

ACT Alliance

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

Appeal

HTI 211

actalliance

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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	31 December 2022						
	No. of months	16 months						
Requesting Forum	<p>ACT Haiti Forum</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal (tick box to confirm)</p> <p>List all organisations' names</p> <p>Service Chrétien d'Haïti</p> <p>Christian Aid</p> <p>Church World Service</p> <p>Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe</p> <p>Lutheran World Federation/Norwegian Church Aid</p> <p>World Renew</p> <p>Act Church of Sweden</p> <p>HEKS/EPER</p>							
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Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)	+509 48 92 6138							
Local partners	<p>AHAAMES - Association Haïtienne d'Assistance Agricole Médicale Éducative et Sociale</p> <p>AJDP – Association des Jeunes pour le Développement de Pestel</p> <p>FNGA - Fondation Nouvelle Grand'Anse</p> <p>Haïti Survie</p> <p>KORAL - Konbit pou Ranfòse Aksyon Lakay</p> <p>KPG - Koperativ Plantè Gojèt</p> <p>RODEP - Réseau des Organisations pour le Développement des Palmes</p> <p>SOFENAP - Solidarité des Femmes Engagées pour l'Avancement de Pestel</p> <p>SJM - Service Jésuites aux Migrants</p>							

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> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery/livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health/Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Cash grants</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection/Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery/livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health/Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cash grants																																												
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Project Outcomes	<p>WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities affected by crisis demonstrate improved hygiene practices and have access to life-saving WASH services and items appropriate and relevant to their immediate needs <p>Shelter and settlement / Non-food items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable households who have lost their homes due to earthquake have a temporary shelter solution - Vulnerable households and schools with shelters damaged/destroyed by the earthquake have access to dignified and safe permanent shelter <p>Agricultural Programming & Food Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of livelihoods improves the economic situation of affected families - Improved food consumption of farmer-participants working in individual farm plots <p>SCLR/Cash Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic and immediate needs of earthquake-affected community members in targeted areas are met - Targeted crisis-affected people have access to individual cash and voucher assistance to meet their own basic needs <p>Psychosocial support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The well-being and coping-capacity of affected people is increased <p>Emergency Preparedness / Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted Civil Protection committee members in targeted communities have improved their knowledge and skills to prepare and respond to disasters <p>Health / Nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected families with children from 0-12 months have access to Improved food and health support 																																																												
Target Recipients	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="8">Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Refugees</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IDPs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>host population</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="7">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </table> <p>Target no. of persons reached: 92,922 (Female: 50,169; Male: 42,753)</p> <p>Sex and Age Disaggregated Data</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr style="background-color: #c00000; color: white;"> <th colspan="9">Sex and Age Disaggregation (estimates)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>0-5</th> <th>6-12</th> <th>13-17</th> <th>18-49</th> <th>50-59</th> <th>60-69</th> <th>70-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>6,097</td> <td>5,759</td> <td>7,646</td> <td>9,473</td> <td>6,171</td> <td>3,746</td> <td>2,488</td> <td>1,374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>6,903</td> <td>6,920</td> <td>9,288</td> <td>10,755</td> <td>7,171</td> <td>4,467</td> <td>2,157</td> <td>2,509</td> </tr> </table>	Profile								<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population							Sex and Age Disaggregation (estimates)										0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Male	6,097	5,759	7,646	9,473	6,171	3,746	2,488	1,374	Female	6,903	6,920	9,288	10,755	7,171	4,467	2,157	2,509
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Project Budget (USD)	3,615,859																																																												

Reporting Schedule

Report	Period covered	Due
Situation report no.1	20 Aug 2021 – 30 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2021
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	20 Aug 2021 – 28 Feb 2022	30 March 2022
Situation report no.2	1 Mar 2022 – 31 May 2022	30 June 2022
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	20 Aug 2021 – 31 December 2022	28 February 2023
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	20 Aug 2021 – 31 December 2022	31 March 2023

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) and Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O'Rourke (niall.ourourke@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (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)

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ACT Global Humanitarian Operations Manager, Cyra Bullecer (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, at 8:30am, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake shook the island nation of Haiti. The epicentre was located approximately 125km west of the capital of Port-au-Prince where the quake was felt with moderate intensity. The relatively shallow estimated depth of 10km contributed to a severe level of intensity in the Tiburon peninsula, resulting in at least 2,240 deaths, and more than 12,700 injured people in the most affected departments, the Sud (South), Grand'Anse and Nippes. As of 7 September, 329 people were still reported missing according to the Haitian government. Needs assessments reveal that more than 137,500 houses have been severely damaged or destroyed, and as of 20 Sept 2021, an estimated 38,777 people are internally displaced, regrouped into 89 locations throughout the 3 departments according to the Haitian General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The Ministry of Education and UN Children's Fund reported 221 schools destroyed and 704 partially damaged. More than 60 health facilities also suffered damage.

Two days after the shock of the earthquake, on Monday, 16 August, Tropical Depression Grace passed over Haiti, centred over the southern part of the country, resulting in flooding and landslides. Thousands of people having just lost their homes thus found themselves exposed to the elements during the passage of the storm. According to the latest sitrep from OCHA, the DCPG reports that 754,200 people now find themselves in a state of acute food insecurity in the affected region, and a total of more than 800,000 people have been affected by the disaster. According to the [2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), 4.4 million Haitians were in need of support in 2021, a number that is expected to rise to 4.9 million in 2022. Half of these are children, over half are women/girls, and 14% are people with disabilities.

Humanitarian needs in the disaster affected area are significant despite coordinated efforts made by the Government of Haiti (GoH), humanitarian actors and the private sector. The most urgent needs immediately following the disaster were for medical aid as well as search and rescue efforts. Access to food and water, as well as hygiene and shelter materials was critical in the first days but continues to represent a significant need even weeks after the event. Water systems, health facilities, schools, bridges, and other critical infrastructure including houses have been heavily damaged or destroyed, affecting the population's access to basic services, education, and safe shelter. Affected people were initially sheltering in streets due to the fear of frequent aftershocks – over 900 aftershocks were reported following the main shock – and weeks later many people still have no housing solution.

Access to affected areas has been limited especially to remote areas due to damaged infrastructure such as roads and bridges as well as security issues. Most of the humanitarian assistance so far provided has primarily reached the larger city centres of the affected departments and communes while remote localities show high needs but receive little to no assistance. The mapping of the humanitarian assistance distribution by road issued by GoH on 23 August 2021, shows few affected communities have been reached and highlights the serious level of unmet needs in the Grand-Anse, Sud and Nippes departments.

Haiti has long been afflicted by multiple humanitarian challenges including recurring natural hazard related disasters, grinding poverty, armed gang violence, chronic and acute food insecurity, and the covid-19 pandemic. The 14 August earthquake has further compounded this already fragile and challenging humanitarian context. The crippling multidimensional social and humanitarian consequences will be felt for years to come. Approximately five years after Tropical Hurricane Matthew 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. The latest IPC analysis carried out by the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) shows 4.3 million people currently

suffer from acute food insecurity (IPC3 or higher) and projects that 4.6 million people will be in need or urgent humanitarian assistance for the period of March to June 2022.

Capacity to respond

The ACT forum responded through successful appeals following the devastating 2010 earthquake as well as the 2016 disaster caused by Hurricane Matthew. These experiences, coupled with joint efforts in emergency preparedness and response planning, have allowed the forum members to identify complementarities in expertise, geographic coverage, and partner relationships, and to react quickly. Joint capacity building on community-based psychosocial support (CBPS), survivor and community-led response (sclr), and cash interventions have prepared forum members and local partners for coherent, quality response to emergencies. Lessons learned from the joint final evaluation of the Hurricane Matthew response have impacted the immediate response to the current emergency through improved coordination between members. Programmatic learnings including technical issues in housing construction and the importance of mental health needs are being taken into account in this present initiative. This appeal also responds to recommendations in terms of identifying joint objectives.

