

Appeal No: MDRHT018	To be assisted: 25,000 people (5,000 families)	Appeal launched: 15 August 2021
	DREF allocated: 750,000 Swiss francs (CHF)	Issued: 15 August 2021
Glide No: EQ-2021-000116-HTI	Funding requirements: 10 million CHF	Appeal ends 31 February 2023 (18-months timeframe)

*This Emergency Appeal seeks on a preliminary basis a total of some **10 million CHF** to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS)** to deliver emergency assistance and support the early recovery of **25,000 people affected by the Earthquake for 18 months**. The operation will focus on the following areas: **Shelter, Livelihood & Basic Needs, Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI), Migration, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**. These areas will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling actions: **Strengthening National Societies, influencing others as strategic partners, and Strengthening Coordination and Accountability**.*

A. EVENTS TO DATE



14 August 2021: Earthquake magnitude 7.2 at a depth of 10.0 km

14 August 2021: The Government of Haiti declared state of emergency for one month and Civil Protection is carrying out assessments of affectation.

15 August 2021: The Haiti Red Cross Society mobilises its volunteers and personnel to support the affected population. 750,000 CHF allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). IFRC issues Emergency Appeal launched for 10 million CHF to support 25,000 people.



Red Cross paramedics carry a girl injured during a 7.2 magnitude earthquake in Les Cayes, Haiti Source: REUTERS / Ralph Tedy Erol, 14 August 2021.

Early damage assessments



Maximum potential population exposure **829,000**
people exposed to shaking intensity of VII (Very Strong) and above

724
Deaths

2,838
Injured

65 % Adults 15-64yrs
31 % Children <15yrs
4 % Elderly >64yrs

Total capital exposure **1,87 bill.**

140 Hospitals exposed
456 Schools exposed

Breakdown of potential needs

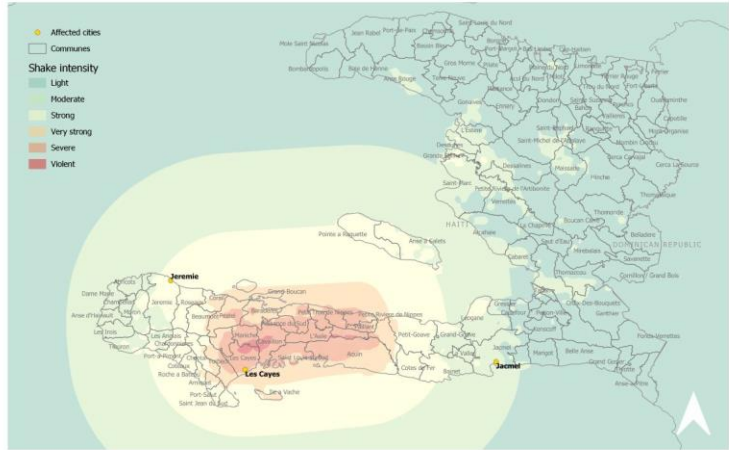
490,000 Vulnerable people exposed
1,47 mill. Liters of water per day

1,02 Tonnes of food daily
1,69 mill. Square meters of shelter

49,000 100-liter waste bins
Needs estimates are based on the number of vulnerable people.

Haiti: Earthquake
Shake Intensity for August 14, 2021

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.
Data sources: IFRC, CCHA HDX
Produced by Information Management Team, IFRC Americas.



Haitian Red Cross branch points

Situation overview

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.2 at a depth of 10.0 km (6.21 miles) has occurred at 13 km south-southeast of Petit Trou de Nippes, Haiti, as reported by the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) on 14 August 2021, 16:02:56 GMT. Based on the preliminary data, earthquakes of this shallow of depth and magnitude are expected to result in moderate to severe shaking within 245.0 km (152.24 miles) from the epicentre. The US Tsunami Warning System issued a tsunami warning that was later rescinded. No tsunami threats are expected.



Collapsed buildings in Jérémie. Source: IFRC, 14 August 2021.

Early damage assessments indicate that at least 800,000 people could be directly exposed to minor to severe damages, including communication, access, security, loss of livelihoods, infrastructure, and health services could be impacted.

