

ACT Alliance

Appeal Code and Title

HTI251, Multisectoral humanitarian assistance to the people the most affected by the compounded impacts of the Hurricane Melissa and armed conflicts in the Grand'Anse, South, Southeast and Northwest, Haiti

Appeal

actalliance

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland
TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org

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Appeal Summary Sheet											
Appeal Code and Title	HTI251, Multisectoral humanitarian assistance to the people the most affected by the compounded impacts of the Hurricane Melissa and ongoing armed conflict in Grand'Anse, South, Southeast, West and Northwest, Haiti										
Budget (USD)	Total Appeal Budget SMC 2% : USD 39,216 Total Budget: USD 1,960,784										
Revision Schedule	28 February 2026										
Location	Haiti Grand'Anse (Jérémie, Roseaux, Pestel and Beaumont) South (Les Cayes, Torbeck, Coteaux, Chardonnières) Southeast (Bainet) West (Petit-Goâve) Northwest (Baie-de-Henne, Jean Rabel).										
Response Period	Start Date 1 December 2025 End Date 30 November 2026 No. of months 12										
Requesting Forum	<p><i>Name of ACT forum: Haiti</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal (tick box to confirm)</p> <p>List all organisations' names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christian Aid (Coordinator) - Church World Service (Vice-coordinator) - Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (member) - Lutheran World Federation (member) - World Renew (member) 										
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	Church World Service	OPFSLDIBH, GRADD, OSCPJDP, ODAP, FONKOZE, and the Health Center of Pestel
Response Strategy Summary (add rows if needed)	Requesting Member	Number of Target Participants per sector
	Christian Aid	MPCA : 1,950 SCLR : 1,200 Protection : 0 FSL : 2,460 WASH : 0 Shelter & NFI : 0
	Church World Service	MPCA : 1,600 SCLR : 0 Protection : 3,350 FSL : 3,860 WASH : 4,020 Shelter & NFI : 1,460
	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe	MPCA : 2,400 SCLR : 0 Protection : 7,200 FSL : 10,800 WASH : 0 Shelter & NFI : 0
	Lutheran World Federation	MPCA : 2,000 SCLR : 2,500 Protection : 2,500 FSL : 2,500 WASH : 15,000 Shelter & NFI : 0
Outcome(s)	<p>Outcome 1: Crisis-affected people can meet their immediate and essential needs independently, as the cash assistance they receive enables them to prioritise and purchase the goods and services most critical to their well-being.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Target communities identify and implement community-led initiatives to address the crises affecting them.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Community members and local actors demonstrate increased safety, awareness, and capacity to prevent and respond to protection risks, including GBV, child protection, and PSEA.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Targeted people restore their livelihoods through timely and appropriate assistance.</p> <p>Outcome 5: Crisis-affected communities adopt improved hygiene practices and access essential WASH services that meet their immediate needs.</p> <p>Outcome 6: Crisis-affected households and students meet their immediate basic needs and improve their living conditions through access to essential non-food items (NFIs) and safe, dignified, and appropriate short- and long-term shelter solutions.</p> <p>Outcome 7: The programme is accountable to affected populations and adheres to the Core Humanitarian Standard.</p>	
Objectives	Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen community leadership, protection, and accountability in crisis response (Aligned Outcomes 2, 3 and 7)	

	<p>By the end of the programme, crisis-affected communities, including community leaders and local actors, will be empowered to identify, design, and implement community-led initiatives; demonstrate enhanced awareness and capacity to prevent and respond to protection risks (including GBV, child protection, and PSEA); and benefit from a response that is accountable, participatory, and aligned with the Core Humanitarian Standard.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: Ensure that crisis-affected people meet their immediate basic needs and live in safe, dignified, and healthy conditions (Aligned Outcomes <u>1</u>, 5 and 6)</p> <p>By the end of the programme, crisis-affected households and students will have their essential basic needs met—including improved access to WASH services, safe hygiene practices, essential NFIs, and appropriate short- and long-term shelter solutions, thereby enhancing their safety, dignity, and overall living conditions.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 3: Restore and strengthen the resilience and livelihoods of crisis-affected communities (Aligned Outcome 4)</p> <p>By the end of the programme, targeted people will restore and improve their livelihoods through timely, appropriate, and resilient livelihood assistance, enabling them to recover economically and reduce the long-term impacts of the crises affecting them.</p>																																																									
Target Participants	<table><tr><th colspan="5">Profile</th></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Refugees</td><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>IDPs</td><td><input checked="" 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="5">Non-displaced affected population</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>No. of households (based on average HH size): 6,210 (37,260 individuals)</p> <p>Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="9">Sex and Age</th></tr><tr><td>Age Rank</td><td>0-5</td><td>6-12</td><td>13-17</td><td>18-49</td><td>50-59</td><td>60-69</td><td>70-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>2,144</td><td>2,504</td><td>1,787</td><td>8,589</td><td>1,073</td><td>894</td><td>536</td><td>358</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>2,325</td><td>2,712</td><td>1,938</td><td>9,300</td><td>1,163</td><td>969</td><td>581</td><td>387</td></tr></table>	Profile					<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population							Sex and Age									Age Rank	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Male	2,144	2,504	1,787	8,589	1,073	894	536	358	Female	2,325	2,712	1,938	9,300	1,163	969	581	387
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Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	<i>First SitRep due</i> 28 February 2026 (quarterly)
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	31 May 2026
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	30 January 2027
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	28 February 2027

