, local response to the specific needs of communities. The ability of local branches to provide logistical support also contributes to the sustainability of initiatives, by fostering community ownership and the development of local skills.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 10,650

**Targeted Persons:** 12,500

**Assisted Persons:** 67

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of article using Social Media about NS actions	10	0
# of community discussion held during the intervention with local leaders and representative per districts	10	5
% of community feedback received that have been treated	80	-

## Narrative description of achievements

### Communications about HRCS actions

During the various community meetings and volunteer training on CEA, emphasis was placed on communicating about the actions carried out by HRCS, particularly within the framework of IFRC-DREF. As a key element of the CEA's inclusive approach, these activities demonstrated the commitment of the Red Cross Movement and the Red Cross in the communities, and the active participation of community members in our interventions. A total of 67 people (38 male and 29 female) were reached with CEA activities. As it always does, HRCS took the opportunity to clearly communicate to participants from different organized groups in the Léogane community who we are, what we do, but also to offer opportunities for participation and listening, responding, and acting on feedback, questions, and complaints.

### Feedback mechanisms

Humanitarian responses are more effective and relevant when affected communities are involved in the design and implementation of interventions. This involvement guarantees the quality and sustainability of interventions.

To gather feedback from beneficiaries, a series of mechanisms were planned, but not implemented as part of the response due to the highly volatile security situation and difficult-to-access areas.

- Suggestion boxes
- A telephone line is available for calls and text messages
- A form for collecting information during and after each activity (training, distribution, awareness-raising, etc.).

Despite the country's socio-political situation and the delay in recruiting project staff, preventing the implementation of most of the above-mentioned feedback mechanisms, we were able to collect the following comments and suggestions during distributions, meetings, and training sessions:

- "We thank the Haitian Red Cross Society for its commitment to the community more particularly in times of emergency."
- Participants expressed their satisfaction, especially regarding the distribution of kitchen kits, as most of them had lost everything in the flooding.
- "We thank HRCS for its hygiene promotion and vector control awareness-raising activities in the community. However, given the resurgence of cholera cases, it would be important to accompany these activities with the installation of hand-washing points, the distribution of more inputs, etc."

### Community meetings

Involving communities in operations and ensuring accountability to them is nowadays a key priority for the success of operations, building public support and trust, and strengthening resilience over the long term.

To this end, from 15 to 23 November 2023, educational talks were held with doctors and nurses, workshops were held with community leaders and representatives of grassroots community organizations (OCBs), and focus groups were held with hougans, mambos, and traditional doctors.

In addition, 23 HRCS volunteers in Léogane have been trained and well-equipped on the subject to be more useful to the population, particularly in collecting feedback.

## Lessons Learnt

To strengthen two-way communication for culturally appropriate responses and the human-centered approach, the HRCS accompanied humanitarian responses in Léogane with a set of activities linked to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) resulting from the latest operations (mainly the Haiti Earthquake and Cholera Emergency Appeal).

## Challenges

- One of the main challenges during the implementation of the IFRC-DREF were the increased security challenges of reaching communities in remote areas.



- Another challenge was the emigration of Haitians to other countries due to the constant life-threatening situation and increased vulnerabilities in the country.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 44,730

**Targeted Persons:** 2

**Assisted Persons:** 2

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of surge personnel deployed	2	2

### Narrative description of achievements

- The IFRC through its surge mechanism during emergencies was able to deploy one operations manager and one security coordinator to support the IFRC team in the country as well as the Haiti Red Cross Society during the response of the IFRC-DREF.
- Both members of the surge team were able to accompany the activities in the field to ensure IFRC standards and regulations regarding emergency response and security measures.
- In Haiti, the PNSs have a substantial local staff, and one or more Base Camps with associated logistical resources. Through their presence on the field, they are often the first, and sometimes the only, to respond to natural disasters, as was the case with the Swiss Red Cross in Leogane after the floods of June 2023.

### Lessons Learnt

It is necessary to ensure the personnel deployed are able to arrive in time for IFRC-DREF implementation during the emergency phase with the appropriate briefings and counterparts.

### Challenges

Feasibility studies should be incorporated during the planning phase to ensure the availability of resources and timeframes necessary for implementation. '



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 85,253

**Targeted Persons:** 200

**Assisted Persons:** 154

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	200	0
# of volunteers who have received support in terms of reinforcement (training, visibility equipment, etc.)	100	154



## Narrative description of achievements

Visibility and personal protective equipment for volunteers.

To enable the National Society of the Haitian Red Cross to fully fulfill its role as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, a series of training courses have been organized for volunteers in Jérémie and Léogane as part of the IFRC-DREF program.

