

DREF Plan of Action

Haiti: Migration

DREF Operation N°	MDRHT019		
Date of issue:	4 October 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date	31 December 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 65,713 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	15,000 ¹	Number of people to be assisted: 1,500	
Provinces affected:	Department of West and North	Provinces targeted:	Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitien
Operating National Society presence: The Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) has 130 branches, 63 permanent employees and 10,000 volunteers spread throughout the country through 14 regional committees and 116 local committees.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Americas Regional Office (ARO) and its Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Latin Caribbean.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministries of Commerce and Industry, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Jesuit Migrant Service (Sjm-Haiti), the platform Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés (Garr) and the Réseau frontalier Jeannot succès (Rfjs).			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Following Haiti's 14 August 2021 earthquake, the United States suspended deportations of Haitians in irregular situations. However, the gathering and entry into the United States of several thousand people, mainly Haitians, from Mexico changed the situation. Once in U.S. territory, approximately 15,000 people remained in an improvised camp located under the Del Rio International Bridge in the town of the same name in the U.S. state of Texas.

Based on U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) figures, between 19 and 29 September, approximately 4,600



Support of Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) volunteers to migrants for the transportation to health facilities for medical care. Source: HRCS, September 2021.

¹[Le Point. Critiquée, l'administration Biden accélère l'expulsion de 15.000 migrants réunis sous un pont. 18 September 2021.](#)

Haitian migrants have been deported on 43 flights to Port-au-Prince and Cap-Hatien.² As well as deportation, 5,000 people were transferred to detention centres³, others were provided transportation to large cities in the state of Texas with the initiation of immigration procedures for over 12,000 people.⁴ For the latter, migrants from Haiti are required to report to U.S. migration authorities in 60 days to start asylum and other legal procedures.⁵ Some Haitian migrants also returned to Mexican territory.

Many of those deported to Haiti between 19 and 22 September are from North, Northeast, Northwest, and Artibonite departments. Before arriving at the U.S.-Mexican border, some of these Haitians lived for several years in Chile and Brazil until the economic downturn related to the COVID-19 pandemic led to the current wave of migration.

With the context of the pandemic, there is concern regarding the further spread of COVID-19 in Haiti and the impact on the country's weak health system. For example, the Haitian National Office of Migration (ONM) reported that on the September 22 flight to Cap-Hatien that repatriated 83 men, three tested positive for COVID-19 following rapid screening tests conducted by health professionals upon arrival. As of September 29, Haiti reports 21,647 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 610 deaths; Haiti has the lowest COVID-19 vaccination rate in the Americas with 64,799 vaccine doses administered in a population of 11.4 million inhabitants.⁶

There are nearly 19,000 migrants, mostly Haitians, in Colombia waiting to enter Panama and who will attempt to enter the U.S.⁷ Other media outlets even put the estimated number of people at the border between 20,000 and 30,000 with a possibility of increasing⁸.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The Haiti Red Cross Society has deployed ambulances and volunteers to help the migrants. It is currently monitoring the situation nationally and internationally to identify the required actions and provide the most appropriate response. National Directorates and Headquarters have been informed of the situation that may arise to commence a requirement analysis.

The National Society has already implemented activities for returnees from the Bahamas, United States, Turks and Caicos Islands, Dominican Republic. Between 2015-2017, HRCS implemented its largest project with migrants from the Dominican Republic following the Judgment "TC 168/13" resulting in the withdrawal of nationality from a population estimated at 400,000 people, including 300,000 of Haitian origin. HRCS has worked in the areas of intervention of:

- Water and Sanitation
- Health care



Psychological support to minors. Source HSRCs, September 2021.

² CNN, [About 4,600 Haitians have been expelled from the US since September 19, DHS says](#), 29 September 2021.

³ AP, [Texas border crossing where migrants made camp to reopen](#), 25 September 2021.

⁴ <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1827234/refugies-texas-immigration-mexique-frontiere-del-rio>.

⁵ National Public Radio (NPR), [Many Haitian Migrants Are Staying In The U.S. Even As Expulsion Flights Rise](#), 23 September 2021.

