

**ACT Alliance**

**Humanitarian Response to  
communities affected by the  
Earthquake**

**Appeal**

**HTI 211**

**Appeal Budget: USD 5,148,405**

**actalliance**

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# Table of contents

## Project Summary Sheet

### BACKGROUND

*Context and needs*  
*Capacity to Respond*

### RESPONSE STRATEGY

*Response Strategy*  
*Impact*  
*Outcomes*  
*Outputs*  
*Exit Strategy*

### PROJECT MANAGEMENT

*Implementation Approach*  
*Implementation Arrangements*  
*Project Consolidated Budget*  
*Project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning*  
*Safety and Security Plans*

### PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

*Code of Conduct*  
*Safeguarding*  
*Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm*  
*Complaint Mechanism and Feedback*  
*Communication and Visibility*

### ANNEXES

Annex 1	Summary Table
Annex 2	Security Risk Assessment

Project Summary Sheet							
Project Title	Humanitarian Response to communities affected by the Earthquake						
Project ID	HTI211						
Location	Haïti: Grand-Anse/Nippes/Sud						
Project Period	Start Date                      20 August 2021 End Date                            30 September 2022 No. of months                    13 months						
Requesting Forum	ACT Haiti Forum  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal (tick box to confirm)  List all organisations' names  Service Chrétien d'Haïti Christian Aid Church World Service Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe Lutheran World Federation/Norwegian Church Aid World Renew Act Church Sweden HEKS/EPER						
Requesting members	Service Chrétien d'Haïti Christian Aid Church World Service Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe Lutheran World Federation/Norwegian Church Aid World Renew						
Contact	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Marc Pascal Desmornes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td><a href="mailto:MDesmornes@christian-aid.org">MDesmornes@christian-aid.org</a></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)</td> <td>+509 48 92 6138</td> </tr> </table>	Name	Marc Pascal Desmornes	Email	<a href="mailto:MDesmornes@christian-aid.org">MDesmornes@christian-aid.org</a>	Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)	+509 48 92 6138
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Local partners	FNGA - Fondation Nouvelle Grand'anse KORAL - Konbit pou Ranfòse Aksyon Lakay AHAAMES - Association Haïtienne d'Assistance Agricole Médicale Éducative et Sociale OWHA - Organisation Wozo Haiti SJM - Service Jésuites aux Migrants Haiti Suivi SOFENAP - Solidarité de femmes engagés pour l'avancement de Pestel KOCHALA - Konbit pou chanjman lakay KPG - Koperativ Plantè Gojèt RODEP - Réseau des Organisations pour le Développement des Palmes						
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter and household items</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection/Psychosocial</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection/Psychosocial		
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health/Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early recovery/livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cash grants																																																												
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### Reporting Schedule

Situation report	20 November 2021 <i>First SitRep due</i> quarterly
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	20 February 2022
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	20 November 2022
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	20 December 2022

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A  
432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Nancy Ette ([Nancy.ette@actalliance.org](mailto:Nancy.ette@actalliance.org)) and Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O'Rourke ([niall.orourke@actalliance.org](mailto:niall.orourke@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt ([marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org](mailto:marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org)) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members. Please also be sure to inform us at the time of your pledge of any back donor or other special requirements relevant to the donation. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat's Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information, please contact:**

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

ACT Haiti Forum Convenor, Prosperity Raymond, Country Director, Lutheran World Federation ([prosperity.raymond@lutheranworld.org](mailto:prosperity.raymond@lutheranworld.org))

ACT Regional Representative, Carlos Rauda ([Carlos.Rauda@actalliance.org](mailto:Carlos.Rauda@actalliance.org))

ACT Global Humanitarian Operations Manager, Cyra Bullecer ([cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org](mailto:cyra.bullecer@actalliance.org))

ACT Website: <https://actalliance.org/>

**Niall O'Rourke**

Head of Humanitarian Affairs  
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

## BACKGROUND

### *Context and Needs*

On 14 August 2021, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck southwestern Haiti at 8:30 am and Tropical Depression Grace passed over Haiti on Monday 16 August, resulting in flooding and landslides. The earthquake had resulted in at least 2 207 deaths, injured more than 12 268 in the country, while 320 people remained missing as of 21 August according to the Government of Haiti. Rapid assessments indicated that the earthquake damaged or destroyed 36 health facilities, 77 006 houses damaged, and 52 953 houses destroyed. The assessments in the most heavily affected areas in Grand-Anse, Sud and Nippes departments continue with at least 600 000 in need of assistance.

More than one-week after the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck southwestern Haiti, the humanitarian needs are numerous despite the coordinated efforts made by the Government of Haiti, GoH, and the humanitarian organizations. Health facilities, schools, bridges, water systems and critical other infrastructure and houses have been heavily damaged or destroyed. Affected people are sheltering in streets due to the fear of frequent aftershocks. The humanitarian assistance has limited access to the remote areas due to damaged roads and security issues. Most of the humanitarian assistance has reached mainly the city centres of the affected departments and communes while localities are the most in need.

The mapping of the humanitarian assistance distribution by road issued by GoH on 23 August 2021, shows only few affected communities have been reached and how important are the unmet needs in the Grand-Anse, Sud and Nippes departments.

The last situational report issued by the Government of Haiti on 21 August and the rapid assessment carried out by Christian Aid partners (Koral & SJM) on 23 August, showed that the humanitarian response continues to be organized in the affected communities. According to GoH and Unicef assessment and statement released on 24 August, more than 660 000 people in southwestern Haiti urgently require safe drinking water, while food, shelter and hygiene commodities are not sufficient to cover half of people needs despite the relief efforts coordinated jointly by the Directorate of Civil Protection, DPC, and humanitarian organizations.

Haiti has long been afflicted by multiple humanitarian challenges including recurring natural disasters, grinding poverty, armed gang violence, chronic and acute food insecurity, and the covid-19 pandemic. These challenges provided a foothold for the 2021 earthquake which is the primary emergency for now. The crippling multidimensional social and humanitarian consequences will be felt for years. About five years after the tropical storm Matthew that hit southwestern and northwestern Haiti in 2016, the number of Haitians facing severe acute food insecurity has increased from 2.6 million in 2019 to 3.1 million people in 2020 in rural areas. Of those people, 1.2 million were facing emergency levels of hunger. In June 2021, an IPC analysis carried out by the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) projected that 4.6 million people need humanitarian assistance.

### *Capacity to respond*

ACT Haiti Forum members have been coordinating and monitoring the situation since the 14<sup>th</sup> of August 2021. ACT members has supported local partners to carry out rapid damages and needs assessments from 17 to 20 August 2021 to have an in-depth context analysis and better understanding of existing vulnerabilities.

