

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

Country	Haiti
Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator	Joel Boutroue
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I. Executive Summary

Funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was crucial in saving lives and reducing the vulnerability of some 1.8 million people affected by a dual crisis in Haiti in 2008. Due in large part to underlying weaknesses, two global phenomena wreaked havoc on the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. First, the half-island nation was ravaged by the effects of a global spike in food prices. Later in the year, Haiti was blasted by an unusually high number of extraordinarily powerful storms, in keeping with the worldwide trend of climate change driving extreme weather events.

Due to its dependence on imports, limited investments, low productivity and lack of social safety nets, Haiti was particularly vulnerable to external shocks, such as the global food crisis. Even before food prices spikes manifested themselves in Haiti, FAO’s State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI, 2007) report had shown that approximately 47 percent of the population or 4.3 million people were undernourished, including some 300,000 children under the age of five who were chronically malnourished. In April, riots set off in part by frustration over skyrocketing food prices shook Part au Prince, and contributed to the toppling of the Government. The National Commission for Food Security (CNSA) estimated that some 2.5 million Haitians of an overall population of just fewer than ten million needed food assistance. Families were forced to reduce their food consumption, thereby leading to a worsening of the already fragile nutritional status of the poorest families. Local food production only covered 43 percent of needs while food aid provided for another 5 percent of food requirements, underscoring the need for additional funding to ensure that key humanitarian gaps were filled, and people received basic nutrition.

Compounding the cumulative effects of years of poverty and months of worsening food security, an unprecedented succession of four hurricanes and tropical storms battered Haiti between August and September 2008, exacerbating the already-high vulnerability of Haitians and further weakening their coping mechanisms. According to Government figures, the hurricanes and tropical storms Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike caused 793 deaths and injured 548 people with 310 missing people. More than 800,000 people were affected in nine of Haiti’s ten regions. Damages were especially heavy in Artibonite, South and South-East departments, where around 100,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. Total losses and damages have been valued at 15 percent of GDP. CERF funds were therefore urgently needed to address the needs of affected populations.

A total of some \$16 million was allocated from CERF’s Rapid Response Fund (RR) window, the sixth- highest amount of any country in the world in 2008. These funds ensured the provision of relief aid consisting of: food aid, emergency shelter, drinking water, and support to education, medical services and protection of the rights of internally displaced persons. Out of the \$127.5

million requested through the Flash Appeal process, some 55 percent of the funding was received. After the United States, CERF was the second-largest source of funding for the 2008 Flash Appeal for Haiti.

Summary of the CERF money requested and received status

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received	Required:	\$ 127,525,485			
	Received:	\$ 69,390,459			
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	Rapid Response:	\$ 16,030,104			
	Underfunded:	\$ 0			
	Grand Total:	\$ 16,030,104			
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency/IOM implementation and total amount forwarded to implementing partners	Total UN agencies/IOM:	\$ 16,030,104			
	Total implementing partners:	\$ 0			
	<i>Note: The grand total must equal the total CERF funding allocated</i>				
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding	Total	under 5 years of age	Children above 5 years of age	Female	Male
	6,253,425	163,003	11,838	856,076	632,288
Geographic areas of implementation	South East, South, Grande Anse, Nippes, Artibonite, West, South, North, North-East, North-West, West				

II. Background

The first Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) funding request was triggered by the increase in food prices and the ensuing food riots of April, 2008. The second joint funding request was made through the 2008 Haiti Flash Appeal in response to the humanitarian needs of populations affected by natural disasters. When the hurricane season began in August, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) approved the roll-out of the cluster approach in Haiti. Even prior to the official launch of the cluster approach, sectoral groups were already operational and involved in the decision-making process.

Through the cluster system, a series of initial rapid assessments supporting government efforts were carried out to identify needs and to set up strategies. After consultations and approval by the HCT project proposals were submitted to the Humanitarian Coordinator to be included in the Appeal. Assessments carried out by clusters were very fundamental in the decision-making process

The joint assessment on agriculture and food security was under the technical responsibility of the CNSA, with the participation of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), among others. The methodology used was an evaluation sheet for agricultural damages "focus groups" and household questionnaires. All data was finally compiled by the CNSA.

The logistics support proposal made by WFP was based on the results of various rapid needs assessments and government information on the damage to infrastructure. Surface transport was rendered impossible, particularly in the Gonaives and Southern regions. 70 km of primary roads, 100 km of secondary roads, 40 km of tertiary roads and 20 bridges were destroyed.

Based on estimates for the number of people who required assistance, logistics operations needed to move (mostly by helicopter), some 5,000 metric tonnes (MT) per month of humanitarian assistance. This included 3,500 MTs of food aid, relief items and sanitation equipment

In response to the food crisis, the prioritization of projects presented to the international community for funding was done according to the objectives set out in a joint Response Plan formulated by the UNCT and international organisations. The main priorities were to:

- Revitalize the agricultural sector.
- Increase the number of beneficiaries of food distribution and nutritional programmes.
- Increase labour intensive projects.

This plan was in support of Government policies on the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGPR). The HCT predicted that any delays in implementing these initiatives could increase humanitarian needs and insecurity. Although the proposed projects were all meant to alleviate the impact of the increase in food prices on populations, funding was only provided for the most urgent, life saving projects addressing food aid and emergency support to boost the livelihood of affected farmers.

Furthermore, response priorities identified in the Flash Appeal were derived from cluster strategies, which did not only focus on humanitarian assistance through relief supplies and services, but also included early recovery projects to boost the economy. Priorities included:

- Emergency relief including shelter, food, water, non-food items and the provision of medical care.
- Support for the most vulnerable families.
- Rehabilitation of roads and public building rehabilitation
- Re-launching agricultural activities
- Labour intensive initiatives including Cash-for-Work jobs

III. Implementation and results

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

By the end of the hurricane season, all of the 11 clusters that had been activated were fully operational. Frequent intra-cluster coordination meetings were held to enable members to discuss specific cluster priorities, strategies, activities, gaps and constraints during the response.

