



HAITI

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 11.1M**

20 August 2025

In support of the Haiti Red Cross Society



14

National Society branches



122

National Society local units



98

National Society staff



9,234

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



2,000

Climate and environment



5,000

Disasters and crises



10,000

Health and wellbeing



2,000

Migration and displacement



6,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Livelihoods • health
- Water sanitation and hygiene
- Protection gender and inclusion

Capacity development

- Epidemic preparedness and response
- Protection and displacement services
- Complex humanitarian environment

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **158**

World Bank Population figure **11.6M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **58.5%**

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 5.1M CHF

Total 3.5M CHF

Total 2.5M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

Through Participating National Societies

Through the IFRC

→ **1.1M CHF**

→ **330,000 CHF**

2.5M CHF

Through the IFRC

Through the IFRC

4M CHF

3.2M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

Longer term needs

500,000 CHF

Climate & environment

400,000 CHF

Climate & environment

300,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.2M CHF

Disasters & crises

900,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

700,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

500,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

400,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

300,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

1M CHF

Migration & displacement

800,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

600,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

100,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

80,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

50,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

750,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

600,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

500,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Canadian Red Cross Society			●				●
Netherlands Red Cross	128,000	●	●				
Spanish Red Cross	623,000	●	●	●			●
Swiss Red Cross	300,000		●	●		●	●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 1.1M**

Participating National Societies

Canadian Red Cross

Italian Red Cross*

The Netherlands Red Cross

Spanish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAAHT003

Hazards



Floods



Hurricanes



Earthquakes



Violence

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Haiti Red Cross Society** was founded in 1932, recognized as being of public utility by a Presidential Decree and admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1937. The National Society is auxiliary to the public authorities and contributes to the improvement of health, prevention of disease and accidents and alleviation of suffering. It also supports effective risk reduction actions and provides emergency relief services for the victims of disasters of any kind. The Haiti Red Cross Society also collaborates with the public authorities for the protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants and displaced people and in the promotion of International Humanitarian Law.

With over 90 years of experience in crisis and emergency management, the Haiti Red Cross Society is well recognized and accepted by the country's population. Its neutrality facilitates the impartial provision of services to prevent and alleviate human suffering in a complex context, where outbreaks of violence and socio-political instability aggravate the protection needs of the people affected. Its ambulance service is one of the country's only independent and neutral ambulance service providers. The National Society's network of branches allows strong connections with local communities and to reach the most remote and underserved populations

and its 9,234 volunteers often originate from the communities they serve, which fosters trust.

The National Society plays a key role in improving the coordination between health and civil protection authorities and communities and fosters links between emergency response and long-term development programmes. The Haiti Red Cross Society defines its strategic pillars as:

- Be prepared to act better: mobilize communities to become more resilient and build capacities to prepare for and respond effectively to disasters and crises; support risk reduction preparedness, response and recovery, while strengthening its role and competencies as an auxiliary to the public authorities
- Mitigate the risks: support communities to identify the warning signs of emergencies and anticipate and mitigate the impact of emergency situations, including health-related issues and adaptation to climate change
- Act for more social inclusion: promote the social inclusion of the most disadvantaged groups, as it builds community resilience and meets the protection and humanitarian needs of migrants



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

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Haiti remains the poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean and among the poorest in the world. The World Bank indicates that Haiti's economic and social development continues to be hampered by political instability, increasing violence, unprecedented levels of insecurity and exacerbated fragility. The UNDP's Human Development Index value for Haiti in 2022 was [0.554](#), placing the country in the medium human development category, ranking 163 out of 193 countries. The [Gender Development Index](#) placed Haiti in Group 5, with medium equality in HDI achievements between women and men.

Haiti remains one of the world's most vulnerable countries to [natural hazards](#), mainly hurricanes, floods and earthquakes, with over 96 per cent of the population exposed to these risks. On [14 August 2021](#), an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale struck the southern region of Haiti, affecting around 1.6 million people and causing significant human and infrastructural damage. Human development indicators continue to show stagnation or decline, with persistent high infant and maternal mortality, stagnating immunization coverage among the poorest households and the [resurgence of cholera](#) after three years without confirmed cases. According to the [World Bank's Human Capital Index](#), a child born in Haiti today will only become 45 per cent as productive as they could be if fully educated and healthy, with more than a fifth of children at risk of cognitive and physical limitations.