ACT Haiti Forum members have been coordinating and monitoring the situation since the 14th of August 2021 and supported local partners to carry out rapid damage and needs assessments beginning as early as 15 August 2021 to identify the most urgent needs of the affected population.

Christian Aid (CA) is leading a humanitarian response in consortium with Worldwide Concern and Habitat pour l'Humanité using the sclr approach in 6 communes in the Sud and 2 communes in Grand-Anse departments. CA is implementing its humanitarian response through two local partners, SJM and KORAL, the same partners that implemented the response in the aftermath of the 2010-earthquake and Tropical Hurricane Matthew that hit southwest Haiti in 2016.

Church World Service (CWS) combines humanitarian relief with ongoing development interventions. CWS works through (often longstanding) partnerships with community-based organizations and has been present in Haiti since 1954. Recent disaster responses include the 2010 earthquake, after which CWS and other ACT members collaborated for construction of permanent homes, rehabilitation of water systems, agricultural and livelihoods support. Following 2016 Hurricane Matthew, CWS repaired and reconstructed public schools as well as private homes of teachers and farmers, all of which withstood the 2021 earthquake without damage. CWS uses an approach of permanent housing and school construction, supervised by civil engineers, and carried out by locally hired (and trained) construction workers. Interventions take place in coordination with local authorities and relevant government institutions. CWS staff have been trained in advocacy skills and Sphere standards. Following the 2021 earthquake, CWS carried out a rapid needs assessment, in collaboration with HelpAge International.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) has responded to multiple disasters in Haiti and is continually building on past experience and lessons learned. An emergency mechanism has been established to allow rapid response through a microproject fund and pre-positioned NFI stocks in country which allowed DKH and partners to begin responding to the present disaster within the first week after the shock. DKH has worked with local partners on reinforcing their own institutional emergency preparedness and response planning and has supported partners of LWF/NCA and CA on this topic as well. These same ACT members and partners have engaged together in piloting the sclr process with support from ACT Church of Sweden (CoS) and now have the capacity and experience to support communities in addressing their own urgent needs and responding to crises and disasters directly. Over the past 2 years, DKH has also been supporting partners to build up cash and voucher assistance (CVA) programming capacities on institutional level to allow for quality CVA interventions in emergencies. These established mechanisms and capacity building initiatives enable DKH and

local partners to provide appropriate, relevant, quality responses to the earthquake affected population in Haiti. One week following the earthquake, DKH local partners began providing psychosocial support activities, supporting local communities to address their most urgent needs through the sclr approach, and providing emergency supplies to address basic needs of the affected population.

The most recent case where Lutheran World Federation/ Norwegian Church Aid (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. LWF/NCA Haiti uses experience-based approaches towards implementing humanitarian response in line with the humanitarian principles and Norway's humanitarian strategy, depending on whether projects are implemented directly or through local partners. LWF/NCA is engaged to work through partners at community level and prioritize activities to increase the resilience of the communities.

Service Chrétien d'Haïti (SCH) has demonstrated its capacity to respond to emergencies 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 Hurricane Matthew in 2016 (HTI161, 301 families), to Hurricane Irma (RRF, 400 beneficiaries). SCH has also been part of a joint initiative of the ACT Haiti forum since 2018, where partners and local organizations are trained in the sclr approach for them to move into community-based humanitarian action quickly and efficiently when confronted with a crisis. SCH has established a partnership with RODEP, also a partner of LWF/NCA, installed in the Nippes and 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, materials, and supplies.

World Renew (WR) has been actively involved in humanitarian and disaster response in Haiti since 1975. WR provided shelters to 3,380 families devastated by the 2010 earthquake. Roughly 3,000 farmers have recovered their livelihoods via provision of personalized agricultural services. When Hurricane Matthew caused massive damage to dwellings and agricultural crops in Grand Anse, WR immediately responded with emergency aid, shelter reconstruction and livelihoods assistance. A total of 1,600 families in Lescave and Gorgette have received food aid while 934 families benefited from shelter rehabilitation, improved agronomic practices, and enhanced post-harvest facilities. WR recently responded to the devastating aftermath of the earthquake in the South and gang violence in metropolitan Port-au-Prince. Its efforts have alleviated the misery of 1,070 individuals affected and displaced by gang violence. They received food items, hot meals, and hygiene kits from WR. The recent earthquake in the south led to the collapse of thousands of houses and rendered the economy at standstill. WR has thus far provided emergency aid (NFIs and Food supply) to more than 3,000 families in Nippes and Grand Anse. From emergency aid, WR is pivoting to delivery of early recovery assistance to affected communities in the aforementioned departments and is committed to helping the vulnerable families rebuild their livelihoods.

Haiti's emergency response is currently being coordinated by the Directorate of Civil Protection (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

The intervention proposed within this appeal is based on needs assessments carried out in the areas of operation of each member, most often in collaboration with local partner organizations. The type of activities proposed is based on these needs and the priorities identified by affected people. Experience and lessons learned also played a key role in the definition of the proposed action.

The ACT Haiti forum has also annually worked to develop an effective emergency preparedness and response plan (EPRP) which is designed to not only allow for rapid response, but also to ensure synergy, effective collaboration, and shared expertise as well as to avoid duplications. The development of the EPRP is a process which reinforces the collaboration between members and allows for open dialogue.

Six ACT Haiti forum members are responding to the impact of the earthquake across the 3 affected departments. Members have taken decisions based on knowledge of each organization to avoid geographic overlap, to decrease the administrative workload of shared local partners, to harmonize ways of working and provide technical support to other members based on the expertise of each within this appeal. This coordination beginning well before the emergency will be ensured throughout towards improved efficiency, quality, and overall-impact.

ACT Haiti forum members are also involved in wider coordination groups outside of the appeal and have confirmed the relevance and urgency of the needs to be addressed with other actors in the area. The ACT Haiti forum response to the 14 August earthquake is in line with the global strategies of the humanitarian community in Haiti.

In general, in Haiti men have the final say in decision making. Traditionally, household chores are considered women's work, meaning that women mostly work at home, while men work more away from home. The fact that this is slowly changing, is something that not all men accept. Microcredit is often targeted at women, with higher numbers of women getting loans than men. This is also related to labor division. At planting season, men usually prepare the land and dig the holes, in which women sow the seeds. Men continue to hoe and weed, while the women prepare food at those occasions. After harvest, the women mostly sell the produce, grind the corn, or transform other products. Microcredit is focused more on commercial activities (small businesses, usually run by women) than on agricultural activities (often led by men), which is also related to lower rates of reimbursement of the latter. Livestock is owned by both men and women, although some animals are more associated with men or women. Men generally take higher risks (in rain, mud, or walking long distances) to look after their animals. Ownership titles for land or houses can be either in name of the husband, the wife, or both husband and wife. When widowed, women are sometimes forced to move, as the husband's family demands the house or the land, if this land or house belongs to the husband's side of the family. Education plays an important role in the division of tasks between men and women, as boys and girls are raised with a clear separation of what is done by boys/men and what is done by women/girls.

The priority needs defined in the Haiti Earthquake Flash Appeal fall into 5 sectors: food security, shelter/NFI, WASH, health, and education. In addition to these sectors, the 2021-2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) identifies 2 more: protection and nutrition. This appeal supports 6 of these 7 combined sectors including food security, nutrition (these through the provision of unconditional cash and livelihoods/ agricultural support), shelter/NFI, WASH, health, and protection. Although the education sector is not directly targeted, work on WASH in schools, repair of school infrastructure and provision of unconditional cash which may be used towards school fees for children will contribute to advancing education for children in Haiti.

The Flash Appeal also identifies 2 strategic objectives:

1. Providing vital multi-sectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquake, and
2. Supporting livelihoods and basic services in earthquake-affected areas.

This appeal directly addresses both objectives as defined in later sections of this appeal.