Chaired by the cluster lead, weekly coordination meetings of the logistic cluster were held either in Port-au-Prince and Gonaives (West and Artibonite departments respectively), with the participation of humanitarian partners. Priority was given to the transportation and delivery of critical life-saving items including food and water.

Regular inter-cluster coordination meetings facilitated by OCHA were held at central and regional levels at least twice a week and whenever else it was necessary. These meetings, which were attended by UN Agencies, NGOs, Government counterparts and donors, enabled the Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA to monitor response activities on the ground.

2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries

WATER AND SANITATION (WASH)

CERF funding enabled UNICEF to assist 240,000 people through the emergency distribution of potable water, basic hygiene kits and water filters. The funds also enabled the rehabilitation of water infrastructure (240 water wells, 10 water points and 100 water systems).

UNICEF distributed potable water in bottles for the first two weeks. Afterwards, water supplies were made through local production and truck transportation. 250,000 litres were produced per day for 65,000 people until early 2009, meeting the minimum survival needs of 3.8 litres per day/per person during the 4 months period. (In Haiti, the Government's official figure for total basic water needs per person is estimated at 15 litres per day).

Communities were trained to manage the water pump system for a more sustainable long-term use. Hygiene awareness activities were carried out throughout the affected areas, benefiting 65,000 people.

NUTRITION

A rapid assessment was conducted by Save the Children in the South East department to determine the nutritional status of children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women. This facilitated a clearer snapshot of beneficiaries in terms of number. Following findings of the report, the target number of beneficiaries was slightly lowered from the initially projected to 22,000 children under five and 8,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women. Over 4,000 children were examined and results revealed a severe acute malnutrition rate of 2.9% and a moderate malnutrition rate of 5.7% in various communes of the department. Multi-sectoral rapid assessments were also carried out in other departments including Artibonite (one of the departments most affected by the tropical storms and hurricanes).

CERF funding contributed to improve the nutritional levels of about 22,000 children under five and 8,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers by providing key nutritional supplies (therapeutic foods, micronutrients and drugs) and proper treatment for acute malnutrition. These funds were also used to support a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) initiative, in setting up nutritional programs in shelters located in the most affected regions. It ensured that vulnerable groups could meet their nutritional needs through a communal meal centre program in Gonaives. This initiative was implemented by ACF which delivered approximately 15,000 fortified meals per day. Simultaneously, sensitization campaigns were organised to raise awareness on recommended good nutritional practices including breastfeeding during emergency situations. WHO supported the Ministry of Health in the distribution of Vitamin A for 52,072 children under 5, the deworming of 159,551 school children and provided acute malnutrition treatment for 630 cases in collaboration with MDM.

PROTECTION

CERF funding were used to provide technical support for the establishment of a community network for child protection in three main urban areas affected by the flooding: Port au Prince, Gonaives and Les Cayes (West, Artibonite and South departments respectively). Each network was made up of 15 volunteer social workers who received basic training on risks linked to institutional child care in Haiti, particularly during emergencies. Volunteers were specifically trained to support IBESR in its mandate to monitor and respond to cases of abuse, violence and exploitation for children separated from their parents. Vulnerable children are most at risk of being trafficked or exploited during crisis situations. This child protection initiative is ongoing and is being extended into the next preparedness phase.

In collaboration with UNICEF, AVSI and CRS identified approximately 3,000 vulnerable children living in provisional shelters in the West and South departments. Rapid and urgently needed psychosocial support was provided to affected households and particularly to vulnerable children. The project assisted in preventing family separation and child abandonment through

family tracing and reunification. Psychosocial support included peer to peer support, parental skills for affected households, recreational activities, trauma management and child reintegration into a fear-free environment. About 300 households and at least 3,000 community members were sensitized on child protection issues. UNICEF also supported Save the Children's initiative to establish Safe Spaces for Children in temporary shelters in Gonaives.

In the South and West departments, identification of affected children revealed to be difficult due to the high mobility of affected households right after the tropical storms. In these departments, children and their parents hurriedly left the provisional shelters to either return to their homes or to seek alternative living conditions. Furthermore, the lack of vital data and information on children living with host families or at the community level, limited the number of children who were reached through the project. As a result of these constraints, the number of beneficiaries reached is lower than what was initially envisaged. Children living in shelters were easily identified and assisted.

HEALTH

Support was provided towards the set up of an emergency surveillance system for mobile clinics and health centres. Medical supplies and equipment to diagnose infectious diseases were provided to health services: in Gonaives (Artibonite department) for epidemic surveillance of suspected cases of measles; in Port de Paix (North West department) and Cerca la Source (Centre department) for typhoid fever diagnosis. Essential drugs and emergency health kits were purchased and distributed to hospitals in the most affected areas of the country. An immunization campaign for children against measles, rubella, and polio and for women in procreative age against diphtheria tetanus were implemented in targeted areas in order to avoid any post disaster infectious diseases outbreaks.

LOGISTICS

Logistics challenges and accessibility problems were addressed so that the 800,000 affected people could be reached. This contribution ensured the beginning of an uninterrupted and well coordinated delivery of life-saving relief items to populations in isolated and hard-to-reach areas. In the aftermath of the massive storms, WFP supported the relief efforts of the entire humanitarian community. Logistics cluster cells were set up in Port-au-Prince and Gonaives. The cluster coordinated logistics operations based on priorities set by the humanitarian community and assisted in transporting food aid, interagency relief items and humanitarian workers. Furthermore, the logistics cluster also provided information management, cargo tracking/prioritization, customs clearance as well as GIS/mapping services. The cluster provided air medical services such as the emergency medical evacuation of malnourished children in Baie d'Orange (South East department), transportation of medical personnel and life-saving medical material to isolated areas. These logistic services supported the medical care being provided by Terre des Hommes, Médecins du Monde and Médecins sans Frontières. Prompt evacuations assisted in saving the lives of malnourished children.

