

**INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
PLAN OF OPERATIONS
HAITI**

**NON-REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION: EMERGENCY
ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO TROPICAL STORM JEANNE**

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Title: Emergency Assistance in Response to Tropical Storm Jeanne

Number: HA-T1016

Beneficiary Country: Republic of Haiti

Soliciting Agency: Republic of Haiti

Executing Agency: Red Cross

Cost of Project: IDB- US\$200,000 non-reimbursable

Financing Source: Fund for Special Operations (FSO)

Request Date: September 21, 2004

II. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Within the series of recent tempests that have ravaged the Caribbean, Tropical Storm Jeanne lashed northern Haiti on September 17th, provoking two days of intense rain that resulted in flooding and mudslides that have killed hundreds in the Port-de-Paix and Gonaïves areas. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) reports that at least 500 people dead and more than 380 people injured in Gonaïves (north coast). Red Cross and Haitian officials report a death toll over 700. By all accounts, the toll will rise. Twenty-three are reported to have died in Dominican Republic, with an additional 250 injured and 6 missing.
- 2.2 A UN humanitarian assessment mission to Gonaïves reports that all urban areas suffered flooding, and that 50 per cent of Gonaïves is still covered by water. An estimated 80 per cent of Gonaïves' population affected by

flooding and most of the agricultural land (critical for population's sustenance) has been flooded. Haiti civil protection office said that about 170,000 people in the Gonaïves region were without food, water and electricity.

- 2.3 Several thousand people displaced by the floods are being housed in 20 temporary shelters around the city, while Aid workers are trying to reach an additional 80,000 people stranded without food or water on the rooftops of their homes. Local radio stations report that over 100,000 homes have been seriously damaged. The Gonaïves hospital has been flooded and critical support for local health care has been limited by the lack of hospital staff who have also been affected by the storm.
- 2.4 According to assessment reports, a similar situation is reported to exist in Port-de-Paix and Chansolmes areas, located in the North West Department. The death toll is presently at 109 and rising. On Sunday, a MINUSTAH mission flew over Port-de-Paix and reported that 30% of the urban area was under water and that most of the agricultural land in the vicinity was saturated.
- 2.5 While comprehensive damage reports are as yet unavailable, the information available indicates that numerous roads have been washed out, bridges swept away and other infrastructure destroyed or severely damaged. Urgent needs include clean drinking water. The populations in the devastated areas are experiencing critical shortages in medical, food and water supplies that are further aggravated by the lack of access to these isolated areas. Homeless families are temporarily being sheltered in neighbors' homes and assembly points (schools and churches); however much of their clothing, kitchenware, livestock, plantations, and possessions have been washed away. Distribution of clean water difficult is hampered by a lack of fuel and roads blocked by debris and high water.
- 2.6 On September 19, 2004 the Government of Haiti declared a state of emergency in the affected areas and has subsequently contacted the Bank to request immediate humanitarian assistance for the victims (Annex).

III. OBJECTIVES & DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 The objective of the proposed operation is to assist the Government's activities in providing relief to victims of the recent floods and landslides in Haiti. Assistance will take form of relief supplies identified by the several partial assessments and will consist in the following: i) reinforcement of response units; ii) purchase of first aid material and

medical supplies; iii) purchase of essential material including clothing, food, water, sleeping bags, kitchen utensils, sanitation supplies and basic supplies to homeless iv) reopening of key roads and support to logistics, transportation and coordination; v) distribution of chlorine, public awareness of water-borne illness risks and restoration of potable water systems.

- 3.2 Assistance must be channeled urgently to contribute in preventing diseases and infections from spreading within the vulnerable populations and to the immediate reestablishment of minimal living conditions.

IV. EXECUTION AND BUDGET

- 4.1 The cost of this Technical Cooperation is estimated to be the equivalent of US\$ 200,000 non-reimbursable according to the following budget:

	Estimated Budget	
1.	Material, Equipment and Transportation	US\$200,000
	Total	US\$ 200,000

- 4.2 The Minister of Finance has selected the Red Cross as Executing Agency. The purchase of goods and services will be done according to national priorities and Bank emergency procurement procedures will be followed. Only goods and services originating in member countries of the Bank may be purchased using the funds provided under this operation.
- 4.3 This Technical Cooperation will be executed in a period of six months and will have one lump-sum disbursement at the beginning of execution payable in Dollars of the United States of America.

V. REPORTS AND SUPERVISION

- 5.1 The GOH, through the Executing Agency will submit to the Bank, within 180 days after the disbursement, a report of the goods and services acquired with the proceeds of the Technical Cooperation, and on the benefits resulting from the operation.
- 5.2 The Representation in Haiti will be in charge of the supervision of the execution of this Technical Cooperation and for the disbursement.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 In view of the current emergency situation in the Artibonite and North West Departments in Haiti, it is recommended that the President of the Bank authorize this non-reimbursable technical-cooperation funding in the amount of US\$200,000 from the net income of the Fund for Special Operations; this in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Board of Executive Directors to finance emergency operations and assist developing member countries of the Bank struck by disasters, pursuant to AT-986 of December 17, 1993, and amended by AT-986-1 of September 15, 2004.