Amid persistent political and institutional crisis, high vulnerability to natural hazards and violent gangs vying for control of commercial areas, the economy has contracted for five consecutive years. While tax revenue collection improved in 2023 due to stricter customs controls and higher oil tax revenues, the tax-to-GDP ratio remains low. Fiscal adjustments such as reducing energy subsidies and capital expenditure have helped improve the fiscal situation. Despite a slowdown in inflation in late 2023, the annual rate remained high at 44.2 per cent. Negative growth is expected to continue into 2024, driven by the tense security context, with the trajectory remaining uncertain. The [OECD States of Fragility report](#) places Haiti among the most fragile contexts globally, facing significant impacts across all international poverty lines.

The latest [World Bank high-frequency survey](#) in March 2023 found that two-thirds of households had experienced income reductions, linked to deteriorating labour market conditions and falling remittances. Employment participation declined from 46 per cent at the end of 2021 to 38 per cent in early 2023, while 40 per cent of households reported reduced remittances and over half reported less support from family and friends. The World Bank estimated poverty to rise to 29.2 per cent (at the international poverty line of \$2.15 per day) and 58 per cent (at \$3.65 per day) by 2023.

Humanitarian access in Haiti continues to face constraints related to security, physical infrastructure and restrictions on access to services. Since [29 February 2024](#), violence has intensified in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the rural Artibonite department, worsening the humanitarian situation for affected populations.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Haiti is among the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, facing recurring extreme weather events, environmental degradation and increasing threats to livelihoods and food security. According to [UNICEF Haiti](#), climate change is a global phenomenon rooted in human activity and Haiti is not spared from its consequences. UNICEF reports that weather-related disasters have displaced 43.1 million children worldwide in six years, underscoring the scale of the crisis. In Haiti, the population's daily practices, including deforestation, unsustainable agricultural methods and reliance on charcoal for cooking, continue to contribute to environmental degradation, which in turn worsens the impacts of climate change already felt across the country.

Haiti's extreme vulnerability is reflected in its ranking as the third most at-risk country globally in the [Long-Term Climate Risk Index](#). Since 2000, cyclonic floods and other extreme weather events have killed thousands and affected over [277,498 people in Haiti](#). Once rich in vegetation, Haiti is now among the world's most deforested countries, with just [1.5 per cent forest cover](#) remaining. [Deforestation](#) leads to soil erosion, flooding, depletion of water sources and worsens agricultural challenges, while also increasing the population's exposure to natural disasters such as hurricanes and cyclones.

Climate change continues to have devastating effects on Haiti's agricultural sector. Rising temperatures, shortened growing periods and unpredictable rainfall cycles have reduced crop yields, making it increasingly difficult for farmers to establish reliable planting calendars. In areas such as Montagnac (Dame-Marie), agronomists report that these changes prevent farmers from producing enough to meet market demands. These patterns—shifts between extreme drought during the dry season and heavy rainfall in the wet season—are damaging agricultural production and exacerbating food insecurity.

The destruction of agricultural fields, loss of crops, diminished water sources and landslides destroying homes have severely affected Haitian livelihoods. The financial and physical impacts of extreme weather are deeply felt by vulnerable communities. Environmental mismanagement, combined with these socio-economic pressures, further weakens the country's [agricultural resilience](#).

While all regions of Haiti are vulnerable, areas such as the Trois-Rivières watershed, spanning Artibonite, Nord and Nord-Ouest, have been identified in multiple studies as [particularly exposed to flooding risks exacerbated by climate change](#).

The impacts of climate change on Haiti go beyond environmental destruction. According to the World Bank Human Capital Index, Haiti's deteriorating agricultural sector and worsening food insecurity directly harm [human development outcomes](#). Haitian children already face severe health risks from malnutrition and poor water access, both of which are exacerbated by the environmental crisis.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Haiti Red Cross Society is part of the [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Haiti Red Cross Society is involved in the Early Warnings for All initiative ([EW4All](#)), which aims to ensure everyone on Earth is protected by early warning systems by 2027. In this United Nations-led initiative, the IFRC is the lead of Pillar 4 on preparedness for response to warnings and is also actively engaged in Pillars 1 and 3 of Disaster Risk Knowledge and Warning Dissemination and Communication. The National Society, with IFRC support, will be working with national authorities to coordinate Pillar 4 and implement activities.

The National Society seeks to integrate climate risk management, including climate adaptation and mitigation, into its programmes, operations and advocacy and to adopt approaches for environmental management to reduce risk exposure and vulnerability. It puts specific emphasis in its climate and environmental work on vulnerability factors related to livelihoods, food shortages, access to health, climate change-induced displacement and urban living.

