

## **Advocacy Document**

Haiti Shelter Cluster

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This advocacy document has been drafted by the Shelter Cluster in order to highlight issues, priorities and needs of the shelter sector response. It is envisaged that this document may assist agencies and donors to direct efforts and funding to enhance the humanitarian effort in response to the devastating earthquake that occurred in Haiti 12 January 2010.

### **Summary of Recommendations for Government, Donors and Agencies:**

Ensure funds are made available for an overarching rapid yet detailed shelter damage assessment that compliments and informs the structural damage assessment.

Ensure enough financial and other resources are available for the replacement and improvement of existing emergency shelter initiatives.

Promote a flexible approach to transitional shelter and other housing solutions in line with the safer shelter strategy, this may include cash programming and reconstruction kits.

Advocate for the creation and dissemination of a Government sanctioned and streamlined land tenure policy as a matter of urgency.

Advocate for a common communications plan and messages to inform the general public of risks.

Creation of accelerated agency registration process for organisations responding to the earthquake beyond the emergency period.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities to promote a 'build back safer' approach.

### **Background**

On January 12, a Richter scale 7.3 earthquake struck Haiti. The epicenter of the earthquake was close to the city of Léogâne, 17 km South West of the capital city, Port-au-Prince. The areas of Port-au-Prince (including the communes of Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Pétienville, Delmas, Tabarre, Cité Soleil and Kenscoff) were significantly damaged while approximately 80% of the city of Léogâne was destroyed.

The earthquake has created an unprecedented situation, exacerbated by the fact that it has affected the most populated area of the country and its administrative and economic center.

### **Concerns**

The response to the earthquake now in its fourth month and agencies are moving from emergency relief activities into more substantial and longer term early recovery activities. Despite the massive response to assist the affected population by the international community there remain a number of unmet needs which require a coordinated approach by agencies involved in the shelter sector. This includes agencies that were not operational within Haiti prior to the earthquake who are now considering longer term programmes to assist in the rebuilding process.

Several issues have been identified that have bearings on effectiveness of the on-going response, namely:

- Lack of comprehensive assessment
- Transitional shelter funding
- Land Tenure
- A clear understanding of risks with approaching rainy/hurricane season

## **Assessments**

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There is an urgent unmet need for a rigorous assessment of the areas directly affected by the earthquake to determine with some accuracy the housing damage.

This assessment relates directly to quantifying those in need of emergency and transitional shelter.

As the response continues it is clear that the number of people registering or residing in camps outweighs any current damage figures being reported. This may relate to socio economic factors that were pre-existing within Haiti.

As a result of the lack of structured overarching assessments undertaken to ascertain the damage over a wide geographical area, it is increasingly difficult to accurately reflect the number of people rendered homeless by the January 12 earthquake. A rapid assessment undertaken by the shelter sector and participating agencies would inform, compliment and strengthen the existing structural damage assessment which due to its technical and detailed nature has a timeframe which prohibits it from addressing the immediate needs of agencies.

## **Transitional Shelter Funding**

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The humanitarian response to Haiti has adopted a Safer Shelter Strategy which outlines options for people who have vacated their shelter as a result of the January 12 earthquake. The options are briefly defined below:

1. Returning to their homes if they are safe
2. Returning to a safe plot from which the debris has been removed
3. Staying with a host family
4. Staying temporarily in a site in proximity to their area of origin, or, where possible, staying in an existing spontaneous site (this requires funds for replacement, infill and self built shelters)
5. For those who do not have another option, temporarily relocating to planned sites identified by the Government

Transitional shelter solutions as explained below are an integral part of all of the options within the Safer Shelter Strategy.

Transitional shelter options include direct provision of transitional shelter, technical assistance for self recovery and reconstruction, disaster risk reduction programming such as 'build back safer' trainings and outreach materials along with promoting low cost repair systems.

Whilst there are significant plans in place by various agencies to provide appropriate Transitional Shelter (TS) and complementary technical assistance there remains a shortfall in this area. According to the latest information submitted by cluster members there are plans for 120,000 TS although it is reported that only 75% of these TS are currently funded.

It is envisaged that there will be a considerable time lag before significant permanent housing reconstruction will begin. This relates to a number of issues, not the least of which is the enormous amount of rubble removal (and associated complexities) required to free up enough space for reconstruction and therefore increasing the need for TS solutions.

Lack of suitable shelter negatively impacts livelihoods, health, protection, the environment and other community functions. During April, May and June, historically the wettest months in Haiti the pressure on households will increase as they seek to provide suitable covered space for vulnerable family members and valued belongings.

Host family support may include complete T shelters or other equivalent support as defined through guidance note in annex 1.

## **Land Tenure**

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Despite the efforts of humanitarian partners and plans to construct TS including the procurement of materials there remains no clear overarching policy on land tenure for shelter cluster partners.

The lack of a clear national land tenure policy being communicated to partners has resulted in the paralysis of many agency implementation plans. Currently in the affected areas there are a number of local authorities negotiating land tenure issues with implementing agencies. Despite the best of intentions, the complexities of the issue, number of partners involved and the number of different geographical areas housing various levels of Government and decision making processes makes it untenable for this situation to continue.

**The shelter cluster requests the Government of Haiti to lead and work very closely with the humanitarian community to achieve a clear, functional and streamlined exceptional land tenure policy for TS and ultimately Permanent Shelter (PS) in response to the January 12 earthquake. This exceptional land tenure policy may form a Government sanctioned interim policy until a more detailed and comprehensive document is formed.**

## **Comparative Risk and Contingency Planning**

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The earthquake has left people more vulnerable to seasonal events common to the region such as increased rainfall during the coming months and the associated higher winds. The potential for tropical storms and hurricanes later in the year and any repeated seismic activity.

As a result there is an urgent requirement for agencies to ensure contingency measures are in place to minimize and mitigate these risks.

This requires a clear and agreed communication strategy that informs people of options, likelihood of extraordinary events, actions prior to and during such events and provides a united approach to the Haitian people.

The current reported distributions of emergency relief items shows shortages in a few areas, most significantly toolkits and fixings. This directly relates to the ability of households to effectively secure plastic sheets distributed. As a result, anecdotal reports and evidence suggest that despite the best efforts of many agencies and beneficiaries there are a number of plastic sheets that are likely to deteriorate quicker than would normally be expected. The potential for failure during inclement weather therefore increases and results in the need for some contingency stocks to be stored within Haiti.

To support all families directly affected with the loss of shelter until durable solutions can be constructed continuous support is needed which may require the replacement of existing material distributions. There is an expectation that these infill/replacement distributions will occur through periodic distributions after weather events following assessments.

A detailed comparative risk analysis is contained in annex 2.

\*Need based on GoH damage figures published 28 February 2010

# HOST FAMILY AND COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS GUIDELINES

10/04/2010

Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group (TWIG) – Haiti 2010

## 1. Introduction

The key objective of the Shelter Cluster's Technical working group on assessment guidelines (TWIG) was to agree guidelines for Host Family and Host Community Assessment. It also acts as a platform for agencies to share their assessment methodologies, findings and recommendations. This document is followed by and complements the Shelter Cluster's [Host Family Response Guidelines](#).

## 2. Key Issues

### Existing initiatives

Local mayors, civil society, religious organizations and individual families began organizing themselves to host families immediately after the earthquake. Any proposed interventions should aim to support, enhance and learn from these existing initiatives.

### Mitigating the risk of tension

If support is directed only at hosted IDPs, it may cause an imbalance or tension between hosted populations and their hosts. Similarly, support directed only at host families may put IDPs at risk of exploitation in a hosting situation. The TWiG's position is that in a host family *shelter* intervention (not automatically applicable to other cluster interventions):

- the IDP and host family be considered together as a single recipient unit;
- IDPs and host families must agree on how support is divided between families before shelter support is given and these agreements must be endorsed in writing by an appropriate local authority or committee;
- the risk of household level or community level conflict is mitigated through parallel community level support and the possibility of conflict resolution through the appropriate local authority or committee the benefit derived by hosts is conditional on their continuing to act as hosts, balancing the negotiating positions of hosted IDPs and host families and incentivising hosts.

With this in mind, this document makes a further distinction between **existing hosting** arrangements, that have spontaneously emerged, and **new IDP referrals** for families moving out of camps into new hosting situations.

### Transitional host family support: transition to what?

This document considers transitional support. Shelter with host families for IDPs or individuals from IDP families may transition to:

- return: a gradual movement back to pre-earthquake home locations where pre-earthquake livelihoods and social and economic networks are based
- integration: remaining in host locations because livelihood opportunities are perceived to be viable

- resettlement: movement on to a brand new location where viable livelihoods and shelter options are perceived to be in place.

The perceived and genuine viability of livelihoods, access to basic services, shelter and settlement options inside and outside earthquake affected areas will depend on a coordinated and clear early recovery and reconstruction strategy on the part of the Government of Haiti and relevant clusters. It is to be taken into account that hosting arrangements are **not a durable solution**, although some of these arrangements may become permanent.

### Vulnerability

In the context of shelter, vulnerability is seen as a **function of income, tenure security and special needs**. This recognises that agencies may find themselves having to trade-off between supporting the most vulnerable (those without land and housing assets pre- and post-earthquake, those in congested camps, squatting or seeking rental accommodation) and less vulnerable groups (pre- and post-earthquake access to land and housing assets and providers of various forms of accommodation and tenure).