The HRP additionally identifies 4 strategic objectives, towards which this appeal contributes as follows:

Basic needs – The overall impact sought through this appeal is to support the affected population to meet their basic needs including shelter, food and water and the provision of cash to be used to meet the varying needs of each affected family.

Protection and accountability – In addition to the strict application of the “do no harm” principle, Haiti ACT forum members will seek to protect target groups and ensure that staff, partners, and other implicated actors do not abuse their authority or power through the establishment of feedback and complaints mechanisms.

Preparedness – Through experience, ACT Haiti forum members have learned the importance of reinforcing disaster preparedness with communities recently affected by a disaster. It is easier to connect with the significance of preparing for future emergencies when recent events are fresh in the mind. Forum members will thus capitalize on recent experiences of the affected population for greater impact in preparedness activities.

Nexus – Activities are designed with the concepts of linking relief, rehabilitation, and development (LRRD) and “do no harm.” The actions identified are carried out by multi-mandated organizations or in close collaboration with long-term local actors who are highly conscious of the root causes and long-term impacts of each activity undertaken. Forum members have designed the planned interventions in relation to pre-existing initiatives and will link these humanitarian actions to longer-term development interventions.

Additionally, the forum is utilizing the sclr approach that has proven to contribute towards conflict resolution and building-up of social cohesion in communities.

Contribution towards these strategic objectives and details on planned activities and approaches are further outlined in later sections of this appeal.

Impact

Vulnerable people affected by the earthquake are able to meet their individual basic needs in relation to their priorities:

- 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 independently. The continued institutional strengthening of the local partners will enable them to become strong proponents of civil society in Haiti.
- Simulation exercises (specifically related to earthquakes) will help both adults and children to understand natural disasters better and to know what behaviour is helpful in case a disaster happens again.
- A gender impact analysis will consider different impacts for men and women, boys and girls, to ensure access to rights, resources, and a voice for both men and women.

Outcomes

Through baseline studies and assessments, feedback from community members, local authorities, men, women, older people, disabled people, will be gathered. This feedback will further shape the response and adapt to different needs of various categories of the population. Moreover, throughout implementation, participation of families is encouraged, for example through provision of labour and locally available materials (water, rocks) for construction of homes. This will include community support for those who due to age or disability cannot contribute themselves.

Communities affected by crisis demonstrate improved hygiene practices and have access to life-saving WASH services and items 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. These will be accessible for men and women, boys and girls, with some focusing on community settings and others on family or school settings. Access to quantity and quality water has been severely impacted, as water sources were contaminated and cisterns destroyed. Access to clean water is essential for daily needs such as cooking and personal hygiene. The use of water unsuitable for consumption also risks leading to an increase in the rate of water-borne diseases, including typhoid. LWF/NCA will provide toolkits for maintenance and repair of water and sanitation facilities will be provided to the responsible community groups. Positive hygiene behaviours (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 and proper accompaniment will be carried out to help girls and women to have better use of the supplies during and after the project. The emergency response will establish and strengthen local Protection Committees, including religious leaders. They will 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 those coping with the earthquake crisis.

In the immediate response phase, DKH is providing hygiene kits to affected families to respond to their basic water and hygiene needs during the critical period. Prior to pre-positioning, the content

of the kits was defined in consultation with the local water authority DINEPA who leads the WASH working groups.

Vulnerable households who have lost their homes due to earthquake have a temporary shelter solution

Households who have lost their shelter due to the earthquake will receive shelter materials including plastic tarps, ropes, and blankets so that they may protect themselves from the elements in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. Vulnerable groups, especially women and children, already vulnerable prior to a disaster, are likely to become more vulnerable, subject to increased physical and sexual violence and exploitation. Providing an immediate temporary solution for not only protection from the elements but also privacy from neighbours is crucial in an emergency. For these reasons, female-headed households, households with many children, and families with persons with disabilities will be targeted. The intention will be to provide a temporary solution in the short term, to be followed by longer-term solutions in later phases of the response. This activity is being carried out by DKH together with the provision of hygiene materials mentioned above.

Vulnerable households and schools with shelters damaged/destroyed by the earthquake have access to dignified and safe permanent shelter

Several ACT Haiti forum members worked on construction interventions including permanent shelter for families and construction of schools in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew. These interventions were focused in the same areas recently affected by the earthquake. Upon evaluation, family homes resisted the 7.2 magnitude earthquake. Based on this experience as well as lessons learned from previous construction projects, CWS, World Renew and LWF/NCA will work on construction within this earthquake appeal.

LWF/NCA will support the repair of damaged schools in the current portfolio of “WASH in schools” projects. LWF/NCA through local partners will provide appropriate shelter to cope with the emergency to facilitate school activities. Following evaluation and some initial interventions, the WASH infrastructure in schools is available and functional but the buildings of the schools are damaged.

World Renew will work to support affected families on shelter reconstruction as well. Beneficiary families will not only receive materials but also training on how to repair/rebuild their house in accordance with the building and residential code of Haiti. World Renew will hire an engineer to design and supervise the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged houses. WR will reconstruct houses with the affected families consistent with *Confined Masonry* make up; a design espoused and mandated by the Haitian government for shelter and building construction. Confined masonry is designed to withstand earthquakes/hurricanes. Family members will work hands-on in the shelter reconstruction to be assisted by skilled workers like masons and an engineer for the entire reconstruction period. WR will also develop capacities of farmers to grow vegetables in commercial quantities using improved agronomic practices for food and income.

World Renew promotes women’s active community participation and empowerment. We challenge stereotypes that restrict women’s functions especially, in highly patriarchal and hegemonic masculinity prevalent in many Haitian communities. World Renew works with women and men to break gendered nature of productive and reproductive roles in agriculture and community life in general. In order to reverse situations of unequal and unfair gender practices, World Renew will assign more attention to women’s plight, redress inequalities and exploitation of women that kept them at the fringes of community decision-making, social and economic benefits. As part of recovery and development programming, World Renew will organize *konbit* groups to aid women farmers,

the most vulnerable in particular, to open vegetable farm plots for nutrition and sale. Women's involvement in agriculture and shelter repair will not be restricted to collecting debris or selling agriculture surplus to markets. Women will be mentored and encouraged to be in leadership positions and along with their male counterparts, trained in improved agronomic practices and shelter repairs, coached, and accompanied in the growing and rehabilitation phases.

CWS will work with the same technical team as following Hurricane Matthew to provide training on hurricane and earthquake resistant construction to the workers and the families, using the manual or materials of the Ministry of Public Work, Transportation, and Communication (MTPTC). Through their local partners, CWS will help the families in the construction of their houses damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. Construction workers will be hired locally. Houses will be permanent structures, using good quality and quantity construction materials and techniques.

Selection criteria for house beneficiaries prioritise families with young children, persons with disabilities, or older people, as well as female-headed households. Both construction workers and families will attend training on construction methods and house maintenance. Moreover, 1-5 years after completion of the houses, the families will be visited again to assess the state of the houses.