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop an environmental policy and a climate change adaptation strategy
- Consider protection, gender equality and inclusion issues, strengthening activities in these areas when addressing climate change

- Implement climate-related actions through the Haiti Red Cross Society branches, including community awareness of climate change and environmental risks and climate-smart disaster risk reduction
- Incorporate climate change adaptation into the National Society's strategic and annual operations plans

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society across its climate and environment priorities and in strengthening its capacity for climate change adaptation, climate action and climate-

smart programming. This includes communications to engage people in climate change awareness.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has, in the past, supported the Haiti Red Cross Society to work with communities on climate change adaptation, climate-smart disaster risk reduction capacity building and awareness raising.

The **Swiss Red Cross** continues to support the Haiti Red Cross Society's efforts on disaster risk reduction related to climate change and raising communities' awareness to be able to adapt to environmental crisis.



Disasters and crises

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

Haiti is exposed to multiple natural hazards. More than 93 per cent of the territory and over 96 per cent of the population are exposed to at least two hazards, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and droughts, which regularly cause significant drops in agricultural production in many departments. From 1909 to 2023, the country faced more than 100 disasters, including 40 hurricanes and storms, 48 floods, nine droughts and three earthquakes. Hydro-meteorological disasters accounted for 97 per cent of the events recorded during the period. Haiti is in the path of tropical cyclones, whose average season - from June to November for the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico - overlaps with rainy periods. The high density of communities settled in flood-prone areas, near riverbeds or the indented coastline and on the slopes of the Mornes, amplify the effects of cyclone-related hazards.

The geography of Haiti leads to significant differences in hazard exposure across the country's ten geographical departments. The Centre, which is not coastal, is not exposed to tsunamis, storm surges or cyclonic swells, however, lightning is very pronounced. Drought is particularly intense in the Nord-Ouest and Artibonite departments. The West, the most densely populated, is at higher risk of earthquakes, floods and landslides. The Southern Peninsula has faced repeated major catastrophic events, with damages and consequences of enormous magnitude.

Haiti is located in a very active tectonic zone, at the border of the Caribbean and the North American tectonic plates, resulting in significant seismic phenomena. The epicentre of the 14 August 2021 earthquake killed 2,248 people and affected at least 800,000 people, with 650,000 people needing emergency humanitarian assistance in the Sud, Nippes and Grand'Anse departments. The cost of sustainable

reconstruction and economic recovery is estimated to be approximately US\$2 billion.

Haiti is also vulnerable to human-made hazards including industrial accidents, dam failures, transport accidents and fires. Violence and insecurity also significantly affect people in need in Haiti and add constraints to efficient and effective humanitarian services.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Haiti Red Cross Society seeks to strengthen its capacity to adapt to increasingly complex humanitarian environments and aims to enhance its Preparedness for Effective Response to shocks by focusing on risk reduction and community resilience. It will prioritize early warning, early action and anticipation to mitigate risks from multiple hazards that threaten the lives, livelihoods, homes and living conditions of vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities. The National Society will focus on ensuring appropriate targeting that places affected people and communities at the centre of preparedness and response activities, promoting ethical and people-led approaches such as cash and livelihood transfer programmes and supporting the transition towards response models that emphasize localized and regional action.

Planned activities in 2025

- Implement and expand community resilience actions
 - Provide access to cash and in-kind assistance to communities
 - Build forecast-based financing approaches to anticipate and implement early action
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Haiti Red Cross Society on technology and innovation, anticipatory action, as well as training and capacity building. IFRC mechanisms such as the DREF and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, the IFRC provided a [DREF allocation for a complex emergency](#).

[IFRC-DREF Haiti Complex Emergency](#): the allocation of CHF 686,691 in May 2024 supported the Haiti Red Cross Society to assist 11,670 people in Metropolitan Port-au-Prince, which are currently facing a serious multisectoral crisis exacerbated by the escalation of violence, political instability and environmental challenges. The National Society is supported the targeted people over a nine-month through interventions such as multipurpose cash transfers, the provision of psychological support and first aid training. Support also included the distribution of drinking water, hygiene kits and

other essential items, complemented by awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene.

The IFRC will also provide support to the Haiti Red Cross Society in effectively coordinating with the regional and global IFRC network and strengthening collaboration with United Nations agencies and other key stakeholders to respond to growing humanitarian needs.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** previously provided support to the National Society in disaster risk reduction, capacity building and awareness-raising through the strengthening of the Haiti Red Cross Society's regional and local branches. Additionally, it supported the development of contingency plans and management of contingency stocks and funds.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the National Society with contingency planning and Preparedness for Effective Response in emergencies.