Please kindly send your contributions to this ACT bank account:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

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 requesting members, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum or task group. Budget targets per member can be found in the [Appeal Summary Sheet](#), and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. Updates on funding levels are available through this link [00 Appeals reports](#), which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal. [00 Appeals reports](#), which provides a monthly update for an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Finance (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, **including funds sent directly to the requesting members**. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements, especially from back donors. 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

Regional Representative, Claudia Espinosa (Claudia.espinosa@actalliance.org)

Humanitarian Programme Officer, Muhammad Waqas (waqas@actalliance.org)

Visit the ACT website: <https://actalliance.org/>

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

Context Analysis

Overview — a dual, compounding humanitarian crisis

Haiti is facing two simultaneous and interlinked **major** emergencies: a protracted, nationwide displacement and protection crisis driven by armed groups and criminal violence that accelerated in 2024-2025, and a rapid-onset natural disaster — Hurricane *Melissa* (26–30 October 2025) — which struck southern and other departments with **heavy winds** and intense rainfall **that caused** flooding and severe damage. Together these shocks have deepened fragility, multiplied unmet basic needs and significantly worsened humanitarian access and delivery for already vulnerable communities particularly among host and displaced people.

1. Pre-existing displacement, protection and access constraints

- Record levels of internal displacement preceded *Melissa*. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimates roughly 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Haiti in 2025 **from which 39% have settled in the southern region**, driven primarily by armed violence, loss of homes and protection threats, a scale that makes Haiti one of the largest internal displacement crises in the region. This displacement is protracted: many IDPs have been displaced for months or even years, with 15% living in informal or camp-like settings with precarious services, while 85% are hosted by families. On the one hand, displaced people arrive with a wide range of needs, and on the other, host families are already living in precarious conditions, leading to the socio-economic deterioration of both groups.
- Armed actors, roadblocks and insecurity continue to limit humanitarian access, increase prices of transportation and inputs, and create substantial protection risks (murders, kidnappings, sexual and gender-based violence) and for civilians and aid workers alike, factors that constrain rapid scale-up of assistance and increase operational costs and risk.

2. Hurricane *Melissa* — timing and immediate scale of impact

- *Melissa* affected Haiti between **26 and 30 October 2025**, bringing extreme rainfall (with locally reported maxima reaching 400 mm), severe flooding, and wind damage that destroyed or damaged homes, infrastructure, and agricultural land, while also killing livestock and uprooting trees.
- National authorities and humanitarian partners report dozens of deaths and numerous missing persons, with official updates indicating 43 confirmed fatalities, 13 missing and thousands of houses flooded or damaged. The Government's civil protection figures and OCHA/partners' flash updates record more than 16,000 homes damaged or destroyed and 14,000 people displaced into formal and informal sites as an immediate effect of the storm.

3. Combined humanitarian caseload and critical needs

- The hurricane affected hundreds of thousands to over a million people in southern and adjacent departments, depending on the data source: multi-agency flash updates estimate between 1.25 million and 1.6 million people in Haiti were affected by the storm's impacts (flooding, infrastructure loss, crop damage and service disruption).
- Sectoral needs highlighted in rapid flash updates and cluster reporting: emergency shelter / NFIs, clean water and sanitation (immediate repair of water supply systems and distribution of hygiene kits), food assistance and livelihood support for households that lost crops, livestock or market access, health (including risk of water-borne disease and reproductive health needs), and protection (child protection, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and psychosocial support). WFP estimated 190,000 people require urgent food assistance in the immediate aftermath.

4. WASH, health and cholera risk

- Damage to water systems and sanitation infrastructures have been compounded public-health risks. The Forum presentation (see annex) flags critical needs to rehabilitate systems such as drinking water supply systems (SAEP: Système d’Aduction en Eau Potable) and install sustainable community water points, priorities to reduce immediate cholera and diarrhoeal disease risk and restore access to safe drinking water. Historic and seasonal cholera risk in Haiti means damaged water and sanitation infrastructures rapidly translate into elevated disease outbreaks if not urgently addressed.