**Reinforcement of livelihoods improves the economic situation of affected families;
Improved food consumption of farmer-participants working in individual farm plots**

Most of the rural population in Haiti is dependent on agricultural production to some extent, whether for consumption or sale. Due to climate change, farmers have experienced greater fluctuation in planting seasons and increased levels of drought which have led to failed or poor harvests having a significantly negative impact on the economic situation of these families. Increased economic stress causes families to adopt negative coping strategies which lead to reduced nutritional intake, inability to address health concerns, and decreased school attendance for children. Women and girls may be disproportionately affected by these economic stresses; for example, women may be subjected to increased domestic violence, sexual violence, or sexual exploitation, and girls are often the first to lose access to education. Unless it is a female-headed household, women and girls subscribe to traditions and socially constructed roles and practices. In agriculture as a case in point, women plant, weed, and harvest crops but the overall farm management rests fundamentally in the hands of their male counterparts. If harvest is not sold at farm gates, women go out to peddle vegetable harvests in public markets or around the village. Small businesses are seen more in the women's domain. A closer scrutiny of these small business ventures would however suggest that this is an expression of a social construct or gender dichotomy prevalent and typical in male-dominated communities. Husbands assigned their wives to engage in buy and sell business as it is likely seen more in the women's domain than men. It is likely considered only as a supplement to the income that the husband earns from farming therefore, it falls directly into purview of women's household chores. Gender divide starts early in the life of women and men girls and boys alike. Girls from early age, are trained to perform household chores with defined or preconceived roles at home and in their communities. Women and girls in Haiti are prone in fact, suffer more from social injustice than men and boys. To help affected families recover their livelihoods, already deteriorated from these slow-onset hazards, and further affected by the earthquake, DKH, LWF/NCA and WR will provide agricultural support to affected farmers to reinforce their economic situation in the medium and long term.

The provision of drought resistant but also profitable varieties of crops appropriate to the respective agro-ecologic zones will be provided to farmers. As much as possible, targeted families will be provided with both short-cycle crops and those to be harvested after a longer period to allow them to benefit over time. Farms will also be accompanied through technical training on topics including the preparation of natural pesticides and fertilizers as well as best practice and environmentally

friendly techniques. Selected families will also receive technical support visits from agricultural technicians to ensure these techniques are appropriately applied and to provide recommendations when necessary.

WR will also provide farm tools. Consistent with the farmers' field school approach, cross visitations between farmers will be launched to generate interactions, sharing and mutual learning between farmers. This is expected to enhance the capacities of the 1,000 farmer-participants to meet household nutritional requirements.

Basic and immediate needs of earthquake-affected community members in targeted areas are met

CA, DKH and LWF/NCA, through their local partners, will use the *Survivor and Community-Led Crisis Response* (sclr) approach to provide cash support to communities affected by the earthquake. The sclr approach 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. Micro projects will be funded to respond to priority needs identified by survivors of the earthquake in targeted communities. While communities alone will identify the actions to be undertaken, forum members anticipate that communities may choose to work on interventions such as repair of water systems/ broken pipes, road rehabilitation, purchase of basic food items, school kits, covid kits. These three ACT members have jointly carried out a pilot of the approach between 2019 and 2021 with 13 local partners. Together, ACT members and local partner organizations will work with their trained volunteers who will facilitate small community groups to run micro projects funded by small cash grants to meet the response needs of the community. ACT members and partners will guide affected communities and ensure that the micro projects meet ACT Alliance and members' standards on inclusion, accountability, and safeguarding.

Targeted crisis-affected people have access to individual cash and voucher assistance to meet their own basic needs

The joint office of DKH/LWF/NCA has been working in past years to further develop the capacities of local partner organizations, including ACT forum member SCH, in cash and voucher assistance (CVA). These three ACT members (DKH, LWF/NCA and SCH) will provide unconditional cash grants to affected families. As a basis for these cash interventions, market analyses are conducted to ensure the feasibility and determine the most appropriate modalities. The provision of unconditional cash assistance allows for greater choice, agency, and control of local partners. CVA amounts will be based on the guidance of the cash working group and the most recent food basket analysis. Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out following the provision of cash to targeted families.

The well-being and coping-capacity of affected people is increased

Misconceptions around natural phenomena at times contribute to a lack of ability to sufficiently prepare, react, and further cope with such events. Thus awareness-raising sessions will be carried out with affected communities to improve their understanding and ability to cope with the psychological impacts of this earthquake and other devastating events in the future. Furthermore, "community spaces" created to support children in schools following Hurricane Matthew in the Grand'Anse region by DKH/LWF/NCA local partner FNGA will be reactivated. These and other non-formal community meetings will be organized to host recreational activities (such as theatre groups, songs, games, etc.). Community leaders and teachers will also benefit from training workshops on

psychosocial support in emergency settings, which can then be reproduced for community members and students. Such activities will be undertaken by DKH, CWS and LWF/NCA and local partners. Furthermore, CWS will refer critical cases for individual psychosocial support.

SCH is specifically targeting disabled people and female heads of household in 300 households in 6 communes of the Nippes department. Past disasters have demonstrated that these groups are often neglected in relief actions. The main reason is that activities are planned and implemented globally while these groups require specific attention. SCH will work with these target groups through awareness-raising meetings to help them cope with the psychological impacts of the earthquake; separate awareness-raising meetings will be held with religious and civil society leaders to motivate them to facilitate improved integration of these groups in churches and society.

ACT members working on this component foresee different activities for children, adolescents, women, and men. These may include games for children and for youth as well as cultural activities linked to local customs for women and also for men. Some activities will be held at the school level, separated by age group, while other activities will be done at a community or household level. As teachers will be trained on trauma awareness and resilience, the idea is that there will be ongoing relaxation activities with students. Strict confidentiality rules related to psychosocial support will be applied.

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

CA and LWF/NCA through their respective partners, will work with the DPC to strengthen the Civil Protection Committees in targeted communities. In line with the 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 DPC, 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.

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

Given the vulnerability of young children, especially in situations where lodging, sources of revenue and food security are affected, CWS will provide additional support to families with children aged 0-12 months. This support will consist of baby kits, which include food, medicines (where necessary) and hygiene materials.

Outputs

To achieve the above mentioned outcomes and impact, ACT members will be working individually and/or directly with local partner organizations according to identified priority needs in their respective areas of intervention. Each ACT member plans to work on the following within this ACT Appeal:

Service Chrétien d'Haïti

SCH and its local partner RODEP will set up emergency committees made of religious, community, and civil society leaders in all six communes of the Nippes department to participate in the response as close contacts to the affected population. The three structures will manage and follow

the three main activities identified as the priority needs of the target population (disabled people and female heads of household).

Sclr/Cash outputs:

- *Local capacity is reinforced to provide first response using the sclr approach with earthquake affected communities: 6 sclr committees are created/reinforced*
- *Disabled people and female-headed households can return to their before-earthquake routines with the economic support: 300 disabled people received a cash support to return to before earthquake routines*

Psychosocial support outputs:

- *Disabled people and female heads of household can cope with the aftermath of the earthquake thanks to spiritual and psychosocial support: 300 disabled people received psychosocial support*

Reinforce capacities of disabled people organizations

- *Local organizations' capacities are strengthened, and they can a) serve and include disabled people and female heads-of-household during the emergency, and b) mitigate the effects of future disasters on disabled people and female heads of household: 6 local disabled people organizations are reinforced.*

Christian Aid

Christian Aid its local partners SJM and KORAL will work with community groups including community-based organizations (CBOs) and existing community intervention teams (EIC - *équipes d'intervention communautaires*) in four communes in the Sud department (Les Cayes, Torbeck and Camp-Perrin) to lead the response and to reinforce civil protection local capacities to tackle future pandemics and emergencies. The identified local structures will be trained and guided to manage and monitor the main activities identified as priority needs by the target population, local partners and the Government of Haiti based on unmet needs and lessons learned from the recent earthquake. Using the sclr approach, Christian Aid, through its local partners, will work with CBOs to provide cash support to vulnerable households (disabled people, elderly, women head-households...) to meet basic individual and/or community needs. In coordination with the DPC departmental committee in the Sud and the respective DPC communal committees in targeted communes, Christian Aid, through its local partners, will reinforce the capacity of EICs by providing trainings, developing tools, and providing equipment to better prepare and respond to future emergencies.

Sclr/Cash support outputs:

- a) Local capacity is reinforced to facilitate and support implementation of the sclr approach in earthquake affected communities,
- b) Community groups have access to community micro-grants,
- c) The wider affected population has access to initiatives executed/facilitated by community groups

These outputs will be achieved through the provision of 30 micro-grants to each of the 4 communes, supporting a total of 3000 vulnerable affected earthquake individuals (representing their household) will meet their basic priority needs from the micro-grants implemented by the Community Groups (CBOs) in the target communities.