⁶ World Health Organization, [WHO Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#), consulted on 30 September 2021.

⁷ [France 24. L'émissaire américain en Haïti démissionne et dénonce des expulsions "inhumaines" de migrants. 23 September 2021.](#)

⁸ [Panamá alerta de que más de 65.000 migrantes pueden estar de camino a EE.UU. \(laestrella.com.pa\)](#)

- Restoring of family links (RFL)
- Transportation from the border to the Government Centers for the displaced people.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Coordination exchanges are being conducted by the IFRC Delegation in Haiti with the National Society to better coordinate the actions that need to be taken urgently by the Haiti Red Cross Society in terms of assistance to people arriving at the airports Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien from the USA. Coordination is underway with the IFRC regional office's disaster and crisis prevention department.

The IFRC team in Haiti has organized exchanges with the technical team of the disaster management unit of the National Society to set up an internal coordination mechanism and maintain constant communication with the Movement to support the situation.

Meetings will be held periodically, and communication and coordination channels are open to maintain exchanges on the operational activities and to share information relevant to the context related to the current migration crisis.

With the support of the ICRC, the National Society is planning internally to strengthen the Restoring Family Links (RFL) and information services to assist migrants better. The provision of RFL services will be made by establishing call-in points and follow-ups at the level through the different regional committees.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) made direct interventions with migrants and granted each migrant the sum of 10,000 gourdes (approximately 100 American dollars - USD). Food and hygiene kits were also distributed to them.⁹

A task force was created with the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Interior and Territorial Communities, Economy and Finance, to accompany, through the monitoring structure of the ONM, the most vulnerable migrants, by allowing them to find income-generating activities.

The Jesuit Migrant Service (Sjm-Haiti), the platform Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés (Garr) and the Réseau frontalier Jeannot succès (Rfjs) are calling for a halt to the deportation of Haitian migrants, while providing them with the humanitarian means to better manage this crisis.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

According to the World Bank, Haiti's economic and social development continue to be hindered by political instability, governance issues, and fragility, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$1,149.50 and a Human Development Index ranking of 170 out of 189 countries in 2020, Haiti remains the poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean region and among the poorest countries in the world.

⁹ [Alter Presse. États-Unis/Migration : 1, 364 migrantes et migrants, dont 404 enfants, refoulés depuis le 19 septembre 2021 en Haïti, informe l'Onm. 23 September 2021.](#)

The Haitian economy has been battered by multiple shocks since mid-2018. Even before COVID-19 hit, the economy was contracting and facing significant fiscal imbalances. Following a contraction of 1.7% in 2019 in the context of the political turmoil and social discontent, GDP contracted by an estimated 3.8% in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the already weak economy and political instability.

Past marginal gains in poverty reduction have been undone by the recent shocks, with current estimates pointing to a poverty rate of nearly 60% in 2020 compared to the last official national estimate of 58.5% in 2012. About two thirds of the poor live in rural areas. The welfare gap between urban and rural areas is largely due to adverse conditions for agricultural production.¹⁰

Migration from Haiti has been driven by multiple factors, including political and economic reasons. The Haitian diaspora has been extensive since the 2010 earthquake, Hurricane Matthew in 2016, and political crises and natural disasters in 2021, including the July assassination of the Prime Minister and, in August, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake followed days later Tropical Storm Grace.

In Haiti's metropolitan areas, the general climate of insecurity forced hundreds of families to move inside the country. These people have had to leave their homes to save their lives, and some have even seen their houses burned down. Thus, following the armed clashes in Bel-Air in August 2020, approximately 450 families (46.9% men and 53.2% women) took refuge in four sites of displacement. There is a high percentage of vulnerabilities among these people, other than their Internally Displaced People (IDP) status. Indeed, 7.2% of these people suffer from a chronic illness, 2.1% are nursing mothers, and 1.5% are pregnant, 0.3% have a cognitive disability or their psychosocial wellbeing has been affected due to the situation, and 0.7% have a physical disability, 0.6% are separated children, and 0.1% are unaccompanied children. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), data collected between October and December 2020 show that many IDPs still live in very precarious situations. 31 December 2020, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report outlines the results of a survey in 11 of the 21 highly vulnerable, high-density areas without planned urbanization that was established ten years ago. Interviews with key informants from the management committees of these areas revealed significant needs for support in accessing essential services, including protection. Women and children continue to be particularly vulnerable and exposed to violence, abuse, and exploitation in these areas, coupled with the risks associated with the resurgence of gang activity.¹¹