AGRICULTURE

As stated in the project proposal, seeds and agricultural inputs were distributed to farmers in an attempt to boost agricultural yield during the food crisis. About 268 tonnes of black bean seeds, 50 tonnes of sorghum, 55 tonnes of corn, 6 million sweet potato cuttings and 1,75 million cassava cuttings of manioc were distributed to 63,000 families affected by the crisis. In addition, the project enabled farmers to clean up irrigation canals. Lastly, 188 irrigation pumps (of 3 and 4 inches with 7.5 to 10 Horsepower) were distributed.

Within the framework of Emergency assistance to rural households affected by cyclones to restore their livelihoods, FAO distributed about 65 tons of seeds (50 tons of bean seeds and 15 tons of maize seeds) to 5 000 families affected by the disasters and 10,000 hoes and 7,500 Kg

of vegetable seeds to 15,000 families. The 5,000 families who did not receive tools within this project had already been assisted within a previously funded CERF project in the South East (08-FAO-018).

FOOD

In responding to needs brought on by the global food crisis, effective food delivery and distribution was achieved through partnerships between WFP and various national and international NGOs including CARE-US, AMURT, ACTED, CARITAS and CROSES. Cluster coordination prevented the duplication of efforts and wasteful use of resources. The UN Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH) escorted food deliveries when needed as a security precaution. The CERF contribution enabled the distribution of 2,475 MT of food reaching 527,057 beneficiaries, enough food for 2 weeks. This funding allocation was critical and helped in preventing a foreseen pipeline break due to the lack of financial resources. Life saving food distributions was therefore provided to the most affected urban and rural areas.

CERF funds received during the hurricane season were used to buy 1,076 MT of Corn, Soya Blend (CSB), 137 MT of sugar and 54 MT of oil, distributed to 170,000 beneficiaries over one month. This assistance supported the greatly needed supplementary feeding programmes for the treatment of malnourished children in health centres.

Within the framework of the WFP project on 'Emergency assistance, EMOP 10780.0: Food Assistance to flood affected populations in Haiti' 77,004 beneficiaries were assisted instead of the initial targeted 91,500. This was following a decision to provide rations to some beneficiaries beyond the scheduled period of two months. Distributions were carried out in Gonaïves from September to December. A longer distribution period subsequently meant that the number of beneficiaries had to be revised.

With regards to the WFP project on 'Emergency assistance under PRRO 10674.0 relief component: Food Assistance for the Relief and Protection of Vulnerable Groups exposed to Food Insecurity', 527,057 beneficiaries were targeted for a 2 week period instead of 200,000 beneficiaries for a two month period; due to a revision in the distribution period. Shortly after food distributions started, the scheduled project duration was revised based on the context and needs of beneficiaries. Following extensive discussions with its implementing partners, WFP decided to reach more beneficiaries within a shorter period.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

In the aftermath of the succession of powerful storms, immediate improvements to shelter conditions were ensured through the provision of critical support to an estimated 3,000 families (or 15,000 individuals) sheltered in 25 key sites in Gonaïves. Rehabilitation works included roofing and improved access to sanitation (latrines and portable toilets). Water wells were also rehabilitated and basic non-food items distributed to the most vulnerable groups. These activities were carried out in partnership with OXFAM GB. Priority shelters were identified during emergency shelter cluster meetings in Gonaïves and Port au Prince.

Emergency assistance was provided to 4,000 families willing to return to their homes. They each received emergency return shelter kits containing various equipment including timber, tarpaulins, rope, nails, cement, shovels, and axes, among other non-food items.

EDUCATION

Prior to the natural disasters, UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and NGOs supported the schooling of over 100,000 children of school age in disaster-stricken areas, such as Gonaïves and Cabaret. During the emergency operation, UNICEF supported the back to school project which enabled some 28,000 children affected by the natural disasters to enrol in public schools. CERF funds specifically contributed to this outcome by supporting the return to

school of 1,600 out of the total 28,000 children reached. These particularly vulnerable children were provided with the necessary financial and material means (tuition fees, uniforms, school bags, student kits, shoes and textbooks) to go back to school. UNICEF was assisted by the following implementing partners: CRS, Service and Development Agency (SADA) and Fondation Paul Gérin Lajoie (FPGL).

3. Partnerships

Within the Water & Sanitation (WASH) cluster, activities funded by the CERF were identified and implemented through the WASH coordination mechanisms. UNICEF, in partnership with the National Civil Protection (DPC) unit, UN agencies and NGOs, organised assessment missions to affected regions, after which project proposals were formulated based on the evaluation findings. UNICEF oversaw directly the overall project components by providing technical and financial assistance. The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC) was the main partner in the project planning, monitoring and evaluation process, alongside the National Service of Potable Water (SNEP) in target areas. Action Contre La Faim (ACF) and Community Based Organisations (CBO) were in charge of project implementation.

With regards to protection issues, all activities identified and implemented with the use of CERF funds were discussed within the protection cluster, chaired by UNICEF. Protection cluster meetings were held on a weekly basis from the onset of the emergency during which information and data was shared on the most affected regions. Technical discussions were held with Government counterparts particularly the DPC. Priority areas and service providers were identified for the three most affected departments, after which a joint assessment was carried out by the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in the South Department. A joint proposal was written based on the findings and discussed with cluster members. The decision for inclusion into the Flash Appeal was based on the major risks identified: family separation; protection of displaced children in temporary shelters; prevention, and; the response to gender-based violence against women and children. Activities were implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, its technical arm IBESR (Institut du Bien Être Social et de la Recherche) and the DPC.