Health and wellbeing

In Haiti, it was estimated that over [4.5 million people](#) were in need of health assistance in 2023. Groups that need to be prioritized include pregnant and breastfeeding women, newborn babies, children targeted for vaccination, people living with disabilities, people in prison and populations living in gang-controlled areas. Humanitarian needs in terms of health are growing every year.

Against the backdrop of recurring socio-economic and political challenges and insecurity, hospitals are struggling to stay open due to the limited mobility of their staff and the lack of fuel and access to drinking water. Damage to health structures in areas affected by the 2021 earthquake further limited the population's access to health services, including emergency obstetric and neonatal care, in an already critical context for maternal health. Haiti's maternal mortality rate is [529 deaths per 100,000 live births](#), the highest in the region. Low vaccination rates for measles, hepatitis and polio further expose Haitians, especially children under five, to a variety of diseases and infections.

After the resurgence of cholera in 2022, the epidemic rapidly spread throughout the country, reaching over 22,000 suspected cases by the end of December 2022 and 63,063 suspected cases with [3,880 confirmed cases](#) as of October 20, 2023. More than half of all cases concern children.

Children under five suffer from acute malnutrition and are at elevated risk of excess mortality. An estimated [2.85 million children](#) — one-quarter of Haiti's child population — are food insecure, over 1 million of them critically.

Haiti faces high rates of depression, anxiety and mental disorders while struggling with [gaps in mental health services](#). The immense psychological impact of living in disaster-prone areas and recurring crises adversely impacts many Haitian households.

Access to drinking water and sanitation services in Haiti is extremely low, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas where most of the country's population lives, causing the transmission of diarrheal diseases while aggravating acute malnutrition. The drinking water access rate is [55 per cent](#) and the basic sanitation access rate of [31 per cent](#).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Haiti Red Cross Society aims to expand integrated [community-based health and first aid](#) activities, as well as [water, sanitation and hygiene](#) promotion programmes to meet the unmet needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups. It seeks to adapt hygiene promotion approaches and the use of potable water in emergency situations in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The National Society will focus on integrating climate change considerations into its health programmes through appropriate tools, strategies and actions. The Haiti Red Cross Society also seeks to promote technologies and innovations that enhance analysis, forecasting and solutions in the implementation of its health activities. Additionally, the National Society seeks to strengthen its activities to promote [mental health](#) and wellbeing, combat isolation and provide

psychosocial support, particularly in vulnerable communities affected by violence and disasters.

- Contribute to relevant national plans, strategies, policies and laws related to [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#)

Planned activities in 2025

- Help communities identify and reduce health risks through relevant community engagement, accountability and behaviour change
- Build and maintain [community-level capacity](#) in effective detection, prevention and response to infectious disease outbreaks
- Promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities, including menstrual hygiene management
- Measure community awareness related to disease outbreaks such as cholera under the IFRC [One WASH](#) Initiative and the means to better mitigate their impact
- Contribute to efforts to achieve and sustain national immunization campaigns and promote fair and equitable access to new vaccines
- Define a clear health and water, sanitation and hygiene strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Haiti Red Cross Society to expand the scale and quality of health services including water, sanitation and hygiene and mental health and psychosocial support. IFRC mechanisms such as the DREF and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disease outbreaks, such as was the case for the cholera outbreak in 2022 and 2023 through the [IFRC Emergency Appeal Haiti Earthquake and Cholera](#).

The **Canadian Red Cross** will provide support to the Haiti Red Cross Society in developing its capacity in psychosocial support during emergencies.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will work with the National Society to give an effective response to disease outbreaks, provide communities access to water and sanitation, as well as contribute to ameliorating communities' behaviour on hygiene promotion.



Migration and displacement

As of the end of December 2023, the [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#) reported almost 314,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Haiti. Displacement linked to disasters is significant in Haiti. The 2021 earthquake led to the displacement of 39,000 people, while the 2010 earthquake uprooted 1.5 million people. According to the latest assessments, instability and insecurity have caused the displacement of nearly 200,000 Haitians in the country, 131,000 of whom are displaced within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (ZMPP) alone. Although displaced persons are mainly concentrated in the ZMPP, other departments are also affected. Data shows that the departments of Centre and Artibonite are home to 29,000 and 22,000 IDPs, respectively.