5. Agriculture, markets and livelihoods

- Agricultural losses are significant: flash updates note large areas of cropland and fisheries assets damaged, with preliminary estimates of tens of thousands of hectares affected, threatening food security and incomes in rural and peri-urban communities and increasing dependence on humanitarian food assistance and cash transfers during the lean season. This in a context where half of the population already lives in food insecurity, with 5.7 million people in crisis or emergency phase ([IPC Haiti, September 2025](#)). Loss of livelihoods also heightens negative coping mechanisms among already vulnerable households.

6. Protection, gendered impacts and the most vulnerable

- The intersection of displacement, disaster damage and endemic insecurity magnifies protection risks. Women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, and people in informal sites face heightened exposure to GBV, exploitation, and loss of access to essential services (health, protection, education). Rapid multisectoral assessments emphasise the need for child-friendly spaces, GBV referral pathways and psychosocial support integrated into all phases of the response.

7. Humanitarian access, coordination and gaps

- Ongoing armed insecurity, damaged transport routes and communication gaps slow assessments and delivery; flash updates repeatedly identify logistical bottlenecks, gaps in shelter/NFI stocks, constrained WASH capacities and underfunding in protection as immediate gaps. National coordination via the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and clusters is active but overwhelmed; the ACT Haiti Forum’s joint response is therefore positioned to fill critical multisectoral needs (WASH, Shelter/NFI, Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Food & Livelihoods, Protection) at sub-national scale where members have presence.

8. Implications for response design (why a joint appeal is required)

- The combined profile, large pre-existing IDP caseload (1.4M) plus newly displaced and storm-affected populations (14,000 displaced and many thousands more affected; hundreds of thousands estimated as affected overall), creates overlapping vulnerabilities that single-sector or single-agency responses cannot fully address. A coordinated, multi-phase Forum appeal (immediate lifesaving assistance followed by 3–18 month recovery and resilience activities) is therefore required to: (a) meet urgent lifesaving needs (WASH, shelter, cash, food, protection); (b) reduce epidemic risk through water and sanitation rehabilitation; and (c) support livelihood recovery and community resilience (cash for work, inputs, micro-grants) in contexts where access and security remain constrained.

9. Summary of the quantitative caseloads to guide targeting

- **Protracted displacement (violence-related):** ~1.4 million IDPs (IOM DTM, 2025).

- **Hurricane Melissa – immediate impacts (official/cluster figures):** 43 confirmed deaths, 13 missing, >16,000 homes damaged/destroyed, ~14,000 newly displaced; c.190,000 people estimated to need urgent food assistance; hundreds of thousands to over one million people affected across southern departments depending on data source.
- **Forum proposed target:** 37,260 individuals (6,210 households) over a 12-month phased response — a targeted but strategic contribution to the wider humanitarian effort, focused on the most vulnerable displaced and host communities (as presented in the joint response plan).

10. Key gaps that the ACT Forum will address

1. **Rapid restoration of safe water and sanitation** to prevent disease outbreaks and reduce care burdens on health services.
2. **Immediate shelter and NFI support** for households whose homes were damaged or destroyed and for newly displaced families.
3. **Multipurpose cash assistance** to restore household purchasing power while markets and livelihoods recover.
4. **Protection and psychosocial services**, child-friendly spaces and GBV prevention and response that respond to heightened protection risks created by displacement and disaster.

Medium-term recovery (rehabilitation of community water systems, livelihoods support and micro-grants) to reduce future vulnerability and link relief to recovery.

Response Strategy

Forum response strategy over the Appeal period

The ACT Forum Haiti Appeal (~~USD 2,000,000~~) will deliver a coordinated, phased humanitarian response to the compound crisis caused by Hurricane Melissa and the ongoing armed violence, in a context of political instability, targeting 37,260 of the most vulnerable people over 12 months. The strategy is aligned with the attached Results Framework and the Forum presentation (see annex) and is informed by the latest General Directorate of Civil Protection, UN and humanitarian assessments.

Overall objective

Reduce acute humanitarian needs and protect livelihoods of 37,260 people affected by Hurricane Melissa and conflict-related displacement by delivering multi-sectoral life-saving assistance (WASH, Shelter/NFI, MPCA, Food Security & Livelihoods, Protection) and by strengthening community resilience over a 12-month period.

Outcomes and objectives (See the Results Framework)

1. **Outcome 1:** Crisis-affected people ~~are able to can~~ meet their immediate and essential needs independently, as the cash assistance they receive enables them to prioritise and purchase the goods and services most critical to their well-being.
 - Indicator 1.1: % of households reporting that they can meet their household's essential needs.
2. **Outcome 2:** Target communities identify and implement community-led initiatives to address the crises affecting them.
 - Indicator 2.1: % of community groups reporting that the training, tools and micro-grants were relevant and useful.