The HRCS has requested support from IFRC. In coordination between IFRC HQ and IFRC Regional Office, this emergency has now been categorized as Orange as per IFRC Standard Operating Procedures. The emergency categorization and scalability will be revised in the next 48 hours

The earthquake struck during a current political crisis, which is ongoing since the president of Haiti was assassinated on 7 July 2021. In addition, according to the National Hurricane Center, Tropical Storm Grace, which formed in the eastern Caribbean the same morning, is on a path toward Haiti with possible landfall on Tuesday, 17 August 2021.¹

This earthquake was larger and on the same fault line as that which occurred in 2010, which killed more than 220,000 people. Still, according to geologists, it happened in a rural area of the country with a lesser congregated

¹ [National Hurricane Center. Tropical Storm Grace. 14 August 2021.](#)

population.² It is estimated that 11.4 million people, 2.45 million households, and 38.1 billion American dollars (USD) of infrastructure are concentrated within this radius.³ Haiti's civil protection agency reported that at least 227 people have died, and hundreds were injured and missing.⁴ The Prime Minister has declared a state of emergency in the country for a month.

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

The Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) with support from IFRC is already assessing damages and needs in the affected areas, where services are affected. There are either heavily damaged or destroyed homes, roads, and infrastructure, and the affected communities and households are forced to seek shelter. The HRCS is also supporting search and rescue, first aid, emergency health care, and shelter, which is a priority for the Red Cross. Currently, search and rescue teams are supporting Les Cayes, Nippes, and Grand'Anse. The HRCS is in close communication for a coordinated response with local, provincial, and national authorities and other humanitarian organizations. Volunteers are responding to the needs of the community.



HRCS volunteers and personnel providing first aid services to the affected population. Source: HRCS, 14 August 2021.

For the past 17 months since the first COVID-19 cases were detected in Haiti in March 2020, the HRCS activated its COVID response plan, focusing on risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), supporting health centres with disinfection services and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) actions, reaching an estimated 1,023,097 people with its actions. The National Society has mobilized 1,367 of its volunteers, all of which have been provided with personal protection equipment (PPE), including masks, face covers, and access to alcohol-based sanitizer. Through risk communication activities, an estimated 2,547,620 people have been reached with key sensitization messages on COVID-19 transmission and hygiene promotion. For the WASH activities, the National Society has installed a total of 218 handwashing stations across seven departments.

IFRC has launched several alerts to deploy rapid response personnel in support of the HRCS, the alert also includes the information messages sent to Emergency Response Unit (ERU) Participating National Societies (PNS) for potential request and deployments of the following ERUs, with deployments to be based on assessed and confirmed needs: Logistics, Health, IT & Telecom, Relief and Basecamp.

IFRC has also been coordinating with the HRCS, Participating National Societies and ICRC for international support, which includes the communication with National Societies from the region who have activated the Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.

² [Miami Herald. How do Haiti earthquakes compare? Experts hope for less damage, death than in 2010. 14 August 2021.](#)

³ [Pacific Disaster Center \(PDC\). Haiti Earthquake.](#)

⁴ [Protection Civile. Actualités de la protection civile en Haïti et information préventive.](#)

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Needs assessment and targeting

Preliminary reports by the HRCS and IFRC staff on the ground confirm that the earthquake has caused severe damage to infrastructure, including hospitals, especially in Jeremie, Jacmel, and Les Cayes, along the northern coast of Haiti's southern peninsula. The number of people injured, and dead remains uncertain. Early quick damage assessments indicates that there are about 800,000 people potentially exposed to minor to severe damages, including communication, access, security, loss of livelihoods, infrastructure, and health services could be largely impacted. At least 724 people have died, according to Haiti's Office of Civil Protection, which manages the island nation's disaster relief.⁵ Damage assessment and needs analyses are ongoing as more information becomes available. Red Cross teams are mobilising to gather more detailed information.

Civil Protection evaluations of the buildings are ongoing. As far as port, airport, and telecommunication infrastructures are concerned, no major damage has been reported so far. Phone lines were down in Petit Trou de Nippes, the quake's epicentre and no news are available from that city.⁶ Preliminary reports indicate telecommunications disruption, but that company teams are working to restore connection gradually.

Hospitals have been damaged in Les Cayes and Jacmel, where the cathedral also collapsed while the morning mass was being celebrated. Search and rescue activities are concentrated in that area as there may be people trapped in the debris.

Targeting

The priority regarding the distribution of relief items will be given to people displaced and severely affected by the earthquake, including the displaced located at collective centres. Initially focusing on those displaced in collective accommodations as collective centers, formal or informal camps, but not forgetting those in need hosted by relatives and friends or who remain close to their destroyed houses to avoid the pull factor to camps. Families struggling to recover their income generation activities and/or whose houses have been damaged/destroyed will be targeted through shelter and livelihood recovery activities.

Overall Objective

The overall goal of the Emergency Appeal is to provide immediate lifesaving activities, effective disaster response and recovery support to the most affected people and families. The operation will support 25,000 people (5,000 households) in the areas most affected by the earthquake, mainly Jacmel, Jeremy and Les Cayes, for a period of 18 months.