The following **special needs criteria** can be considered in the selection process of the vulnerable beneficiaries: Single headed households; Elderly persons; Women at risk; Persons with disabilities; Persons with chronic health problems (e.g. people living with HIV/AIDS). This list is not extensive and is to be refined by each agency that will engage in the provision of transitional shelter assistance. Assistance for these groups may need special adjustments to their shelter structure and package.

### Geographical context







This guideline makes the distinction between three geographical cases based on IDP movements [\(more details on Page 4\)](#):

- Urban and Peri-Urban Areas Directly Affected by the Earthquake (PauP Communes, Carrefour, Leogane)
- Urban Reception Areas *not* Directly Affected by the Earthquake (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)
- Rural Reception Areas *not* Directly Affected by the Earthquake (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)

### Coordination

Host family and host neighbourhood assessment will look at multi-sector data. These assessment results should be coordinated between clusters through the [Inter-Cluster meetings \(UNOCHA\)](#). This data will then inform an overall hosting strategy, its alignment and associated advocacy with the Government of Haiti's strategy all fall under [Early Recovery Cluster \(UNDP\)](#).

**3. Overall shelter strategy**

Summary of the response for displaced populations				Summary of the response for non-displaced populations	
Rural self-settlement	Urban self-settlement	Host families	Planned and self-settled sites	Owners	Tenants
					
<b>Phase 1 Shelter within 3 months, before the hurricane season</b>					
Tarpaulins with rope Tents Household support items and cook sets	Phase 1 emergency shelter – tarpaulins, rope when available\ Household support items and cook sets Tents for prioritised groups Public information			Priority given to displaced Unsafe structures demolished Public information	
<b>Phase 2 Full transitional shelter within 12 months</b>					
Phase 2 transitional shelter - roof of corrugated metal sheeting, frame of timber, bamboo or steel Support provided through public information campaigns and technical advice over seismic and hurricane resistance Cash, vouchers and additional materials distribution will also be considered Coordinated rubble clearance				Self-help Phased materials distribution Technical advice	Relocation assistance Rent assistance Extending credit
<b><i>Durable housing in less vulnerable locations, built back safer</i></b>					

Shelter with host families and in host communities are also two of the five options formulated as part of the detailed 'safer shelter strategy' to address the current situation in priority sites and decongest the most at risk in spontaneous camps:

1. returning to safe homes
2. returning to a safe, cleared plot
- 3. staying with a host family**
- 4. staying in a proximity site with a host community**
5. relocating to planned sites

**4. Assessment Steps**

In practice, a **phased and iterative approach with extensive community involvement** is the only viable option to tackle the complexities related to assessment and beneficiary selection. This will mean:

- moving between rapid assessment, focus groups, surveys, registration and verification activities
- dealing with different levels of administration, civil society organisations and partners
- developing a bigger picture of impacts in different geographical areas

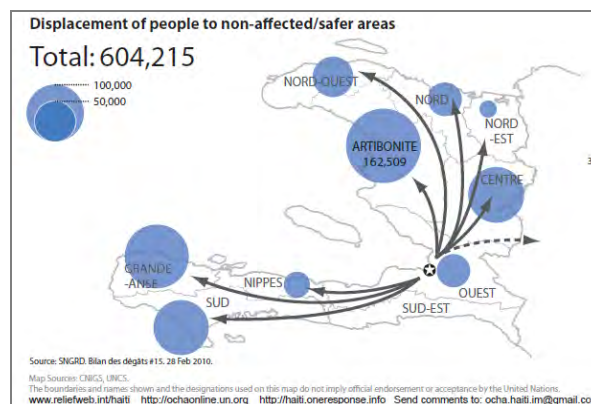
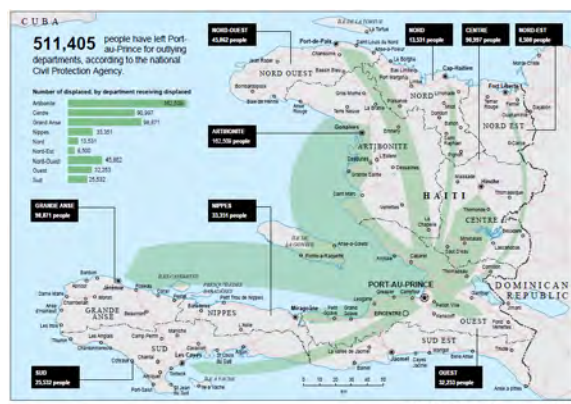
## Typical Steps in assessment

- I. Review existing assessment data on priority geographic areas based in part on Government of Haiti data on the effort to provide free transport to areas outside of Port-au-Prince
- II. Agree main objectives of the assessment with local authorities and partners
- III. Follow systematic methodology appropriate to the setting
- IV. Process the results to inform an evidence-based strategy

## I. Pre- and post-earthquake data

There are already assessments by local authorities, civil society groups and committees; background data (from Port-au-Prince<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>); other organizations' livelihood and host family assessments, Civil Protection's Damage and Needs Assessment (not all areas included), IOM's registration data (via cluster system and [www.shelterhaiti.org](http://www.shelterhaiti.org)).

National level data on movement of people since Haiti's January earthquakes<sup>5</sup> suggests that urban and rural areas outside earthquake-affected areas have seen their populations double as people leave for safer areas or places where they can find family support.



## Geographical Variation

### A. Urban and Peri-Urban Areas Directly Affected by the Earthquake (PauP Communes, Carrefour, Leogane)

**Assessments** in Leogane and Carrefour are suggesting that about 10% of households are already hosting and that other families in makeshift shelter in their original neighbourhood are anticipating a move to land owned by nearby. In Port-au-Prince, existing hosting and the potential capacity of families and communities to host are unclear but are likely to be significant especially with respect to the potentially dangerous alternatives in spontaneous camps.

<sup>1</sup> Sam Dixon and Julius Holt, "Port-au-Prince Urban Baseline An Assessment of Food and Livelihood Security in Port-au-Prince" (USAID FEWS NET, 2009).

<sup>2</sup> IRC, "The Market System for Construction Labor in Port au Prince, Haiti" (IRC, Port au Prince, Haiti, February 7, 2010).

<sup>3</sup> University of Michigan and Small Arms Survey, "Assessing Needs After the Quake: Reviewing Security and Basic Services in Haiti: A Study by the University of Michigan and the Small Arms Survey1," March 2010.

<sup>4</sup> UN-HABITAT, "Strategic citywide spatial planning: A situational analysis of metropolitan Port-au-Prince, Haiti" (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2009), <http://www.gln.net/en/home/land-use-planning/strategic-citywide-spatial-planning/details.html>.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps\\_am.nsf/luFullMap/0FFE401F32F67FE0852576C4006BEDAE/\\$File/map.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/0FFE401F32F67FE0852576C4006BEDAE/$File/map.pdf?OpenElement)  
[http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps\\_am.nsf/luFullMap/567D3FBFE509B4472C12576E0002F8133/\\$File/map.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/567D3FBFE509B4472C12576E0002F8133/$File/map.pdf?OpenElement)

**B. Urban Reception Areas not Directly Affected by the Earthquake** (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)

Assessments in these areas showed a significant number of host families in St Marc reported losing funds for their small business as one of the largest impacts of supporting IDPs whose population was largely made up of students and youth residing with families. This group cited education and jobs as one of their first priorities. In Cap Haitien, a significant number of the displaced residing in host families did not know their hosts previously. Additionally, unlike in St. Marc where many interviewees anticipate returning to PauP at some point, most IDPs in Cap Haitien do not have any immediate plans to return to PauP. In both cities, both IDPs and Host families are generally uncomfortable with the shared arrangement. At least 40,000 IDPs have reportedly arrived in Les Cayes since the earthquake.

**C. Rural Reception Areas not Directly Affected by the Earthquake** (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)

Movements to rural areas have been observed and population pressure may also be contributing to observed food price rises. The profile of hosted IDPs in rural situations may be influenced by the need to leave adult family members in cities for work.

**II. Assessment Objectives**

An assessment should seek to understand how long host families are willing to host with and without support and what is likely to affect people’s decisions to stay with hosts or return to their original situation.

Different agencies may have a range of detailed objectives depending on their approach (also see Host Family Response Guidelines), for example:

- **CHF:** focused on livelihoods assessment in St Marc and Cap Haitian;
- **CARE:** looked at urban shelter assessments in Leogane and Carrefour;
- **IFRC:** is analyzing the needs of host families outside earthquake affected areas in Les Cayes, Torbeck, Chantal, Arniquet.

**CHF’s Statement on objectives**

The objective of this assessment is to identify the characteristics of host family/IDP arrangements, and to design appropriate support packages to meet the needs of both IDPs/and their hosts. The assessment is designed to answer three basic questions, which frame CHF’s overall approach to Host Families:

1. What activities/support will encourage both the host family and the IDP family to prolong the arrangement as long as possible? (ideally through hurricane season)
2. What activities/support will offset the costs and resource loss incurred by the host family up to this point, and prevent an increase in vulnerability?
3. What activities/support will support the IDP family to maintain dignity and establish themselves beyond the host family arrangement?