- Indicator: 2.2: % of initiatives implemented contributing to social cohesion.
- 3. **Outcome 3:** Community members and local actors demonstrate increased safety, awareness, and capacity to prevent and respond to protection risks, including GBV, child protection, and PSEA.
 - Indicator 3.1: % of Community Members surveyed that affirm there is an active community-based protection mechanism that they can access.
- 4. **Outcome 4:** Targeted people restore their livelihoods through timely and appropriate assistance.
 - Indicator 4.1: % of people reporting that they are satisfied with the Livelihoods support received.
- 5. **Outcome 5:** Crisis-affected communities adopt improved hygiene practices and access essential WASH services that meet their immediate needs.
 - Indicator 5.1: % of people (disaggregated by sex and age rank) who report that they wash hands with soap at least at 3 out of 5 critical times in the past 24 hours.
- 6. **Outcome 6:** Crisis-affected households and students meet their immediate basic needs and improve their living conditions through access to essential non-food items (NFIs) and safe, dignified, and appropriate short- and long-term shelter solutions.
 - Indicator 6.1: % of targeted crisis-affected households reporting that their immediate basic needs were met through the provision of essential NFIs and shelter assistance.
 - Indicator 6.2: % of supported households and students reporting improved living conditions and feeling safer in their repaired shelters or rehabilitated school facilities.
- 7. **Outcome 7:** The programme is accountable to affected populations and adheres to the Core Humanitarian Standard.
 - Indicator 7.1: % of affected people who state that they were consulted on the humanitarian response cycle.

Strategic Phasing:

1. **Phase I (Immediate Relief – 0 to 3 Months):** The focus is rapid, flexible, multi-sectoral assistance to stabilise the situation following Hurricane Melissa and address the acute needs of IDPs. Priority includes Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), emergency Non-Food Items (NFIs)/Shelter kits, and rapid-response WASH/Hygiene interventions.
2. **Phase II (Recovery and Resilience – 3 to 12 Months):** The programme transitions toward sustainable solutions (Objectives 1 & 3), focusing on durable infrastructure rehabilitation, livelihood restoration, and community psychosocial resilience.

Coordination and Complementarity: The joint appeal ensures clear sectoral responsibilities and complementary activities among the requesting members to maximize coverage and minimize duplication. For instance, members with high logistics capacity (e.g., LWF, DKH) will lead on emergency distribution and infrastructure (WASH, Shelter), while those specialised in community engagement (e.g., LWF, DKH, CWS, Christian Aid) will focus on Protection (MHPSS) and Livelihoods. This collaboration ensures geographical coverage in Southern, West and Northwest Departments affected by the storm and high-density IDP areas impacted by violence.

For the proper and efficient coordination of the overall Appeal, an Appeal Coordinator is appointed to work closely with all member organisations. The Appeal Coordinator is responsible for ensuring

the quality and coherence of the implementation, as well as full compliance with ACT Alliance requirements. This includes maintaining regular communication with the ACT Regional Office and the Emergency Steering Committee (ESC), consolidating members' narrative and financial reports, overseeing the timely submission of audit documentation, and ensuring that all operational and reporting standards are met across the Appeal.

As the Forum Chair, Christian Aid has an additional level of responsibility. Beyond its own programme obligations, Christian Aid assumes the overall coordination of the Appeal audit on behalf of all members. This involves leading the recruitment and engagement of a qualified Audit Firm, ensuring that the audit process is conducted in line with ACT Alliance standards, donor requirements, and agreed timelines. By taking on this role, Christian Aid supports collective accountability, strengthens harmonisation among members, and contributes to the transparent and credible management of the Appeal.

Gender Mainstreaming: Gender analysis, informed by the collected SADD, is mandatory for all activities. Mitigation measures include prioritizing female-headed households in CVA targeting, ensuring distribution sites are secure and accessible, and integrating specific SGBV referral pathways within all Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS). Livelihood grants will specifically target support for women-led enterprises to enhance economic agency and reduce protection risks linked to dependence.

Capacity to respond

The ACT Forum Haiti is uniquely positioned to deliver this complex response, drawing on the established presence and technical expertise of four of its five members across several departments in Haiti, including the high-risk Port-au-Prince corridor and the hurricane-affected South.

Joint Forum Strength: Members possess significant, long-term operational experience in fragile and conflict-affected Haitian departments. This collective capacity includes pre-established local partnerships, secure logistical arrangements, and experience in remote management required by the pervasive security constraints.

Demonstrated Expertise and Roles:

- **Christian Aid:** Demonstrated capacity in large-scale, rapid Cash Transfer Programming (CVA), Supporting Community-Led Response and Food Security & Livelihoods in insecure contexts.
- **LWF:** Expertise in emergency and sustainable WASH programming, focusing on infrastructure repair and community mobilisation for hygiene promotion and cholera mitigation. LWF also contributes to integrated protection services.
- **DKH:** Strong experience in shelter assistance, NFI distribution, resilience building, Food Security & Livelihoods, engaging directly with local faith-based and civil society structures. Dedicated focus on Protection, delivering community-level MHPSS and Child Protection services, often operating through established local faith networks to ensure community trust and access.
- **CWS:** Specialisation in Food Security, implementing cash-for-work schemes crucial for early livelihood recovery, as well as repair and reconstruction of houses, schools, and cisterns. Dedicated focus on Protection, delivering community-level MHPSS and Child Protection services, often operating through established local faith networks to ensure community trust and access.