Emergency preparedness/ resilience outputs:

- a) EIC members (local Civil Protection committee) trained on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response, and climate change,
- b) EIC members (local Civil Protection committee) trained on Community Capacity Vulnerability Assessment, including Covid-19,

- c) EIC members (local Civil Protection committee) trained on Community Risk Awareness and Engagement,
- d) EIC members (local Civil Protection committee) with their emergency plan updated and tested with the inclusion of data from their community capacity vulnerability assessment, and
- e) EIC members (local Civil Protection committee) equipped with materials and tools as first responders in the community

At least 4 EIC structures will strengthen their emergency and disaster response capacities through training, tools, and equipment. Community risks will be included in local evacuation plan, disabled people, elderly, and risks of GBV in local emergency and response plan. A total of 80 EIC members will be trained and equipped to respond to emergencies. In coordination with the departmental and respective communal civil protection committees, Christian Aid through its local partner will identify the existing EIC, the training curriculum/training modules, minimum materials and equipment needs, and the list of existing DPC trainers available in South department.

Church World Service

Interventions of Church World Service take place in the commune of Pestel, Grand Anse department. They contribute to the following outputs:

Shelter and settlement outputs a) *Earthquake and hurricane-resistant houses consistent with confined masonry standards reconstructed & b) Skilled workers equipped with basic skills to repair and/or reconstruct earthquake and hurricane resistant housing*: Construction of 55 permanent houses, accompanied by technical training on construction standards.

Psychosocial support outputs a) *Community mobilisers, local leaders, faith leaders and teachers have gained the necessary knowledge and capacity to support community members in well-being and psychosocial activities & b) Earthquake affected people have access to social activities*: 8 psychosocial community awareness raising sessions, 5 psychosocial training sessions for teachers, local leaders and community mobilizers, psychosocial activities for students of 5 schools, individual follow-up to critical cases.

Health/nutrition output *Vulnerable families are able to feed their children*: Provision of baby kits to 300 families with children aged 0-12 months.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

DKH and local partners will contribute to the following outputs within this appeal:

DKH and local partner organization Association Haïtienne d'Assistance Agricole Médicale Éducative et Sociale (AHAAMES) carried out the following activities within the first weeks following the earthquake in the communal sections of Torbeck and Camp Perrin in the Sud department:

- NFI output: *Earthquake affected vulnerable households have access to NFI which respond to their most urgent shelter and household needs*: Distribution of 505 shelter kits to affected people

DKH and local partner Fondation Nouvelle Grand'Anse (FNGA) are focusing most of the Appeal intervention in the communes of Roseaux and Jérémie in the Grand'Anse department, as follows:

- WASH outputs: a) *Women, girls, men, and boys use improved hygiene practices and access to hygiene items to protect against public and personal health risks & b) Targeted affected people have received in the emergency phase a minimum of hygiene items to support healthy hygiene for a period of at least 1 month*: Distribution of 1005 hygiene kits to the affected families

- NFI output: *Earthquake affected vulnerable households have access to NFI which respond to their most urgent shelter and household needs*: Distribution of 1005 shelter kits to the affected families
- Agricultural programming & NFI outputs: a) *Earthquake affected farmers have access to improved crop management practices/ techniques* & b) *Agricultural inputs allow targeted farmers to relaunch agricultural activities*: Distribution of agricultural inputs and technical support to 1000 beneficiary families to support livelihoods in the short and medium to long term
- CVA output: *Earthquake-affected families have access to unconditional cash grants*: Distribution of unconditional cash to 1000 beneficiary families to support basic needs
- Sclr outputs: a) *Local capacity is reinforced to facilitate and support implementation of the sclr approach in earthquake affected communities*, b) *Community groups have access to community microgrants* & c) *The wider affected population has access to initiatives executed/facilitated by community groups*: Provision of 16 community cash grants to 4 affected communities using the survivor and community-led response (sclr) approach
- Psychosocial outputs:
 - *Earthquake affected people have access to awareness-raising on the causes and implications of natural hazards and disaster*: Organization of awareness raising sessions with affected communities to increase understanding of the earthquake phenomenon, to dispel misconceptions and to help them cope and better prepare in future for such events
 - *Community mobilisers, local leaders, faith leaders and teachers have gained the necessary knowledge and capacity to support community members in well-being and psychosocial activities*: Provision of 8 training sessions on psychosocial support to community leaders and teachers to better support their communities
 - *Earthquake affected people have access to social activities*: Provision of psychosocial support to affected families through activities such as games and competitions through the recovery period

Lutheran World Federation/Norwegian Church Aid

LWF/NCA and local partners will contribute to the following outputs within this appeal:

- WASH outputs: Women, girls, men, and boys use improved hygiene practices and access to hygiene items to protect against public and personal health risks; b) 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; c) Women, girls, men, and boys have access to safe, equitable and sustainable quantities of water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene (Sphere); d) Women and girls of menstruating age, and people with incontinence, have access to hygiene supplies and WASH facilities that support their dignity and wellbeing.
- Shelter and settlement outputs: a) Earthquake and hurricane-resistant houses consistent with confined masonry standards reconstructed: b) Skilled workers equipped with basic skills to repair and/or reconstruct earthquake and hurricane resistant housing; Construction of 10 permanent houses, accompanied by technical training on construction standards. C) Vulnerable households supported with materials, tools, and skilled labour to complete earthquake and hurricane resistant shelter project.
- Agricultural programming & NFI outputs: a) Earthquake affected farmers have access to improved crop management practices/ techniques & b) Agricultural inputs allow targeted farmers to relaunch agricultural activities: Distribution of agricultural inputs and technical support to 300 family farmers to support livelihoods in the short and medium to long

term; C) Agricultural inputs allow targeted farmers to relaunch agricultural activities; d) Farmers receive cost-shared tools to aid in agricultural efforts- Distribution of agricultural tools to 300 family farmers.

- CVA output: Earthquake-affected families have access to unconditional cash grants: Distribution of unconditional cash to 600 beneficiary families to support basic needs.
- Sclr outputs: a) *Local capacity is reinforced to facilitate and support the implementation of the sclr approach in earthquake-affected communities*, b) *Community groups have access to community microgrants* & c) *The wider affected population has access to initiatives executed/facilitated by community groups*: Community cash grants to 4 affected communities using the survivor and community-led response (sclr) approach
- Psychosocial outputs:
 - *Earthquake affected people have access to awareness-raising on the causes and implications of natural hazards and disaster*: Organization of awareness-raising sessions with affected communities to increase understanding of the earthquake phenomenon, to dispel misconceptions, and to help them cope and better prepare in future for such events
 - *Community mobilisers, local leaders, faith leaders, and teachers have gained the necessary knowledge and capacity to support community members in well-being and psychosocial activities*: Provision of 8 training sessions on psychosocial support to community leaders and teachers to better support their communities
 - *Earthquake affected people have access to social activities*: Provision of psychosocial support to affected families through activities such as games and competitions through the recovery period
- Emergency Preparedness / Resilience outputs: a) Civil Protection committee members trained on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response, and climate change & B) Civil Protection Committee members trained on Community Capacity Vulnerability Assessment, including Covid-19
- Health / Nutrition outputs: Agroforestry plots (Jaden Lakou) are in place for 400 vulnerable family farmers

World Renew

World Renew and its partners are responding to the needs of the earthquake-affected populations of Lescave and Gorgette in Grand Anse and Arnaud in the Nippes Department, particularly in the villages of Morcou, Bareau, and Sanai. For this appeal however, WR is implementing agriculture and shelter rehabilitation activities mainly in Lescave and Gorgette. The following outputs will be delivered as a contribution to this appeal.