**III. Methodologies and Tools for Assessment and Verification**

Three methodologies and questionnaire/focus group tools that are being used by agencies already are included at the end of this document. Individual agencies will have specific tools and may also want to refer to case studies<sup>67</sup>.

For normative and practical reasons **community involvement is critical in the process**. Starting from assessments, interventions should promote communal coping strategies, incorporating as

<sup>6</sup> Antonella Vitale, “Ushirika Pamoja: Solidarity Families - Pilot programme for shelter assistance to host and displaced families in Goma” (CARE DRC and Shelter Centre, 2009).

<sup>7</sup> Katherine Haver. Oxfam research report “Out of Site: Building better responses to displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by helping host families” (Oxfam GB in DRC, 2008)

much self-sufficiency and self-management into the process as possible. Practically speaking it is difficult to establish who needs assistance or who is genuinely affected by the earthquake without community involvement.

This will also help to identify wider impacts on host communities (as well as host families) and to agree priorities for support directed at the community-level (see guidance on community response).

#### 4 Example methodologies

Target Groups	INGO Assessment and Verification Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• existing hosting or hosting for IDPs referred from camps</li> </ul>	<p><b>CHF:</b> urban host families and communities in non-earthquake affected locations addressing household livelihood priorities. Verification criteria: IDP registered with Direction Protection Civil (DPC), demonstrate previous residence in earthquake affected area. Vulnerability criteria: more than 3 extra people, economic need (financial and living space indicators)</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> urban and peri-urban host families and hosting proximity sites in earthquake affected areas addressing household shelter priorities. Registration using modified IOM registration form.</p> <p><b>IFRC:</b> urban and rural host families in non-earthquake affected areas addressing household shelter priorities</p> <p><b>IOM:</b> registration of people in camps and re-registration of those with alternative shelter options (with referrals to willing host families)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• urban, peri-urban or rural location?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• earthquake affected or non-affected location?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• level of analysis:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ community priorities,</li> <li>○ household livelihood priorities</li> <li>○ household shelter priorities?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vulnerable groups               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ vulnerability in the context of shelter</li> <li>○ special needs groups</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

#### Linking Participatory Assessment Methodologies to Participatory Targeting

Note that the basic targeting unit generally is a household. Households can consist of 1 member or more. Assessment will be made of households to determine their vulnerability. Priority will be given to those households that are *actually* vulnerable rather than *potentially* vulnerable. Most importantly, **community involvement is critical**, agencies should engage community members to identify the most vulnerable.

Each agency will have to carry out and/or coordinate an more detailed **joint needs assessment** in the areas of operation. Ideally a multiple stakeholder assessment and selection committee will be formed whose responsibility will be to select beneficiaries in an open and transparent manner. Preferably the community itself in the area will select the members of the committee. The committee will then select the beneficiaries for different kind of interventions. The composition of the committee can include (not an extensive list): government representatives; community development officers; opinion leaders; representatives from special interests groups, etc. The committee makeup should be balanced from a gender, age and diversity perspective.

The committee will have to select the beneficiaries with help of community mobilizers. External and internal verification of preliminary selection is needed. In addition the project staff of each agency will verify the list of the beneficiaries on the basis of pre-agreed criteria to come up with

provisional list of beneficiaries. Finally, some sort of community feedback mechanism should be devised in order to address grievances created by the selection and the selection process.

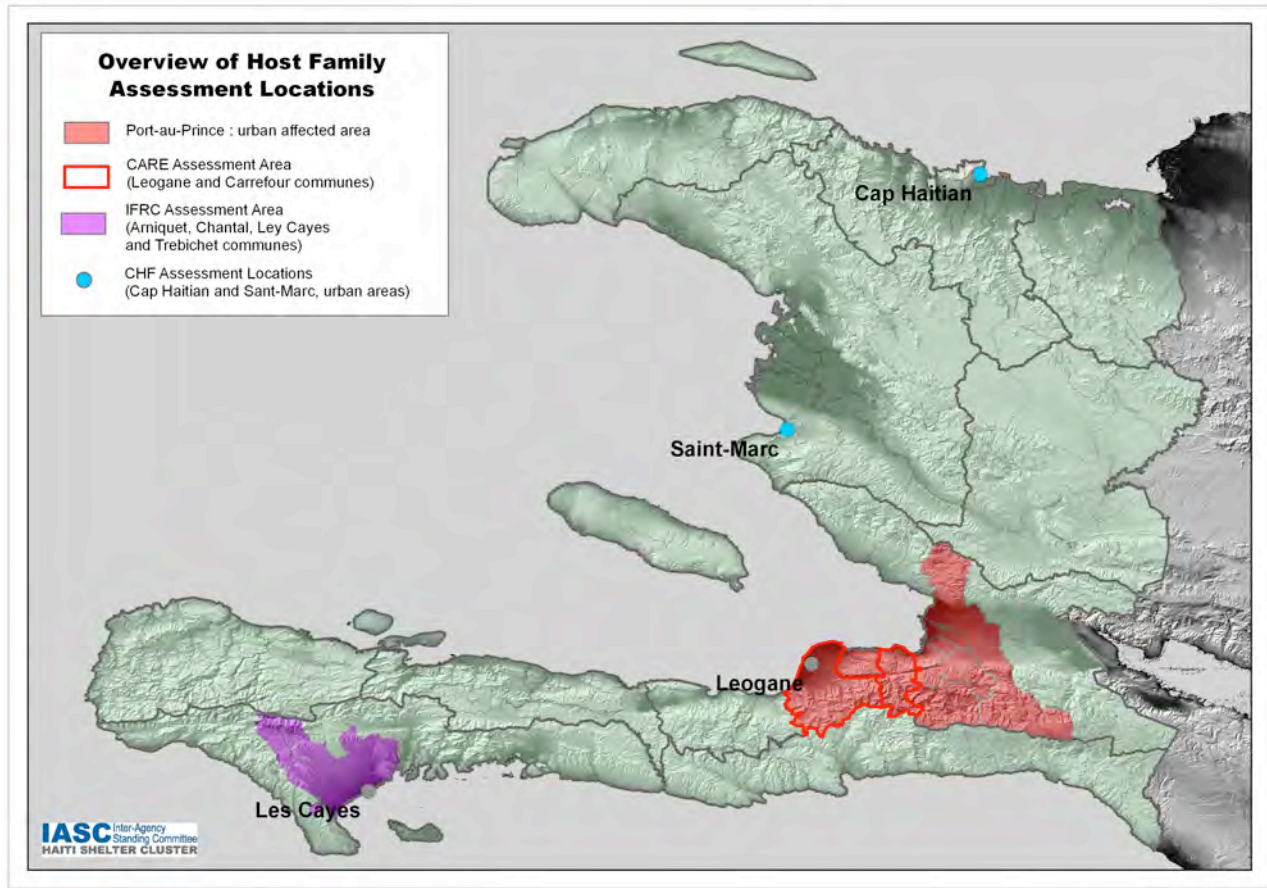
**IV. Strategy and response (Where? What/why? Who benefits? When? What next?)**

- Identify patterns and categories together with beneficiaries: what are the main situations that people commonly find themselves in? What are the odd, exceptional cases? Which situations are most/least unstable or where are people most/least vulnerable? What support is most likely to stabilize a hosting situation? What is likely to draw people back to their original pre-earthquake location?
- Quantify the groups: roughly how many people are in each situation? What are their priority needs? Who are the most vulnerable?
- Write down what support might work best for each group, what risks/tensions might arise and the impact on the community as a whole?
- Go back and ask people if what you have written down is fair and if what you are proposing sounds fair!

For IDPs referred from camps, it is crucial to **link affected** and **potential host households**. In principle, relocation should support the choice made by the beneficiaries themselves. However any host family intervention should be aimed at, or near to the existing original homesteads, without inhibiting permanent housing reconstruction. When linking families to potential host families and communities, it is important to have a community wide approach in order to support existing social structures and existing livelihood strategies. IOM has included referral to potential host households in the camp registration form.