ACT members are currently responding in Sud and Grand-Anse departments and are using the Support Community Led Response (SCLR) community cash grant mechanism; provision of NFIs (shelter and hygiene kits), emergency cash and voucher assistance, psychosocial support; and access to safe drinking water. Rehabilitation activities will likely focus on (re)construction or repair of houses, schools, water sources and other critical infrastructure as needed.

Christian Aid is leading the humanitarian response in six communes in consortium with Worldwide Concern and Habitat pour l'Humanité, while using the SLCM & RMC approach, respectively four communes in Sud and

2 in Grand-Anse departments. CA is implementing its humanitarian response through two local partners, SJM and Koral, same partners that implemented the response in the aftermath of 2010-earthquake and the Tropical Storm Matthew that hit southwest Haiti in 2016.

DKH, LWF and NCA formed a joint office (JO) in Haiti in 2017 based on their complementary missions and their membership in the ACT Alliance which indicated common faith-based principles and ways of working. All three are engaged to work through partners at community level and prioritize activities to increase the resilience of the communities. LWF/NCA Haiti has different, experience-based approaches towards implementing the humanitarian response in line with the humanitarian principles and Norway's humanitarian strategy, depending on whether projects are implemented directly or through local partners.

The most recent case where LWF/NCA Haiti intervened in an emergency humanitarian response was Hurricane Matthew in October 2016, installing infrastructure directly in the South and Grand Anse, and working with the local partners FNGA and KORAL for community awareness activities. LWF/NCA's response was primarily in restoring water access, but included some actions related to livelihoods to the disaster affected population, as this was one of the needs expressed by the affected population. Staff of LWF/NCA and local partners received training on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis and CHS training on basic Humanitarian Principles and Commitments.

Service Chretien d'Haiti (SCH) has demonstrated its capacities to respond to emergency regularly since 1999 with funding from the ACT Alliance and other international donors. For the past eleven years it has responded to the Haiti earthquake in 2010 – (HTI101, 3,166 beneficiaries), to the Mathew hurricane in 2016 – (HTI161, 301 families), to the Irma hurricane – (RRF, 400 beneficiaries).

SCH has been part of a joint initiative of the Forum ACT Haiti since 2018, where partners and local organizations are trained in the survival and community-led response (sclr) in order for them to quickly and efficiently move into community-based humanitarian action when confronted with a crisis. Sclr involves local actors, community groups, volunteers and the local authorities in a conversation about the needs of the community and how to address these as a community, then approach also involves community cash grants.

SCH has established a partnership with RODEP, also a partner of DKH/FLM/NCA, installed in the Nippes and we both will partner with communities of faith and religious leaders to bring this humanitarian aid to the people who need it the most.

SCH has negotiated a \$10,000 grant outside of this appeal with UMCOR to help the general hospital of Les Cayes to buy medicines, material and supplies.

Haiti's emergency response is currently being coordinated by the DPC, overseen by the prime minister's office with support from OCHA to ensure that the humanitarian response is well coordinated and complementary. ACT Haiti forum is taking part in meetings with all relevant sector stakeholders (Health, Shelter, WASH, Logistics, National Cluster of Protection and IDPs, Cash Voucher Assistance) and establishing an open line of communication with crisis affected persons and communities to ensure a humanitarian response based on participation and feedback.

ACT Alliance Secretariat together with Christian Aid has issued an advocacy statement highlighting lessons and recommendations from the emergency responses to the earthquake in Haiti in 2010 which can be found here: <https://actalliance.org/act-news/haiti-earthquake-advocacy-statement/>

## RESPONSE STRATEGY

Requesting members' strategy has been developed to respond to the urgent and unmet needs of the 2021 earthquake affected vulnerable people in the first phase of the emergency and in the recovery phase in **providing support for the reconstruction of dignified, safe, and permanent shelter, access to safe and**

**clean water, support to food security, health and nutrition, cash assistance and psychosocial assistance to reduce trauma and ensure personnel recovery of survivors.** Requesting members' intervention will also focus on DDR to improve local civil protection structures capacities in targeted communities to better prepare and respond to future disasters.

To support its emergency response strategy, the Act forum proposes the following activities to support the most vulnerable survivors:

1. WASH:

Access to life-saving WASH services appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs:

- Use improved hygiene practices and access to hygiene items to protect against public and personal health risks.
- Access to safe, appropriate and hygienic sanitation services, including environmental sanitation (i.e. excreta management, waste management, vector control).
- Access to safe, equitable and sustainable quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene (Sphere).
- Access to hygiene supplies and WASH facilities that support their dignity and wellbeing.
- Access to a minimum of hygiene items.

2. Agriculture and Food security:

Earthquake-affected vulnerable farmers have met food needs:

- Farmers are accompanied and mentored from land preparation, planting to crop management and harvest
- Individual farmers are trained on improved agronomic practices
- Individual farmers have received cost-shared tools and seeds

3. Shelter and Households NFI:

Vulnerable households have access to reconstructed safe house and household NFI:

- Earthquake and hurricane-resistant houses rehabilitated or reconstructed.
- Community members equipped with basic skills to design and reconstruct earthquake and hurricane resistant housing
- Vulnerable households supported with materials, tools, and skilled labor.
- Vulnerable households met the needs of households NFI

4. Psychological support:

Psychosocial support is provided to the affected population:

- Community centers /spaces are re-opened.
- Social activities are organized.

5. SCLR/Cash Assistance:

Earthquake-affected community members in targeted areas have access to cash assistance to meet their basic and immediate needs:

- Community mobilisers/volunteers are trained to facilitate and support implementation of the SCLR approach.
- Community groups are formed and receive microgrants
- Community groups implement microprojects that enable them to meet their immediate basic needs
- Targeted people have received a cash grant to cover their priority needs.

6. Emergency Preparedness/Resilience:



Civil Protection committee members in targeted communities have improved their knowledge and skills to prepare and respond to disasters:

- Civil Protection committee members trained on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response, and climate change
- Civil Protection Committee members trained on Community Capacity Vulnerability Assessment, including Covid-19
- Civil Protection Committee members trained on Community Risk Awareness and Engagement
- Civil Protection Committees with their emergency plan updated and tested with the inclusion of data from their community capacity vulnerability assessment.

7. Health/Nutrition:

Affected families with children from 0-12 months have access to Improved food and health support:

- Vulnerable families are able to feed their children
- Agroforestry plots (Jaden Lakou) are in place for targeted vulnerable family farmers.

In coordination with the Directorate Civil Protection and other humanitarian players, the Haiti ACT Forum will develop vulnerability criteria and develop selection processes to ensure the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in excluded communities will be targeted: female-headed households, children, elderly-head of households and people with special needs. Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality, Safeguarding, Accountability (CHS) and IASC Gender Based violence (GBV) Guidelines will be applied during the humanitarian response, placing the affected populations at the center of the response.

