



HAITI

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



15 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE HAITI RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



10,228

Health and
wellbeing



10,228

Migration and
displacement



631

Values, power
and inclusion



2,961

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Haiti Red Cross Society				
Overview			Funding Sources	
Funding	<div><div></div></div>	360,000	IFRC Secretariat	<div><div></div></div> 360,000
Expenditure	Not reported			
			Participating National Societies	Not reported
			HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network				
Country		Funding Requirement	<div><div></div></div>	9.7M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	<div><div></div></div>	7.7M
		Funding	<div><div></div></div>	798,000
		Expenditure	<div><div></div></div>	944,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
		Funding	<div><div></div></div>	1M
		Expenditure	<div><div></div></div>	516,000
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	<div><div></div></div>	1.9M
		Funding	<div><div></div></div>	4.2M
		Expenditure	<div><div></div></div>	4M
HNS other funding sources		Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAAHT003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	10,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	5,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	10,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	5,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	2,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	656
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	25
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	631
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	3,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
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IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Bilateral Support				
			Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	7,000						
Canadian Red Cross Society	162,000		<div></div>	<div></div>			<div></div>
Italian Red Cross				<div></div>			
Netherlands Red Cross	1.3M	<div></div>	<div></div>				<div></div>
Spanish Red Cross	842,000		<div></div>	<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>
Swiss Red Cross	1.8M		<div></div>	<div></div>			<div></div>

Total Funding Reported **CHF 4.2M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, Haiti's humanitarian crisis deepened as political instability, escalating violence, collapsing public services and widening inequalities severely constrained efforts to meet urgent needs. Structural economic weaknesses, including reliance on imports, a small industrial base and an underdeveloped services sector, worsened under persistent political turmoil, with insecurity and economic fragility feeding into one another. Gang violence surged, making Haiti the most insecure country in the western hemisphere, as state authorities lost control, and armed groups expanded their dominance.

The situation deteriorated sharply in March when criminal groups orchestrated the escape of 4,700 prisoners, further destabilizing Port-au-Prince and other regions. Ariel Henry, interim Prime Minister since 2021, resigned the same month after being blocked from returning to the country by rebel factions. In an effort to restore governance, a transitional council began forming in April, leading to the election of Garry Conille as prime minister in late May and the appointment of a new cabinet in June.

Despite the deployment of 200 Kenyan officers in June under the UN-authorized Multinational Security Support mission, armed groups tightened their grip throughout the year, controlling around 85 per cent of Port-au-Prince by October and expanding into the departments of Ouest and Artibonite. By December, the violence had exacted a devastating toll, with at least 5,601 people killed and 5,400 cases of gender-based violence reported according to the United Nations.

Key achievements

Disasters and crises

For the period January to December 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society assisted approximately 11,670 internally displaced persons affected by the humanitarian crisis in Port-au-Prince by providing multipurpose cash grants, health support including psychological first aid, drinking and raw water, hygiene and dignity kits and hygiene promotion sessions. The National Society submitted a proposal to the Global Early Warnings for All initiative (EW4All), finalized a gap analysis with the Permanent Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management and advanced the development of training materials on anticipatory action. It also contributed to a joint framework for hurricanes, prepared a lessons-learned workshop, engaged communities to identify needs and began acquiring educational materials to support disaster preparedness.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society provided health services including community-based surveillance for cholera detection, psychological support for internally displaced persons and frontline workers, first aid and vulnerability assessments, cholera awareness in internally displaced persons sites and expanded ambulance services in coordination with national authorities and PAHO/WHO. The National Society conducted mass sensitization through social media and SMS, improved communications to reach vulnerable groups and supported psychosocial services for those in camps. Additionally, it reached at least 7,500 people with water, sanitation and hygiene activities by installing handwashing stations, distributing water, hygiene and menstrual kits, constructing sanitary facilities and implementing water purification and community surveillance to prevent waterborne diseases. The Haiti Red Cross Society also launched a health in emergencies initiative in Tabarre and Carrefour-Feuille.

