

### SUMMARY

CORE's team conducted a quick shelter assessment in Les Cayes, Camp Perrin, Maniche, and Cavaillon, and two communes in the Grand'Anse department. Generally, less than 10-15% of homes are completely destroyed/damaged in most towns or city centers. The CORE team found most of the damage inside the section communales, which are more rural, with between 60-70% of homes destroyed. Despite the low percentage of completely destroyed homes in city/town centers, immediate assistance needs to be balanced between the rural and urban areas through different approaches.

In the city/town centers, heavy equipment clearing schools, clinics and other community infrastructure is critical to allow for faster long-term recovery and immediate impact. Larger homes through heavy equipment (HE), alongside cash for work (CFW) for one-story/wood-framed structures can occur simultaneously. This will infuse the community with needed short-term employment, while also allowing for sheltering in place, rather than in camps or internal displacement into Port-au-Prince. Alongside clearing sites, damage assessments must occur quickly to allow for families currently sheltering outside homes that are damaged but not destroyed to return inside.

CORE strongly recommends in the rural areas, immediate CFW activities and debris removal, while simultaneously distributing emergency shelter kits that include wood, tarps, and other materials to support the most impacted families with immediate cover from hurricane season. Most families in these rural areas have already started building makeshift shelters using salvaged materials on their homestead, as there is much more land around homes in the rural areas than in the city/town.

However, these newly constructed shelters are rudimentary, built directly on the ground and not anchored into any kind of foundation or platform. As such, residents are at risk from the elements - high winds will easily topple these structures, and rains will create unhealthy situations for sheltering residents.

### HOMES DAMAGED/DESTROYED

**60-70%**  
rural areas

**10-15%**  
city/town  
centers

### IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS: RURAL AREAS



cash for work  
(CFW)



debris removal



emergency  
shelter kit  
distribution

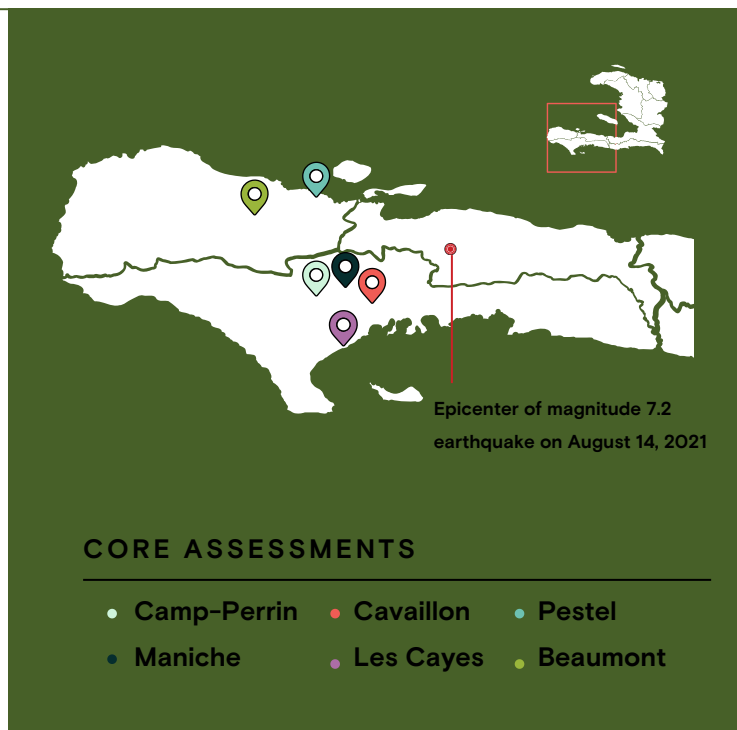
- 3 communes and 12 section communales were visited in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin, Maniche, and Cavaillon
- 2 communes in the Grand'Anse department
- The areas visited were divided into 3 categories as per the legend below:

## Legend: Housing Structure Categories

Category 1: Urban, mostly concrete block construction, some wood-framed houses

Category 2: Rural, mixed concrete block and wood construction, primarily concrete block

Category 3: Rural, mixed wood and some concrete block construction, primarily wood



## Shelter Assessment

COMMUNE	SECTION COMMUNALE *	DEGREE	CATEGORY	AVG. SIZE	STORIES	NOTES
<b>• Maniche</b>						
	Melon	70%	2	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	Mostly 1, some 2	
	Rambo	80%	3	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Lestage	70%	3	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Villou	75%	2	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	1	Mixed houses a lot in block and a lot of UMCOR housing
	Dayita	50%	2	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	1	Started to rebuild & temporary fixes on houses with metal sheeting and other materials