Shelter and settlement outputs: a) *Earthquake and hurricane-resistant houses consistent with confined masonry standards reconstructed* & b) *Skilled workers equipped with basic skills to repair and/or reconstruct earthquake and hurricane resistant housing*: Rehabilitation/ reconstruction of 50 permanent shelters supervised by a civil engineer to ensure compliance and consistency with prescribed Haitian building code standards. Masons and the affected families will provide both skilled and unskilled labour respectively, during the reconstruction and rehabilitation of 400 permanent shelters.

Agriculture and Food Security a) Agricultural programming & NFI outputs: a) *Earthquake affected farmers have access to improved crop management practices/ techniques* & b) *Agricultural inputs allow targeted farmers to relaunch agricultural activities*: World Renew will improve the crop and vegetable growing techniques of 1,000 farmer-families. A total of 1,000 beneficiary-farmer families will receive seeds to recoup agricultural losses from the earthquake. They will be mentored and accompanied from land preparation, crop management to harvest in order to

achieve food security and surplus for income. A total of 350 farmer-beneficiaries will receive farm tools.

Sclr/Cash Support (CVA): b) In an effort to include the most vulnerable individuals and families into the recovery and development undertakings, a conditional cash transfer will be launched. Female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, people with disability, and child-headed households will receive aid from land preparation to planting of yam cuttings. A total of 100 vulnerable farmers who will be organized into a 'konbit' will be working and enabling 100 most vulnerable families, vetted and selected via vulnerability criteria, from garden plot preparation to yam and vegetable growing.

Targeted crisis-affected people have access to individual cash and voucher assistance to meet their own basic needs. A total of 100 vulnerable families will receive conditional cash assistance through participation in farm *Konbit*. They will assist people sieved and selected using vulnerability criteria to prepare farm plots for staple and cash crop growing.

Exit strategy

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 in an accessible and inclusive manner 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 the delivery of local services and negotiate with duty bearers.

Enhancing a partner's capacity at programmatic, institutional, and organizational levels 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 in place or reinforcing accountability and complaints mechanisms informed by the target groups, encouraging the 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) Communication mechanisms and means that address various groups including disabled groups and groups who may have mobility challenges which may prevent them from participating in activities and accessing certain information. This means ensuring that visual and audio options for communication are ensured for those who may be visual or hearing impaired, that images in addition to written text figure in visual communication tools are available, and that efforts are made to visit community members who are not easily mobile, such as elderly people.
- b) Materials developed and tailored to the needs of the community that will remain as tools for the relevant committees and structures.
- c) New collaborative ways of working together to serve community members, including inter-community sharing mechanisms.
- d) Knowledge and skills acquired by participants which will equip them to continue community and peer education and behaviour change.
- e) New standards developed and implemented which will provide new improved models to communities for emergency, disaster preparedness, response, and management.

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 communities, enhancing local capacities and knowledge. Whenever possible, engagement of

relevant stakeholders will be sought to ensure the continuity of actions, and actions will be undertaken in coordination with community leaders, partners' staff, and local authorities:

1. Constructed houses will be evaluated by local engineers from the mayor's offices and handed over to targeted beneficiaries.
2. Community meetings will be organized after microprojects completion in targeted communities.
3. EIC - Local Civil Protection Structures strengthened will be certified by the Ministry of Interior.

Lessons learned workshops will be organized to gather the experience from stakeholders and these will be published and integrated into 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 behaviours 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.

It is worth noting that most local partners with whom ACT forum members work will continue working in the targeted areas after the end of the ACT Appeal. So, although this action may be concluded, capacities remain in the communities, and support is not fully withdrawn when the action ends. In this respect, the exit strategy should be considered on a more global level, and over perhaps a longer period.

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 assessments to make sure that the needs of the community are met.

Localisation

Sclr is an emergency response approach which operates on the premise that affected local communities are not only the best placed to identify their own immediate needs and priorities but are also the natural first responders to the crisis affecting them. The approach seeks to maximize the potential of the natural autonomous local response of an affected community. The sclr approach works in parallel to more traditional response mechanisms and modalities rather than replacing them; it is an adaptive, community-tailored, ever-evolving approach. The process is by definition locally led and seeks to empower communities (who over time may have also lost their sense of self-agency and ability to take initiative due to an overabundance of international aid).

The communities are the primary actors in sclr; local and international organizations are there only to support community groups who propose actions that are identified and actioned by the communities themselves. Community meetings are organized to discuss their most urgent problems and determine how best to address them. Volunteers from the communities are identified to support the local groups who wish to tackle these urgent issues; where needed skills upgrading, and technical support may be provided to increase the capacity of the local groups and ensure quality of their interventions.

Sclr has been piloted by ACT members Christian Aid, DKH, LWF/NCA and SCH from 2019 to date. Results have been overwhelmingly positive. Recent experiences demonstrate increased social cohesion and reduction and in some cases resolution of conflict; spontaneous initiatives outside of sclr projects have been observed and self-help initiatives of groups have also allowed communities to address root causes of certain crises. The 14 August 2021 earthquake represents an opportunity to utilize this approach within a large-scale emergency alongside other types of aid to address community needs in an appropriate, relevant, timely and empowering way.

Resilience

All activities within the ACT appeal will take into consideration the concepts of build back better and Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LLRD) 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 sensitivity 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 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 also 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. In the definition of the activities presented within this appeal, affected communities were immediately consulted in the days directly following the earthquake to identify their priority needs. For some immediate response activities, including distribution of prepositioned NFI materials, vulnerable communities were consulted on the constitution of the kits. The actual affected families who will receive the materials will subsequently again be consulted to determine whether the items were appropriate and responded to their urgent priority needs.

The models of houses to be constructed within the appeal have been designed in consultation with the beneficiary group in the affected region in past emergency response actions; feedback from those previously benefitting from such shelter initiatives will again be consulted to determine whether any improvements could be made to the housing models to render them more appropriate, both culturally and practically. In the case of construction, families will also be asked to contribute local materials as well as labour in an effort to increase ownership.

Through the sclr approach which will be utilised by a number of ACT members, affected people are given the opportunity to respond directly to their own priority needs as defined by the community with increased agency. They are not simply participants in this case, but they are the decision-makers and take action based on their self-identified priority needs.

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. The expected impact on men and women, boys and girls, of various proposed activities will be taken into consideration.

This starts with needs assessments. Kits will be distributed at home to avoid mobility barriers. Psychosocial support activities are adjusted according to the target group (age, disability). Community solidarity is encouraged with families supporting each other, in agricultural or construction activities.

Implementation Arrangements

Within the first 26 hours following the earthquake, ACT members met to discuss the immediate aftermath, already identified needs, and potential plans for response. Given that the Haiti ACT forum members had worked in close collaboration throughout 2021 on the joint EPRP, members were each already aware of the geographic coverage and priority sectors and expertise of each member; this helped in quickly discussing the most appropriate response from members to be carried out in a coherent and complementary manner. The respective roles of each member, also defined in the EPRP, were also key to moving forward quickly with joint planning.

Regular meetings were quickly organized as well as communication channels including ACT members without a presence in Haiti, but who were keen to support in the response. Through these as well as bilateral discussions, ACT Haiti forum members have agreed to the following:

- Selecting complementary geographic areas of implementation
- Prioritizing as much as possible support of local partners by one forum member in the case that a local organization is a partner of multiple ACT members – this comes out of lessons learned from the Hurricane Matthew response and the need to lessen the administrative burden on local organizations especially in times of emergency
- Sharing information from coordination meetings that is relevant to all members. When possible, participation in these meetings has followed the plan set out in the EPRP
- Budgeting for shared ACT visibility / PR visit in early 2022 by each member (funds permitting)
- Budgeting for joint ACT Appeal evaluation (funds permitting)
- Determine the allocation of unearmarked funds towards requesting members

The emergency response will be addressed in regular forum meetings throughout the duration of the appeal; in addition, ad hoc meetings will be held as needed to address the coordination of members in terms of implementation, reporting, funding, visibility, advocacy, etc.