Early recovery activities and interventions are also a component of this Emergency Appeal. Although the information is still being received from the field and damage assessments are ongoing, previous experiences have taught us that it is necessary to start planning for the recovery of the affected communities. As such, detailed and dedicated early assessment and plans will be elaborated as soon as possible in coordination with the National Society.

Risk assessment

The security situation in Haiti is orange as per IFRC Security standards. The security situation in Haiti remains highly unpredictable due to the increase in criminality, with gang activity in several areas of the country. Although rare, there have been kidnappings involving foreigners, including humanitarian workers and children. Protests are always a risk in Haiti and can form randomly. The latest protests were related to the lack of fuel, kidnappings, and lack of electricity and services. This trend could continue. There are also concerns that the earthquake could exacerbate the island's COVID-19 infection rate should displaced people be housed in mass shelter environments.

⁵ [Direction de la Protection Civile/Civil Protection Department - COUN. 15 August 2021.](#)

⁶ [The New York Times. Live Updates: Strong Earthquake Rocks Haiti, Parts of the Caribbean. 14 August 2021.](#)

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training.

The passage of Tropical Storm Grace on Tuesday, 17 August 2021, could doubly affect the impacted population and exacerbate their vulnerabilities. People made homeless or inadequately sheltered by the earthquake will be at heightened risk of severe impacts from the potential hurricane. An assessment of the impact and revision of the plan will be considered depending on its effect. Hurricane season continues to be a concern and risk for this operation, with the National Hurricane Center (NOOA) announcing that the probability of an above-normal season has risen from 60% to 65%, leaving only a 10% probability of a below-normal season and a 25% probability of an average season.

Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC in country, through its Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Santo Domingo and the Americas Regional Office (ARO), are closely supporting the HRCS with monitoring of the evolution of the situation. ARO has deployed a Security Focal point who was in Haiti before the earthquake. He monitors the security situation, liaises with the NS, and shares information as it becomes available. The Security Focal point also keeps close contact with PNS in Haiti. In addition, a surge alert has been issued to identify persons with the following profiles: Operations Manager, Health Coordinator, Supply Chain Coordinator, Security Coordinator, PMER Coordinator, IT Telecom Coordinator, PGI Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, Finance Coordinator, Relief Coordinator, and PRD Officer. Other profiles might be requested depending on the results of the needs assessments and the demands from the field.

Participating National Societies (PNS) including American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, Dominican Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent are supporting the National Society by coordinating resource mobilization and support to HRCS branches. They also have made staff available for technical support. All PNS participate in frequent Movement security and coordination meetings.

The ICRC is currently supporting the National Society in activities that improve access, acceptance, and security of its operations (Safer Access Framework) and ensuring that HRCS can provide first aid and pre-hospital care to the people affected by the current violence and earthquake and enhancing the visibility of actions.

There is prepositioned stock by the American Red Cross near affected areas in the south of Haiti, and from the Regional Logistics Unit in the Americas, and the French Red Cross PIRAC platform. A Humanitarian Corridor in the Dominican Republic has been activated, and prepositioned household items (HHIs) are ready to assist 4,500 people (family hygiene kits, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, and jerry cans). In addition, the French Red Cross PIRAC Platform has contacted the French military deployed to the region for possible sealift and other civil-military support.

The Movement has also implemented security contingency measures to protect staff and assets. None of the PNS acting in Haiti operate under a security integration agreement with the IFRC. Consequently, security is self-managed.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) provides a platform for the coordination of humanitarian action in Haiti. A Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was launched in March 2021, outlining humanitarian actors' strategic and coordinated response to the needs of crisis-affected people. The HRP was launched to address humanitarian needs brought about by several compounding factors, including political instability, gang violence, food insecurity, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of the existing HRP is coordinated through the HCT and various sectoral Working Groups. The earthquake will result in a revision of the HRP to respond to the additional humanitarian needs.

Capacity analysis of the National Society in the country, risk analysis and scenario planning

The Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) has been a member of the IFRC since 1935 and acts as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field. It provides a range of services, particularly in health, social services, disaster relief, and assistance to people affected by conflict. It has 13 regional branches, 92 local committees, and around 10,000 volunteers.⁷

There have been two recent DREF operations approved for Haiti in recent years related to civil unrest. A 321,861 Swiss Francs operation between February and May 2019 ([MDRHT016](#)) and another operation for 112,186 Swiss francs took place between October 2019 and January 2020 ([MDRHT017](#)). Both operations centred around first-aid, psychosocial support, and pre-hospital care. The operations also supported the National Society to assist the Haitian population during civil unrest events. The HRCS was actively involved throughout the events, designing and implementing contingency plans to best monitor and respond. The Crisis Management Cell set-up during the last DREF operations remains active and shares information with Movement partners to support decision-making. Additionally, there was a DREF earthquake operation in 2018 ([MDRHT015](#)) of 76,475 Swiss francs and a target population of 38,915. On that occasion, the most affected areas were in Port-de-Paix in the North-West Department, and the sectors covered in the DREF included shelter and WASH.