Within the agriculture cluster, prior to distributions, the strategic decision on which seeds would yield crops over a short cycle period was made jointly by the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR).

Health projects were identified and implemented by cluster partners, including the Ministry of Health (MSPP), after conducting joint rapid assessment needs and setting-up an operational surveillance system.

Finally, the Shelter and NFI projects were formulated as part of the emergency shelter and NFI cluster's (ESC) response. Partners, including local authorities, also participated in the registration of beneficiaries and distributions.

4. Gender mainstreaming

UNICEF activities were designed to meet the specific needs of affected populations while taking age and gender into consideration. In promoting the Child Friendly School (CFS) concept, UNICEF assisted in raising the enrolment of girls into schools during the emergency period. UNICEF also targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women for nutritional support. With regards to psychosocial support activities, peer support groups were set up with the help of trained community workers. Given the high number of women and child victims and the fact that both groups were particularly exposed to sexual violence during the emergency, UNICEF assisted

the Ministry of Women's Affairs in developing guidelines to strengthen the monitoring of Gender Based Violence, especially in temporary shelters.

The importance of involving both men and women was taken into consideration during the FAO project implementation. In designating leaders for the inputs distribution process, the proportion 70/30 for Man/Woman was taken into consideration; while leaders for cleaning out irrigation canals were based on the Man/Woman proportion of 65/35. Overall, the majority of female beneficiaries consisted of women heading households or women involved in agricultural activities.

In line with the WFP initiative on Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW), and UN guidelines on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP ensured that women were aware of their entitlements and knew the dates and food distribution locations.

Projects implemented by WHO were monitored by the national health system which ensured that an adapted health care was provided. Particular attention was given to SGBV. In order to prevent neonatal tetanus, women in the procreative age were specifically targeted by the immunization campaign that was organised by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

WFP set up key performance indicators in order to measure the success of the logistic operation:

- common transport capacity made available compared to utilization;
- common warehouse capacity available compared to utilization;
- time framework compliance with phased approach;
- monthly tonnage/volume transported by boat/barge;
- monthly tonnage/volume delivered inland;
- number of agencies/NGOs coordinated;
- use of interagency coordination and information related services provided (website, reports, surveys, maps, assessments).

Agricultural evaluations were carried out by the FAO Emergencies Coordination Unit in Haiti, in collaboration with departmental agricultural units. These were equally supported by an FAO headquarter technical evaluation mission to Haiti. Daily implementation monitoring was ensured by a team of national consultants in collaboration with the FAO Regional Emergency Coordinator for Latin America.

With regards to food distributions, quantitative and qualitative data collection is regularly undertaken by monitors on the field. Standardized project report formats have been adopted by cluster members with the aim of standardizing data collection; ensuring that it is uniform, homogenous, can be used to determine trend and progress towards achieving expected results. The primary data disaggregated by sex, is registered into a database and subsequently analysed and used for various information products including reports. In summary, the monitoring and evaluation system consists of:

- systematic data collection, analysis and report writing;
- regular field visits (by Food Aid Monitor, Program Officer and Program Assistants);
- *ad-hoc* in-depth surveys.

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Due to ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process, UNICEF was able to ensure a smooth and seamless transition in water distribution. Distributions started in the form of: bottled water, local water production, truck distribution and finally the rehabilitation of damaged water systems; that enables the flow of potable water to water points in various communities.

During most emergency operations, UNICEF provides school grants through school improvement projects in exchange for the cancellation of school fees for disaster affected children. This initiative facilitates their return to school. With the main aim of covering education costs barriers, UNICEF distributes school kits, uniforms, textbooks and shoes. This approach has enabled UNICEF to recognize the importance of directly assisting children and their families by alleviating costs related to schooling; not only during emergency situations but also during its regular programme framework. A specific evaluation on the use of CERF funds is ongoing. Its findings and recommendations will be used to revise UNICEF policies and strategies.

(b) Initiatives complemented by CERF-funded projects

Logistics

Collaboration with the US and Canadian militaries enabled WFP to transport much needed food assistance to beneficiaries in the first phase of the relief interventions before WFP-contracted helicopters, vessels and additional trucks were made available and operational. WFP formed partnerships with the Argentinean battalion of the MINUSTAH in Gonaives to ensure effective food distribution operations.