**Target population and geographic area of Act members intervention**

<i><b>Act member</b></i>	<i><b>Sector intervention</b></i>	<i><b>Geographic Area</b></i>	<i><b>Target population</b></i>
LWF/NCA	NFI	Sud, Grand’Anse	1 500 families (7 500 persons)
	WASH		2 000 families
	Psychosocial		2 000 families
	SCLR		20 000 individuals
Diakonie	NFI	Sud, Grand’Anse	1 500 families
	WASH		1 000 families
	Psychosocial		12.500 individuals
	CVA		1 480 families
	SCLR		7 500 individuals
World Renew	NFI	Grand’Anse, Nippes	1 500 families
	Food Security		1 300 families
	Shelter		400 families

	Agriculture		500 families
Service Chretien d'Haïti	SCLR/Cash	Nippes	600 families
	Protection		300 families
Church World Service	Shelter	Grand'Anse	55 families
	Psychosocial		TBD
	Health/Nutrition		200 families
Christian Aid	Shelter/Household NFI	Sud	120 families
	SCLR/Cash Transfer		3 000 individuals
	DDR/EP&R		120 individuals (CPC)

### Impact

Vulnerable people affected by the earthquake able to meet and prioritise their individual basic needs.

- Community participation is key in influencing decision making about all WASH services and climate change events that affect them. When they participate, they can prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting WASH services, practice good hygiene measures to protect against key public and personal health risks, and facilitate access to sustainable, adequate, and equitable basic sanitation and drinking water supply services according to their needs. Because the WASH services will respond to their needs, the WASH infrastructures will not be destroyed by natural disasters and the communities, especially the schools, will be prepared to mobilize and protect the community members in the case of an emergency. Students, parents, and teachers will reinforce their positive hygiene practice knowledge and they are able to promote them in their community, so that most people practice handwashing and suffer less from the diseases caused by poor sanitation and hygiene.
- As local partners have improved emergency preparedness, civil society's positive impact in the local communities will be increased. The civil society partners are trained on humanitarian response and provide opportunities to put it into practice with emergency response projects and they will be enabled to continue their own and independently. The continued institutional strengthening of the local partners will enable them to become strong proponents of civil society in Haiti.

### Outcomes

#### **Communities affected by crisis demonstrate improved hygiene practices and access life-saving WASH services appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs**

The aim is to provide access to lifesaving WASH services, rehabilitate/protect water sources, and chlorinate contaminated water. Toolkits for maintenance and repair of water and sanitation facilities will be provided to the responsible community groups. Positive hygiene behaviors (handwashing, food preservation, menstrual hygiene management, water storage) will be promoted through awareness raising and IEC materials. Distribution of cash will help women access appropriate hygiene supplies. The emergency response will establish and strengthen local Protection Committees, including religious leaders. They shall be trained to follow-up on SGBV cases to provide timely assistance and support. Trained community mobilisation agents will share PSEA and GBV protocols and policies. Hygiene promotion activities will strengthen action toward COVID-19 prevention in the communities particularly the one coping with the earthquake crisis.

**Affected and marginalized households have access to a dignified and safe permanent shelter with household items**

CA, LWF through their local partners, will provide training on Build Back Better to local workers in affected communities to rebuild destroyed houses in using the TEKLA Technic which has been successful in the aftermath Hurricane Matthew - None of the houses has been damaged or destroyed by the 7.2 magnitude earthquake. Vulnerable households targeted will receive a household items kit to complete the shelter assistance.

LWF/NCA will manage to support repair of damaged schools from the current portfolio of WASH in schools' interventions projects. LWF/NCA through local partners will provide appropriate shelter to cope with the emergency to facilitate school activities. Let it be noted that the WASH infrastructures in schools are available and functional although the building of the schools are damaged.

**Affected and marginalized community members are able to access cash support to meet individually and/or collectively their basic needs through the community groups they have chosen.**

CA, LWF/NCA, through their local partners, will use the SCLR approach to provide cash support to female-headed Households, young people, people with disabilities, elderly people affected by the earthquake. The SCLR approach (Survivors Community-Led Response) helps crisis-affected communities lead and manage responses to emergencies in ways that improve their immediate well-being, strengthen longer-term resilience, and accelerate social change. This approach will focus on the natural resilience and abilities of affected communities and look to fund organic community-led micro projects using a group cash modality, such as mobile money and/or credit union. Micro projects will be funded to respond to priority needs identified by survivors of the earthquake in targeted communities such as: repair of water system broken pipes, road rehabilitation, purchase of basic food items, school kits, covid kits. Christian Aid and its partners will work with their trained volunteers who will facilitate small groups to run micro projects funded by small cash grants which will meet the response needs of the community. CA, LWF/NCA and partners will guide affected communities and ensure that the micro projects meet CA's standards on inclusion, accountability and safeguarding.

**Targeted communities have improved the emergency preparedness and response capacities.**

CA, LWF/NCA through their respective partners, will work with the Directorate of Civil Protection to strengthen the Civil Protection Committees in targeted communities. In line with Government of Haiti's National Risk and Disaster Management Plan (2019-2030) and the Sendai Framework, Civil Protection Committee members in targeted communities will be trained on "Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change", Capacity Vulnerability Assessment, Community awareness and engagement related to DRR and Response. In coordination with the Directorate of Civil Protection, each targeted community, through the Local Civil Protection Committee, will organize a sensitization campaign to raise community members awareness on the identified risks and their exposure.

## **Outputs**

**Communities affected by crisis demonstrate improved hygiene practices and access life-saving WASH services appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs**

- Women, girls, men, and boys use improved hygiene practices and have access to hygiene items to protect against public and personal health risks
- Women, girls, men, and boys have access to safe, appropriate and hygienic sanitation services, including environmental sanitation (i.e. excreta management, waste management, vector control)
- Women, girls, men, and boys have access to safe, equitable and sustainable quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene (Sphere)
- Women and girls of menstruating age, and people with incontinence, have access to hygiene supplies and WASH facilities that support their dignity and well being

**Planned Activities**

- Conduct Rapid assessment and inventory of wash needs (water, sanitation, hygiene care and waste management) in the communities affected.

**Hygiene items**

- Subvention to households particularly women to facilitate access to hygiene items for all during post crisis
- Distributing essential gender-sensitive hygiene items
- Distribute to HH the menstrual kit for women and girl

**Hygiene promotion**

- Carry out sensitization sessions on Hand Washing with Soap (HWWS) for community members
- Train Hygiene Promoter Cells (CPH) to conduct community sensitization on hand washing (neighbourhood meetings)
- Distribute to Hygiene Promoter Cells (CPH) the materials to conduct hand washing sensitization.
- Train CPH on behavior change regarding safe hygiene, environment, and health practice for the HH
- Conduct community sensitization campaign on hygiene and sanitation (poster, radio, neighborhood meetings, boom box)
- Carry out sensitization session for women and girls on hygiene menstrual and the self-esteem in communities and schools
- adapt and construct menstrual hygiene management, appropriate sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, communities.