On 12 January 2010, Haiti suffered an earthquake considered one of the worst disasters in Haiti that left 200,000 people dead and 2 million displaced. IFRC Haiti's shelter response and housing recovery efforts during the first two years after the earthquake have been thoroughly analysed. This experience has already resulted in lessons learned in subsequent post-disaster recovery responses and has motivated organizational reforms.

Lessons learned from these experiences demonstrated the need to support and strengthening of the National Society response capacity activities and in reinforcing its security and valuing the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblem, support vehicles, ambulances, and relief personnel, including volunteers.

HRCS has completed two rounds of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process, including a two capacity assessments (Simulation July 2015 and Simulation May 2019) with the support of Canadian Red Cross, IFRC and its reference centers CREPD and CADRIM. These exercises allow the HRCS and partners to gather evidence, identify critical areas of improvement and the need for extra support to enhance the HRCS Capacities for an Effective Response plan of action. HRCS together with other partners such as America Red Cross and IFRC continue investing in strengthening their response capacities according to this plan. Nevertheless, the current context in country and its complexities (earthquake, potential storm/Hurricanes, socio/political environment) requires careful analysis and planning on how best contribute to the HRCS response capacity and further development. In addition, [Operational learnings](#) from DREF supported operations are available at the preparedness section in Go Platform and can also provide additional and practical information based on the learnings and challenges faced by the HRCS in recent operations.

COVID-19 Pandemic

As of 14 August 2021, a total of 20,507 COVID-19 confirmed cases have been reported in Haiti, with 576 deaths; limited testing and treatment capacity means this number likely dramatically underestimates the true impact of COVID-19 in Haiti. As of 9 August 2021, a total of 14,074 vaccine doses have been administered⁸, resulting in only 0.16% of the population being partially immunized⁹.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC Global Appeal](#), facilitating and helping them maintain critical service provision while adapting to COVID-19. This operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National

⁷ [Croix-Rouge Haitienne](#).

⁸ [World Health Organization. Haiti – COVID-19](#).

⁹ <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations>

Society will ensure that COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with the regional plan of action and their respective national COVID-19 country plan. The National Society will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed. Considering the evolving COVID-19 status and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of items, procurement issues, and the National Society volunteers and staff movement. For more information, please consult the [COVID-19 operation page on the IFRC Go platform](#).

C. PROPOSED AREAS OF INTERVENTION

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter and essential household items

People targeted: 25,000 people (5,000 families)

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

Requirements (CHF): 3,000,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The population who suffered the damage or destruction of their home requires emergency shelter support, with a strong emphasis on build back better. There is limited information, but an assessment team will be deployed to assess the situation in the country. The HRCS aims to reach 5,000 families affected by the effects of the Earthquake. The selection of the target population will be based on damage assessments, vulnerability criteria and needs analyses. The response will also include emergency shelter assistance through the distributing of Shelter kits that could also be used to support certain level of repairs of the affected houses alongside a repair and reconstruction program by using Cash and Vouchers assistance and providing technical support to secure build back better.

The activities mentioned below are focused on emergency and early recovery. Still, they will be reviewed and expanded once the assessment is finalized and the activities coordinated with other organizations and National Organizations. During the 2010 earthquake response, the Haiti rental assistance was also an important component. The level of destruction on the housing stock in the urban area was lower than initially estimated, and people were usually renting. Nevertheless, this could be included in a later revision if relevant for the actual earthquake-affected area.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Assessment of shelter needs, capacities, and gaps.
- Identification of cases and verification of people to be assisted in different target groups (including integrated factors such as gender, diversity, and disability in the response).
- Coordination with government and other stakeholders.
- Provide emergency shelter assistance to 5,000 families (blankets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets).
- Conduct a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) feasibility study.
- CVA for housing repairing to 2,000 families, provided markets are responsive and functional for these specific materials.
- Deployment of Rapid Response Personnel specialized in Shelter to support assessments, coordination and planning.