VI. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementi ng Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Agriculture	FAO 08-FAO-054 Emergency assistance to rural households affected by cyclones to restore their livelihoods	\$546,877	15,000 beneficiaries of whom 50 percent are women	MARNDR DDA- Coteaux DDA-South East DDA- Léogane, West		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15,000 families will produce food for self consumption and will be able to restart their subsistence activities. ▪ 10,000 families will receive vegetable seeds and tools 5,000 families have received bean and maize seeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15,000 families have produced food (beans maize and vegetable) for self consumption. They have restarted their activities and improved their food security situation. ▪ 10,000 families have already received a hoe and a kit of 500 grams of vegetable seeds. 5,000 families have received about 10 Kgs of bean seeds and 3 Kgs of maize seeds.
	FAO 08-FAO-018 Rapid Intervention in order to support the vulnerable farmers whom are the most affected by the 2008 food crisis	\$2,517,657	63,000 families of which 20 percent are single - parent (female)homes	MARNDR DDA-South DDA-South- east SDDA- Thiote, West DDA-Nippes DDA-Grande Anse		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10,000 farmers will each receive 10 Kgs of bean seed and one agricultural kit (of tools). ▪ 10,000 farmers will each receive 5 Kgs of corn seeds, 1,000 cuttings of sweet potato and one agricultural kit. ▪ 10,000 farmers will each receive 2.5 Kg of sorghum seeds and 100 cuttings of manioc and one agricultural of kit of tools. ▪ 30 Km of irrigation canal have been cleaned out and 15,000 HJ (work / day) have been paid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 26,800 farmers have each received 10 Kgs of bean seed and one agricultural kit. ▪ 10,000 farmers have each received 5 Kgs of corn seed and 1,000 cuttings of sweet potato and one agricultural kit. ▪ 17,500 farmers have each received 2.85 Kg of sorghum seed and 100 cuttings of manioc and one agricultural kit. ▪ 8,700 farmers have received one agricultural kit of tools. ▪ 20 Km of irrigation canal have been cleaned out that is to say a volume of 23,325 m3 of sediment and 7,650 Work/day has been paid. ▪ 188 irrigation pumps have been given to a hundred farmers' groups.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for this work. About 70 irrigation pumps will be fitted out and worked properly in aid to 70 farmers group. 	
Education	UNICEF 08-CEF-077-C Back to school for most vulnerable children	\$200,625	1,600 elementary students in Artibonite (Gonaïves) and in West Department (Cabaret).	CRS SADA FPGL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,600 children are identified as most deprived and in need of educational support. 1,600 at-risk children receive student packages that include: student kits (school bag, pens, pencils, textbooks, and geometrical instruments), uniforms, shoes, school books and payment of school fees (through the form of special grants to affected schools). 1,600 families are encouraged and supported to send their children to school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,600 children were enrolled in public schools to pursue their schooling. 1,600 children received student packages Families of 1,600 most vulnerable children benefited from special grants to cover tuition costs for the current school year. Approximately 500 children received psychosocial support in their schools
Emergency Shelter and NFI	IOM 08-IOM-025 Improvement of temporary shelter in support of populations affected by tropical storms Hanna and Gustav	\$822,563	3,000 displaced families sheltered in temporary shelters in Gonaïves 21,729 affected individuals have access to safe drinking water	Oxfam GB (232,084) Civil Protection authorities (Min of Interior) Ministry of Education Ministry of Public Works CRS, CARE, AMURT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary shelters targeted by the intervention. Proportion of the displaced population for whom shelter conditions have improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of shelter conditions at key sites in Gonaïves; Increased access to adequate sanitation and hygiene; Reduction in vulnerability to adverse weather conditions through better roofing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement works carried out at 25 key temporary shelter sites in Gonaïves, mainly schools, including access to cleaned latrines, installation of portable toilets, roofing and fencing works, directly improving shelter conditions for an estimated 3,000 families having transited through those temporary shelters; Rehabilitation of 90 drinking water wells in affected communities and distribution of well cleaning kits, allowing access to drinking water at a further 240 drinking points in areas of displacement/return.

	IOM 08-IOM-032 Emergency Shelter Assistance to Displaced Populations affected by tropical storms Hanna and Gustav	\$834,600	4,000 displaced families opting for voluntary return to their homes	Habitat for Humanity Médecins du Monde (France) CARE CRS OCHA Civil Protection Haitian Red Cross Min of Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of displaced families receiving kits ▪ Sustainability of voluntary return ▪ Proportion among beneficiaries requesting support with re-construction/repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate the return of up to 4,000 displaced families; ▪ Improve return sustainability through provision of emergency shelter materials and technical assistance with repair/reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration of 4,522 displaced families in need of return assistance, to whom emergency shelter kits were distributed, in the form of two standards (repair or more substantive material support), as devised by the ESC cluster's technical group; ▪ Post-return support to an estimated 1,500 families ▪ Significant decrease in the number of people accommodated in temporary shelters at the end of the hurricane season.
Food assistance	WFP 08-WFP-109 Emergency assistance, EMOP 10780.0: Food Assistance to flood affected populations in Haiti	\$1,310,438	Total number of beneficiaries: 77,004 for a 2-month period, including 7,238 children, 43,123 females and 35,885 males	WFP, CARITAS, ACTED, CROSE, CARE, AMURT; SCOUT d'Haiti and other local partners	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restored livelihoods and ability to meet food needs within targeted households affected by floods ▪ Food distributions will assist the most vulnerable households and save lives by preventing further deterioration of their nutritional status and increases of acute malnutrition rates ▪ Delivery of 1,254 MT of supplementary rations for 91,500 beneficiaries for 2 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplementary rations prevented further deterioration of the nutrition status of people in the most remote areas. It also enabled medical centres to provide adequate treatment for malnourished children. ▪ Expected beneficiaries number was reached satisfactorily. Food rations were distributed to the overall population in Gonaives. All smaller affected locations received food targeted to the most affected people. In Gonaives, emergency FFW allowed WFP to clean schools facilitating the reopening of classes. ▪ 77,004 beneficiaries for a two-month period

	<p>WFP 08-WFP-047 Emergency assistance under PRRO 10674.0 relief component: Food Assistance for the Relief and Protection of Vulnerable Groups exposed to Food Insecurity.</p>	\$3,329,279	<p>Total number of beneficiaries: 527,057 for 2-week period, including 65,777 children under 5, 289,881 females and 237,175 males</p>	<p>National NGOs (CAP, ZL, MARCH, CAED, CROSE, FAEV, PESADEV, RHASADE)</p>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distributions will assist the most vulnerable households and save lives by preventing further deterioration of their nutritional status and increases of acute malnutrition rates ▪ Support political stability in the impoverished country ▪ Cover life-saving needs to 200,000 beneficiaries most affected by the food crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food distributions were achieved in terms of quality and quantity. However, periodic adjustments were made to the supplementary feeding food rations (rice and pulses in substitution of CSB), to keep rations as balanced as possible during pipeline breaks. ▪ Food distributions in urban areas prevented further discontent and social instability. ▪ It prevented pipeline breaks during the critical summer months, were vulnerable populations are most at risk.
Health	<p>08-WHO-072 Emergency Surgical Care in Haiti</p>	\$321,000	<p>Direct: 10 hospitals</p> <p>Indirect: population receiving emergency surgical care in these hospitals.</p> <p>Catchment: population: population served by these hospitals</p> <p>Estimated 3, 500,000</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure surgical operations ▪ Support to main public hospitals in their response to surgical emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase of equipments and materials ongoing.