Project Consolidated Budget

ACT Alliance	Appeal Total	Diakonie Katastrophenhilf	World Renew	Service Chretien d'Haiti	LWF/NCA	Church World Service	Christian Aid	ACT Secretariat
Direct Costs	3,375,378	734,162	466,705	129,968	876,202	575,325	574,416	18,600
1. Project Staff	465,597	23,800	40,425	18,585	140,602	74,425	164,160	3,600
1.1. Appeal Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. International Staff	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	10,800	3,600
1.3. National Staff	451,197	23,800	40,425	18,585	140,602	74,425	153,360	-
2. Project Activities	2,589,624	639,324	390,500	98,400	659,500	451,100	350,800	-
2.1. Shelter and Household Items	1,058,740	114,740	360,000	-	210,000	374,000	-	-
2.2. Food Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3. WASH	361,253	32,753	-	-	328,500	-	-	-
2.4. Health/Nutrition	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-
2.5. Protection/Psychosocial	104,600	20,100	-	23,400	14,000	47,100	-	-
2.6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods	258,700	188,200	30,500	-	40,000	-	-	-
2.7. Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.8. Cash Grants	658,531	283,531	-	75,000	60,000	-	240,000	-
2.9. Emergency Preparedness/Resilience	117,800	-	-	-	7,000	-	110,800	-
3. Project Implementation	72,350	5,900	15,100	-	18,150	7,000	20,200	6,000
3.1. Forum Coordination	40,150	-	10,800	-	18,150	-	11,200	-
3.2. Capacity Development	32,200	5,900	4,300	-	-	7,000	9,000	6,000
4. Quality and Accountability	115,378	30,128	7,000	6,150	27,100	17,000	19,000	9,000
5. Logistics	94,646	22,710	9,180	6,250	25,850	18,200	12,456	-
6. Assets and Equipment	37,783	12,300	4,500	583	5,000	7,600	7,800	-
Indirect Costs	135,164	23,119	35,275	6,840	30,800	21,130	18,000	-
Staff Salaries	85,795	18,520	23,275	4,500	25,850	13,650	-	-
Office Operations	49,369	4,599	12,000	2,340	4,950	7,480	18,000	-
Total Expenditure	3,510,542	757,281	501,980	136,808	907,002	596,455	592,416	18,600
ICF (3%)	105,316	22,718	15,059	4,104	27,210	17,894	17,772	558
Total Expenditure + ICF	3,615,859	780,000	517,039	140,912	934,212	614,349	610,188	19,158

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Baselines and assessments for the entire project, as well as the thematic aspects, will be established as a basis for project monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring will be ensured both by the local partner organizations and by ACT forum members through regular field visits, the development of monitoring tools related to activity, output/outcome, and impact progress, and through regular reporting.

ACT forum members and local partner organizations will organize regular community meetings and reflection sessions to share with project participants the progress and challenges encountered in the implementation and to make changes or adapt according to community feedback. Satisfaction surveys and post distribution monitoring surveys are planned by forum members for various activities designed to achieve the objectives of this appeal. Such meetings and discussions will also serve to collect learnings from the implementation of activities, allowing for adaptations for current and future actions. Efforts will be made to share these learnings amongst the forum members to benefit from the experience of others. Active learning and listening, followed by action are important not only to improve quality, but also to foster a culture of change and increased trust within and with communities.

In addition to reflections and the collection of lessons learned at community level, forum members may carry out joint assessments with local partner organizations to evaluate progress and provide feedback on ongoing monitoring activities. Mid-term (March 2022) and final (November 2022) evaluations will be planned within the appeal for members depending on the duration of action of each member. If possible, a joint final evaluation of the appeal will be funded (contingent on funds received). In addition, individual projects' intervention with the agencies can be evaluated, either internally or by an external actor. Assessment and evaluation data will also focus on cross-cutting issues such as environment, psychosocial health, and gender. Constant monitoring of program activities will also allow ACT forum members to inform donors and contributing ACT agencies of challenges, successes, and necessary adjustments.

For visibility purposes, but also for learning and adapting, members will collect impact stories, testimonies, and case studies as appropriate from the various actions. These may be used internally by each agency and may be shared with the ACT Alliance secretariat for various purposes.

The learning gleaned from the Hurricane Matthew ACT Appeal was significant for members in subsequent interventions and specifically in the development and design of this current appeal. Thus, learning remains a priority for members and will be a focus of this appeal.

Safety and Security plans

The ACT Haiti Forum security focal point will monitor and regularly share security information with all ACT Alliance staff members. ACT Alliance staff members, partner staff, and volunteers will receive regular security briefings. Security protocols will be updated and communicated to all based on regular security risk assessments. Security policies, 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 fulfil its duty of care obligations to staff and partners. There is triple redundancy for security coverage in the joint office 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/LWF/NCA will manage to provide humanitarian assistance to the remote areas affected where all security risks are carefully analysed and mitigated through contingency plans.

CWS has a security plan in place for its overall operations in Haiti. Regular updates, revisions or additions are made based on the changing context and urgency of the security situation. In addition, CWS has two regional security plans, one for interventions in the Northwest of Haiti and a second one for Grand Anse. The Haiti office is assisted by security advisors based at CWS headquarters.

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

All ACT member organizations 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 the ACT code of conduct which they signed.

All staff of the DKH/LWF/NCA joint office have received orientation on the ACT Code of Conduct and receive regular refreshers on its content; the ACT CoC or EWDE CoC also form an integral part of employment contracts. In April 2021, all the joint office partners were trained on Safeguarding, PSEA, Complaints Mechanism and Anti-Corruption where the ACT Code of Conduct was presented in detail. Local partners working with LWF/NCA also signed the ACT code of conduct which is included in the partnership agreement with local partners.

All CA and its partner staff members, including volunteers, have signed the Code of Conduct which is in the annex of employees' contracts and the partnership agreements. CA will organize refresher training for all staff, including partner 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 will be able to communicate to CA management all suspicious misconducts, abuse, or exploitation acts.

All CWS staff and its partner staff members have signed the Code of Conduct which is in the annex of employees' contracts and partnership agreements. In May 2021, all the partners of CWS in the Northwest have been trained on Safeguarding, PSEA, Complaints Mechanism and Anti-Corruption where the ACT Code of Conduct was presented in detail. All the partner staff members signed the code of conduct. CWS will organize training for all staff, including partner staff who will be involved in the project implementation.

Safeguarding

Safeguarding is a priority for all Haiti ACT forum members. To ensure that beneficiary groups are protected, forum members will ensure the following:



- Risk analysis and management will be carried out at a contextual, organizational (forum member and local partners) and programmatic level during the development stage as well as during the implementation period
- Standards including Codes of Conduct and feedback and complaints mechanisms will be shared with staff and related stakeholders
- Rigorous control in recruitment processes and clear communication on safeguarding policies, procedures and guidelines will be ensured during the onboarding process of new staff
- Where possible, training will be provided to local partners and volunteers, as well as new staff, on safeguarding policies and procedures
- Beneficiaries will be fully informed of their rights. Communication on expected behaviour of project staff as well as other relevant actors in positions of authority will be ensured to beneficiary groups
- Beneficiary involvement in the identification of risks and appropriate feedback and complaints channels will be encouraged
- Visibility on complaints and feedback mechanisms will also be ensured in an accessible way for stakeholders and target groups

In addition to the above, 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 whistle-blower identity.

DKH/LWF/NCA through the JO, will ensure all local partners finalize their safeguarding workplans and implement them. 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, whistle-blower 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 emergency project 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. ACT members and partners 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

ACT Alliance published a revised complaints policy in August 2021, which serves as a guideline for ACT members. The ACT members as a forum do not have a joint complaints and feedback mechanism. However, individual members do and work with local partners to develop their mechanisms at local level as well.