A technical visit was made in the airport where the people who were deported from the United States are located by the Haiti Red Cross Society to know the primary needs of the migrants. The Haiti Red Cross Society will work with the support of IFRC and other partners of Red Cross Movement as well as state and non-governmental actors to provide the following support:

Health

The health problems of Haitian migrants are similar to those faced by the rest of the population. The health-related vulnerability of migrants has been exacerbated by various factors such as lack of access to health services due to displacement. Furthermore, in the health context related to COVID-19 that is still prevalent worldwide, Haitian migrants have become vulnerable because they have travelled under conditions where access to handwashing facilities, personal protective equipment, or other means of protection is limited or non-existent. To mitigate and prevent these situations, the Haitian Red Cross Society will look for extra resources with other partners to provide migrant groups with "Carte Avantage

¹⁰ [World Bank. Haiti.](#)

¹¹ [OCHA. Aperçu Des Besoins Humanitaires. March 2021](#)

Santé” health insurance that covers the cost of outpatient care and hospitalization¹². This care is provided through DASH's network of 20 medical centers and hospitals in Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien and the Arcadian Coast. Materials and equipment such as masks, hand sanitizers, alcohol, thermometers will be available on site to detect symptoms and ensure protection and prevention of COVID-19.

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Access to clean water, hygiene supplies and sanitation facilities are basic needs for a population in need of emergency humanitarian support. A migrant population is very vulnerable to contracting diseases if access to clean water and good hygiene practices are not respected. Based on this information, the Haiti Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, will provide personal hygiene kits to the needs of the migrants. Kits for pregnant and lactating women will also be distributed to these target populations, and special attention will be given to menstrual hygiene with the distribution of sanitary pads for migrant women. Drinking water will also be distributed to Haitian migrants.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

In migratory contexts, different population groups face challenges. The already vulnerable groups of people can find themselves in very complicated situations. To mitigate this, the Haiti Red Cross Society will pay special attention to the most vulnerable groups such as children under five years old through all activities with a mainstreaming approach. These women have been victims of sexual violence, pregnant and lactating women, older adults, people with disabilities, chronic diseases, minors who a parent or guardian does not accompany, people living with HIV, etc. With the support of the ICRC, services for Restoring Family Links will also be put in place to help these numerous families.

Migration

Over the last years, the political crisis, insecurity, and lack of opportunities are pushing Haitians to leave the country massively. The current socio-economic context and the levels of insecurity make it difficult to reintegrate migrants who have been deported. Haitian migrants who had to make this long journey leaving South America (Chile) through Central America waiting in the bridge near the del Rio border area, between Mexico and Texas's city in the United States, were confronted with obstacles. Families could be separated or have lost contact with their relatives in the country. The Haiti Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, is setting up a telephone line that will allow migrants to contact their family members. This will help them re-establish contact with their loved ones, which will improve their psychosocial situation. However, it will be necessary to build the capacity of staff and volunteers regarding migration and its challenges. The Haiti Red Cross Society will establish pre-contracts with bus companies in different areas to facilitate the arriving migrants to travel back from the Airport to their home place. A meal will be given to each migrant before their departure to their area of origin.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

The food security situation in Haiti is critical and the country ranks 23 with the most severe food security situation globally with 40% of its population food insecure. 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.¹³ According to the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA), the average food basket prices experience inflationary increases related to the Haitian gourdes depreciation and the poor performing agricultural campaigns. Based on

¹² <http://dashhaiti.org/index.php/assurance-individuelle/>

¹³ [FAO-WFP. Hunger Hotspots - Early warnings on acute food insecurity. July 2021.](#)

the Haiti Price Bulletin (March 2021) from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS Net), the staple food goods (rice, black beans, maize, and cooking oil) showed some fluctuations, based on location in the country over the recent years.¹⁴

Targeting

The conditions of reception of Haitian migrants deported to the national territory are improved. The appropriate orientation of the most vulnerable cases in need of protection and support is ensured.