**Access to clean water and water system repairs**

- Build, install, rehabilitate, Hand Washing Facilities in the communities and schools
- Procurement of water treatment accessories and supply
- Micro subvention to household access to drinking water through water vendors.
- Subvention to CAEPAs for water supply maintenance, recovery, and pipe water network in the community to make it available
- Procurement of kits for water storage and treatment (water tanks, tablets)
- Rehabilitate or/and make construction of spring catchments, hand pumps, etc. in coordination with DINEPA
- Construct/Rehabilitate waterpoint and water kiosk in the communities in coordination with DINEPA
- Build or rehabilitate water infrastructure in schools
- KAP and satisfaction Surveys

**Affected and marginalized households have access to a dignified and safe permanent shelter with household items**

- Houses are constructed: Identification and registration of marginalized and affected people, Training on local workers on Build Back Better
- Household items distributed to families: Procurement of household items and distribution

**Affected and marginalized community members are able to access cash support to meet individually and/or collectively their basic needs through the community groups they have chosen.**

Microgrants transferred to community groups:

- Conduct a vulnerability assessment to identify the project participants and an overall understanding of the basic unmet needs.
- Facilitate focus-groups and register the community groups representing the targeted vulnerable survivors.
- Proceed with the analysis of the community groups project and the transfer of the micro-grants for selected projects with the list of targeted survivors.
- Verify targeted survivors have received their cash or met their basic and urgent needs.
- Carry out satisfaction surveys.

**Targeted communities have improved the emergency preparedness and response capacities.**

Protection Civil Committees strengthened their capacities:

- Training on DRR and Climate Change
- Vulnerability and Community Risk Assessment
- Sensitization campaign on community risks

### **Exit strategy**

ACT Alliance requesting members, with their respective partners, will work in coordination with community leaders, partners' staff and local authorities:

1. Constructed houses will be evaluated by local engineers from the Mayor offices and hand overed to targeted beneficiaries.
2. Community meetings will be organized after microprojects completion in targeted communities.
3. Civil Protection Committees strengthened will be certified by the Ministry of Interior.

The overall exit strategy is to continue building local capacity of partners and communities to shift from dependency to a more proactive and preventive approach as communities will be able to lead their response of any kind, leveraging support from local partners. This means equipping the target population with key information that enables them to make decisions to continue their work to prevent harmful situations and increase their preparedness for disaster and climate change challenges. They will be empowered to support delivery of local services and negotiate with duty bearers.

ACT members and their partners will ensure that systems are in place with relevant stakeholders such as local government, faith based and civil society actors, for continued support to the school communities, enhancing local capacities and knowledge.

Enhancing a partner's capacity at programmatic, institutional, and organizational level is a key element to ensure an effective exit strategy. Partners' individual exit strategy will be designed as part of the process and will be an integral part of their work plans. These work plans will consider putting or in place or reinforcing accountability and complaints mechanisms, encouraging capacity strengthening of local workers, referral systems, and strategic partnerships that will remain in the community, and an approach that fosters effective community engagement. These will include:

- a) Materials developed and tailored to the needs of the community, that will remain as tools for the relevant committees and structures.
- b) New collaborative ways of working together to serve community members, including intercommunity sharing mechanisms.
- c) Knowledge and skills acquired by participants which will equip them to continue community and peer education and behavior change.
- d) New standards developed and implemented which will provide new improved models to communities for Emergency, Disaster preparedness, response, and management.

Lessons learned workshops will be organized to gather the experience from stakeholders and these will be published and integrated in final reports and posted on websites and social media networks. After participating in the project, partners and community members will be more resilient to disasters. Moreover, the impacts of changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviors fostered will be seen beyond the project's services and infrastructure, including changing cultural attitudes toward WASH services, building back better food security with customized emergency relief livelihoods initiatives.

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

### **Implementation Approach**

Activities will be conducted together with local organizations and local community members, who will be part of the implementation. A participatory approach will be used to conduct needs assessment to make sure that the needs of the community are met.

SCLR as a method is participatory, including the community meetings and choosing volunteers in the community that have been trained prior to the disaster - to be prepared to support the community in difficult situations, such as an earthquake.

#### **Resilience**

*All activities within the ACT appeal will take into consideration the concept of build back better as well as nexus, seeking to link humanitarian activities to development issues in the long term. Most of ACT Alliance members work through local partners who are also working on development issues. Thus, the decisions on humanitarian action are taking within the midframe of long-term impacts and solutions for communities.*

#### **Environmental sensitive and climate change**

*Efforts will be made in the immediate response, including distributions, to select items that create the least waste possible. Providing hygiene materials within water buckets, and shelter materials in reusable bags is one example. As much as possible materials will be purchased on the local market in order to support affected populations and keep the resources in the affected regions. The sourcing of construction materials will be ensured in a sustainable way so as not to put stress on the minimal available local resources.*

#### **Participation**

*The ACT forum in Haiti believes that local populations are the best placed to identify not only their needs but their priorities. In this respect, target groups will be involved from start to finish in the definition of activities as well as their execution to the greatest extent possible. Through the SCLR approach which will be adopted by a number of ACT members, affected people are given the opportunity to respond directly to their own needs with increased agency. In the case of construction, families will also be asked to contribute local materials as well as labor in an effort to increase ownership.*

#### **Social inclusion (disabilities, vulnerable groups, child protection, poverty alleviation, ensuring human rights)**

*Vulnerable groups, including women, children, people living with a disability, and those who may experience social exclusion, will be prioritized in beneficiary selection.*

## **Implementation Arrangements**

Christian Aid is working currently in coordination with local authorities such the Civil Protection Committees in the six targeted communes and its local partners as part of the overall coordination related to the humanitarian efforts in Sud. CA will strengthen local partners' staff technical capacities, including volunteers. Trainings will include refresher training on SCLR, PALC techniques, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE).

CA is working in partnership with Habitat for Humanity to train local workers on Build Back Better to ensure construction of dignified and safe houses for targeted families.

CA will work in coordination with the Directorate of Civil Protection at National level, Local Civil Protection Committees and the Ministry of Interior to ensure a proper Civil Protection Committees strengthening in all the 6 targeted communities in line with GoH DDR Framework (2019-2030).

Based on the close and equal collaboration, LWF/NCA will continue working very closely with local partners to bring the emergency response to the communities affected. LWF/NCA will continue ensuring WASH planning is done in a participatory way, for a stronger sense of ownership and this will lead to more community collaboration and sustainability. When communities are made aware of construction standards related to seismic and hurricane resistance, the community will become less vulnerable.