During field visits, ACT forum members' staff will discuss with local partners and targeted beneficiaries about the complaints mechanisms to ensure that they are aware of their rights to provide feedback and complaints and provide the opportunity for verbal feedback during visits.

The complaint mechanism of the DKH/LWF/NCA Joint Office in Haiti will handle feedback and complaints from beneficiaries and staff involved in the response. Local partners have also established complaints mechanisms jointly with the communities in which they work.

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

Through DKH/LWF/NCA, beneficiaries, local partners and staff may also provide feedback or make complaints through the respective headquarter mechanisms. The DKH (EWDE) whistleblowing portal is another option for submitting complaints.

DKH/LWF/NCA partners have received training on 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 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.

SCH has already established a complaint mechanism for its projects with a dedicated telephone number and a dedicated person to respond calls and transfer complaints to a committee. This structure will take charge of complaints in this emergency response.

To strengthen the response, Christian Aid jointly with its local partners, has put in place its field-tested digital Complaints and Feedback mechanism called Compass, which will help capture feedback and complaints from communities. COMPASS will enable correction of actions in real time. Christian Aid's safeguarding and Accountability system ensures that the community has a say throughout the response, including its consultation on the design, implementation and monitoring of feedback and complaints handling processes. The system works as follows:

1. Identification of feedback channels in consultation with each target community
2. Information sharing: Christian Aid will share project information with the community and will share the expected behaviour of staff
3. Effective feedback channels
4. Effective complaints channels

How to report sensitive complaints and the process around them will be shared with all CA staff, partners, volunteers, or other representatives in the project.

CWS organized a workshop with its partners in May 2021 to discuss the importance and purpose of a complaint mechanism, as well as to identify possible ways that anonymous feedback can be ensured. Each partner is free to adapt the mechanism to their specific preference, also taking into account literacy levels. This can be done through feedback during meetings, visits or at the office, in writing, by telephone, or in person. CWS itself adopted a complaint mechanism that is in line with the ACT Alliance policy.

Communication and visibility

ACT visibility will be ensured by local partners using ACT logos on their shirts. 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, partner organisations 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

Note: There may be overlap between sectors. See consolidated beneficiary matrix for total number of targeted people.

	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	World Renew (WR)	Service Chretien d'Haïti (SCH)
Start Date	17/08/2021	01/10/2021	06/12/2021
End Date	31/07/2022	31/12/2022	31/12/2022
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) Jérémie (2e Haute Voldrogue, 3e Haute Guinaudée)</p>	<p>Grand'Anse department: Duchity (Gorgette and Lescave)</p> <p>Nippes department: Arnaud (Morcou & other villages) Fond des Negres (Butete & 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>WASH</p> <p>Shelter / household items (NFI)</p> <p>Agricultural prog & Food security (Livelihoods)</p> <p>ScIc / CVA (unconditional cash grants)</p> <p>Protection / Psychosocial (CBPS)</p>	<p>Shelter / household items (NFI)</p> <p>Agricultural prog & Food security (Livelihoods)</p> <p>Protection / psychosocial</p>	<p>ScIc / CVA</p> <p>Protection / Psychosocial (MHPSS, CBPS)</p>
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	<p>WASH: 5,025 individuals (1,005 families)</p> <p>NFI: 7,694 individuals (1,510 families)</p> <p>Agr & FS: 8,500 individuals (1,700 families)</p> <p>CVA: 8,500 individuals (1,700 families)</p> <p>ScIc: 16,635 individuals</p> <p>CBPS: 13,620 individuals</p>	<p>Perm shelter: 2,000 individuals (400 families)</p> <p>Agr & FS: 5,000 individuals (1,000 families)</p> <p>CBT (CVA): 500 individuals (100 families)</p>	<p>ScIc: 300 individuals (1 person per HH: disabled people & female heads HH)</p> <p>CVA: 300 individuals (1 person per HH: disabled people & female heads HH)</p>

			Protection: 300 individuals (1 person per HH: disabled people & female heads HH)
Requested budget (USD)	780,000	517,039	140,912

	Lutheran World Federation/Norwegian Church Aid (LWF/NCA)	Church World Service (CWS)	Christian Aid (Caid)
Start Date	20/08/2021	1/09/2021	01/01/2022
End Date	30/09/2022	31/12/2022	30/09/2022
Project Period (in months)	12	13	9
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 Camp-Perrin, Les Cayes (3rd Section, Laborde), Torbeck in the Sud department.
Sectors of response	WASH Shelter / household items (NFI) Agricultural prog & Food security (Livelihoods) Sclr / CVA (unconditional cash grants) Protection / Psychosocial (MHPSS, CBPS)	Shelter / household items (NFI) Protection / Psychosocial (MHPSS, CBPS) Health / nutrition	Sclr Emergency Preparedness / Resilience
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	WASH: 20,000 individ. (4,000 families) NFI: 7,500 individuals (1,500 families) Agr & FS: 400 individuals (80 families) CVA: 3,000 individuals (600 families)	Shelter construct: 275 individuals (55 families) Technical training: 160 individuals Psychosocial: 2858 individuals Health/nutrition: 300 individuals (300 families)	Sclr: 15,000 individuals (3,000 families; 120 grants, estimated 25 individuals per grant) DDR: 80 individuals (4 IEC – Local Civil Protection structures representing their communities in 4 communes)

	<p>Sclr: 10,000 individuals (2000 families)</p> <p>Psychosocial: 10,000 individuals (2000 families)</p>		
Requested budget (USD)	934,212	614,349	610,188

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

From the Forum ACT Haiti - EPRP

Aléa	SAP	Source	Déclencheurs (Indicateurs)
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	NHC de NOAA, Direction de Protection Civile, Comité National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres (CNGRD),	Niveau d'alerte défini par la NHC de NOAA, niveau d'alerte défini par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, fortes pluies,

	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.	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	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. 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> <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>	MARNDR, DPC, UHM, communautés vulnérables et autorités locales, organisations partenaires locaux	Appels et rapports des communautés et partenaires indiquant un niveau préoccupant des rivières, etc. réseau de sirènes
Séisme	Les systèmes d'alerte précoce aux tremblements de terre utilisent la	Collège Catts Préssoir, Bureau des Mines et de	Le Collège Catts Préssoir dispose d'une station

	<p>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>l'Energie (BME), Bureau du Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transport et Communication (MTPTC), OCHA, SEMANAH</p>	<p>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. Alertes du réseau de surveillance sismique d'Haïti¹ 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. 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 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 organisations humanitaires participent également (ex: MSF)</p>	<p>MSPP, Humanitarian Response</p>	<p>Rapports épidémiologiques et alertes sortant du MSPP sur les piques dans le nombre de cas enregistrés</p>
Crise socio-politique	<p>La situation de sécurité est imprévisible. Des crises politiques contribuent à une augmentation de l'insécurité. Les manifestations sont des fois annoncées</p>	<p>Messages reçus par groupe sécurité WhatsApp CLIO, nouvelles actuelles</p>	<p>Trouble politique, constats d'augmentation des cas de blocages des routes,</p>

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

	<p>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.</p>	<p>(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).</p>	<p>vol, kidnapping, quantité des gangs, niveau d'alerte d'ambassades.</p>
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Aléa	Personne ou organisation responsable pour le suivi des SAPs + déclencheurs
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	Hurricane season in Haiti goes from June 1 to November 30, 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 are less than 4.0 magnitude and should not be felt by human beings or 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 too long to be received	Internal	low	High	Make sure procedures are clear and communicated with all actors involved, make sure everyone knows what requirements apply
Heavy rains and floods	External	Medium	High	Mitigate risks and be alert to weather forecasts
Safety and security of staff	External	High	High	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	High	High	Personal safety and security precautions are to be followed, transport route is to be shared with a small group

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 Ministry of Planning
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) approaches/responses)	Avoid duplication by strengthening coordination with other service providers in their areas of operation.
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.)