Almost [half of all IDPs](#) now reside in makeshift sites. As the crisis drags on, the capacity of communities to host displaced people is eroding, exposing displaced populations to greater protection risks, such as gender-based, communal and sexual violence, discrimination and abuse.

The political crisis, the insecurity and the lack of opportunities are also forcing more people to leave Haiti. It is estimated that there are over 1.7 million Haitian migrants worldwide and migration is mostly [directed towards](#) the United States, the

Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Cuba and South American countries. People leaving Haiti are exposed to clandestine networks and human trafficking. Those who succeed end up with irregular status and face deportation or repatriation. During this process, multiple vulnerabilities emerge. Humanitarian needs arise mainly from repatriations at land borders, in the form of logistical and financial assistance for reintegration, medical, psychosocial, food, clothing and temporary accommodation. The current socio-economic context and levels of insecurity make the reintegration of expelled migrants difficult.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Haiti Red Cross Society takes part in the three-year [IFRC Global Route Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East and North Africa. Each year, the programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities, through three operational pillars: improving access to assistance and protection, including through [humanitarian](#)

service points; strengthening National Society capacities; and local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Haiti Red Cross Society seeks to ensure that all people who migrate and are displaced are safe, are treated humanely and with dignity and have the assistance and protection support they need to thrive in inclusive societies. For this, the main objective of the National Society is to ensure that migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish humanitarian service points or similar services on key border points with the Dominican Republic
 - Update its migration monitoring and preparedness plans
 - Conduct Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) training for branches with a focus on migration in key border areas
-



Values, power and inclusion

Access to basic social services in Haiti is low and marked by significant inequalities. Women continue to face discrimination in access to productive resources, employment and decision-making, while gender-based violence, including rape and domestic violence, reinforces existing inequalities. Reports indicate a dramatic rise in gender-based violence cases, with a 377 per cent increase reported over the past year, highlighting the urgent need for expanded services for survivors, including medical, legal and psychosocial support.

Violence, particularly in Port-au-Prince, has reached alarming levels. Internally displaced persons (IDP) sites present acute challenges, with over 60 per cent of the displaced population being women and girls, who are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation in these settings.

Armed groups control vast areas of the country, further complicating humanitarian access. Clashes between gangs and the Haitian National Police have created a climate of fear, severely limiting freedom of movement and access to essential services. In the first quarter of 2024 alone, 2,500 people, including at least 82 children, were reported killed or injured in gang-related violence. More than 500,000 children are believed to live in neighbourhoods controlled by armed groups, placing them at heightened risk of violence and recruitment by gangs. The protection crisis is severe, with sexual violence against women and girls in IDP sites continuing to rise and gangs increasingly using rape as a weapon of terror. Weak judicial

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Haiti Red Cross Society to ensure the protection of particularly vulnerable migrants. It will assist the National Society in intensifying efforts to integrate programmes that focus on inclusion and social cohesion, recognizing the close link between these issues and the well-being of people in both communities of origin and reception. The IFRC will support the Haiti Red Cross Society in promoting research and establishing new transformative partnerships to better address the changing needs of people on the move. It will help the National Society improve cross-border collaboration, enhancing the linkage of programmes and information systems between countries, National Societies, Movement components and along migration routes. The IFRC will also pilot the Humanitarian Service Point Community Engagement and Accountability Toolkit with the Haiti Red Cross Society.

institutions, attacks on legal personnel and the absence of police further exacerbate the situation, leaving victims without legal recourse.

The resurgence of cholera and tuberculosis, alongside chronic fuel shortages, has overwhelmed Haiti's fragile health system, bringing it close to collapse. Ongoing violence has also led to the closure of nearly 900 schools, affecting around 200,000 children. Attacks on schools have multiplied, disrupting education and exposing children to further exploitation risks from armed groups.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Haiti Red Cross Society will continue to promote the protection of people and their dignity and integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across its policies, strategies, programmes and operations. The National Society equally invests in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), based on the Movement-wide CEA commitments and minimum actions. It has an established mechanism to collect community feedback, with a toll-free number available to all affected people to provide feedback and comments on interventions.

The Haiti Red Cross Society works towards social inclusion and seeks to promote a positive change for humanity, based on humanitarian values and principles. To achieve this, it gives priority to enhancing capacities to reach more local branches and increasing awareness, especially through youth engagement.

This is carried out with the education community and by creating a space with more inclusive working dynamics, diversity, protection of people, contributions to resilience and peaceful environments.