LWF/NCA works closely with the WASH authority DINEPA, represented at the departmental level by regional offices called OREPAs. Local WASH committees under the OREPAs are CAEPAs, and they work with WASH technicians (TEPACs). At the community level, DPC establishes Community Intervention Teams of volunteers who assist in preparation and recovery activities. Other important local authorities include the CASEC and ASEC, Mayors and municipalities. LWF/NCA aims to sustainably strengthen local organisations and is committed to respecting and promoting the principles of partnership. LWF/NCA can successfully combine the Nexus approach of effective relief and rapid recovery from disasters coupled with long-term development in both departments South and Grand'Anse reaching out the most affected targeted communities.

DKH

Main activities that will be carried out to achieve SCH outputs in this response.

This response will carry out three main activities:

1. Spiritual and Psychosocial Support - SCH will provide close accompaniment and support to disabled people and single women of up to 300 households. Each household will receive spiritual and psychosocial support from field monitors who will be trained on trauma recovery.
2. Economic Recovery - SCH will provide a cash allowance of about 216 USD to disabled people and single women of up to 300 households to help rebuild livelihood assets (animals, inventory, workshop, etc.), buy tools and restart a trade. As proven in other places, going back to pre-disaster routines helps with emotional recovery.
3. Reinforcement of Local Organizations - SCH will work to raise awareness and build capacity of local partners, religious and civil society leaders on DPs and how they can/should be part of rehabilitation/recovery efforts. The project will provide training opportunities on best practices, terminology/language and minimum standards for effective integration and protection of DPs during rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

### Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	World Renew	Service Chretien d'Haiti	LWF/NCA	Church World Service	Christian Aid	ACT Secretariat
<b>Direct Costs</b>	<b>4,792,480</b>	<b>496,135</b>	<b>466,705</b>	<b>117,275</b>	<b>1,504,684</b>	<b>575,325</b>	<b>1,613,756</b>	<b>18,600</b>
1 Project Staff	431,419	30,600	40,425	18,585	153,384	74,425	110,400	3,600
1.1 Appeal Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	3,600
1.3 National Staff	417,019	30,600	40,425	18,585	153,384	74,425	99,600	-
2 Project Activities	4,054,103	409,165	390,500	90,138	1,278,000	451,100	1,435,200	-
2.1 Shelter and Household items	2,421,750	118,750	360,000	-	540,000	374,000	1,029,000	-
2.2 Food Security	130,500	-	30,500	-	100,000	-	-	-
2.3 WASH	590,003	35,003	-	-	555,000	-	-	-
2.4 Health/Nutrition	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-
2.5 Protection/Psychosocial	111,038	18,600	-	22,338	23,000	47,100	-	-
2.6 Early Recovery/Livelihoods	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-
2.7 Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.8 Cash Grants	478,612	170,812	-	67,800	-	-	240,000	-
2.9 Emergency Preparedness/Resilience	242,200	66,000	-	-	10,000	-	166,200	-
3 Project Implementation	75,000	5,900	16,100	-	19,800	7,000	20,200	6,000
3.1 Forum Coordination	41,800	-	10,800	-	19,800	-	11,200	-
3.2 Capacity Development	33,200	5,900	5,300	-	-	7,000	9,000	6,000
4 Quality and Accountability	96,232	19,000	8,000	3,932	20,300	17,000	19,000	9,000
5 Logistics	88,956	19,170	6,480	4,450	28,200	18,200	12,456	-
6 Assets and Equipment	46,770	12,300	5,200	170	5,000	7,600	16,500	-
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>205,971</b>	<b>28,680</b>	<b>35,275</b>	<b>6,075</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>21,130</b>	<b>78,811</b>	<b>-</b>
Staff Salaries	135,572	22,920	23,275	4,500	30,000	13,650	41,227	-
Office Operations	70,399	5,760	12,000	1,575	6,000	7,480	37,584	-
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>4,998,451</b>	<b>524,815</b>	<b>501,980</b>	<b>123,350</b>	<b>1,540,684</b>	<b>596,455</b>	<b>1,692,567</b>	<b>18,600</b>
ICF (3%)	149,954	15,744	15,059	3,701	46,221	17,894	50,777	558
<b>Total Expenditure + ICF</b>	<b>5,148,405</b>	<b>540,559</b>	<b>517,039</b>	<b>127,051</b>	<b>1,586,905</b>	<b>614,349</b>	<b>1,743,344</b>	<b>19,158</b>

Please note that ACT Secretariat budget commences January 2022 when the new Humanitarian Policy takes effect.

### Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

CA will hire a M&E Officer who will be responsible to monitor the project implementation. CA will use a real-time network monitoring tool (COMPASS) to ensure quality and rapid data collection, analysis and reporting.



Compass is a unique and innovative systems management tool that combines all the key elements for Active Directory monitoring and reporting delivered in a single easy to use dashboard.

CA, along with its partners, will organize regular community meetings to share with project participants progress, challenges to make changes or adapt according to the community feedback. In addition to community meetings and regular monitoring, CA has also planned to carry out satisfaction surveys and Post-Distribution Monitoring to capture all lessons learned, which might guide CA and partners on possible changes to make during the project implementation cycle.

LWF/NCA will work with the other Act-Alliance agencies to establish a new program monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework (PMER) on-line using, Kobo toolbox in combination with a file-sharing platform (text, photos, audio-visual materials). Baselines and assessments for the entire project, as well as the thematic aspects, must be established. Evaluations will be planned mid-term (March 2020) and final (November 2022). In addition, individual projects' intervention with the agencies can be evaluated, especially those with shorter implementation periods. With partner organisations, self-assessments will be planned mid-term and at end. Lessons learned will be collected by the team at regular intervals in the project management cycle. Assessments and evaluations data will also focus on cross-cutting issues such as environment, psychosocial and gender.

### **Safety and Security plans**

ACT Haiti Forum security focal point will monitor and share regularly security information with all ACT Alliance staff members. ACT Alliance staff members, partners staff and volunteers will receive regular security briefing. Security protocols will be updated and communicated to all based on regular security risk assessment. Security policy, protocols and procedures will be strictly followed by staff. Security incidents will be reported to the ACT Forum Security Focal Point immediately for appropriate action.

DKH/LWF/NCA continually monitors the security situation to fulfill its duty of care obligations to staff and partners. There is triple redundancy for security coverage in the JO organigram, which is supported jointly by DKH, LWF, and NCA HQs. There is an annually updated Health, Safety, and Security plan, which includes specific plans for the Port-au-Prince and Grand Sud regions outlining medical care options and contingencies. All DKH/LWF/NCA staff are Red Cross Field Safety, fire safety, and first-aid certified. Drivers are trained in defensive driving. With Act Alliance and its agencies DKH/FLM/NCA will manage to provide humanitarian assistance to the remote areas affected where all security risks are carefully analysed and mitigated through contingency plans.