**ANNEX: Assessment Examples (methodology, findings and questionnaires)**

**Overview map of assessments**



**I. CHF International**

<p><b>Location and dates of assessment</b></p>	<p><b>Commune: St Marc, Cap Haitien</b> <b>Section communale: TBD</b> <b>Sites: CHF teams conducted a series of focus groups in and around urban areas.</b></p>
<p><b>Methodology</b> - objective - survey type - sampling method and size</p>	<p>➤ The objective of this assessment is to identify the characteristics of host family/IDP arrangements, and to design appropriate support packages to meet the needs of both IDPs/and their hosts. The assessment is designed to answer three basic questions, which frame CHF's overall approach to Host Families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What activities/support will encourage both the host family and the IDP family to prolong the arrangement as long as possible? (ideally through hurricane season)</li> <li>2. What activities/support will offset the costs and resource loss incurred by the host family up to this point, and prevent an increase in vulnerability?</li> <li>3. What activities/support will support the IDP family to maintain dignity and establish themselves beyond the host family arrangement?</li> </ol> <p>In order to assess these questions, CHF has conducted a total of 85 focus groups in St. Marc and Cap Haitien, of which approximately 48% were IDP groups, and 52% were host family groups. In St. Marc, the majority of participants were selected from a general registry of host families created by the local DPC. In Cap Haitien, participants were partially selected from a database of IDPs (with no camps, almost all IDPs are living in a host family arrangement), and partially through random selection alongside roads and in communities. The sampling method was not scientific.</p>
<p><b>Findings</b> (5 key bullet points...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Marc and Cap Haitien demonstrate different characteristics, including demographic make-up, long/medium term plans, and requested assistance.</li> <li>• A significant number of host families in St. Marc cited losing funds for their small business as one of the largest impacts of supporting the IDP</li> <li>• St. Marc's displaced population living in host families is largely made up of students and youth residing with families. This group cited education and jobs as one of their first priorities.</li> <li>• In Cap Haitien, a significant number of the displaced residing in host families did not know their hosts previously. Additionally, unlike in St. Marc where many interviewees anticipate returning to PauP at some point, most IDPs in Cap Haitien do not have any immediate plans to return to PauP.</li> <li>• In both cities, both IDPs and Host families are generally uncomfortable with the shared arrangement</li> </ul>
<p><b>Actions</b> (strategic objective, outline of response: why, what, when?)</p>	<p>CHF is using the collected information to design host family response, which will integrate shelter and livelihoods assistance. The general timeline of this program is April-October, with an overall target of 1,000-2,000 host families/IDPs targeted by the end of our program. The full, detailed results of the assessment will be shared with the cluster within 1-2 weeks.</p>

**Assessment questionnaire CHF**



## **CHF INTERNATIONAL (CLEARs)**

### **Fiche d'Enquête**

**Famille d'Accueil/Personnes Déplacées**

**Après le séisme du 12 Janvier 2010**

#### **Identification de l'enquêteur**

**Nom** : ..... **Date**.....

**Prénom** : .....

**NIF / CIN** : .....

**Fonction** : .....

#### **Identification de l'enquêté**

**Nom** : .....

**Prénom** : .....

**NIF / CIN** : .....

**Ancienne Adresse** : .....

**Nouvelle Adresse** : .....

**Enquêté** : **Fam. Ac.** ..... **Pers. Depl.** .....

	Fam Ac. / Pers D.	Groupe d'Age				Sexe		Primaire/Secondaire		Université		Revenu	Etude avant le Séisme	Secteur d'Activité				
	✓	0-5	6-17	18-50	> 50	M	F	Non term.	Terminé	Non term	Terminé	✓	✓	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Professionnel	Petit Métier	Au
1	✓																	
2																		
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1. Impact du séisme sur la capacité du ménage à maintenir le niveau de vie

	Perte d'emploi	Perte de commerce	Perte de ressources importantes	Peu de membres de la famille travaillent	# Personnes additionnelles dans le foyer	Baisse de revenu	Autres
Famille d'accueil							
Personne déplacée							

.....  
.....

2. Stratégies utilisées pour faire face aux impacts du Séisme sur le revenu de la Famille

	Vente de Ressources/Biens	Emprunt d'Argent	Réduction de consommation	Augmentation des membres actifs	Membres partagés entre d'autres Foyers	Autres
Famille d'accueil						
Personnes Déplacées						

.....  
.....

3. Quel genre de ressources/biens possédés par le ménage avant le Séisme? Exemple de ressources/biens: Outils, Voitures, Boutiques, Bicyclettes, Brouettes, Machines à coudre, Four, ustensiles de cuisine, Matelas, Radio, Fer à repasser

FA= Famille d'Accueil PD= Personne Déplacée					Accès/condition post Séisme			
FA	PD	Ressources/biens	Quantité	Essentiel à la survie de la famille	Disponible	Perdu	Détruit	Autres

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4. Si les moyens de production ne sont plus disponibles, dites comment le ménage fait face à cette perte ?

	Loyer	Emprunter	Travailler pour une autre personne	Changer d'activité	Cesser de travail	Autres
Famille d'Accueil						
Personnes Déplacées						

5. Cochez la case qui renseigne sur le type de dommage de votre maison

	Aucun Dommage	Fissuré	Détruit	Photo des dommages	Autres
Personnes Déplacées					

6. Cochez le nombre de chambres de votre maison / abri actuel

1	2	3	4	5	Plus

7. Estimez la dimension de votre maison en m<sup>2</sup>

Surface: \_\_\_\_\_ Cour: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifiez la source d'approvisionnement en Eau si vous utilisez cette source

	Puits	Rivière	Eau citerne publique	Eau de réservoir	Voisin	Achat	Autres
Affecté par le Séisme							
Non Affecté							
Source non potable							
Source potable							

8. Impact du Séisme sur votre approvisionnement en Eau (seulement zones affectées)

	Moins d'eau	Mauvais gout	Sale	Plus cher	Meilleur marché	Autres
Famille d'Accueil						
Personnes Déplacées						

9. Cochez l'endroit où vous allez à la toilette

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes	Toilette/latrine publique	Toilette/Latrine du foyer	Dehors	Autres

Déplacées	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD
Avant séisme								
Après Séisme								

10. Si vous receviez de l'aide avant le séisme, indiquez quel type d'aide

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes Déplacées	Cash		Transfert		Nourriture		Travail Cash For Work		Autres	
	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD
Familles, Amis										
Réseau Personnel										
Groupe de credit et d'épargne										
Groupe d'église										
Leaders Communautaires										
Gouvernement										
UN/ONG										
Autres										

11. Indiquez votre source économique depuis le séisme

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes Déplacées	Cash		Transfert		Nourriture		Travail Cash for work		Autres	
	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD
Familles, Amis										
Réseau Personnel										
Groupe de credit et d'épargne										
Groupe d'église										
Leaders Communautaires										
Gouvernement										
UN/ONG										
Autres										

12. Indiquez les principales sources de revenu du ménage

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes Déplacées		Type																	
		Colporteur de rue		Ouvrier occasionnel		Employé salarié		Petite entreprise		Grande entreprise		Transfert		Vente de resources		Activités agricoles		Autres	
		FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D		
Revenu Direct du Ménage	Avant Séisme																		
	Après Séisme																		

13. Enumérez les dépenses du Ménage avant et après le séisme

Dépenses Familles d'Accueil								
	Dépenses approximatives		Changement en quantité depuis le séisme			Fréquence des dépenses		
	Avant séisme	Après séisme	Plus	Moins	Aucun changement	Quotidien	Heddo madaire	mensuel
Aliments principaux (riz, Mais, pois, huile, sucre, etc)								
Autres aliments (légumes, lait, café, viande, etc)								
Articles de ménage (savon, poudre, allumette, bougies, kerosene etc)								
Carburant (charbon de bois, bois, gaz)								
Electricité								
Eau								
Loyer								
Education (Frais, Uniformes, etc)								
Transport								
Repas de rue								
Communications								
Santé (Médicaments, Médecins, etc)								
Appui à d'autres (Famille, église, etc)								
Autres								

14. Enumérez les dépenses des familles déplacées avant et après le séisme

Dépenses Personnes Déplacées								
	Dépenses approximatives		Changement en quantité depuis le séisme			Fréquence des dépenses		
	Avant séisme	Après séisme	Plus	Moins	Aucun changement	Quotidien	Heddo madaire	mensuel
Aliments principaux (riz, Mais, pois, huile, sucre, etc)								
Autres aliments (légumes, lait, café, viande, etc)								
Articles de ménage (savon, poudre, allumette, bougies, kerosene etc)								
Carburant (charbon de bois, bois, gaz)								
Electricité								
Eau								
Loyer								
Education (Frais, Uniformes, etc)								
Transport								
Repas de rue								
Communications								
Santé (Médicaments, Médecins, etc)								
Appui à d'autres (Famille, église, etc)								
Autres								

15. Indiquez approximativement le plan de retour de la famille déplacée

0-2 Mois	3-6 Mois	7-12 Mois	1 an	>1 an	Aucun plan de retour	Inconnu

16. Indiquez par ordre d'importance les facteurs qui peuvent influencer la décision de retourner ou non à la maison

Ordre	Facteurs influençant la décision de retour
	Opportunité de revenu (travail)
	Ressources de Familles d'Accueil
	Besoin d'Education
	Réparation / Reconstruction de Maison
	Préférence pour le camp
	Menace de nouveaux désastres (ouragan)
	Suret� / S�curit�
	Plus d'appr�ciation au sein de la famille d'accueil
	Sentiment de culpabilit�
	Offre faite par une autre famille d'accueil
	Maladie / Probl�mes m�dicaux
	Autres

17. Pouvez-vous classer vos besoins de m nage par ordre d'importance (les 3 premi res priorit s)? Remplissez le rang pour chaque besoin avec 1  tant le plus important

Ordre FA PD	Besoins du m�nage
	Remplacement de revenus principaux (Nom:.....)
	Travail (quel type?)
	Articles d'Hygiene (savon, papier hygi�nique, serviette sanitaire, brosse � dents etc)
	Toilette/latrine
	Espace additionnel d'abri
	Support � l'�ducation (�colage, uniformes, etc)
	Meubles (lits, mat�riels de sommeil etc.)
	Revenu
	Eau Potable
	R�paration des sources d'approvisionnement en eau:, puits, etc
	Apprendre un m�tier tel que la menuiserie, la maconnerie, l'agriculture etc.
	Mat�riels et outils agricoles
	Etablir un abri provisoire pr�s de votre maison
	Nourriture
	Inventaire sur la n�cessit� de remplacer une petite entreprise