- Pre-hospital care and humanitarian assistance in accordance with minimum standards of humanitarian aid is provided to Haitian migrants.
- The National Society's team's capacities will be strengthened to provide support to Haitian migrants on the national territory in emergency contexts.

Disaggregated data estimated for the target population

The objective is to assist 1,500 migrants arriving in the Haitian territory, giving priority to:

- Children and adolescents, including unaccompanied and separated minors who require interventions to ensure their rights and family reunification.
- Older adults who are vulnerable due to their age or other external factors.
- Persons with disabilities
- People with chronic diseases (asthma, hypertension, diabetes, etc.)
- People with symptoms of COVID-19
- Families with children under the age of two
- Single-parent families

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	20 %	50 %	50 %
Children (5-17yrs)	10 %	50 %	50 %
Adults (18-49 years)	40 %	50 %	50 %
Elderly (>50 years)	10 %	50 %	50 %
People with disabilities	20 %	50 %	50 %

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
The situation of Haitian nationals arriving in the U.S. improves, and persons are allowed to enter the country	Migrants are allowed to use legal channels to enter and reside in the U.S., and there is no need for support in Haiti as the deportations stop.	Monitoring of the situation and coordination with other National Societies in the region

¹⁴ FEWS News, [Haiti Price Bulletin \(March 2021\)](#)

to apply for legal residence. Deportations stop.		to continue monitoring migration flows.
Approximately 200 persons are deported every day and arrive at Port-au-Prince and Cap Haïtien airports.	The Government can provide support to the arriving persons, and there is a sentiment of uncertainty in the persons who are arriving and the local communities due to the current socio-political context.	<p>Continuous monitoring and assessment</p> <p>Coordination with authorities and other organizations to provide support</p> <p>Participate in coordination meetings</p> <p>Staff and volunteers remain on standby to provide support if requested</p> <p>National Society responds, as much as possible, with existing resources</p>
The flow of migrants increases to more than 400 per day and an express request for help from the government or its institutions. Some minors arrived alone because the person responsible or their parents died on the way.	The Government requests support from the National Society and other organizations to address the needs of the population. Local institutions are overburdened and cannot respond to the needs of the population.	<p>Request DREF funds for response.</p> <p>Increase the Alert Level for auxiliary committees.</p> <p>Activate the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme</p> <p>Deliver talks and trainings for staff working with migrants.</p> <p>Purchase and deliver supplies to assemble migrant assistance kits.</p> <p>“Carte Avantage Sante” Medical DASH Hospital Health insurance for migrants</p> <p>Mental health and PSS service for migrants.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water and hygiene and disinfection products in the reception areas • Lack of PPEs to care for and serve migrants promptly • Exposure of staff to disease • Non-compliance with sanitary measures • Lack of sanitary controls • Lack of PCR tests for COVID-19 sampling • Non-admission of migrants to hospitals due to financial problems • Lack of support from the medical staff of the hospitals to perform COVID-19 test
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of health structures for the management of COVID-19 cases <p>The items and PPEs included in this DREF will address and provide protection against the risks mentioned above. The National Society and the IFRC will follow all protocols for the prevention and quick response to possible cases of COVID-19 in the communities, staff and volunteers.</p>
Local social and political context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-political instability in Haiti • The worrying situation of the Haitian population with the presence of armed gangs in some neighbourhoods of Port-au-Price and provincial cities <p>Given the existing context and challenges, some people may adopt negative coping strategies due to a lack of resources to meet their basic needs and food. The security focal points from the Federation and the National Society are constantly monitoring the situation and providing advice on measures to protect volunteers, beneficiaries, and staff. All advice will be strictly followed. PSS activities are included to support persons in need of support.</p>
Hurricane season and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rainfall • Floods that require opening collective centres to house communities • Reduction or suspension of public services due to flooding • Significant impact in the country that causes a major emergency • Recent earthquake in Haiti <p>Disaster Manager (DM) at the National Society is in constant communication with DM from the Federation to implement preparedness measures and respond in case of a possible impact in the country.</p>