Brief description of Implementing Partners' roles within the project

Below is a concise description of the roles of each national implementing partner, based on their engagement within the ACT Appeal and informed by the structure of the attached budget (which indicates implementation of sectoral activities, staffing, logistics, monitoring, and community-level service delivery).

- **Christian Aid – Implementing Partner: Haiti Survie**
Haiti Survie will be responsible for delivering field-level activities across the targeted communes, including cash assistance, Community Micro-grants and Livelihoods, and community engagement. The partner will manage community mobilisation, data collection for needs assessments and monitoring, procurement of locally available materials, and coordination with local authorities. Haiti Survie's budget lines reflect operational staffing, logistical support, MEAL activities, and direct implementation costs.
- **Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) – Implementing Partners: FNGA and ATEPASE**
FNGA and ATEPASE will jointly implement emergency and early recovery interventions assigned to DKH within the Appeal. Their roles include carrying out field assessments, distributing assistance (Multipurpose Cash, Protection and Livelihoods depending on the budgeted activities), supporting community awareness campaigns, and ensuring compliance with safeguarding, accountability, and reporting requirements. Their respective budget allocations cover personnel, transportation, community outreach, procurement of relief items, and MEAL tasks.
- **Lutheran World Federation (LWF) – Implementing Partners: AHAAMES and RODEP**
AHAAMES and RODEP will support LWF in the delivery of life-saving and recovery services within the designated communes. Their responsibilities include community-level implementation of Cash assistance, Community Micro-grants, WASH, Protection and Livelihoods activities (depending on LWF's assigned sectors in the budget). They will manage beneficiary identification, activity supervision, distribution of materials, and ongoing monitoring. Their budgets reflect field staff, operational costs, coordination meetings, and data management.
- **Church World Service (CWS) – Implementing Partners: OPFSLDIBH, GRADD, OSCPIJP, ODAP, FONKOZE, and the Health Centre of Pestel**
CWS will work through a network of six local partners, each taking responsibility for activities within their geographic or technical areas:
 - **OPFSLDIBH, GRADD, OSCPIJP, and ODAP** will support community mobilisation, distribution of assistance, protection activities, and WASH or shelter interventions.
 - **FONKOZE** will contribute with its expertise in financial inclusion and secure cash transfer mechanisms, ensuring efficient and accountable delivery of MPCA or other cash-based support.
 - **Health Centre of Pestel** will implement health-related WASH, hygiene promotion, and community health interventions aligned with CWS's budgeted activities.

Collectively, these partners' budget lines include staffing, local transport, beneficiary verification, procurement, coordination, and MEAL responsibilities.

Shared Resources: The Forum operates with shared resources, including joint security monitoring protocols, unified logistics agreements, and a single, multi-channel Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). This resource-sharing minimises costs and enhances operational efficiency across all members.

Appeal response plan in the first three months

The first three months are critical for mitigating immediate, life-threatening risks following the hurricane and associated violence, with a primary focus on achieving crisis affected vulnerable people.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA): LWF, DKH, Christian Aid and CWS will jointly lead the rapid deployment of assessment teams and the distribution of initial MPCA whose homes were damaged, or livelihoods destroyed by Hurricane Melissa. Discreet, secure mobile money platforms will be used to bypass the security constraints associated with physical distribution and restore immediate household purchasing power. MPCA is essential for enabling families to meet urgent needs such as food, basic shelter repairs, and medical services.

Shelter and NFI Provision: CWS will prioritise the distribution of emergency shelter kits (e.g., tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, tool kits) and essential household items (NFI kits, blankets, kitchen sets) to newly displaced families and storm-affected households. Priority will be given to vulnerable groups identified through the SADD analysis, such as female-headed households, to mitigate immediate exposure and protection risks.

Emergency WASH and Cholera Mitigation: LWF and CWS will distribute household hygiene materials (e.g., soap, water purification tablets) in high-density IDP settlements and storm-affected communes. Concurrently, intensive hygiene promotion campaigns focused on cholera prevention and menstrual hygiene management will be launched, alongside the training of community hygiene promoters, addressing the critical public health risks posed by damaged WASH systems.

Response plan after first three months

The Forum's joint response plan, after the first three months, will transition to the recovery and resilience phase. Following the initial relief phase, the programme moves seamlessly into Phase II (3 to 12 months), focusing on the recovery and rehabilitation. This transition represents a shift from the provision of consumables to the installation of durable assets and capacity strengthening, deliberately linking relief to long-term recovery and reducing future vulnerability.