\*Ordered from largest to smallest

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COMMUNE	SECTION COMMUNALE	DEGREE	CATEGORY	AVG. SIZE	STORIES	NOTES
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- **Camp-Perrin**

	Dominique	85%	2	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	1-2	
	Trois rac	80%	2	20-60m <sup>2</sup>	1-2	

COMMUNE	SECTION COMMUNALE	DEGREE	CATEGORY	AVG. SIZE	STORIES	NOTES
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- **Cavaillon**

	Grandier 1	80%	2	15-20 m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Cavaillon	75-80%	1	20-40 m <sup>2</sup>	1-4	
	Morne Monbin	75%	2	15-20 ft.	1	
	Nankandin	75%	2	15-20 ft.	1	
	Christine	65%	2	15-20 ft.	1	

COMMUNE	SECTION COMMUNALE	DEGREE	CATEGORY	AVG. SIZE	STORIES	NOTES
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- **Pestel**

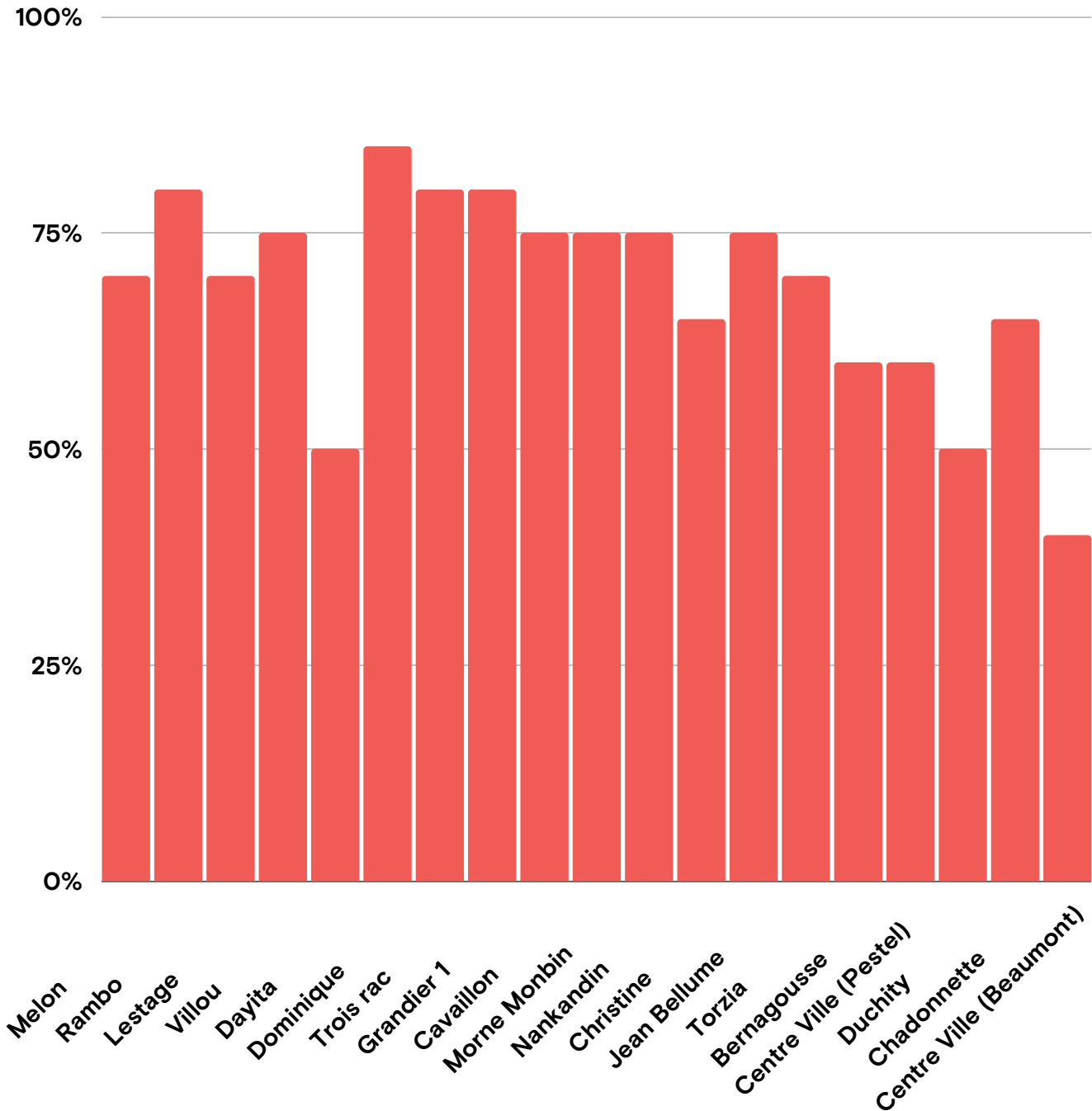
	Jean Bellume	75%	3	15-25 m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Torzia	70%	3	15-25 m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Bernagousse	60%	3	15-20 m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Centre Ville	60%	1	20-40 m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Duchity	50%	1	20-50 m <sup>2</sup>	1	