## **PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY**

*Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).*

 Yes

 No

*As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.*

### **Code of Conduct**

DKH/LWF/NCA is committed to seeking compliance with the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS), Sphere and the Charter for Change- Localisation of humanitarian aid. DKH/LWF/NCA strive for a culture of accountability at all levels - through leadership, policies, management systems, field practices, information sharing, participation, and complaint mechanisms. DKH/LWF/NCA will be accountable and transparent to the communities where we are present and to our partners, supporters and donors and will continue to learn from past LWF/NCA work in collaboration with other ACT Alliance members in an ACT



Appeal, combining resources and coordinating distributions to streamline the process for affected populations.

All ACT member organisations adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct and humanitarian principles. Therefore employees, contractors and volunteers acting in the projects implemented are all submitted to the principles of ACT code of conduct which they signed. Indeed, local partners working with LWF/NCA also signed the ACT code of conduct which is included in the partnership agreement with local partners.

In April 2021, all the partners of the JO formed by DKH/LWF/NCA have been trained on Safeguarding, PSEA, Complaints Mechanism and Anti-Corruption where ACT Code of Conduct were presented in detail. Procedures for handling complaints were introduced, both for local level as well as for complaints involving management staff or suspected fraud. DKH/LWF/NCA follows the ACT Alliance's anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy and procedures for the funding organization to enhance the quality and impact of their work and that of our partners.

All CA and its partners staff members, including volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct which is in the annex of employees' contract and the partnership agreement. CA will organise refresher training for all staff, including partners' staff and volunteers who will be involved in the project implementation. CA will develop key messages and stickers to increase community members awareness on safeguarding. Through its hotline number and suggestion boxes, community members or any individual who will be able to communicate to CA management all suspicious misconducts, abuse, or exploitation acts.

All CWS staff and its partners staff members have signed the Code of Conduct which is in the annex of employees' contract and the partnership agreement. In May 2021, all the partners of CWS in Northwest have been trained on Safeguarding, PSEA, Complaints Mechanism and Anti-Corruption where ACT Code of Conduct were presented in detail. All the partners staff members signed the code of conduct.

CWS will organise a training for all staff, including partners' staff who will be involved in the project implementation.

### ***Safeguarding***

CA will ensure all staff members, including partners and volunteers, will be trained on safeguarding, and will be informed on their expected behavior before deployment. During its recruitment process, CA will ensure rigorous control, including police report and checking references.

CA will ensure a large diffusion of the safeguarding policy, the code of conduct, procedures and feedback mechanisms available and make them accessible to children, their tutors, staff members, partners' staff and volunteers and other related actors in a smooth format and in creole language for their easier understanding. Key messages on stickers with the hotline number will be developed for that purpose.

CA has a safeguarding in-country focal point to address all related issues and to communicate to CA Global through its online system within 24 hours. CA has also a secure system to protect data and whistleblower identity.

DKH/LWF/NCA through the JO, will ensure all local partners finalize their safeguarding workplan and implement it. The earthquake emergency is an opportunity for the partners to apply the knowledge and skills they have gained from the training in April. Also, the Safeguarding focal points will constantly be in contact with the Safeguarding focal points of the JO for proper follow up on PSEA, GBV, whistleblower and complaint mechanism initiatives and reinforcement

### ***Conflict sensitivity / do no harm***

ACT Alliance requesting members will be accountable and transparent to the communities they serve, the local partners, supporters, and donors. The project principled emergency response strives for accountability at all levels through leadership, policies, management systems, field practices, information sharing,

participation, and complaints mechanisms. A rigorous gender and conflict analysis will inform the emergency response. To attain the overall emergency project objective without negatively impacting the environment, preventive actions will be taken to reduce the risk and eco-friendly innovations aim to bring specific additional value to the environment, following environmental analysis. Challenges in adherence to humanitarian principles will be documented. Staff will regularly visit EP sites for project monitoring, quality assurance and financial overview.

Communication and transparency will be key elements in the approach of local partners to providing much needed items to affected populations. This will help to avoid situations of tension and or violence.

A coordinated approach with other actors and the DPC is also essential for the success of the activity. Activities will do all to ensure the safety of beneficiaries during distribution. Efforts will be made to localize distribution sites within a reasonable distance from beneficiary's homes. Those targeted will be encouraged to come to the site with another person who can wait nearby and return home with them after.

Distributions will be organized during daylight hours and will be completed in time for beneficiaries to return home before dark.

### ***Complaints mechanism and feedback***

The complaint mechanism of the Joint Office in Haiti will handle every request and complaints from beneficiaries and staff involved in the response.

Partners will provide multiple possibilities for providing feedback or complaints including:

- In person complaints during the project implementation (1 person will be designated for this task)
- By telephone (call or text) – a number will be provided during projects implementation
- By letter – which can be delivered to partner offices or handed to JO team members

### ***Communication and visibility***

ACT visibility will be ensured by local partners using ACT logos on their shirts. If and when possible or needed, the ACT partners will accompany activities (distribution, monitoring, etc.) and will also wear ACT gear. The NFIs also have stickers which have the ACT logo.

During distributions, POs will inform beneficiaries of the source of funding by megaphone, or through discussion. This will also be shared during the selection process.

Requesting members will also coordinate with ACT secretariat communication team for human interest stories.

## Annexes

### Annex 1 – Summary Table

	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	World Renew	Service Chretien d’Haiti
Start Date	26/08/2021	01/10/2021	15/09/2021
End Date	26/05/2022	30/09/2022	15/02/2022
Project Period (in months)	9	12	5
Response Locations	<p><u>Sud department:</u> Torbeck Camp Perrin</p> <p><u>Grand Anse department:</u> Roseaux (3e Grand-Vincent) Jeremie (2e Haute Voldrogue, 3e Haute Guinaudee)</p>	<p>Grand’Anse department: Duchity (Gorgette and Lescave)</p> <p>Nippes department: Arnaud (Morcou &amp; other villages) Fond des Negres (Butete &amp; nan Cocoyer)</p>	<p>Nippes Department:  Miragoane, Petite-Riviere-de-Nippes, L’Asile, Anse-a-Veau, Petit-Trou-de-Nippes, and Baraderes</p>
Sectors of response	<p>Shelter and household items Food Security Community Engagement MHPSS and Community Psycho-social WASH SCLR/RMC</p>	<p>Shelter and household items Food Security Community Engagement Emergency Preparedness MHPSS and Community Psycho-social WASH SCLR/RMC</p>	<p>Community Engagement MHPSS and Community Psycho-social SCLR/RMC Unconditional cash grants Protection</p>
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	<p>NFI: 1500 families representing 7500 individuals. WASH: 1000 families representing 5000 individuals. Psychosocial support for 12.500 individuals CVA: 1480 families representing 7400 individuals. SCLR: 7500 individuals</p>	<p>NFI: 1,500 families/7500 individuals b) Food Items: 1,300 families- 6,500 c) Shelter rehabilitation: 400 families- 4670 individuals e) Agriculture: 500 families- 2500 individuals f) Psychosocial: TBD</p>	<p>SCLR: 300 households of disabled people and single women Unconditional cash: 300 households of disabled people and single women Protection: 300 households of disabled people and single women</p>
Requested budget (USD)	540,559	517,039	127,051