Priorities for Recovery and Resilience:

1. **Sustainable WASH Restoration:** LWF and CWS will commence the technical rehabilitation of major community water supply systems, including SAEP infrastructure, alongside the construction or rehabilitation of WASH infrastructures in schools (Water point, Hand Washing Stations, toilets block). This infrastructural investment is critical for achieving long-term disease reduction and restoring stable access to services.
2. **Livelihood Recovery and Economic Stability:** LWF, DKH, CA and CWS will implement cash-for-work programmes focusing on communal clean-up, the repair of non-critical public infrastructure and soil conservation, injecting cash into local economies and providing temporary income to project participants. This will be followed by the provision of essential agricultural inputs (seeds, fertiliser, livestock) and micro-grants to support Community-led response initiatives (restore agricultural production, market functionality, water system...).
3. **Protection and Stability:** LWF, DKH and CWS will scale up integrated MHPSS services, operating from established Child-Friendly Spaces and community centres. These services will address severe trauma resulting from prolonged violence and acute disaster exposure, ensuring psychosocial needs are met for affected individuals, particularly children and women.

Alignment with National Plan: This phased approach aligns with the Government's Civil Protection priorities, which emphasise the restoration of basic services (WASH, health) and the stabilisation of

livelihoods. By focusing on durable infrastructure and resilience, the Forum positions itself as a strategic partner in departmental-level recovery efforts.

Primary participants

Identification of primary participants is based on a transparent, multi-dimensional vulnerability assessment informed by the needs analysis. Selection criteria prioritise households experiencing the most severe compound effects of the twin crises.

Prioritisation Criteria:

1. **Geographic Focus:** Priority locations are departments simultaneously affected by high levels of displacement from the capital to southern due to armed groups (e.g., the West/Port-au-Prince corridor) and severe impact from Hurricane Melissa (e.g., South/Grand'Anse/Petit-Goâve). This ensures strategic intervention in areas of greatest fragility.
2. **Vulnerability Profile:** Targeting focuses on households that have lost shelter or livelihoods due to Hurricane Melissa and are either protracted IDPs, newly displaced, or host community members supporting multiple displaced families (priority: households with pregnant/lactating women, children under five, elderly, persons with disabilities). This approach addresses the strain on host communities and maximises impact for those with the highest levels of vulnerability. Targeting of host communities aligns with recent learning from the [review](#) conducted following the emergency response implemented in Les Cayes to support IDPs.
3. **Protection Vulnerability:** Specific prioritisation is given to female-headed households, households with unaccompanied or separated children, and households containing members requiring specialised medical or MHPSS support.

The rationale for location selection is operational: targeting areas where ACT members have pre-existing capacity and established local relationships allows for safer, more rapid, and continuous delivery of assistance despite critical security constraints.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Forum is committed to a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework that ensures the timely delivery of outputs and adherence to established humanitarian quality standards, specifically the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and Sphere standards. The ACT Alliance Secretariat's CHS certification underscores the mandatory commitment to continuous quality improvement.

The M&E plan recognises that the high-insecurity environment poses a significant operational challenge to physical field access for monitoring staff. To address this constraint and ensure data collection remains continuous, safe, and reliable, the M&E methodology heavily integrates remote monitoring tools. These include frequent mobile phone surveys, the use of third-party local monitors, and remote verification techniques (e.g., geo-referenced photographs). These methods complement traditional M&E activities, such as baseline and endline surveys, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), which will be facilitated by trusted local partners in secure community settings.

Data collection will be rigorously disaggregated by sex, age, and disability status (SADD) at every level of the logical framework, inputs, outputs, and outcomes. A simple numerical breakdown by gender is insufficient; the analysis will demonstrate how needs, vulnerabilities, and access to assistance differ based on gender and age profiles. This systematic application of SADD analysis is essential for adapting programming mid-cycle to address specific gaps and ensure the response remains equitable and inclusive.

Reporting Frequency follows standard ACT Alliance guidelines:

- **Consolidated Quarterly Reports:** Updates on project progress, risks, and context shifts every quarter.
- **Consolidated Interim Report:** Due 31 May 2026, covering both narrative and financial performance.
- **Consolidated Final Narrative and Financial Report:** Due 60 days after the project end date (30 January 2027).
- **Audit Report:** Due 90 days after the project end date (28 February 2027), mandatory for appeals exceeding USD 50,000.

Risk Management

The Forum joint response operates in an environment characterised by both chronic and acute uncertainties. This section outlines the identified threats, their potential impact on response objectives, and the proactive measures taken to minimise these effects.