Migration and displacement

For the reporting period, the Haiti Red Cross Society carried out Restoring Family Links awareness sessions across seven internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, provided information on family tracing and gender-based violence prevention and distributed flyers and posters among the IDPs. The National Society distributed mattresses to vulnerable elderly people and pregnant women at the Gloria site, organized another RFL session at Kay Soraya, and took part in cluster meetings on migration and RFL challenges with key partners.

Values, power and inclusion

From January to December 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society addressed protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues with a focus on gender-based violence prevention and the protection of vulnerable groups, reaching almost 3,000 people through activities including training staff and volunteers in Restoring Family Links (RFL), prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, protection and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding. The National Society delivered awareness sessions at IDP sites, established safe referral mechanisms for survivors, carried out community awareness campaigns, provided specialized briefings to staff and volunteers. Additionally, it strengthened community engagement and accountability (CEA) through a feedback hotline and offered phone-based assistance.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society strengthened Movement coordination through regular exchanges with the IFRC, the ICRC and the participating National Societies. The National Society maintained close coordination with national, provincial and local authorities through its membership in the National Disaster and Risk Management System and the National Emergency Operations Centre, participating actively in health emergency coordination alongside the Ministry of Public Health and Population, Pan-American Health Organization and World Health Organization. The Haiti Red Cross Society took part in sectoral coordination clusters on health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and telecommunications and joined the security coordination group to collectively address security risks.

The Haiti Red Cross Society strengthened operational security by training staff and volunteers in security protocols and radio communications, incorporated humanitarian diplomacy strategies to influence decision-makers and preserve humanitarian access amidst rising insecurity, and collaborated with the Dominican Red Cross for cross-border relocation of staff and emergency goods. Despite an unprecedented escalation of risks leading to the relocation of international delegates and leadership, the National Society maintained continuous communication with local stakeholders and Movement partners. Throughout the reporting period, the Haiti Red Cross Society further promoted community engagement and accountability (CEA) through hotline services and the dissemination of key messages to internally displaced persons, ensuring inclusive and effective humanitarian responses.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Haiti](#)

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for a complex emergency in Haiti.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Haiti: Complex Emergency
MDR-CODE	MDRHT021
DURATION	6 months (13 May 2024 to 30 November 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 686,691
PEOPLE TARGETED	11,670 people
DREF OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Operation Update

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 686,691 in May 2024 supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in assisting approximately 11,670 internally displaced persons affected by the humanitarian crisis in Haiti caused by armed violence in the Metropolitan Area of Port. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance including multipurpose cash grants, health support including psychological first aid. Other support consisted of the distribution of drinking water and raw water, distribution of cleaning and sanitation materials in the selected IDP sites, distribution of hygiene kits and menstrual/dignity kits, as well mass awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene promotion.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Haiti Red Cross Society submitted a proposal to the Global Early Warnings for All ([EW4All](#)) initiative to strengthen the knowledge of communities in disaster risks and their ability to cope with hazards, aiming to reduce vulnerability through the provision of data, information and development of rapid and targeted response mechanisms based on early warning information. The National Society conducted a workshop to finalize and validate the gap analysis for Pillar 4 on preparedness for response to warnings, with members of the Permanent Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management, prioritizing exchanges with central-level players to advance the analysis and roadmap and identifying essential gaps to guide decision-makers.

The Haiti Red Cross Society decided to recruit a consultant to develop a training manual on [anticipatory action](#), facilitate a Training of Trainers session with members of the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile, the Haiti Red Cross Society and partners, and organize coaching sessions to prepare trainers to deliver local-level training. The National Society held working sessions with representatives from the World Food Programme, Humanity and Inclusion, the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile and other partners to develop training materials scheduled for finalization by the end of January 2025.

The Haiti Red Cross Society also organized an induction session on [anticipatory action](#) for sector managers and contributed to the development and validation of a joint anticipatory action framework for hurricanes. The National Society prepared to convene a lessons-learned workshop, alongside the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the World Food Programme, to review efforts, assess preparedness mechanisms, and develop a 2025 action plan, but postponed it due to the security situation.