These training sessions focused on themes such as: Risk and Disaster Reduction, First Aid, Safer Access, community Involvement and Accountability, Decontamination, Epidemic Control, Hygiene Promotion, among others.

These modules have enabled the 154 volunteers trained, 49.4% of whom are women, to provide an efficient, high-quality local service to members of their community.

Visibility gear and personal protective equipment were also distributed to trained volunteers, especially those mobilized in the communities.

The table below gives a summary of all the activities carried out in the Grand Anse and Ouest regions under the IFRC-DREF program to strengthen National's Society capacity.

A total of 154 volunteers were trained in the various DREF themes, with 62.3% participation in Léogane.

Hiring of NS staff to support the implementation of the IFRC-DREF Operation.

106 National Society employees and volunteers (6 employees and 100 volunteers) took part in this response operation.

- Mobilization of volunteers: to support IFRC-DREF's activities, around a hundred HRCS volunteers were mobilized. They actively accompanied the implementation of field activities in the various target communities. However, they were not all mobilized in the field at the same time. A work schedule was created to facilitate the rotation of volunteers and their mobilization for the various activities implemented in the field.

National Staff recruitment

The socio-political situation in Haiti had a negative impact on the staff recruitment and the implementation of DREF activities. Despite the efforts of the National Society of the Haitian Red Cross Society, not all positions could be filled at the start of the project:

- The IFRC-DREF National Coordinator began working with HRCS in mid-August. He has coordinated and supervised the overall implementation of IFRC DREF-funded activities in the Grand-Anse and Ouest regions since mid-August. He worked actively and supported the various regions, traveling between intervention zones and overcoming access and transport difficulties.
- The Regional Coordinator for Grand 'Anse and the Accountant (Port-au-Prince) were recruited and worked with HRCS since July 2023.
- The positions of Regional Coordinator for the Palmes region and Field Officer for Léogane were not filled until early December 2023. As soon as they were recruited, they assisted the National Coordinator in carrying out the remaining activities, collecting the data and supporting documents needed to justify the expenditure, and drawing up the IFRC-DREF narrative report.
- The PMER Officer was recruited at the end of November 2023. Since then, he has been actively collaborating with the IFRC-DREF National Coordinator to improve the implementation process and data collection in the field, to produce the report on time.
- The Field Officer for Jérémie and the Driver for Port-au-Prince were not recruited in the end.

## Lessons Learnt

- It is essential the capacity of the National Society is analyzed to provide support in responding to operations as on a complimentary.
  - It is necessary to ensure build on the technical capacity of the National Society to avoid creating further gaps through temporary staff. When responding to operations, the presence and skills of volunteers in the field can help address the lack of qualified professionals available.
  - In Leogane, the implementation of IFRC-DREF was supported by the Swiss Red Cross, which provided the National Society with an office, internet access, a distribution team, vehicles and drivers, a warehouse, teams of daily workers, the knowledge of Haitian Red Cross Local committee volunteers, community acceptance.
- The DREF team had also the support of others PNSs for accommodation and transportation. •

## Challenges

- Some of the country's institutions offer limited services and cover only a tiny part of the national territory. The HRCS faced difficulties in finding an insurance company to cover volunteers in Léogane and Jérémie.
- The profiles for hiring local operations staff were advertised several times without the identification of successful candidates which impacted on the implementation of the IFRC-DREF.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/6-2024/2	Operation	MDRHT020
Budget Timeframe	2023/6-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRHT020 - Haiti - Floods June 2023

Operating Timeframe: 18 jun 2023 to 31 dic 2023

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cash Contributions</b>	<b>0</b>
European Commission - DG ECHO	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>394.955</b>
DREF Response Pillar	394.955
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-223.394</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>171.561</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	59.960	3.230	56.729
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	84.135	41.746	42.389
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	110.228	101.122	9.105
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	10.650	1.046	9.604
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>264.972</b>	<b>147.145</b>	<b>117.827</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	44.730	21.896	22.834
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	85.253	54.353	30.900
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>129.983</b>	<b>76.249</b>	<b>53.734</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>394.955</b>	<b>223.394</b>	<b>171.561</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

A total of CHF 394,955 was allocated from the IFRC-DREF Fund for the implementation of this IFRC-DREF Operation. The Haitian Red Cross Society spent a total of CHF 223,394. The remaining balance of CHF 171,561 will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF).

The most significant variances in the budget versus the actual expenditure include:

- Shelter and Basic Household Items: the shelter kits and other items have been registered along the health-related activities.
- Health: activities were decreased due to inability to implement MHPSS and community-based.

- Community engagement activities were challenged as teams were unable to publish information related to activities. Also, teams were unable to carry out perception surveys.
- Secretariat Services: there was significant delay in deployment of operations manager and recruiting field staff in the affected areas.



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