- Orientations to volunteers and the affected household on the best use of the provided shelter assistance (emergency shelter and housing repairs) and distribution of household items based on previous experiences of construction systems.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 10,000 people (2,000 families)

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 1,000,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: According to Pacific Disaster Centre (PDC)/Global and OCHA, it is estimated that more than 800,000 people have been exposed to the August 14 earthquake, of which 486,000 are vulnerable, according to PDC/Global and OCHA. This same source estimates that 1.02 billion calories per day will be required to fulfill food needs of those affected. More detailed data is not yet available, so rapid multisectoral needs assessments, including one dedicated to livelihoods, will be necessary, focusing on the impact this emergency will have on the critical socio-economic condition by COVID in the affected area.

The food security situation in Haiti is critical, placing it among the 23 countries with the most severe situation globally. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), the expected decline in agricultural production, due to irregular and below-average rainfall, political instability, worsening food inflation and the effects of COVID-19 related restrictions, will aggravate the alarming levels of acute food insecurity in Haiti, where an estimated 4.4 million people are acutely food insecure, corresponding to 38,29% of the country's population.¹⁰

Field assessments should be carried out to identify the most vulnerable groups and those requiring immediate assistance with greater precision. However, a PGI approach should be considered to incorporate marginalised groups, invisible or at greater risk of violence.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- A multisectoral needs assessment that will identify the priority sectors of intervention to support the design of the response.
- Rapid livelihood needs assessment. Special attention should be focused on how the current emergency may aggravate the socio-economic crisis due to COVID-19 and increased food insecurity in the affected area.
- Conduct a CVA feasibility study with:
 - Financial Service Providers mapping to explore potential mechanisms.
 - A rapid market assessment to define if markets are functional and can supply the required commodities (once the main needs and priorities have been established). Be sure to consider COVID measures to avoid the crowding of populations in markets.
 - A risk analysis of the different modalities will be crucial given the complex context, security situation, and civil unrest to avoid putting participants and staff at risk. Include a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion approach in this risk analysis.
- Community engagement and accountability (CEA) activities to support the distribution of humanitarian assistance (in-kind or CVA) and livelihoods activities.
- Provide food assistance in kind or CVA for 2,000 families
- Generate protection and recovery of livelihoods activities.
- Exploring entry points for market base programming, other than supporting the demand side of the market.

¹⁰ [FAO-WFP. Hunger Hotspots - Early warnings on acute food insecurity. July 2021.](#)

- Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation.



Health

People targeted: 10,000 people (2,000 families)

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 2,000,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The health system is overwhelmed with the number of injured patients requiring treatment. Early reports indicate that local hospitals near the epicentre are already overwhelmed with wounded people, especially in Les Cayes and Jeremie. Immediately following the earthquake according to the director of Haitian Civil Defence, multiple hospitals in Les Caves, Pestel, Coraille and Boseaux (Grand'Anse department) were quickly saturated with the number of patients requiring immediate care. The Haitian Minister of Public Health has requested voluntary blood donations to the population.

According to national statistics on people affected in the area, 4% are elderly, and 31% are children. Lifesaving interventions by providing first aid and prehospital trauma care are the most immediate needs. After adequately assessing damages to health facilities and potential disruption of essential health services, a thorough needs evaluation will be done. There is a high risk of disruption of primary health care and increased risk of outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases in the short- to mid-term. In addition, the COVID-19 context makes the response more complex, and it is critical to strengthen public health and social measures to control spread.

In 2020 and 2021, no confirmed cholera cases were reported in Haiti. According to a UNICEF report, the last confirmed cholera cases in Haiti were reported in February 2019. In 2019, Haiti reported 684 suspected cases, including three deaths (CFR: 0.4%). Since the beginning of the outbreak in 2010, and as of 25 January 2020, Haiti has reported 820,461 suspected cholera cases, including 9,792 deaths (CFR: 1.2%).

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) are critical aspects of the intervention as populations are incredibly high impacted by these kinds of sudden potentially traumatic events, especially in a context of a protracted crisis. Providing psychosocial support is also urgent, as many affected people have previously experienced trauma because of the 2010 earthquake, and this earthquake can be expected to trigger new and existing MHPSS needs.

Activities planned:

- Rapid health need assessment with a focus on availability and accessibility of basic health service delivery, especially for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Maternal and Newborn Health Care (MNHC).
- Deployment of Rapid Response personnel to assess *the* need for potential health ERU(s) (clinical and public health).
- Pre-hospital Trauma Care and transportation to hospitals.
- Strengthen health promotion in emergency settings and maintenance of COVID-19 PHSM with a CEA approach.
- Procurement and delivery of First Aid kits.
- Provide First Aid.
- Rapid needs assessment on mental health and psychosocial needs of affected population and identification of vulnerable groups such as people with pre-existing mental health problems.
- Deployment surge MHPSS Profile.