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF is to provide humanitarian assistance to 1,500 Haitian Nationals who have been returned to Haiti through the provision of basic health assistance, drinking water, food, hygiene kits and restoring family links. It is expected that the National Society will be equipped and positioned to respond to the possibility of more Haitian nationals returning to the country in case deportations and/or voluntary returns continue in the future.

- The Haiti Red Cross Society wants to guarantee humanitarian aid to at least 1500 migrants in need by providing them with assistance related to humanitarian needs. Hygiene kits, meals, and transportation costs will be given to the target persons.
- Psychological first aid services will be available by telephone line for migrants in case of need. Through its regional and local committees, the National Society will be strengthened to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants and promote the restoration of family ties.

- The National Society will act as an auxiliary to government institutions in responding to incidents related to COVID-19. The National Society will encourage the migrant population to apply prevention and protection measures by its humanitarian mandate.

Human Resources

The Haiti Red Cross Society has a multidisciplinary technical team that will ensure the implementation of activities:

- Project management team
- Technical staff
- Financial and administrative staff
- Risk Management and Disaster Response Department staff
- Staff of the Communication Department.
- IT department staff.
- Haiti Red Cross Society volunteers

Logistics and supply chain

The operation plans to purchase materials nationally and internationally. The Haiti Red Cross Society has an internal procurement service through which most of the supplies and equipment required by the committees at the national level are purchased. The regional office logistics department provides logistical support for supplies and equipment that are not available locally.

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites following the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. If any international procurement is needed, the process must follow IFRC's procurement procedures and sphere standards for household items purchases.

Communication

The Haiti Red Cross Society has an institutional communications department that maintains lines and strategies to ensure visibility and appropriate support for institutional activities during the emergency response and recovery phases.

1. External Communications. Several information products will be published on the Haiti Red Cross Society website to maintain a transparent and objective line of information on activities carried out to assist migrants. Information will also be published on social networks.

2. Documentation. Providing evidence of support processes in emergency situations promotes credibility with donors and the general population. For example, through social networks, interviews, newsletters, archives of published articles, photo bank, stories of beneficiaries.

Information Technology (IT)

The Haiti Red Cross Society has an IT department that supports the administrative and operational functions of the National Society. It will also provide support for any data management tools, such as ODK or Microsoft Forms, or any other service required.

Security

The IFRC Security Manager provides technical support to the National Society and will be responsible for analyzing risks and generating guidelines. These guidelines are always followed during operations, and potential scenarios are analyzed to minimize risk.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The IFRC provides support to the National Society in terms of monitoring and evaluation. This operation will issue a final report at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

The Finance and Accounting Department has qualified staff to provide the necessary support to the areas of work included in the Action Plan.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 1,500

Male: 750

Female: 750

Requirements (CHF): 7,988

Needs analysis: Based on the needs established above, the initial emergency response will focus on distributing meals to the persons arriving in the country. People coming to the country who have been deported do not usually have the economic means to provide for themselves and purchase basic personal items or food. The economic situation in Haiti and the food insecurity mentioned above are dire in Haiti. People who recently arrived will most likely not have support networks or access to other support to cover their basic needs.

Risk analysis: The persons arriving in the country have endured challenging conditions in camps before their deportation. This is compounded by the difficulties and limitations encountered in the migration route. Persons arriving in Haiti will receive a meal provided by the National Society.