Additionally, it initiated discussions with the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile to conduct training sessions for the National Disaster Risk Management System, with planned activities postponed due to travel difficulties. The National Society engaged with communities and local authorities to identify specific needs and began acquiring educational materials such as posters, brochures, megaphones and emergency kits to support disaster preparedness.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in recruiting a consultant to develop a training manual on anticipatory action, facilitate a Training of Trainers session and organize coaching sessions to support trainers in delivering local-level training.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society actively engaged in addressing the complex humanitarian crisis affecting the population. It reached people with health-related activities, including [community-based surveillance](#) to detect and report suspected cholera cases, psychological support to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and frontline workers, training in first aid and vulnerability assessments, awareness sessions on cholera in IDP sites and ambulance services. Additionally, the National Society conducted mass sensitization campaigns using digital tools such as social media and SMS with large national telephone providers. An operational community-based surveillance system was established in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health's community health workers. The Haiti Red Cross Society expanded its ambulance services, ensuring the provision of quality emergency care and coordinating with the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Civil Protection Directorate, and PAHO/WHO. Psychological first aid services were offered to IDPs in IDP sites and volunteers, in alignment with the IFRC Psychological Support Programme. The National Society also focused on improving the communication of services offered to reach more people, identifying the most vulnerable individuals in camps for psychosocial support.

The Haiti Red Cross Society also aimed to reach at least 7,500 people with water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)) activities, including the installation of handwashing stations, distribution of drinking and raw water, distribution of cleaning and sanitation materials, purchase and distribution of hygiene kits and menstrual kits, mass hygiene promotion sessions and the construction of sanitary facilities in IDP sites. Efforts to address water and sanitation challenges included distributing water, installing handwashing stations, and distributing family hygiene and menstrual kits in the selected sites. Community surveillance activities were implemented to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, while water purification processes were carried out directly in the IDP sites. The National Society also implemented a health in emergencies initiative in Tabarre and Carrefour-Feuille, providing training to volunteers and Ministry of Public Health staff and raising awareness on cholera.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in addressing the complex humanitarian crisis affecting the population.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in the implementation of the health in emergencies initiative in Tabarre and Carrefour-Feuille.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Haiti Red Cross Society mobilized trained volunteers for [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) awareness-raising sessions at internally displaced persons (IDP) sites. These volunteers reached 7 sites and sensitized people on RFL services and the prevention of gender-based violence. Flyers were distributed and posters were placed on site to guide IDPs on how to initiate a search for their loved ones via RFL services.

In October, the Haiti Red Cross Society distributed 10 mattresses to vulnerable groups, including elderly people and pregnant women, at the Gloria site in Caradeux. This action followed an assessment that highlighted the need for better living conditions among these beneficiaries. An additional RFL awareness session was also conducted at the Kay Soraya site in Carrefour-Feuille.

The National Society participated in several cluster meetings in October 2024, focusing on migration issues and challenges in RFL, collaborating with key partners to improve support for people separated from their families.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Haiti Red Cross Society for the implementation of RFL awareness-raising activities and the distribution of materials to IDPs. It provided technical support for the organization and mobilization of volunteers in the RFL sector, alongside assistance for cluster meetings and the identification of migrant needs.

The **Canadian Red Cross** also collaborated with the Haiti Red Cross Society in these efforts.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society continued its work addressing Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) issues in Haiti, with a particular focus on gender-based violence (GBV) and the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and the disabled. It reached almost 3,000 people with various PGI-related activities. These activities included training staff and volunteers in RFL, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)-prevention and protection and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). It also delivered awareness sessions on SGBV and PSEA prevention, particularly at IDP sites. The National Society also conducted training for volunteers in child safeguarding policies and risk analysis. Safe referral mechanisms were created, with a specific focus on survivors.