		Autres
--	--	--------

**Espace réservé à l'Enquêteur: Observations sur l'environnement physique de la famille**

Famille d'accueil dormant dans la maison	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille d'accueil dormant en dehors de la maison mais sur la même propriété	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille d'Accueil dormant sur matelas	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille déplacée dormant dans la maison	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille déplacée dormant en dehors de la maison mais sur la même propriété	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille d'Accueil dormant sur matelas	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Latrine du foyer	Aucun	Confortable	Non confortable	Aucun
Matériel de la toiture	Zinc	Paille	Béton	aucun
Matériel de la maison	Boue (terre)	Bois	Bloc	Béton
Television	Oui	Non		
Electricité	Oui	Non		
Energie de cuisson	Charbon de bois	Bois	Gaz	
Réservoir d'eau	Bokit	Citerne	Grand réservoir	
Transport de famille	Aucun	Bicyclette	Motocyclette	Voiture
Frigo	Oui	Non		

## II. CARE International

<p><b>Location and dates of assessment</b></p>	<p><b>Commune: Leogane</b> (4th to 13th March) <b>Section_communale:</b> <b>Sites:</b> 9 neighbourhoods (louis borno, rue la paix, rue la source, georges kernizan, rue st jean, bas grand rue, bas rue la croix, pandou, modsol santo2)</p> <p><b>Commune: Carrefour</b> (12th to 19th March) <b>Section_communale:</b> <b>Sites:</b> 5 areas in Carrefour (Mon Repos, Titus Prolongee Aztek, Paloma Impasse Thomas, Marotiere 75, Borchette 99)</p>
<p><b>Methodology</b> - objective - survey type - sampling method and size</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to map household shelter and tenure characteristics pre- and post-earthquake</li> <li>to understand household intentions and obstacles to achieving intentions</li> </ul> <p>674 house to house (shelter to shelter) questionnaires in Carrefour, 841 questionnaires in Leogane</p>
<p><b>Findings</b> (5 key bullet points...)</p>	<p><b>Carrefour (40% owner occupiers, 25% building tenants, 35% land tenants)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 10% of households reported hosting family members, a further 5% were hosting non-family members</li> <li>About 5% of people in spontaneous sites reported the intention to move to a host family</li> <li>A slightly higher proportion of building and land tenants reported hosting than owner-occupiers but the ratio of hosts to hosted was higher (1 host per hosted person) for tenants than for owner occupiers (1 host per 2 hosted persons)</li> </ul> <p><b>Leogane (55% owner occupiers, 35% tenants, 10% other categories)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 10% of households reported hosting family members, a further 20% were hosting non-family members</li> <li>About 5% of people in spontaneous sites reported the intention to move to a host family</li> <li>The ratio of hosts to hosted was higher in Leogane than in Carrefour (1 host for every hosted person amongst owner occupiers and tenants)</li> </ul> <p><b>Verification and Registration</b> We are confirming numbers of a) those intending to move to other land owned by family members so this would also be a hosting situation, b) those missed from the survey because they had left the zone to seek shelter elsewhere (in hosts outside the centre of town?)</p>
<p><b>Actions</b> (strategic objective, outline of response: why, what, when?)</p>	<p>CARE is using these results to design shelter support packages (materials for building extensions or subdividing space, additional kitchen items, cash or vouchers) and to look at whether family agreements/contracts are going to be necessary to support hosting.</p> <p>CARE is also using the results of this survey to design shelter support packages including technical mobilisations/trainings, repair kits for damaged houses (500), reinforcement kits (20,000) for self-built shelter between May and August 2010.</p>

**Assessment form CARE**



Date de l'évaluation: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2010 Nom de l'enquêteur: \_\_\_\_\_

Nom du Site \_\_\_\_\_ Carrefour Section Communale # \_\_\_\_\_

**FORMULAIRE D'ÉVALUATION**

I. Prénom et nom du chef de famille..... # tel :  
.....

Hommes	Femmes	Femmes enceintes	Enfants <5 ans	Enfants 6- 18	Total

II. Numéro de pièce d'identité ? (ou permis de conduire ?)  
.....

III. Avant le séisme, vous (ou votre famille) étiez :  
1) propriétaire 2) locataire 3) propriétaire de la maison mais pas du terrain

IV. Votre maison était elle 1) en parpaings et béton arme 2) traditionnelle (bois)

V. Etat actuel de la maison 1) Intacte 2) Endommagée mais réparable  
3) Endommagée non réparable 4) Complètement détruite

VI. Si la reponse est 2), observer la maison et noter quels éléments ont besoin de réparations :  
1) Poteaux en bois 2) Poteaux en beton 3) Poutres 4) Murs 5) Charpente

VII. Ou se trouve votre ancienne maison par rapport a l'endroit ou vous habitez maintenant ? 1) même maison  
2) sur la même parcelle 3) dans le même village / quartier 4) dans un autre village / quartier

VIII. Dans quel type d'abri votre famille est elle logée actuellement ?  
1) Sous une bâche 2) Dans une tente 3) Dans un abri en tôle

4) Autre (préciser)  
.....

IX. Hébergez vous des personnes déplacées ?  
1) Oui 2) Non Si oui, combien ? ..... Font ils partie de votre famille ? 1) Oui 2) Non

X. Quelles sont vos intentions pour la suite en termes de logement ? 1) Réparer votre maison  
2) Reconstruire votre maison  
3) Partir vers un camp  
4) Construire sur un lieu que j'ai identifié  
5) Chercher un nouveau lieu pour construire  
6) Habiter dans une famille d'accueil

- 7) Aucun projet
- 8) Autre (détailler)

XI. A part le manque de matériel, quels sont les éventuels obstacles pour vous reloger (plusieurs choix possibles) :

- 1) Aucun obstacle
- 2) Manque de terrain
- 3) Manque de connaissances en construction
- 4) Manque de main d'oeuvre
- 5) Incertitude sur la stabilité de la maison
- 6) Accessibilité / transport
- 7) Autres (détailler)

*Questions XII et XIII uniquement pour ceux qui ont identifié un terrain ou installer un abri :*

XII. Superficie du terrain?    1) <15m<sup>2</sup>   2) 15 – 20m<sup>2</sup>   3) 20-25m<sup>2</sup>   4) >25m<sup>2</sup>   5) ne sait pas

XIII. La zone vers laquelle vous allez présente-t-elle certains des risques suivants :

- 1) Inondation   2) Glissements de terrain
- 3) Bâtiments voisins risquant de s'effondrer   4) Autres ?

.....

**Verification** (for families reporting both destroyed homes and land available)



Date de la visite:  
\_\_\_/\_\_\_/2010

Nom de l'enquêteur:  
\_\_\_\_\_

	<b>G</b> - Gason ; <b>F</b> - Fanm			<b>Relasyon:</b> <b>CF</b> - Chèf fanmi a; <b>K</b> - Konjwen (Mari, Madanm); <b>TF</b> - Timoun Fanmi a;	<b>Lekol:</b> si timoun lan gen lejan ou lekol ou li lekol	<b>BE:</b> Bezwen Espesyal( <b>BS</b> : Besoins Speciaux,) <b>TSM</b> - Timoun san moun avè'li timoun kap chèché fanmi'l; <b>MA</b> - Moun andikape; <b>GV</b> - Granmoun vulnerab;
	<b>Prénom et Nom</b>	<b>Sexe</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Rel</b>	<b>Sc</b>	<b>BE</b>
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

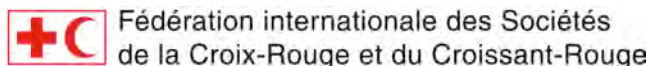
**FORMULAIRE DE VERIFICATION**

<b>Maison d'origine :</b> Adresse:..... .....		Photo # : ..... 1) Détruite / non réparable 2) Incertain 3) Réparable / intacte
<b>Terrain pour abri transitionnel</b> Adresse :..... .....		<b>Documents justificatif :</b> 1) Titre de propriété 2) Autre (préciser)..... ... Photo # :.....
<b>Coordonnées GPS :</b> N 18° ____, ____ W 72° ____, ____  Photo # : .....		<b>Information complémentaire :</b> ..... ... .....
<b>Surface :</b>	<b>Y a-t-il des obstacles a la construction d'un abri transitionnel sur ce terrain ?</b>	

<p>1) &lt;15m<sup>2</sup> 2) 15 – 20m<sup>2</sup> 3) 20-25m<sup>2</sup> 4) &gt;25m<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>1) Ruines a déblayer 2) Problèmes d'autorisation ou de propriété 3) Autre 4) Aucun obstacle</p>	<p>...</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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**III. IFRC**