Population to be assisted: The Haiti Red Cross, in close coordination with the Local authority, will assist 1,500 persons.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere minimum standards, including caloric needs per person. Minimum Standard Commitments for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Emergencies.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods							# of people who receive meals Target: 1,500						
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities							# of meals provided Target: 1,500						
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP008	Procurement and distribution of meals													



Health

People targeted: 500

Male: 200

Female: 300

Requirements (CHF): 9,638

Needs analysis: Meeting health-related needs is considered as one of the challenges to address. The needs further escalate when the transit country takes no preparedness and timely control measures. To address the immediate health needs, the HRC is planning to prepare staff and volunteers for immediate response and provision of basic medical services, i.e., first aid, medicines, equipment, and ambulance services. First aid services, pre-hospital transfers, and psychosocial support are the primary demand in this context. Some of the problems caused by legal or illegal migration flow across borders are public health issues - currently, mainly due to COVID-19. While everyone is at risk of contracting the virus, migrants are among the most vulnerable, often travelling in conditions with limited or no access to hygiene and sanitation facilities, soap, or other means to protect themselves. The aim is to minimize the risk of contagion by providing PPE kits to migrants and volunteers.

Risk analysis: The migration route makes people more vulnerable to contracting different variants of the COVID-19 virus as well as other communicable diseases, which in turn also exposes host communities to said infections

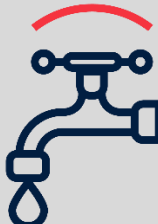
Population to be assisted: The Haiti Red Cross, in close coordination with the Local authority, will assist 500 persons.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Mandate of the IFRC; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC's Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC's Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity.

P&B Output	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	<i># of people who receive health assistance Target: 500 people</i>
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Code	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	<i># of HRC volunteers trained</i> <i>Target: 20 volunteers</i> <i># of first aids kits distributed</i> <i>Target: 2 kits</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Procurement and distribution of 2 First Aid kits												
AP022	Procurement of 3 tents												
AP022	Tent's installation for migrants who stay in an area of the international airport												
AP022	First aid courses to 20 volunteers (Cap- Haïtien and Port-au-Prince)												
AP022	Provide ambulance services												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	<i># of N95 masks delivered to frontline volunteers</i> <i>Target: 12,000</i> <i># of hand sanitizers delivered to volunteers</i> <i>Target: 500</i>											
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Procurement and distribution of masks for staff, volunteers, and affected population												
AP022	Distribution of masks for staff, volunteers, and affected population												
AP022	Procurement of hand sanitizer for staff, volunteers, and affected population												
AP022	Distribution of hand sanitizer for staff, volunteers, and affected population												
P&B	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	<i># of migrants who receive psychosocial assistance</i> <i>Target: 500 people</i>											

Output Code	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP023	Provide PSS to migrants												
AP023	PSS kits for children												



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 2,000
Male: 800
Female: 1,200
Requirements (CHF): 14,005

Needs analysis: Access to clean water, hygiene supplies, and sanitation facilities are basic needs for a population in need of emergency humanitarian support. The Haiti Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, will provide hygiene kits adapted to migrants and offers standard supplies. Kits for pregnant and lactating women will also be distributed to these target populations. Particular attention will be paid to menstrual hygiene with the distribution of sanitary towels for migrant women. Safe water will be distributed to the migrants.

Risk analysis: A migrant population is vulnerable to contracting diseases if access to clean water and good hygiene practices are not respected.

Population to be assisted: Water and personal hygiene kits will be provided to Haitian migrants in Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Mandate of the IFRC; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC’s Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC’s Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity.

P&B Output	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<i># of people who receive water Target: 1,500 people</i>
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Code	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Prepositioning of bottles of safe water for human consumption for arriving migrants												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<i># of people who receive personal hygiene kits Target: 1,500 people</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Prepositioning hygiene kits for personal care for adults with specific items for children, women, pregnant women, and men (most vulnerable people)												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	<i># of handwashing installed Target: 2</i>											
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials												
AP030	Construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in the Airport (Cap and PAP).												