	<p>WHO 08-WHO-064 Reduce the Public Health Impact of Hurricane Gustav, Tropical storm Hanna and Hurricane Ike on the affected population of Haiti</p>	\$399,999	<p>National population 350,000 persons in Artibonite, Northwest and South 200,000 persons in South East department Health professionals of targeted regions</p>	<p>Ministry of Health WFP MINUSTAH MSF (Fr, Bel) PSF MDM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National monitoring of sanitary post disaster events ▪ 11 Health care services of targeted affected areas kept operational ▪ OPV and Vit A: 52,072 under five ▪ MR: 322,252 one to nineteen children and youths ▪ dT: 113,344 Women in Procreative Age ▪ Deworming: 159,551 school children ▪ 630 persons with acute malnutrition treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National monitoring system of sanitary post disasters events strengthened ▪ Accessibility of essential drugs for targeted populations ensured ▪ Post disaster infectious outbreaks avoided by immunization in targeted areas ▪ Adapted response to acute malnutrition in targeted population
	<p>UNFPA 08-FPA-040 Emergency Reproductive Health for women and girls affected by the hurricanes</p>	\$105,887	<p>8,500 estimated beneficiaries mostly women</p>	<p>MoH (Ministry of Health – Direction Sanitaire du South East) (\$21,075)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risks of increased maternal mortality and morbidity reduced ▪ STI transmission, including HIV, prevented ▪ SGBV prevented and cases attended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maternity consultations offered to people in shelters and in affected areas, information given, and medical reference done for at least 1,750 people. ▪ Condoms made available, men and women trained in using them and about HIV prevention. Some 7,500 direct beneficiaries. ▪ Several cases attended to and offered multidisciplinary support, 5 GBV survivors. Prevention done through improved sanitary condition, information and advocacy sessions.
Logistics	<p>WFP 08-WFP-100 08-WFP- 099 08-WFP-112 Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Support of the</p>	\$3,450,149	<p>797,425 (total beneficiaries of the EMOP that the logistics operations supported), being 75,226 children under 5, 438,197 females and</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key relief items reach beneficiaries cut off by the heavy floods in a timely manner through the deployment of air assets ▪ Facilitation of movements of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 heavy-lift helicopters to ensure transport by air of 818 MT of food and interagency non-food relief items, to the most affected and inaccessible areas. ▪ Flying capacity of the helicopters was used to the maximum authorized level (110 percent), for a total of 605hours. ▪ 2620 passengers were transported (50 UN

	<p>Humanitarian Community in Haiti; Provision of common emergency telecommunication services to the Humanitarian Community in Haiti; Air operation in Response to the Floods in Haiti (HTI-08/F01)</p>		359,228 males			<p>humanitarian personnel in affected remote areas for assessments and assistance to vulnerable population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase logistics capacity through ocean and river transport, a dedicated fleet of specialized all terrain vehicles, temporary hubs and storage facilities with telecommunications capacity; ▪ Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response under the cluster approach 	<p>agencies and cooperating partners).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,160 metric tons of food cargo was transported by sea. ▪ 24 trucks (20 M6 and 4 DAF) were deployed for the transportation of relief assistance. ▪ 17 prefabs and 4 wijkhalls were set-up in Gonaives to enhance warehousing capacity and to create office space. ▪ 3 vessels were chartered to transport humanitarian supplies to Gonaives and around the southern peninsula ▪ Humanitarian agencies succeeded in delivering life-saving relief aid to the most isolated and vulnerable people and were provided with storage facilities. ▪ These operations contributed to saving the lives of malnourished children, medical evacuation, and avoiding further deterioration of the nutritional status of the beneficiary population. It also avoided civil unrest and violence. ▪ This project provided a successful coordination and information management forum under the logistic cluster (a cluster cell was established in Port-au-Prince and Gonaives), which provided cargo tracking/prioritization, customs clearance as well as GIS/mapping services.
Nutrition	<p>UNICEF 08-CEF-077-A 08-CEF- 092-A Emergency nutrition for children and women</p>	\$1,190,623	22,000 children under five and 8,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women	ACF SC CEPAM MDM Suisse MDM Canada		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutritional status of 24,000 children under five and 11,400 pregnant and breastfeeding women is preserved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12,000 children with acute malnutrition received appropriate treatment. ▪ 10,000 children and 8,000 women received supplemental food and micronutrients. ▪ 200 breastfeeding and pregnant women benefited from breastfeeding counselling and support and kit. ▪ Nutrition rapid assessments were conducted in