- Participation in the coordination mechanism with Health and MHPSS working groups to join efforts to address *the* emotional and psychosocial needs of the population.
- Mapping MHPSS and protection resources in collaboration with PGI.
- Establish MHPSS referral pathways.
- Provide psychosocial support to the affected population by establishing PSS support spaces in shelters (especially for children), organizing supportive peer-to-peer groups for target groups (youth, women), and encouraging and facilitating mourning ceremonies.
- Provide Psychological First Aid (PFA).
- Strengthen PSS capacities: Refreshment PFA training for volunteers and staff.
- Procurement and Delivery of PSS kits for children.
- Establish MHPSS support systems of self-care for RCRC volunteers and staff.
- Dissemination of key message to the affected population to cope with stress with CEA.
- Link with RFL services to ensure PFA (and potential referral for more advanced services) to individuals seeking missing relatives.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10,000 people (2,000 families)

Male: 5,000

Female: 5,000

Requirements (CHF): 1,000,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The affected population suffered the damage or destruction of their homes. Households and medical facilities require emergency WASH support with a strong emphasis on safe water and Hygiene Promotion. There is limited information, and further assessments are needed.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Assessment of WASH needs, capacities, and gaps.
- Identification and verification of beneficiaries in different target areas.
- Coordination with government and other stakeholders.
- Provide emergency WASH supplies distribution of WASH hygiene kits, cleaning kits, and water filters to 2,000 families (10,000 people).
- WASH support assistance for housing and medical centre's serving 2,000 families (10,000 people).



Protection, gender and inclusion

People targeted: 25,000 people (5,000 families)

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

Requirements (CHF): 100,000 CHF

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: According to the Rapid Gender-based violence Rapid Assessment Report, made by UNFPA and the MCFDF (Le Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes) in 2016 in the Departments of Nippes and Grand Anse, as part of the Hurricane Mathew Humanitarian Response, the living conditions of women and girls in the two departments are extremely precarious, and their survival is at stake, the manifestations of GBV are frequent, and there is a need for GBV services of prevention

and response together with community-based psychosocial support to mitigate the impacts of their protection needs. This is a situation that can increase in the aftermath of this emergency and need to be considered, along with preventive measures for sexual exploitation and abuse manifestations. In addition, the need to set restoring family link services not only in terms of connectivity but also in terms of missing services would be key considering the absence of connection and the situations of disappearance due to the emergency. Finally, the security risks, already stated, could bring together protection needs for vulnerable populations, requiring an initial mapping of referral mechanisms and that all sectors take minimum measures of protection, gender, and inclusion standards within their services.

The affected areas are among the most likely to experience family separation due to high rates of child placement out of home and therefore exposure of children to violence, exploitation, and abuse; following this line, the damage of infrastructure specifically in schools can affect children by not having safe spaces. This is the same situation for manifestations of gender-based violence which in previous emergencies has happened.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Deployment of a PGI Delegate for 3 months.
- Conduct a PGI Rapid Assessment of specific needs, capacities, and risks of persons of different gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds.
- Support sectoral teams to collect and analyse sex-age and disability-disaggregated data and target population selection criteria.
- Ensure minimum actions are taken in other sectors (such as shelter and livelihoods) to minimize protection risks within their interventions, using Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectoral teams to include measures to mitigate these risks.
- Map SGBV and child protection referral pathways with other key humanitarian actors in the field. Make accessible information in this regard.
- Ensure that volunteers, staff and contractors sign, are screened for, and have received a briefing on zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding policy/guidelines; and provide guidance on anti-harassment protocols (keeping a record). This including community-based mechanisms for reporting (please see Accountability pillar and CEA key actions).
- Hold basic training with IFRC and HRCS staff and volunteers on PGI issues, and how to adhere to the Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Emergencies (PGiE) (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectoral trainings).
- Restoring Family Link Services, including differential services to respond to the needs of unaccompanied children and youth and/or other groups in situation of vulnerability.



Migration

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 50,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Haiti is the third largest origin of refugees in Latin America and the Caribbean at the end of 2018. According to the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2021 (GRID 2021). Haiti figures as one of the Countries with the highest number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) disaster-related in the Americas as of the end of 2020 with 34,000 people, escalating violence in Haiti in 2020 triggered a three-fold increase in the number of new displacements to 7,900, the highest figure recorded in the country.

The impacts of a disaster with infrastructure damaging and the evacuation and relocation measures will increase the risk to displaced and migrate other communities and countries. The identification of the specific needs of people on the move will be required.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Monitoring the internal displacement and people force to displace in country or cross border based on scenario building.
- Map the stakeholder actors to access to protection for internal and cross border displaced.
- Coordination with HRCS to provide reliable information about the migratory and international protection issues.
- Advocacy activities with local and authorities to support the internal displaced population.
- Provide Restore Family Links (see PGI sector) services to families displaced in coordination with ICRC and other National Societies in the region.