Planned activities in 2025

- Integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion minimum standards in all programming and follow the guidelines for emergencies
- Include a focus on sexual and gender-based violence in all programmes and emergency response
- Leverage Community Engagement and Accountability tools for risk communication with communities
- Ensure a sustainable community feedback mechanism and that information is taken into consideration for the improvement of programmes and operations

- Expand humanitarian education programmes, with an emphasis on promoting humanitarian values and improving access for people whose education has been interrupted by war, disaster or displacement
- Promote and raise awareness of the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will work with the Haiti Red Cross Society to include prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in emergency response and related actions. It will also promote regular and continuous peer-to-peer work on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and humanitarian education among its headquarters and branches.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Haiti Red Cross Society is committed to strengthening its institution and carried out the self-assessment part of the IFRC's Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2019. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The National Society is also

committed to the preparedness for effective response (PER) process and is currently in the action and accountability phase. This is a continuous and flexible process that will enable the National Society to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct efficient networking through improved collaboration between Movement partners
- Expand engagement of representatives from headquarters and branches in Movement activities
- Improve capacity to mobilize all relevant resources and seek effective partnerships in response to the needs of vulnerable people
- Mobilize sustainable resources
- Work with domestic partners in identifying ways to improve fundraising efforts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in its engagement efforts and foster unified planning, reporting and data management within the IFRC network. It will also establish a peer-to-peer dialogue through the IFRC resource mobilization networks and in-country participating National Societies, which will continue working on coordinated, strategic and geographically specific actions.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organisations that are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capacity to act in the global network
- Prioritise the development of youth volunteerism and action as critical catalysts for behaviour change and local action, ensuring access and building trust in all contexts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Haiti Red Cross Society in its outlined [strategic objectives](#) and actions related to National Society development. It will also provide support through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund for the critical functions of the National Society headquarters and branches.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Work closely with the IFRC to put in place [humanitarian diplomacy policies](#) aimed at achieving effective humanitarian objectives
- Work with relevant organizations and networks to enhance its auxiliary role
- Seek greater access to influence decision-makers
- Promote programming and communication strategies that are aimed at changes in public behaviour and integrated with community engagement and accountability

- Promote greater visibility and public awareness of its activities
- Increase visibility, image and respect for the emblem through more proactive communication

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to work closely with the National Society to put in place humanitarian diplomacy policies aimed at achieving effective humanitarian objectives. It will also promote the National Society's image and support its public communications efforts.



The Haiti Red Cross Society team promoting the benefits of cholera vaccine under the Building Trust project (Photo: IFRC)



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen the leadership of women at all levels of its network
- Create a procedure for the implementation of its Gender Policy
- Establish a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) focal points
- Design and update a dashboard to support decision-making

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

The **IFRC** will work with the Haiti Red Cross Society to strengthen PMER capacity to help improve its monitoring and evaluation capabilities. It will also provide support to the National Society in advocating for systematic collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) during humanitarian operations. Additionally, the IFRC will support the Haiti Red Cross Society to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups and ethical conduct through the development of policies for child safeguarding and Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The **IFRC** is represented by its Latin Caribbean delegation with an in-country team in Haiti. It provides direct support to the National Society, focusing on its development and strategic and operational coordination. The IFRC has supported the Haiti Red Cross Society through Emergency Appeals and the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) multiple times

over the years, in large and small emergencies related to hurricanes, earthquakes, cholera, floods and civil unrest. The IFRC also works with the National Society in the area of humanitarian diplomacy and supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Currently, the following participating National Societies are supporting the Haiti Red Cross Society as it leads a multi-sectoral and multi-location response effort:

The **American Red Cross** helps strengthen the Haiti Red Cross Society's work on climate resilience through the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative.

The **Canadian Red Cross** seeks to continue supporting the Haiti Red Cross Society's efforts in climate resilience, disaster and crisis response, health and National Society development.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has previously supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in the areas of climate and environment as well as disaster and crisis response.

The **Spanish Red Cross** provides support to the Haiti Red Cross Society in the areas of climate and environment, disaster and crisis response, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The **Swiss Red Cross** plans to maintain its support to the Haiti Red Cross Society through initiatives in health, disaster and crisis response and National Society development. For 2025, its operations will continue to be based primarily in Port-au-Prince, with a focus on strengthening the sustainability of the National Society.

Movement coordination

The Haiti Red Cross Society leads the strategic and operational coordination of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country by bringing together the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies. The Movement coordination and communication mechanism supports the activities of the Haiti Red Cross Society through bi-weekly meetings and sharing of information about the context and operations. 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.

Coordination with other actors

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.



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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