<p><b>Location and dates of assessment</b></p>	<p><b>Department:</b> Departement Sud <b>Section_communale:</b> Les Cayes <b>Communes:</b> Les Cayes, Torbeck, Chantal, Arniquet 27th January 2010 15-17th February 2010</p>
<p><b>Methodology</b> - objective - survey type - sampling method and size</p>	<p>A preliminary assessment has been undertaken on 27<sup>th</sup> January in Les Cayes, as part of the FACT/UNDAC programme, and with the support of the local HRC branch in order to verify the need for host families' support outside the earthquake stricken areas.</p> <p>Further assessment has been undertaken 15-17<sup>th</sup> February. The team comprised of: a Disaster Manager from the HRC, a BRC market assessment delegate, and an IFRC shelter delegate.</p> <p>Two focus groups were organized one with displaced families and one with host families. Interviews were undertaken with four mayors of the South Department, and a quick market enquiry was done.</p>
<p><b>Findings</b> (5 key bullet points...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Les Cayes is dealing with an influx of more than 40,000 displaced over a resident population of 100,000. The displaced families are currently still relatively well absorbed by the local population, and are hosted by relatives or friends. The displaced families come from different locations affected by the earthquake including PaP and Leogane.</li> <li>• Quoted figure approx 111,000 IDPs throughout 18 communes in the Southern Department. Original population was approx 600,000 for the entire department.</li> <li>• At the time of the assessment 136 displaced people were sheltered by the city administration on the 'Land des Gabions' site [N18 12 36 W 073 45 57] and had nowhere to go. On 16<sup>th</sup> February the population of the camp was of 158 people, showing a light and still well managed increase.</li> <li>• Immediate needs have been identified for food, shelter, water, hygiene items, and household items. Psychosocial support has been requested by representatives of the displaced community.</li> <li>• IDPs include family members and relatives returning from PaP and other affected areas and friends of the displaced.</li> <li>• It was reported that IDPs do not have an intention to return to PaP for the foreseeable future, outside of short 2 day visits to collect ID and other salvaged items.</li> <li>• There is limited or no opportunity for IDPs employment in the four municipalities assessed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Actions</b> (strategic objective, outline of response: why, what, when?)</p>	<p><b>WHY:</b> Based on current evidence, which will be confirmed through wider registration and assessment, about 40% of the population affected by the 12<sup>th</sup> January earthquake sought refuge within host families.</p> <p><b>WHAT:</b> IFRC in collaboration currently with Haitian Red Cross, British Red Cross and other implementing partners is planning for an initial 3 months pilot programme targeting 3000 HH with relief, shelter, WASH, and health (including psychosocial support).</p> <p>Partners are sought, within the Red Cross movement and outside it for food security and livelihoods components</p> <p>An integrated cash disbursement and voucher programme for construction materials is being finalised for support to both urban and rural areas within 4 communes initially.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness programming will be integrated to the shelter component of the programme through ToT on appropriate construction techniques.</p> <p>Livelihoods programmes will be undertaken as much as possible in parallel with all other programmes.</p> <p><b>WHEN:</b> Provisionally, April 2010 – March 2011 for the overall programme, with a first April-June 2010 component for the initial cash disbursement programme.</p>



**Formulaire d'évaluation pour le programme d'assistance aux familles d'accueil**

<b>Rempli par</b>	
<b>Département/Commune/Section</b>	
<b>Date/heure</b>	
<b>Supervisé par</b>	

1. Introduction faite? (crocher) Oui

**2. QUESTIONNAIRE  
FOYER D'ACCUEIL**

**CORRECTIONS** (élaborer si nécessaire)

Nom du **chef de famille**  
P*iece d' identité no.*  
Nom **femme**

**Adresse**

**Situation**

**Locataire Propriétaire**

**Téléphone**

Enfants **0-5 ans** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **autre:**  
.....

Enfants **6-17 ans** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **autre:**  
.....

Nombre de **femmes**

**18 – 59 ans**

Nombre d'**hommes**

**18 – 59 ans**

Adultes **60+ ans**

0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

Handicapé physique

0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

Handicapé psychique

0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

Femmes **enceintes**

0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

Femmes **allaitantes**

0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

**FOYER DE  
DEPLACÉES**

**CORRECTIONS** (élaborer si nécessaire)

Nom du **chef de famille**  
**Téléphone**

**Adresse de provenance**

Nom **femme**

Enfants **0-5 ans** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **autre:**

Enfants **6-17 ans** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **autre:**

Handicapé physique 0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

Handicapé psychique 0 1 2 3 **autre:** .....

Femmes **enceintes**  
Femmes **allaitantes**

**0 1 2 3 autre: .....**  
**0 1 2 3 autre: .....**

Est-ce que dans le ménage de la famille de solidarité il y a des malades? Oui (1) Non (0)




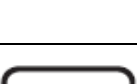

↓  
Ils sont malades depuis quand?      moins de 3 mois (0)  
3 à 6 mois (1)  
plus que 12 mois (1)

**Quelle est la relation entre la famille d'accueil et les déplacés accueilli?**

Famille 1<sup>er</sup> degré (frère, sœur, parent, fils, grand parent) (P)  
Famille 2<sup>ème</sup> degré (oncle, tante, cousin, etc.) (D)  
Amie, ancienne connaissance (A)  
Nouvelle connaissance (N)

**Famille déplacée pense rentrer**      toute la famille (T) partie de la famille (P)      ne rentre pas (X)  
ne sait pas ( )

**Habitation** (entourer un ou plusieurs choix; élaborer si plusieurs)

	Famille d'accueil vit dans la maison sur parcelle soit <b>louée</b> soit de <b>propriété</b>	Famille déplacée vit dans une pièce de la <b>maison de la famille d'accueil</b>	(1)
	Famille d'accueil vit dans la maison sur parcelle soit <b>louée</b> soit de <b>propriété</b>	Famille déplacée vit dans une <b>maison sur la parcelle</b> de la famille d'accueil	(2)
	Famille d'accueil vit dans la maison sur parcelle soit <b>louée</b> soit de <b>propriété</b>	Famille déplacée aurait une <b>partie de la parcelle a disposition</b> pour bâtir, <b>mais partage la même maison</b> de la famille d'accueil a cause du droit d'hospitalité	(3)
	Famille d'accueil vit <b>ailleurs</b>	Famille déplacée utilise un <b>terrain prêté</b> par la famille d'accueil	(4)
		Famille déplacée occupe un <b>terrain / maison sans avoir le droit</b> ou le permis	(5)

**Hygiène** : adresser à une femme de la famille de solidarité

**Quand est-ce que vous vous lavez les mains?** (; crocher si elle cite)

- après la toilette
- après toiletteage / nettoyage des fesses d'un enfant
- avant de préparer ou manager de la nourriture

**Qu'est-ce que vous utilisez comme produits de lavage pour les mains?** (cercler)

Savon (S)      Feuilles (C)      Non (N)

**Condition abris**



**La maison occupe :**  
(cercler)



100% parcelle (1)



50% parcelle (2)



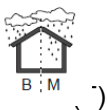
25% parcelle ou moins (3)

**Nombre et taille des pièces présentes dans le foyer** (indiquer le nombre des pièces et leurs dimensions)

cuisine à l'intérieur	.....	..... m x .....	m	(	m <sup>2</sup> )
cuisine à l'extérieur	.....	..... m x .....	m	(	m <sup>2</sup> )
salon	.....	..... m x .....	m	(	m <sup>2</sup> )
chambre	.....	..... m x .....	m	(	m <sup>2</sup> )
chambre	.....	..... m x .....	m	(	m <sup>2</sup> )
chambre	.....	..... m x .....	m	(	m <sup>2</sup> )

**Etat toiture** (cercler)

Bonne (B) Mauvaise (M)



**Matériel toiture**  
(cercler)

sheeting / bâche (B)  
autre : ..... (A)

**Etat murs** (cercler)

Bon (B) Mauvais (M)

**Matériel murs**  
(cercler)

planches (P)  
sheeting / bâche en plastique (B)  
terre (clissage) (T)  
autre : ..... (A)

**Sols**  
(cercler)

dur/ciment/béton (pavé) (D)  
terre battue (T)  
autre : ..... (A)

**Eau, hygiène et assainissement**



**Provenance principale de l'eau du ménage**

- réseau de distribution
- puit
- rivière
- autre

**Est-ce que l'eau est**

- suffisante
- insuffisante

**Etat latrine** (cercler)

- complète (porte, plateau, murs, toiture) (C)
- manque de toiture (P)
- manque de porte ou de parois (P)

les murs sont incomplets (P)  
manque de plateau lavable (P)  
structure incomplète (poteau manquants) (P)  
risque d'accident (D)  
pas de latrine (X)

**Nécessite vidange** (cercler) Oui (1) Non (0)

**Propreté de latrine** (cercler)

Propre (P)  
Sale : excréments visible (S)  
Inutilisable (I)



### Sécurité alimentaire

**Est-ce que vous partagez normalement une cuisine commune?** (cercler)

Oui (1) Non (0)

**Est-ce que vous avez reçu des rations par des organisations humanitaires ?**

Oui (1) Non (0)

**Si oui, quel est votre numéro de bénéficiaire ?**

### Education

**Est-ce que tous les enfants d'âge scolaire fréquentent l'école ?**

Oui (1) Non (0)

Si non pourquoi ?