							5 departments in addition to Nutrition survey in Gonaïves. .
Protection	UNICEF 08-CEF-077-B Child protection in temporary shelters and unaccompanied children	\$132,680	At least 3,000 children most affected by the floods in West and South departments At least 300 households in West department and 3,000 community members in South department Decentralized governmental child protection services in West, Artibonite and South departments.	MAST IBESR AVSI CRS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychosocial care and support is given to 10,000 affected children and their families ▪ At least 50,000 people are sensitized on the issue of family separation and the risk of violence, abuse and exploitation ▪ Basic protection principles are respected in 50 temporary shelters in particularly affected areas ▪ Family-tracing systems are in place in most affected areas and separated children reunited with or reinserted into their families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the West Department, at least 1,450 children affected by the emergency situation in the communes of Petit Goâve and Cabaret have had access to psychosocial support including peer to peer support and recreational activities. Support has also been provided to at least 300 household in terms of parental support, sensitization on family separation and management of stress post traumatic. ▪ In the South Department, at least 1,500 most affected children in the communes of Tiburon, Charbonniers, Les Cayes and their families have had access to family tracing services, sensitization on existing basic and participated in psychosocial support activities within their own communities. At least 3,000 community members have been sensitized on prevention of family separation and related risks of abuse, violence and exploitation in an emergency situation. Discussions were particularly focused on trafficking. ▪ Regional Offices of IBESR (Governmental agency in charge of child protection) in the West, South and Artibonite Departments have been reinforced in terms of human resources. Staff have relevant skills to ensure the monitoring of unregistered orphanages during the emergency situation in order to prevent and respond to abuse, violence and exploitation in child care institutions and provide family tracing services. ▪ Activities in shelters have been made possible through other funds and in collaboration with Save the Children as the CERF allocated amount was not sufficient to cover this activity.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF 08-CEF-077-D 08-CEF-092-B Water and Sanitation for affected	\$867,727	240,000 people for water and sanitation 65,000 people for hygiene	CEPA/ MTPTC ACF CBO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 200,000 people have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities ▪ 100,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In total 240,000 people have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities through provision of potable water, basic hygiene kit and water filters as well as the rehabilitation of water wells/points and systems.

<p>families; Improving access to adequate levels of water sanitation and hygiene education for those affected by Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike.</p>					<p>sensitized on good hygiene practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Health & Hygiene Promotion activities were conducted to more than 65,000 people.
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V. CERF IN ACTION:

Agriculture

Labestière Story

Labestière is a locality of the commune of Les Anglais (South department) where the families live mainly on agriculture. It also has a high number of vulnerable families. Although populations have access to arable land, their capacity to exploit it remains limited due to the lack of tools and seeds. CERF funds enabled the FAO to provide agricultural assistance to families in Les Anglais affected by the natural disasters.



Situation after the project:

The project distributed seeds (corn and bean) and hoes to approximately 500 families of this locality and the farmers have been able to resume farming activities. Due to frequent moderate rainfall, next season's harvests are expected to be good. It is however recommended that these short term assistance initiatives should be supplemented with more long term sustainable aid including irrigation.



Health

A day in the life of Dr St Gilles

It is 8 am in the emergency health centre set up after the floods by health departmental authorities in a school of an unaffected zone in Gonaïves. Dr St Gilles the director of the departmental hospital which was destroyed by natural disasters is in charge of the health centre. Dr St Gilles, usually a dynamic and enthusiast professional, is not happy this morning. The few supplies saved from the floods by PSF and MINUSTAH staff has almost been



depleted and he now worries about the operational capacity of his centre.

Dr St Gilles expects to receive around 200 persons today, the majority suffering from injuries got from wading through dirty water or respiratory infections from long cold nights spent under the rain on the roof of their damaged houses. People come in with infected wounds including sick children, coughing in their tired mother's arms.

The centre is already full of patients waiting to be seen by the doctor. Although he has already received food and drinkable water for his patients, he also knows that if the promised medical supplies do not arrive he will not have sufficient antiseptics, antibiotics or bandages to treat his patients.



Médecins du Monde and UNFPA team up to provide assistance to women in shelters

So when he sees the vehicle of PAHO/WHO and the staff bringing him the necessary emergency kits, Dr St Gilles starts smiling again. He is a happy health worker who knows he will now be able to provide basic emergency care for his patients.

Guerda is like many other women in her neighbourhood. Her fragile house in down-town Gonaives is gone... What remains of her house is some old wooden planks, some rusty metal sheets and three badly cemented walls. Just like her neighbours, she is now seeking shelter in Lycée Geffrard, a high school transformed into a temporary emergency shelter.



When a whole town has been flooded, shelters are neither pleasant nor comfortable places to live in... But Geffrard is one of the worst in town. Not only is the place overcrowded with vulnerable affected people, the sanitary facilities are filled with mud and of no use at all. The desperate people who need to use them have to face fetid air, thousands of flies and heaps of mud. But this is not the worse problem. There is no security in the shelter and with food distributions being conducted by the dumping of food in the courtyard at dusk, the strongest takes it all... and not necessarily people from within... gangs from outside or just strong arms with weak consciences. Women are the ones who pay the heaviest price. Taking a quick partial shower

with water delivered in the courtyard exposes them to men shamelessly staring at them, if not worse. And how will they negotiate access to food for themselves and their children or their elderly?*

In addition to these issues, insecurity and overcrowding led to a tense atmosphere and some fighting. Few humanitarian actors are willing to visit Geffrard... Guerda often feels completely abandoned.

But today, she has hope. It began last week when a truck came to deliver many chemical toilets.

Médecins du Monde also came with the mobile clinic, children were weighed, patients examined and pregnant women received medical attention. A partnership was quickly formed between Médecins du Monde and UNFPA and today, the clinic team introduced a new lady called Miss Junelle who was recruited by UNFPA through CERF funding. She came for us! She consults women, is very open and trustworthy. After consultations, she spoke with the men and young men about using condoms to prevent AIDS. She even had them demonstrating on a wooden phallus the right way to use them... It was a good training but also a merry moment... Everyone was laughing! After this, she distributed condoms and invited the women to have private conversations with her. She briefed them on rape and what could be done in case it happens. She even taught them about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/Aids... Free questions... and at the end she gave them two Creole booklets containing the same information they had discussed.