Migration

People targeted: 1,000

Male: 400

Female: 600

Requirements (CHF): 9,534

Needs analysis: The political crisis and the insecurity are pushing Haitians to leave the country massively, especially in recent years. And it is making it difficult to reintegrate migrants, who the hundreds have deported to Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien in the north. Haitian migrants who had to make

this long journey leaving South America (Chile) through Central America to wait for the bridge near the del Rio border area, which is between Mexico and the city of Texas in the United States, were confronted with obstacles that could cause the separation of families or to lose contact with their close relations remained in the country. The Haiti Red Cross Society is working in constant coordination with the ICRC and IFRC to provide Restoring Family Links (RFL) services to migrants. This will help them re-establish contact with their loved ones, which will improve their psychosocial situation. However, it will be necessary to build the capacity of staff and volunteers regarding migration and its challenges.

Population to be assisted: The National Society, provides RFL services to all migrants (total target of 500 call services, including Family reunification) seeking to maintain contact with their families, with priority given to ensuring that they understand the need to stay in touch and located.

Program standards/benchmarks: Provide humanitarian assistance to the affected population, taking into account the Minimum Standards set out in the Sphere Manual; the Fundamental Principles and Mandate of the IFRC; International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion; IFRC’s Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies; the Code of Conduct; CRRC’s Social Inclusion, Culture of Peace and Non-Violence Policy; and other documents related to the Movement and other organizations that allow providing quality humanitarian assistance with dignity.

P&B Output Code	Migration Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster.	<i># of HRC volunteers mobilized</i> Target: 4 volunteers <i># of migrants supported by transportation</i> Target: 1,000 migrants												
		Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP083	Mobilization of volunteers/Staff to conduct RFL actions in Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien.													
AP083	Purchase of 4 cell phones, including cards for RFL													
AP083	Support to Haitian migrants’ transportation from to Airport their home place													

Strategies for Implementation
 Requirements (CHF): 24,548

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i># of HRC personnel with individual PPE. Target: 50</i>											
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of HRC personnel with insurance Target: 50</i>											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Provision of Personal Protective Equipment and visibility material for volunteers (2 kits each)												
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face												
AP040	Provision of psychosocial support to volunteers												
AP040	Provide insurance to volunteers												
AP040	Lessons Learned Workshop												
P&B Output Code	S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i># of monitoring visits. Target: 1</i>											
	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP049	Technical support to the National Society from the IFRC												
AP049	IFRC monitoring visit												

Budget

See Annex.

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

In the Haiti National Society

- Dr. Guiteau JEAN-PIERRE, President of Haiti Red Cross Society, email: president@croixrouge.ht
- Garibaldy SANTIAGUE, Disaster Preparedness and Response Coordinator, email: g.santiago@croixrouge.ht

In the IFRC - ARO

- Roger ALONSO, Head of Disaster and Crisis Department, email: roger.morgui@ifrc.org
- Felipe Del CID, Continental Operations Manager, email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Susana ARROYO, Communications Manager, email: susana.arroyo@ifrc.org
- Maria LARIOS, Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting Manager, email: maria.larios@ifrc.org

In the IFRC - CCST

- Elias GHANEM, Head of Latin Caribbean Country cluster Delegation, email: elias.ghanem@ifrc.org
- Daniel JOSE ARANGO, Disaster Management Coordinator, email: daniel.arango@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- DREF Senior Officer: Eszter Matyeka, eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Operations Coordination Senior Officer: Antoine Belair, antoine.belair@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Sandra ROMERO, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development, email: sandra.romero@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Mauricio BUSTAMANTE, Regional Logistics Coordinator, email: Mauricio Bustamante, mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org

How we work

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

DREF OPERATION

MDRHT019 - HAITI - Migration

4/10/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	900
Food	9,150
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,000
Medical & First Aid	2,350
Teaching Materials	2,400
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	25,800
Distribution & Monitoring	5,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,900
Logistics Services	2,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	18,400
National Society Staff	3,000
Volunteers	5,602
Personnel	8,602
Workshops & Training	2,600
Workshops & Training	2,600
Travel	1,500
Information & Public Relations	1,750
Office Costs	900
Communications	1,550
Financial Charges	600
General Expenditure	6,300
DIRECT COSTS	61,702
INDIRECT COSTS	4,011
TOTAL BUDGET	65,713

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	7,988
AOF4	Health	9,638
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	14,005
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	9,534
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	9,798
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	14,750
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		65,713