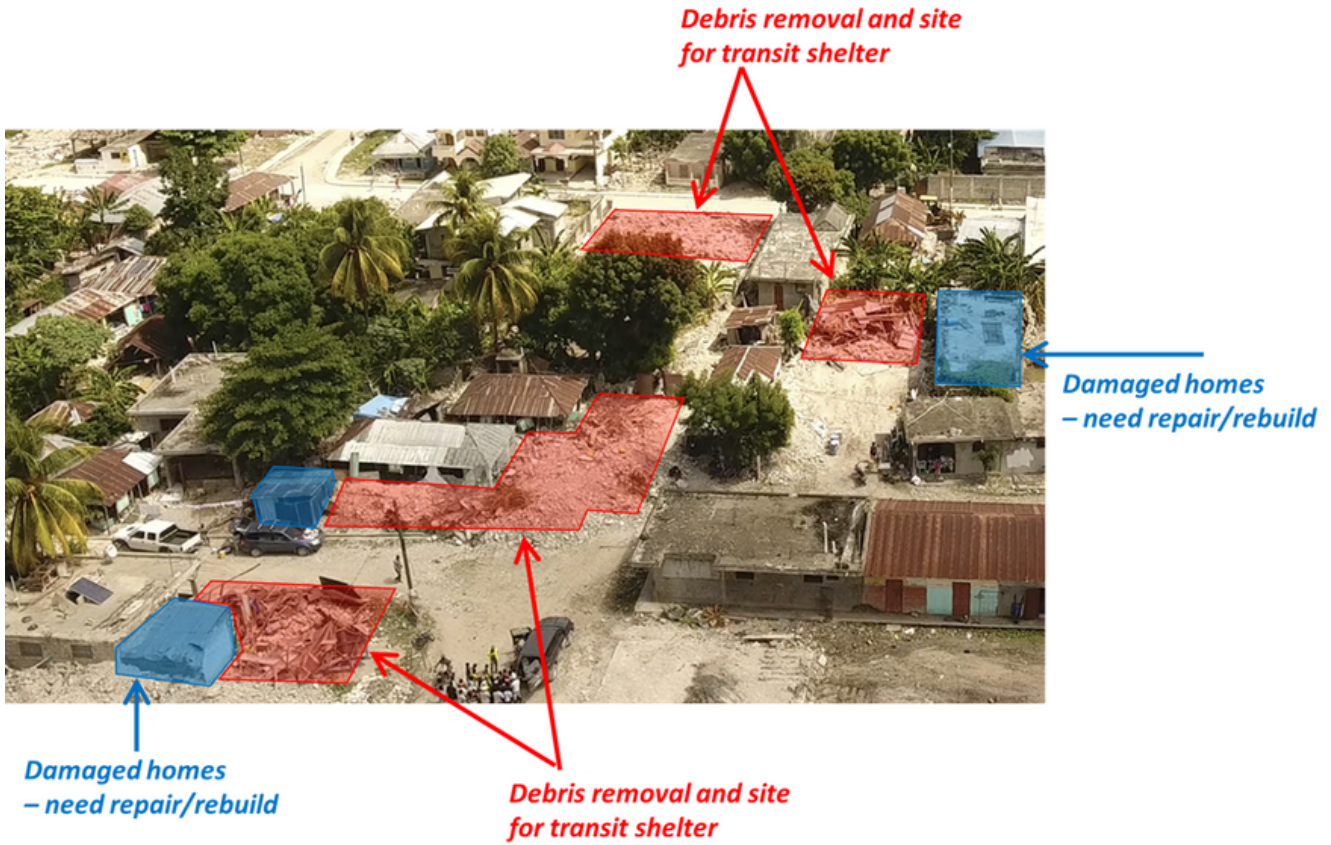
COMMUNE	SECTION COMMUNALE	DEGREE	CATEGORY	AVG. SIZE	STORIES	NOTES
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- **Beaumont**

	Chadonnette	65%	3	15-25 m <sup>2</sup>	1	
	Centre Ville	40%	1	20-40 m <sup>2</sup>	1	

## Extent of Damage





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## CORE'S APPROACH

### Housing Assessment and Reconstruction Strategy

CORE's overall strategy is to develop an incremental reconstruction process using assisted implementation. Incremental approach provides flexibility in phasing disposition of debris and in building back. Based on CORE's assessments, it appears that a significant percentage of homes have structural damage that will require demolition.