A. Identified Threats and Impacts

Risk Type	Identified Risk	Potential Impact on Response Objectives	Mitigation Rating
Security	Widespread insecurity and access restrictions linked to armed groups, riots, kidnapping and diversion.	Delay in life-saving deliveries, staff inability to access target locations, increased operational costs, and potential compromise of aid impartiality, jeopardising.	High
Environmental/Climate	Further extreme weather events (e.g., seasonal rains and damaged pathways after Melissa) or prolonged drought.	Reversal of WASH and livelihood gains, loss of agricultural inputs, undermining.	Medium
Operational/Market	Market volatility (including inflation driven by cash injections or supply chain disruptions); inability to procure key WASH materials (e.g., SAEP spare parts).	CVA loses purchasing power, undermining; delays in critical infrastructure repairs.	Medium
Fiduciary/Safeguarding	Corruption, fraud, or misuse of funds; incidents of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).	Reputational damage, loss of donor confidence, suspension of activities, and severe harm to beneficiaries.	High

B. Mitigation Actions

Effective risk mitigation is embedded in the programme design. For security, reliance is placed on discreet cash transfer modalities and the use of local partner networks to minimise high-profile

exposure. Acceptance-based security strategies will be prioritised by members and partners, with armed escorts employed only when essential and strictly in accordance with ACT Alliance policy. Transportation routes are diversified, and essential NFI stocks are pre-positioned where possible to enable a rapid response even when primary routes are obstructed.

To address environmental risks, the WASH rehabilitation work integrates climate-resilient engineering standards, such as elevating pump stations and installing protective barriers around critical SAEP infrastructure to withstand future flooding events.

Operational risks are mitigated through continuous, rigorous market monitoring conducted before and during CVA implementation, ensuring that cash injections do not unintentionally trigger inflation that could negatively affect non-recipients. In addition, procurement plans diversify financial and supply-chain partners to prevent single-point failure in the acquisition of essential assets, such as spare parts for water systems.

Safety and Security plans

The implementation of humanitarian action in Haiti requires a stringent safety and security protocol, aligned with the ACT Alliance Safety and Security Guidelines, given the high-risk operational environment.


A. Security Risk Assessment Overview

Haiti is classified as a high-risk operating environment due to endemic violence, armed group control over key transport corridors, widespread extortion, and the targeted nature of attacks against aid operations and staff. The Forum's strategy relies heavily on the embedded knowledge and acceptance networks of local implementing partners, thereby minimising the direct exposure of international personnel. Activities are delivered on the basis of contextual acceptance and robust, localised movement protocols.

B. Identifying and Addressing Challenges

Challenge	Impact on Frontliners (Duty of Care)	Mitigation
Widespread insecurity, Access restrictions, Riots, Kidnapping and Extortion Risk	Members and national implementing partners' staff face heightened risks while travelling to and from affected distribution and project sites.	Mandatory Hostile Environment and Security Training; provision of reliable, secure communications equipment; clear, localised movement protocols; and access to psychological first aid and dedicated psychosocial support for staff experiencing trauma. Costs related to staff security (e.g., insurance, Starlink) are adequately budgeted. In addition, the project will apply remote management protocols and security SOPs.
Aid Diversion/Security Incidents	Staff conducting physical distributions face an immediate risk of violence or looting.	Prioritising discreet CVA delivery (mobile money) over visible in-kind distributions wherever feasible and relying on community-led protection measures at distribution points when physical aid is required.

Budget

Budget rate / FX: Local currency to 1 USD (please input exchange rate)		0.0077	0.0077	0.0077	0.0077
		Lutheran World Federation/Norwegian Church Aid (LWF/NCA)	Christian Aid (CA)	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)	Church World Service (CWS)
Appeal Total		USD	USD	USD	USD
Direct Costs	1,724,583	490,296	373,761	479,464	381,062
1 Project Staff Salaries	304,761	98,700	55,902	69,796	80,363
2 Project Activities	1,239,455	352,876	254,752	362,227	269,600
2.1 Advocacy	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Education	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Food and Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Health	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Livelihood	374,607	38,000	93,952	164,154	78,500
2.6 Multipurpose Cash	534,800	169,600	160,800	153,600	50,800
2.7 Protection and Psychosocial	124,748	29,276	-	44,473	51,000
2.8 Shelter and Settlement	41,000	-	-	-	41,000
2.9 WASH	164,300	116,000	-	-	48,300
3 Quality and Accountability	83,346	17,800	47,819	11,227	6,500
4 Logistics	72,377	17,420	15,288	25,169	14,500
5 Assets and Equipment	24,645	3,500	-	11,045	10,100
Indirect Costs	236,201	61,196	60,161	66,905	47,940
Staff Salaries	178,475	46,996	49,968	41,971	39,540
Office Operations	57,727	14,200	10,193	24,934	8,400
Total Budget	1,960,784	551,492	433,922	546,369	429,002
ACT Secretariat management cost SMC @	39,216	11,030	8,678	10,927	8,580
Total Budget + SMC	2,000,000	562,521	442,600	557,296	437,582

Quality and Accountability

Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct (CoC) is foundational to ethical implementation in Haiti. The CoC is a mandatory requirement for all personnel, including staff, volunteers, consultants, and local partner staff, setting out professional standards and prohibiting any form of exploitation or abuse.