Disaster risk Reduction

People targeted: 2,000

Male: 1,500

Female: 1,500

Requirements (CHF): 1,000,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Haiti has a high level of environmental degradation due mainly to population pressures, with 98 percent of forests cleared for fuel. High levels of socioeconomic issues and political instability have left Haitians extremely vulnerable to natural phenomena. Hurricanes and tropical storms regularly hit Haiti, causing massive floods and deadly landslides. The compounding effects of these natural events overlap with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the possible impact of upcoming hydrometeorological events. The wet season in the country is extended and usually reaches its peak in November¹¹. Constant monitoring of upcoming hydrometeorological events, such as Tropical Storm Grace¹², and pre-emptive multi-hazard preparedness measures are necessary as increased rainfalls are expected that could worsen flash flooding conditions due to the accumulation of debris, as well as trigger other hazards such as the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, water-borne diseases as well as hinder the supply of critical aid to the affected communities. It remains essential for volunteers and personnel to strengthen and expand their multi-hazard preparedness capacities in case of potential scale-ups of the crises. Capacity-building activities with the communities and new volunteers on multi-hazard preparedness, Early Warning/ Early Action, community/ family preparedness are essential to increase National Society capacity to articulate within the communities. It is essential to ensure continuous alignment with key stakeholders and enable coordination to establish the Humanitarian Corridor.

Due to the environmental degradation present in Haiti, it is essential that Response efforts must be undertaken with minimum damage to the already fragile environment. Response and recovery efforts must consider environmental considerations and carry ecological assessments.

Activities planned to be carried out:

- Monitoring of potential hazards and ongoing crises.
- Coordination with Regional Cluster Delegation and National Society to inform about potential new threats that could compound with current crises.

¹¹ https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/wb_gfdr climate_change_country_profile_for HTI.pdf

¹² https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/refresh/graphics_at2+shtml/204412.shtml?key_messages#contents

- Adaptation, translation, and dissemination of multi-hazard preparedness messaging based on Public Awareness and Public Education (PAPE), including preparation to Hurricanes, Floods and COVID-19.
- Build local capacity by supporting Communal and Local Committees for Risk and Disaster Management, including Red Cross, to strengthen community organization and cohesion.
 - Ensure COVID-safe DRR activities are in line with the “Climate-smart DRM programming during the COVID-19 pandemic”¹³ by providing support and the necessary equipment to Local Committees and Volunteers.
 - Conduct multi-hazard disaster preparedness activities in collective centres, using approaches such as PASSA¹⁴, and communities, including training volunteers in emergency first aid, creating evacuation routes and plans, providing equipment.
 - Support the development of community contingency planning and simulation drills.
 - Form and train disaster response teams.
- Assessment of current early warning systems as well as supporting the creation of new when appropriate.
- Support Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities to recover basic infrastructure in the communities (ex: clearing of debris, cleaning of drainages, creation of evacuation routes, mapping of communities).
- Support Red Cross coordination with key stakeholders for multi-hazard disaster preparedness and operation of the Humanitarian Corridor.
- Conduct Environmental Assessment (NEAT+) of disaster risk to evaluate the extent of the damage caused in the communities and environment, to inform programme design.

ENABLING ACTIONS

Strengthening National Societies Requirements (CHF): 850,000

The Emergency Appeal operation will support HRCS to address some of the National Society response capacities assessed gaps and operational learnings from other DREF supported operations with the view of further leveraging their mandates and capabilities as a partner of choice for emergency response and disaster preparedness¹⁵. The National Societies will be supported in enhancing their **media and public communication reach** (international media reach, and key messages and advocacy/communication material to raise awareness of the auxiliary role of the Red Cross), **logistics and transportation, sustainability of activities** (with the hiring of local staff for the implementation of the operation's actions), **analysis and Planning** (staff and volunteer capacity to analyse hazard, context and risks, scenario planning and revision/update of contingency plans) **Operational capacities** (National Society capacity mapping, emergency needs assessment and emergency operations centre management to enhance internal operational, technical coordination and external coordination and collaboration mechanisms and information management) **organizational development** (equipment, through coaching, training, support for planning activities), **volunteering development and duty of care** (for all personnel and volunteers involved in the operation, including insurance, psychosocial support, and personal protective equipment), and support to the **National Society Development Plan**.

Influencing others as strategic partners Requirements (CHF): 50,000

¹³ [IFRC Prepare Centre. Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management during the COVID-19 Pandemic.](#)

¹⁴ [IFRC. Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness \(PASSA\).](#)

¹⁵ Haitian RC Preparedness for Effective Response capacity strengthening ongoing process and Operational learnings from DREF supported operations lessons and challenges.