* Note: The problems with food distributions were subsequently corrected with help from WFP, and support from MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police.

Food distributions

Wideline, a young 20 year old mother lives in Hinche, the capital city of the Central department. As many women in Haiti, she is also the head of her household. Indeed, some estimated 40 percent of households in Haiti are female-headed. Her children, 2 girls and 2 boys, the oldest being 6 years old, are not yet attending school. The young woman is in charge of her family and has difficulties providing for them without a regular source of income source. Since the 2008 April food crisis, Wideline and her children have less on their plates every day, and continue to reduce their nutritional intake even further. WFP carried out food distributions in urban areas in collaboration with partners in response to the high food prices, which made a big difference in Wideline and her children's diet. She felt grateful towards WFP when she received a 15 day ration of various food items. "It's a huge relief for me and will allow me not to worry so much about feeding my children. It gives me some peace of mind and I can now look for ways to come out of this dire situation", she told WFP food monitors at the distribution site, where some 5,000 beneficiaries (mostly women) received a take-home family ration to help the community cope with the crisis.



Malnutrition

Emergency food and nutritional assistance provided by WFP to the most vulnerable people during the emergency operation was a concrete response to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional situation. General food distributions were carried out in Gonaives and other highly populated areas but also in very remote communities, such as in Baie d'Orange, a community in the South East department, where WFP took the lead in the medical evacuation of severely malnourished children with medical complications. When WFP discovered this pocket of severe malnutrition, some 26 children had already died but it was possible to prevent further deaths thanks to the WFP helicopters, which enabled the transportation of medical teams and material to the site. This was made possible by the CERF contribution, which allowed the continuation of the air operation.



Following the discovery of severe malnutrition in Baie d'Orange and the medical evacuation of malnourished children to the capital, WFP responded rapidly to the emerging crisis and deployed its 6x6 trucks to deliver food commodities, including high energy biscuits during the first days of assistance to Baie d'Orange to save the lives of the children in the area.

Food deliveries continued to target beneficiaries in the region as WFP carried out assessment missions to the surrounding areas in coordination with partners and local authorities in order to identify any other locations with similar cases of malnutrition.

Protection

The 2008 natural disaster increased the vulnerability of Haitian children who had already been affected by the impact of the food crisis early last year. Children living in institutions and temporary shelters were exposed to the risks of abandonment, exploitation, neglect and abuse. CERF funding enabled UNICEF to implement a build-back better concept while reinforcing a child protection mechanism. The funds were used for prevention activities and also to provide immediate response in addressing the various violations of children's rights.



A UNICEF staff member participated in a recreational activity with children at a temporary shelter in Gonaives.

©Photo: UNICEF 200



The natural disaster increased the vulnerability of Haitian children.

©Photo: UNICEF 2008

Water and Sanitation and Hygiene

During the 2008 hurricane season, CERF funding enabled UNICEF to start a life-saving operation for children, women and men affected by the natural disasters.

In collaboration with its partners, UNICEF organised a vessel to transport bottles of water to affected areas. Almost 75,000 litres of bottled water was distributed to affected populations during the first two weeks of the emergency operation. Hygiene kits containing soap, sanitary towels, jerry cans, water container and water purification tablets were also provided to beneficiaries.

The rehabilitation of water systems and sanitation facilities started in early 2009. The immediate response from UNICEF not only saved the lives of vulnerable children and women, but it also contributed in containing a possible outbreak of waterborne diseases in many affected communities.



The natural disaster increased the vulnerability of Haitian children.
©Photo: UNICEF 2008

Education

In Haiti, cost barriers remain the primary factor hindering vulnerable children from obtaining access to education. Particularly during emergencies, their rights to education could be compromised in favour of life-saving interventions. UNICEF has initiated an innovative approach whereby special grants are provided through school improvement projects, in exchange for the cancellation of school fees for affected children. In this way, UNICEF facilitates their return to school and ensures a sense of normalcy among affected children, families and communities. This effort is complemented with the distribution of school kits, uniforms, textbooks and shoes. CERF funding enabled UNICEF to implement this innovative approach in Haiti during the 2008 hurricane season. As a result, 1,600 children returned to school in October during the emergency operation.



*Students received school kits in Gonaives. The kit consists of a bag containing pens, pencils, textbooks, and geometrical instruments in it.
©Photo: UNICEF 2008*



*School uniform distribution in Cabaret.
©Photo: UNICEF 2008*

Acronyms

ACF	Action Against Hunger (Action Contre La Faim)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AMURT	Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
AVSI	Associazione Volontari Servizio Internazionale
CAED	Centre d'Appui à l'Education et au Développement
CAP	Centre d'Appui Pédagogique
CBO	Community Based Organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CROSE	Coordination Régionale des Organisations du Sud-est
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DDA	Regional Agricultural Unit (Direction Départementale Agricole)
DPC	National Civil Protection Unit
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAEV	Fondation d'Aide aux Enfants Vulnérables
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEWSNet	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FPGL	Fondation Paul Gérin Lajoie
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IBESR	Institute of Social Well-Being and Research
MAST	Ministry of Social Affairs
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MDM Can	Médecins du Monde Canada
MDM FR	Médecins du Monde France
MDM Sui	Médecins du Monde Suisse
MINUSTAH	Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haïti (United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti)
MSF-Bel	Médecins Sans Frontières Belgium
MSF-FR	Médecins Sans Frontières France
MSF-Hol	Médecins Sans Frontières Holland
MTs	Metric tonnes
MTPTC	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PESADEV	Perspectives pour la Santé et de Développement
RHASADE	Réseau Haïtien pour l'Amélioration de la Santé et le Développement
PSF	Pharmaciens Sans Frontières
SADA	Service and Development Agency
SC	Save the Children
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZL	Zanmi La Santé