Integration Measures:

All staff and partner personnel involved in the response must sign the CoC prior to deployment. Mandatory training sessions, reinforced during induction and integrated into ongoing supervision, ensure that the principles of the CoC are fully understood and applied. For example, field officers are trained to ensure impartiality in targeting and communication, directly linking the CoC to the “Do No Harm” framework.

Protocols for Violations:

Clear, confidential, and well-publicised reporting protocols are in place for any CoC violations. Any alleged breach triggers an immediate, objective internal investigation, ensuring prompt disciplinary action commensurate with the gravity of the violation, including contract termination and, where appropriate, referral to external authorities. Confidentiality is strictly upheld throughout the process.

Communication to Communities:

Key principles of the CoC, particularly the right to receive assistance without exploitation or discrimination, will be proactively communicated to affected communities using local language materials and trusted local actors, ensuring that beneficiaries understand the expected behaviour of aid workers.

Safeguarding

The commitment to Safeguarding, particularly the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding, is fully operationalised across the project, given the heightened vulnerability of women and children to sexual violence and trafficking.

Operationalisation and Integration:

PSEA training is mandatory for all personnel. PSEA focal points are designated within each implementing member organisation and partner structure. Child Safeguarding protocols are applied to all activities involving children (e.g., MHPSS services), including mandatory background checks for staff and adherence to safe programming standards. PSEA risk assessments are carried out for distribution sites, cash-for-work sites and WASH facilities to ensure that measures such as adequate lighting and safe access are integrated into site planning.

Incident Protocols:

All members have a formal survivor-centred protocol in place for managing Safeguarding incidents. This protocol ensures immediate reporting, confidential handling separate from the general complaints mechanism, and mandatory referral of survivors to specialised medical and legal service providers. The protocol strictly follows ACT Alliance guidance, prioritising the safety, dignity, and rights of the survivor throughout the process.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The implementation approach is actively conflict-sensitive, seeking to minimise any unintended negative consequences, particularly in areas where armed groups maintain territorial control. The project acknowledges that aid can inadvertently fuel conflict dynamics if resources are diverted or if targeting decisions generate local tensions.

Analysis and Enforcement:

A detailed Conflict Sensitivity Analysis (CSA) informed the project design, drawing on existing knowledge and expertise. The analysis identified the primary risks as the potential for CVA or material assistance to be extorted or taxed by armed groups, and for targeting decisions to generate resentment between IDP and host communities.

Mitigation Actions:

1. **Impartial Targeting:** Targeting criteria are based solely on documented vulnerability (dual crisis impact) and need, implemented transparently to minimise perceptions of favouritism.
2. **Market Monitoring:** Rigorous market analysis is conducted before and during CVA implementation to ensure that cash injections do not trigger inflation that could negatively affect non-recipients or those with fixed incomes.
3. **Community Dialogue:** Local faith leaders facilitate ongoing dialogue and community engagement to foster mutual understanding and prevent resource-related tensions between different population groups.
4. **Secure Modalities:** The deliberate choice of discreet CVA delivery (e.g., mobile money) over large, highly visible in-kind distributions is a key Do No Harm measure aimed at reducing the likelihood of aid becoming an instrument or target of looting.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

A multi-channel Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) will be established to ensure that target groups and stakeholders can safely raise concerns regarding project delivery and staff conduct at all stages of the project cycle.

Mechanism Description:

The CFM guarantees accessibility, safety, and confidentiality through multiple channels adapted to the security context:

- A toll-free hotline (8811), monitored by PSEA-trained staff, enabling confidential remote reporting.
- Physical, locked suggestion boxes placed at secure partner offices and community meeting points.
- Designated, trusted local faith leaders and community committee members serving as confidential intake points for sensitive reports (PSEA, CoC).

Participation and Feedback:

All channels will be widely advertised in Haitian Creole. The mechanism distinguishes sensitive (Safeguarding/CoC) complaints from general programmatic feedback to ensure the appropriate security and confidentiality measures are applied. The Forum commits to acknowledging all complaints within 48 hours. General feedback and suggestions will receive timely and appropriate responses within 14 days, demonstrating active listening and ensuring a continuous flow of information back to communities, thereby reinforcing accountability.

Communication and visibility

The ACT Forum Haiti will ensure the highest standards of branding, communication, and visibility, fully adhering to ACT Alliance requirements.

All project communications, materials, and reports (including situation reports, training materials, distribution signage, photos, videos, and success stories) will clearly display the ACT Alliance logo and branding, emphasising the collaborative nature of this joint response.

Specific back-donor funding will be explicitly acknowledged in all public communication materials, press releases, and formal donor reports, ensuring full compliance with visibility requirements for all contributors. Internally, the Forum will share key data and learning to strengthen strategic decision-making across the Alliance network.

Annex: ACT Presentation



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