	LWF/NCA	Church World Service	Christian Aid
Start Date	20/08/2021	1/09/2021	01/10/2021
End Date	20/07/2022	30/09/2022	30/09/2022
Project Period (in months)	12	12	12
Response Locations	Sud department: Torbeck and Camp Perrin Grand'Anse department: Roseaux, Jeremie	Grand Anse department: Pestel (Bernagousse - 1st section, Espère - 2nd section, Jean Bellune - 3rd section, City of Pestel)	Sud department Cavaillon, Aquin, Camp-Perrin, Les Cayes (3rd Section, Laborde), Torbeck, St-Louis in the Sud department.
Sectors of response	Shelter and household items Community Engagement MHPSS and Community Psycho-social WASH SCLR/RMC Unconditional Cash grants	Shelter and household items Food Security Community Engagement Emergency Preparedness MHPSS and Community Psycho-social WASH Livelihood Agriculture Unconditional Cash grants Protection	Shelter and household items Community Engagement Emergency Preparedness SCLR/RMC Unconditional cash grants
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	NFI: 1500 families representing 7500 individuals WASH: 2000 families representing 10,000 individuals Psychosocial: 2000 families CVA: TBD SCLR: 20,000 individual	Houses construction: 55 families representing 275 individuals Psychosocial : TBD Health/nutrition : 200 families representing 200 individuals.	Shelter reconstruction and household items: 120 families representing 600 SCLR/Cash Grants: 120 grants for an approximated 3000 individuals (25 individuals per grant) DDR: 6 Civil Protection Committees representing 120 individuals
Requested budget (USD)	1,586,905	614,349	1,743,344

## Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

### Principle threats:

Threat 1: Gang violence, kidnapping and problems with making sure staff and transport and material can move freely and safely through the area of Martissant.

Threat 2: Aftershocks are very common

Threat 3: Tropical storms and hurricanes passing over the affected area, making the rescue even more difficult and in a later stage causing delays and or complications in time of construction and recovery..

Threat 4: Flooding.

*Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool ([ACT Alliance security risk assessment tool](#))*

<i>Impact</i>	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Severe</b>	<b>Critical</b>
<i>Probability</i>					
<b>Very likely</b>	Low	Medium	High	Very high Gang violence and Kidnapping	Very high
<b>Likely</b>	Low	Medium	High	High Flooding Tropical storm/Hurricane	Very high
<b>Moderately likely</b>	Very low	Low	Medium	High	High
<b>Unlikely</b>	Very low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
<b>Very unlikely</b>	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low

## From the Forum ACT Haiti - EPRP

<i>Aléa</i>	<i>SAP</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Déclencheurs (Indicateurs)</i>
Cyclone	Messages de sensibilisation conçus par la Direction de la Protection Civile, en particulier à l'attention des groupes les plus vulnérables tels que les résidents des camps de déplacés et des personnes vivant près des ravines ou rivières, par différents moyens, notamment par le biais de messages radio, de SMS et de bandes dessinées. Des autres moyens de communication incluent porte-à-porte et mégaphone, par la structure de comité local de protection civile et des partenaires locaux.	NHC de NOAA, Direction de Protection Civile, Comité National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres (CNGRD), Système National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres (SNGRD), Unité Hydrométéorologique (UHM), FEWS NET, OCHA, HCT, Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales (MICT), Ministère de la Défense	Niveau d'alerte défini par la NHC de NOAA, niveau d'alerte défini par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, fortes pluies, vents violents, activation du Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Nationale (COUN), bulletins d'alerte de l'UHM
Pluies diluviennes et inondation	<p>L'UHM envoie des alertes précoces pour prévenir des cas d'inondations. Pour les inondations classiques elle se base sur la fréquence des averses pendant une semaine. L'UHM fait des analyses et produit des alertes par des bulletins spéciaux.</p> <p>Pour les bassins versants, l'UHM utilise un modèle numérique qui est le Flash Flood Guidance qui a été développé par le centre de recherche de la Californie (pour Haïti et Saint Domingue). Le modèle numérique leur permet de voir quand le sol est saturé à l'aide des Satellites et quand l'inondation soudaine est probable sur les petits bassins versants.</p> <p>Que ça soit dans le cas des inondations classiques ou l'inondation soudaine au niveau des petits bassins versant avec la saturation du sol, l'UHM fait des analyses, produit des alertes précoces.</p> <p>Il y a deux appareils installés sur quelques rivières sur les ponts en particulier :</p> <p>Un limnimètre, placé au bas du pont. C'est une échelle graduée qui permet de mesurer la hauteur de l'eau</p> <p>Un limnigraphe, placé au sommet. Cela donne le niveau d'eau et trace un graphe</p>	MARNDR, DPC, UHM, communautés vulnérables et autorités locales, organisations partenaires locaux	<p>Appels et rapports des communautés et partenaires indiquant un niveau préoccupant des rivières, etc.</p> <p>réseau de sirènes</p>