- pas de places a l'école
- l'école trop loin
- pas d'argent
- pas de nourriture a l'école
- autre



### Moyens de subsistance

**Combien d'hommes dans le ménage sont capable de travailler?** (cercler)

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

**Combien d'hommes ont un travail regulier ?**

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

**Combien d'hommes ont un 'dégagé'**

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

**Combien de femmes dans le ménage sont capable de travailler?** (cercler)

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

**Combien de femmes ont un travail regulier ?**

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

**Combien de femmes ont un 'dégagé'**

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

**Quels compétences avez-vous dans la ménage? (remplir case, indiquez le nombre de personnes)**

	<b>famille d'accueil</b>	<b>avant déplacement - famille déplacée</b>
agriculteur		
artisan		
charpentier		
coiffeuse/tresseuse		
cordonnier		
tailleur		
éleveur		
enseignant		
journalier		
maçon		
menuisier		
petit vendeur		
réparateur/dépanneur		
autre (préciser)		

**Avez-vous accès à des terrains agricoles ?**

famille d'accueil

oui (  <1/2 carreaux (8/16 ou 12,5/25)     1/2-1carreaux     >1 carreaux)     non

famille déplacée

oui (  <1/2 carreaux (8/16 ou 12,5/25)     1/2-1carreaux     >1 carreaux)     non

**Avez-vous des animaux ?**

famille d'accueil

oui (  volaille,  cabri/mouton,  vaches,  porcs)     non

famille déplacée

oui (  volaille,  cabri/mouton,  vaches,  porcs)     non

**3. Remerciements faites? (crocher) Oui**   

**4. Signature et nom du chef de famille :**

**5. Vérifier par :**

#### IV. SEEKING STEALTH SHELTER: 11 February 2010, Chuck Setchell

**What is it?** Host family and community support is an excellent means of assisting displaced populations because it is socially/culturally defined, part of a larger self-recovery process, something that is often established or emergent prior to the arrival of humanitarian actors, and a relatively cost-effective shelter intervention if supported. Until recently, most humanitarian agencies were unaware of the hosting dynamic because it often didn't generate a hard shelter need. Hence, "Stealth Shelter"!

**Background.** Recent experience suggests that far more disaster-affected households are hosted than meets the eye. It's not uncommon that 30 percent of affected populations are hosted by family and friends, with much higher percentages in places like Goma (75%; see handout) and over 90% in Pakistan last year. Here in Haiti, it appears that at least 33% of those affected are currently living in a hosting arrangement of some kind. Finally, it's also not uncommon that 15-20% of hosting arrangements become permanent shelter solutions for affected households.

**Type of Hosting.** There are two basic forms of hosting support: 1) Economic, typically in the form of some payment transaction, and typically among those in a landlord-renter relationship; and 2) Social, typically among family and friends, typically with no payment transaction. The former is market-oriented, and most often not sustainable over time, while the latter is rooted in social and familial obligation. Both can foster potential for abuse and protection-related issues, but experience indicates lower levels of such problems when hosting is socially-defined.

In addition to household-level relationships, hosting communities are often impacted by an influx of displaced households which consume water, populate schools and clinics, congest streets, etc. Past OFDA hosting programs have included community-level interventions of various kinds to "reduce the social and economic impacts of disasters" (OFDA's Third Phrase) associated with large influxes of displaced households.

**Why Support Hosting?** Having a lot of people on one's home can be a burden on the all concerned, of course, as housing space is constrained, privacy is encroached, more food, water, fuel, and other basic inputs are consumed at higher rates, etc. If not supported over time, the burdens become great, often resulting in hosted households being asked to leave. These households are thus displaced a second time, and often end up in camps or other difficult shelter situations, causing greater demands on humanitarian actors than might otherwise be the case.

#### Assessment

With the above in mind, then, some questions to ask in the field:

- About how many people were living in this community prior to the earthquake?
- About how many people are now living in the community who were not here before the earthquake?
- Where did the new arrivals come from?
- About how many of these people are from this community?
- How many who were originally from other communities?
- Where are they staying? How many with family and friends?
- How many with strangers, perhaps in a rental relationship?
- How many in spontaneous settlements ("camps")?
- If elsewhere, how many and in what type of arrangement?
- What kinds of assistance would be helpful if you had to stay here for 6-12 months (specify)?
- What would cause you to return to where you were living before the earthquake?
- To the hosting family: what kind of assistance would you need to host more people / continue to host the persons being hosted?
- Other questions??

## COMPARATIVE RISK ANALYSIS

### SUMMARY

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This document summarises the relative risks of natural hazards to Haiti in the coming months, in order to inform the shelter cluster contingency planning strategy.

Three main risk categories have been identified:

- Earthquakes
- Hurricanes (wind and rain/flooding risk)
- Flooding

On the basis of each event's likelihood, the most significant risk to Haiti in the coming months remains that of flooding caused either by heavy downpours during the rainy season, or by rain caused by tropical storms during the hurricane season. Extensive deforestation exacerbates the effects of heavy rainfall, frequently resulting in flash flooding and landslide.

### 1. EARTHQUAKE RISK

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Earthquake related risks can be largely divided into two categories: risk of aftershocks, and risk of further significantly large earthquakes.

#### 1.1 Aftershocks

Based on the characteristics of the observed aftershock sequence between January 12<sup>th</sup> and February 23<sup>rd</sup>, the United States Geological Society (USGS) issued an update to their published estimate of aftershock probability (Table 1).

Aftershock magnitude (M)	30-day period	90-day period	1-year period
M 5 or greater	55%	80%	95%
M 6 or greater	7%	15%	25%
M 7 or greater	1%	2%	3%

**Table 1. Estimate of Aftershock probability (USGS)**

“The aftershock activity will continue for many months, although the frequency of events should diminish with time. Nevertheless, the threat of additional damaging earthquakes within the sequence remains.”

#### 1.2 Further significant earthquakes

Whilst predicting future significant earthquakes remains a very inexact science, the USGS has produced the following summary of ongoing earthquake risk in Haiti:

“The geologic fault that caused the Port-au-Prince earthquake is part of a seismically active zone between the North American and Caribbean tectonic plates. The earthquake undoubtedly relieved some stress on the fault segment that ruptured during the event, but the extent of rupture along the fault is unclear at this time. Fault slip models, preliminary radar surface deformation measurements, and examination of satellite and airborne imagery for surface rupture suggest that the segment of the Enriquillo fault to the east of the January-12 epicenter and directly adjacent to Port-au-Prince did not slip appreciably in the earthquake. This implies that the Enriquillo fault zone near Port-au-Prince still stores sufficient strain to be released as a large, damaging earthquake during the lifetime of structures built during the reconstruction effort. In historic times, Haiti has experienced multiple large earthquakes,

apparently on adjacent faults. Field studies and ground observations of fault offsets during this earthquake and in past events are essential to evaluate the potential for future earthquakes in proximity to Port-au-Prince.”

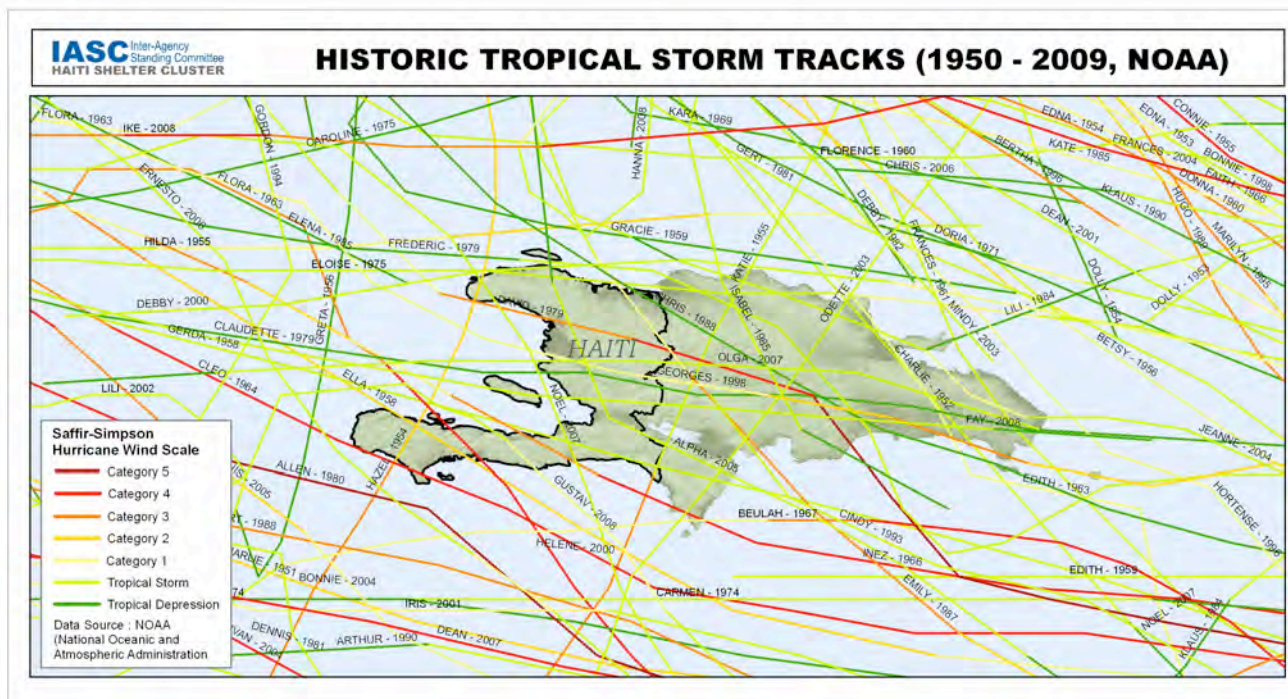
See Reference section for link to the full report from the USGS.