The Haiti Red Cross Society also conducted awareness campaigns within communities and provided specialized briefings to staff and volunteers to ensure adherence to humanitarian standards of quality and dignity. It focused on community engagement and accountability (CEA) and incorporated feedback and complaint reception mechanisms, including the previously successful feedback hotline, which provided valuable insights into the needs and concerns of affected populations. The National Society also provided phone-based assistance and protection services, alongside the distribution of PGI materials.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Haiti Red Cross Society in strengthening its capacities in PSEA. The IFRC also supported the development of training modules for staff and volunteers in PGI. It also helped the National Society in strengthening its CEA efforts.

The **Canadian Red Cross** also collaborated with the Haiti Red Cross Society in the training and capacity-building activities for staff and volunteers.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies supporting the Haiti Red Cross Society include the **Canadian Red Cross**, the **Netherlands Red Cross Society**, **Spanish Red Cross** and **Swiss Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Haiti Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Haiti, **the ICRC** works in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince where armed violence has affected access to basic services, such as health care and safe water. It also aims to address life threatening situations through humanitarian dialogue with all parties involved. The ICRC supports and works with the Haiti Red Cross Society in activities that improve access, acceptance, and security of its operations ([Safer Access Framework](#)), and on [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) and management of the dead. The ICRC also supports the National Society of ambulance services.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Haiti Red Cross Society works closely with national, provincial, and local authorities. It is a member of all committees of the National Disaster and Risk Management System and a permanent member of the National Emergency Operations Centre.

As an example, the government authorities and partner organizations that were actively involved in the 2021 earthquake response include the Office of the Prime Minister, the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate, all government departments including the Ministries of Public Health and Population, Public Works, and Transport and Communications, and local government authorities at the departmental and commune levels.

The Haiti Red Cross Society also takes part in coordination for health emergencies, under the lead of the National Emergency Operation Centre, in support of the Ministry of Public Health and Population. Coordination for health emergencies includes representatives from several government ministries, along with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and World Health Organization (WHO). Coordination for health emergencies also typically includes regular bilateral meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Permanent Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management, WHO and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

In emergency situations involving support from international humanitarian actors, the IFRC and the National Society participate in the established coordination and clusters. For the recent earthquake operation, the IFRC response team participated in local and national-level taskforces to address health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items, protection, including prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and child protection, and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. IFRC also participated in the IT/telecommunications and cash working groups.

To collectively share information on security risks and how to mitigate them, the IFRC participated in a security coordination group with other international organizations in Haiti.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Haiti Red Cross Society focused on strengthening the capacity of its staff and volunteers to ensure an effective response amidst the current security challenges. The National Society prioritized security in its operational planning. A training in Operational Security for all volunteers and staff was conducted, covering the development of security protocols for the operation. Additionally, the Haiti Red Cross Society planned and conducted a training in Radio and Security to ensure that personnel could communicate effectively and maintain safety in volatile environments.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Haiti Red Cross Society by providing training in Operational Security for staff and volunteers. The IFRC also facilitated the development of security protocols for the operation and supported the Radio and Security training to enhance communication and safety for personnel in challenging environments.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society continued to implement its humanitarian diplomacy policy to achieve effective humanitarian objectives. These efforts included raising awareness, negotiation, communications and formal agreements aimed at influencing decision-makers and opinion leaders to consider the interests of vulnerable populations. During the reporting period, the Haiti Red Cross Society faced an unprecedented escalation of risks, leading to the relocation of international delegates and the President of the Haiti Red Cross Society. Despite the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation, the National Society maintained active communication and engagement with local stakeholders and Movement partners. It also coordinated with the Dominican Red Cross for cross-border relocation of staff and emergency goods.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in its humanitarian diplomacy efforts, including publishing media statements on humanitarian principles.



Volunteers from the Haiti Red Cross Society using with a patient, in 2024 (Photo: Haiti Red Cross Society)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Haiti Red Cross Society focused on community engagement and accountability (CEA) related activities. This included the implementation of a hotline and conducting meetings for the dissemination of key information and messages to the internally displaced persons at IDP sites.

The Haiti Red Cross Society also prioritized a community participation and accountability approach in all its activities to ensure effective and inclusive responses.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in its CEA activities through the provision of resources, and guidance for the implementation of a hotline and communication efforts at IDP sites.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [HT_Haiti AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRHT021](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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