<i>Aléa</i>	<i>SAP</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Déclencheurs (Indicateurs)</i>
	<p>Donc les limnimètres, les limnigraphes et les visites de terrain permettent ensemble le calcul du débit d'eau dans les rivières.</p> <p>Cependant il semble que la plupart des appareils (limnimètre, limnigraphe) sont en majorité dysfonctionnels.</p>		
Séisme	<p>Les systèmes d'alerte précoce aux tremblements de terre utilisent la science sismique et la technologie des systèmes de surveillance pour alerter les appareils et les personnes en cas de secousses des ondes générées par un séisme. L'avertissement de quelques secondes à plusieurs dizaines de secondes peut permettre aux personnes et aux systèmes de prendre des mesures pour protéger la vie et les biens contre les secousses destructives. Il existe en Haïti quelques exemples de ce genre de système. Messages de sensibilisation conçus par le bureau des mines.</p>	<p>Collège Catts Préssoir, Bureau des Mines et de l'Énergie (BME), Bureau du Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transport et Communication (MTPTC), OCHA, SEMANAH</p>	<p>Le Collège Catts Préssoir dispose d'une station sismologique et affichent les informations ; le BME qui diffuse des messages. Il est impossible de prévoir un séisme, mais on peut toujours s'y préparer pour en limiter les dégâts.</p> <p>Alertes du réseau de surveillance sismique d'Haïti<sup>1</sup> déployé sur l'ensemble du territoire national : Le réseau de sismomètres, réseau d'accéléromètres, Le réseau de GPS.</p>
Sécheresse	<p>The CNSA leads the sector on monitoring and analysis of the food insecurity situation in Haiti. Multiple actors contribute to the IPC analysis on approximately an annual basis. The level of IPC is published for humanitarian and development actors and is used as a tool for decision-making.</p> <p>FEWS-NET publishes a seasonal calendar as well as periodic updates on rainfall, drought tendencies, the food security situation, and prices of basic food items.</p>	<p>CNSA</p> <p>FEWS-NET</p>	<p>IPC food insecurity phases and population in need numbers</p>
Covid-19	<p>Le Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population a mis en place un système de suivi épidémiologique pour tracker et analyser les tendances de la pandémie en Haïti et aviser le gouvernement d'Haïti en fonction. Les professionnels médicaux comme les hôpitaux, cliniques, etc., ayant des capacités de dépistage et analyse ont la responsabilité de rapportage auprès du MSPP. Certains autres entités comme les</p>	<p>MSPP, Humanitarian Response</p>	<p>Rapports épidémiologiques et alertes sortant du MSPP sur les piques dans le nombre de cas enregistrés</p>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bme.gouv.ht/uts/depliant%20UTS--Final.pdf>

<i>Aléa</i>	<i>SAP</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Déclencheurs (Indicateurs)</i>
	organisations humanitaires participent également (ex: MSF)		
Crise socio-politique	La situation de sécurité est imprévisible. Des crises politiques contribuent à une augmentation de l'insécurité. Les manifestations sont des fois annoncées et des fois spontanées. En cas de manifestation, en général on peut compter sur des blocages de route. Une présence de plus et plus de gangs augmentent l'incidence de kidnapping ainsi que de vol à main armée. La corruption existe dans plusieurs niveaux.	Messages reçus par groupe sécurité WhatsApp CLIO, nouvelles actuelles (Radio Zenith, Mega), rapports du Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains (RNDDH) ainsi que du Centre d'Analyse et de Recherche en Droits de l'Homme (CARDH).	Trouble politique, constats d'augmentation des cas de blocages des routes, vol, kidnapping, quantité des gangs, niveau d'alerte d'ambassades.

<i>Aléa</i>	<i>Personne ou organisation responsable pour le suivi des SAPs + déclencheurs</i>
Cyclone	Charlotte Greene, DKH/LWF/NCA
Séisme	World Renew
Sécheresse	Maria Grietje de Greef, Church World Service
Crise sociopolitique	Prosperity Raymond, DKH/LWF/NCA
Pluies diluviennes et inondation	Service Chretien d'Haïti
Épidémie	Christian Aid



#### Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring (high / Medium / low)	Impact on project implementation (high / Medium / low)	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
Covid-19	External	High	High	Safety precautions, people wearing a mask, personal hygiene, washing hands properly and disinfecting surfaces and hands often.
Hurricane or tropical storm	External	Medium	High	Currently Hurricane season in Haiti, procedures for this have to be followed in order to mitigate risks.
Aftershocks, new earthquakes.	External	Medium	Medium	No specific measure is required or to be followed as the aftershocks following the 14 August earthquake is less than 4.0 magnitude and should not be felt by human beings and provoke physical damages on infrastructure. New earthquakes should not be expected for years in Southwestern Haiti according to experts.
People leaving positions	Internal	Low	Medium	Make sure HR policies include staff retention and promote a safe work environment.
Funds taking to long time to receive	Internal	low	High	Make sure procedures are clear and communicated with all involved actors, make sure everyone know what requirements that apply
Heavy rains and floods	External	Medium	High	Mitigate risks and be alert to weather forecasts
Safety and security of staff	External	High	Medium	Make sure routes are chosen carefully and if possible choose other ways of transport, such as plane and boat to get to the south, or have staff already mobilized in the south to partake in managing activities. When traveling from Port au Prince - safety precautions and standards are followed.
Kidnapping	External	Medium	Medium	Personal safety and security precautions are to be followed, transport route is be shared with a small group and update

## Annex 5 – Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest in project ( <i>weak / medium / strong</i> )	Level of engagement of stakeholder/ability to bring about change ( <i>weak / medium / strong</i> )	Potential type of engagement ( <i>Positive / Negative</i> )	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation
ACT Alliance members	Strong	Strong	Positive	Sustain coordination meetings when necessary bilateral meetings between two Act alliance members working in the same department.
Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE)	Strong	Strong	Positive	Reinforce coordination/consultation between NGOs and Line Ministries
Line Ministries (Agriculture, Health, Women Conditions, Interior, etc.)	Strong	Medium	Positive	Reinforce coordination/consultation between NGOs and Line Ministries
Civil Protection Office	Strong	Strong in Nippes Weak in Grand-Anse	Positive	Continue its function as the main focal point in directing humanitarian/Emergency Responses at the department level
ASEC-CASEC	Strong	Strong	Positive	1- Support and accompany NGOs/CSOs in the delivery of humanitarian/emergency Responses at the communal Section Level. 2- Inform and assist NGOs/CSOs in organizing beneficiaries of Humanitarian Aid in the communal section
Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)	Strong	Strong	Positive	Assist in vetting and selecting vulnerable families for immediate emergency and early recovery assistance at the village level.
Mayor's Office.	Strong	Medium	Positive	Provide necessary assistance to the NGOs and CSOs working in the municipalities/administrative location (e.g; Information on number of affected families, types of destruction and aid by the local population
Civil society organizations (e.g: churches, Faith-based groups, youth groups	Medium	Medium	Positive	Help and assist in community organizations, disaster rapid assessment and facilitation of emergency aid
National/Internal NGOs.	Medium	Weak: Duchity (Gorgette and Lescave) Medium: Nippes	Negative (Uncoordinated)	Avoid duplication by strengthening coordination with other service providers in their areas of operation.

Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest in project ( <i>weak / medium / strong</i> )	Level of engagement of stakeholder/ability to bring about change ( <i>weak / medium / strong</i> )	Potential type of engagement ( <i>Positive / Negative</i> )	Strategy for positive engagement or risk mitigation
			approaches/re sponses)	
UN agencies	Medium	Weak	Positive	Make Disaster Rapid Assessment data available to aid organizations and support by funding NGOs working in disaster affected areas.
Business Sector	Medium	Weak	Positive	Contribute in cash or in-Kind (NFIs/food Items) to ongoing disaster response/Humanitarian efforts.
Community members	Strong	Strong	Positive	Volunteers participate in restoring communal and individual assets (e.g: repairing/rehabilitating houses, health/school facilities, farm work in Konbit, etc.)