With the approach of salvaging uncompromised parts of the homes, structures built with bricks, cinder blocks, and concrete may require selective demolition and safe deposition of debris. Most homeowners will require both technical assistance and financial support to hire heavy equipment to ensure these activities are undertaken judiciously.

Similarly, during the construction phase, homeowners may not have sufficient resources to rebuild all at once. CORE anticipates a phased approach which enables beneficiaries to transition to a temporary arrangement before undertaking repairs per code and/or reconstructing based on basic principles of achieving resilience.

CORE's approach is to not focus on shelter in isolation. Success of providing shelter is closely linked to ensuring the habitat around is also serviced ( i.e., provision of water, sanitation, energy, and access). Therefore CORE's overall plans will be to integrate support for shelter rebuild/reconstruction with co-investments on individual and community-based services.

CORE proposes a two-phased approach wherein the first phase must be implemented immediately. This "Emergency Phase" will be structured in increments with maximum support offered to the most vulnerable households and limited support to homes with less damage. The importance of this phase is to expedite assistance to ensure displacement can be avoided and at the same time temporary arrangements are acceptable to the affected families. The second stage is the "Recovery Phase" wherein support to homeowners are customised based on construction type, extent of damage, and costs. CORE's approach is to ensure that the transition from the emergency phase to the recovery phase is seamless and therefore emphasis will be on addressing all aspects of the delivery value chains.



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## Emergency phase: 1-3 months



CORE's approach to shelter programming will be multi-phased, with the goal of getting families back into their homes as quickly as possible, especially considering challenges during hurricane season. Dealing with demolition and disposition of debris to clear space to safely access their home. Debris-related activities will be managed using Cash for Work (CFW) as much as possible and leverage CORE's current operations in the affected areas using heavy equipment. CFW and debris removal work will provide communities a sense of beginning recovery activities with an opportunity to earn. While the focus will be on providing opportunities for families to return to their homes, CORE will also undertake debris removal work at adjoining communal areas such as hospitals and clinics, schools and buildings to ensure safety.

CFW models may also be deployed to support vulnerable families to help rebuild part of their homes or construct emergency shelters. Shelter-related activities will be coordinated with the government and incorporating recommendations developed through shelter sector convenings.

### The following will be key activities:

- a. Damage assessments will provide data on scale and scope at communities/hamlets and household level
- b. Assisted debris clearance and disposal will allow families to move back within proximity of their property and off the streets
- c. Assessment on damage to individual homes and basic services (e.g., water, toilets, access roads/payments). This will assist in the creation of a roadmap for the recovery phase. These assessments will be coordinated with the government to minimize replication and identify the most vulnerable households/areas.
- d. Provide transitional shelter kits to families along with assistance to ensure adequate utilization of the contents.

## Recovery: 3–12 months

CORE, using an open application process will identify the most vulnerable households based on damage, location and socio-economic profiles. CORE will build on the experiences after Hurricane Matthew, after which we repaired 1,920 houses and installed emergency shelter kits on over 5,000 houses. Most of the homes repaired by CORE remain unscathed after the earthquake on August 14, 2021.

### CORE envisages the following activities as part of the Recovery Phase:

- a. Structural assessments of individual homes in coordination with government and classification based on geographical locations and damage categories
- b. Development of basic reconstruction guidelines to ensure rebuilds conform to basic building codes and DRR norms. This includes guidelines for transitional and temporary shelter.
- c. Develop and implement assistance packages to households classified based on data captured through activity (A)
- d. Deploy technical assistance and support to vulnerable households which will include procurement and construction management support
- e. Develop incentives to promote involvement and participation of local contractors
- f. Deploy cash for work or compensation for sweat equity to ensure rebuilds are made to plans and adhere to standards
- g. Strengthen and facilitate construction materials supply chains. This includes resource coordination with donors and government outlets
- h. Provide inspection and occupancy recommendation to government to ensure safety and security of households served



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