Coordination with the authorities and humanitarian actors

The IFRC's Latin Caribbean Delegation CCD is supporting resource mobilization efforts and coordination with the Partnerships and Resource Development (PRD) unit of the Americas Regional Office. IFRC is engaging with several diplomatic missions and key donor agencies to promote a shared understanding of the earthquake response. This engagement will continue throughout the operation. Coordination meetings are being held with the regional working groups. Clusters have not been officially activated so far, but all agencies are coordinating with HRCS and government authorities.

The existing Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) provides a coordination platform for humanitarian actors, which also coordinate sectoral needs and response through various Working Groups involved in the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2021-2022. IFRC, in its role as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters and REDLAC Shelter Working Group lead, is coordinating with OCHA and key shelter and settlements humanitarian actors to ensure there is adequate capacity for the coordination of the shelter and settlements response.

Strengthening coordination and accountability

Requirements (CHF): 950,000

Security

Emphasis must be placed on the safety of Red Cross activities, staff, and volunteers. There is a strong need for an active security footprint that can activate mitigation protocols, monitor humanitarian response work, coordinate with security forces, and ensure all social media, news, and communication networks are monitored. Civil-Military Relations support will also be needed to help coordinate any/all civil-military actions from partnering countries. This is especially important since access to the area where the earthquake took place is limited by road and seafloor, and air assets will more than likely be needed.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Some routes have access problems, so alternative routes by sea and air are being considered. The primary supply chain strategy will be to mobilize the necessary stock of household items from the IFRC's Panama Hub. If needed, the prepositioned stock in the Dominican Republic can be mobilized as a first response, followed by coordinating sea and air shipments from Panama to the country.

Community Engagement and Accountability

A Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach will promote effective participation and feedback from affected communities and support the focus areas' effort. This will be structured based on an analysis and diagnosis of the communities' needs and information channels to support the strengthening and enhancement of their response capacities to the earthquake.

Communications and advocacy

An active Communication approach is ongoing to support journalists asking the Red Cross for pictures and videos, as the Red Cross is one of the few humanitarian organizations present in the country. Support will be provided to the National Society to increase its outreach and advocacy. While the country continues to be exposed to multiple hazards (ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and other outbreaks, earthquake, forecasted catastrophic weather-related events in the coming days/weeks) in a sensitive political and social context, there is a need for humanitarian actors, including the Red Cross Movement, to get a clearer understanding of the Haitian regulatory and institutional framework in which they operate. At the same time, there is a need to operational use the humanitarian and Red Cross corridor and raise awareness with the authorities about the unique facilities that need to be adopted to expedite humanitarian aid and assistance while ensuring it complies with international quality standards.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

HRCS, with IFRC support, will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the current operation. IFRC, through CCD in the Dominican Republic, and ARO will provide technical support in operational and program management to ensure the operation's overall objective is met. The IFRC will support the National Society in establishing optimal monitoring and evaluation plans to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency, and financial management of the operation.

Information Management (IM)

The Information Management team has created a GO page dedicated to the emergency that can be accessed [here](#). At the regional level, the DCCPRR Information Management team manages internal requests related to data collection, management, visualization, mapping, and analysis capacity. The initial strategy will cover the Information Management role with Surge support and activation of Surge Information Management Support (SIMS) global network in the Red Cross Movement to ensure proper Information Management support to HRCS. IM support to HRCS will focus on collecting, managing, and analyzing secondary data, data management support to delegates in-country, and survey design to understand affected population aid preferences and intentions. Spatial data and satellite imagery analysis to estimate the severity of impacts and ensure targeting and development of visual information products to support decision-making and reporting purposes.

Information technology support (IT)

Communications in the affected areas are being restored. However, an assessment is required to determine IT/Telecom requirements in those areas. Once the new operation centre location is determined, additional ICT infrastructure will be required to offer services to HRC at their Basecamp in Port au Prince. The current ICT infrastructure is being updated at Base Camp to extent Wifi Coverage and extra equipment for deployments.

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics and supply chain; IT; communications; security; IM; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.

D. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRHT018 – Haiti Earthquake

Funding requirements - summary

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	1,000,000
SHELTER	3,000,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,000,000
HEALTH	2,000,000

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	1,000,000
PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION	100,000
MIGRATION	50,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	850,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS STRATEGIC PARTNERS	50,000
STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	950,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	10,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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In the IFRC Geneva Headquarters:

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How we work

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

Principles of Humanitarian Action and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Jagan Chapagain
Secretary General