## 2. HURRICANE/TROPICAL STORM RISK

The Caribbean is one of the world’s most active hurricane regions. The North Atlantic hurricane season begins in June and ends in November, peaking during the months of August September and October. The risk from hurricanes can be both in terms of wind speed causing damage to structures, and from heavy rainfall associated with such tropical storms.

### 2.1 Historical Hurricane Data

Haiti has been particularly badly affected by hurricanes in recent years. In 2004, Hurricane Jeanne caused major damage resulting in deadly flash-floods and mudslides. Over 3,000 people died and roughly 200,000 were left homeless. In 2008, four storms - Fay, Gustav, Hanna, and Ike - dumped heavy rains, killing 793 (a further 310 reported missing), destroying 22,702 homes and damaged another 84,625. The flood also wiped out 70% of Haiti’s crops, resulting in dozens of deaths of children due to malnutrition in the months following the storms. Figure 1 shows tropical storm/hurricane tracks near Haiti since 1950.



**Figure 1. Historic Tropical Storm tracks near Hispaniola – 1950 to 2009 (NOAA)**

Though hurricanes and tropical storms are classified by wind speed to determine the intensity of the storm, damage from high winds present less of a threat to the population than heavy rains. Historically, more deaths have been caused by flash flooding associated with tropical storms than by the effects of high winds.

Relative to the rest of the Caribbean, Haiti is not significantly more likely to be hit by a hurricane or tropical storm – however, severe deforestation has made the country extremely vulnerable, leaving bare

mountain slopes that rainwater washes down unimpeded. The 1987 Category 3 Hurricane Emily caused no loss of life; at that time, Haiti still had 25% of its forests. By 2004, only 1.4% of Haiti's forests remained, and the tropical storms Jeanne and Gordon resulted in flooding that killed thousands.

## **2.2 Predictions for 2010 Hurricane season**

There is currently a lack of overall consensus regarding the upcoming North Atlantic hurricane season.

The TSR (Tropical Storm Risk) April forecast update for Atlantic hurricane activity in 2010 anticipates an active hurricane season based on current and projected climate signals. Atlantic basin tropical cyclone activity for 2010 is forecast to be about 60% above the 1950-2009's norm. It also predicts a high likelihood (77%) that activity will be in the top one-third of years historically. TSR's two predictors are the forecast July-September 2010 trade wind speed over the Caribbean and tropical North Atlantic, and the forecast August-September 2010 sea surface temperature in the tropical North Atlantic. (Benfield Hazard Institute)

Colorado State University is also predicting a more active season than usual, citing a 69% risk of communities along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts being buffeted by a major storm in the coming months. This is based on a weakening of El Niño conditions combined with abnormally strong warming of the tropical Atlantic waters. Researchers said eight hurricanes and 15 named tropical storms are likely to form in the Atlantic basin during the 2010 hurricane season, which begins June 1 and extends through Nov. 30. Four of the storms are expected to develop into major hurricanes with sustained winds of 111 mph or greater. The team bases its predictions on historical data. The 2010 season shows similarities to conditions preceding the very active 1958, 1966, 1969, 1998 and 2005 hurricane seasons. (See Annex 3)

However, the World Meteorological Organization says the El Niño effect may persist through midyear, halfway through the region's March-November hurricane season. The U.N. weather agency says the ongoing El Niño weather system could lessen the strength of hurricanes in the North Atlantic.

## **3. FLOOD RISK**

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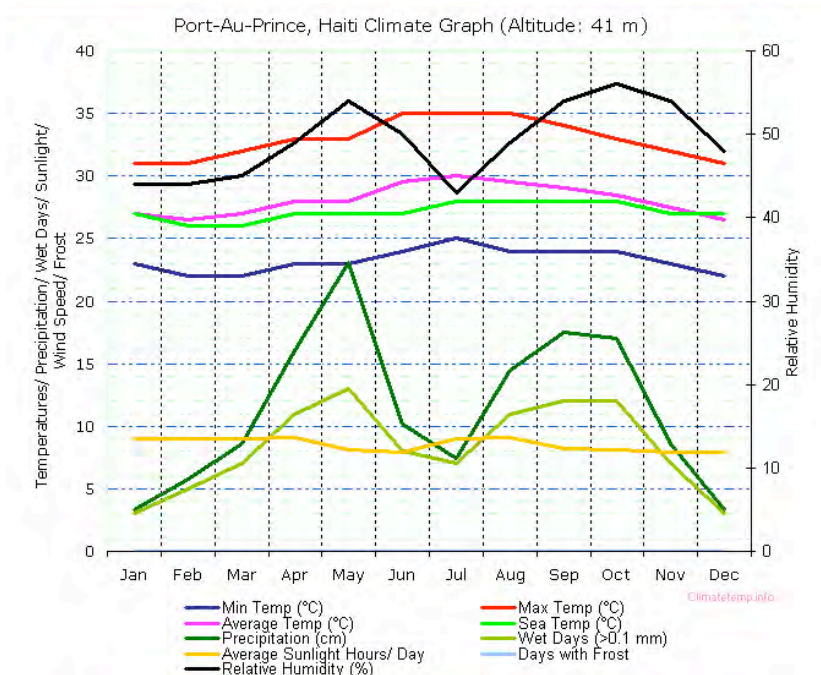
### **3.1 Average rainfall**

The following is an extract from the US Army Corps of Engineers, 1997, Water Resources Assessment of Haiti.

*The quantity and regional distribution of rainfall is extremely variable because of the orientation of the mountain chains and intervening lowlands with respect to rain-bearing northeast trade winds. Haiti lies in the rain shadow of the Dominican Republic. Rainfall produced by trade winds is stopped by the mountain ridge dividing the two countries. Northern and windward slopes of mountainous areas commonly receive two to three times as much precipitation as leeward slopes.*

*Average annual precipitation in mountainous areas commonly exceeds 1,200 mm and can be as much as 2,700 mm. April through November is generally the wet season, though many areas will have a lull between June and August. In these areas, the first wet season is from April to June and the second from September to November. The lull is not a dry period, but there is a marked decrease in precipitation.*

*At Port-au-Prince, the wettest period is from May to November, while at Gonaïves, the wettest period is from June to September.*



**Figure 2. Average rainfall for Haiti (<http://www.climatetemp.info/haiti/>)**

### 3.2 Risk of flood events

It doesn't necessarily take a tropical storm to devastate Haiti; flash flooding occurs often during the wet season, but flooding can occur at any time of the year. On 18-25 May 2004, a low-pressure system originating from Central America brought exceptionally heavy showers and thunderstorms to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Rainfall amounts exceeded 500 mm (19.7 inches) across the border areas of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. More than 18 inches of rain in the mountains triggered floods that killed over 2600 people.

The Dartmouth Flood observatory have archives on flood events dating back to 1985, and have records relating to at least 14 lethal events between 1986 and early 2004. These occurred both during the rainy season and the hurricane season:

- 1993 late May 20
- 1994 early November – Hurricane Gordon >1000
- 1996 mid November 18
- 1998 Late August – Hurricane Gustaf >22
- 1998 late September - Hurricane Georges >400
- 1999 late October - Hurricane Jose 4
- 2001 mid-May 15
- 2002 late May 30
- 2003 early December - Tropical Storm Odette 8
- 2003 mid-November 10
- 2004 late May >2000

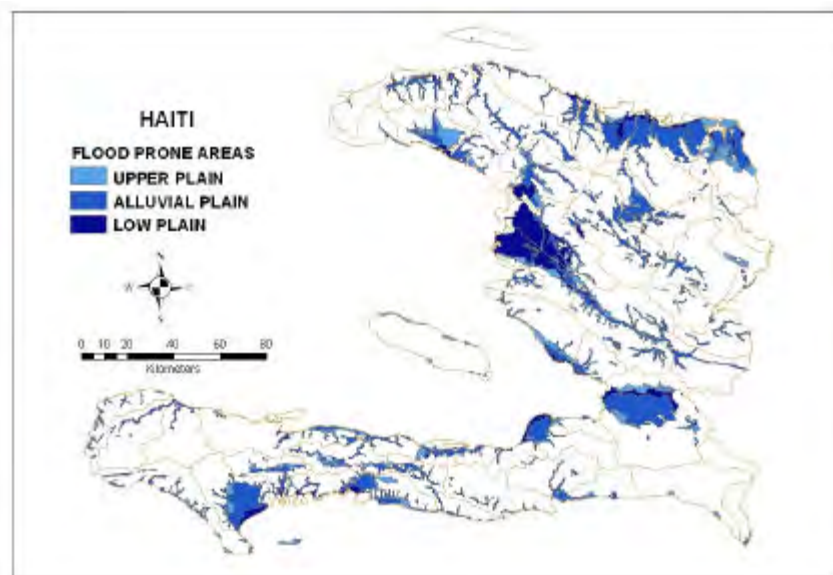
The US Army Corps of Engineers, 1997 Water Resources Assessment of Haiti states the following:

*Most of the major cities are along the coast and are surrounded by steep, often barren, hills. The combination of scarce vegetation on surrounding hillsides and lack of storm water drainage systems produces serious flooding, often resulting in significant loss of human lives and serious property damage. Between 1992 and April 1998, there were 12 serious flood events which resulted in loss of life and severe loss of property.*

*Flooding contaminated the water supply, and the lack of uncontaminated water is expected to produce deadly waterborne diseases, such as cholera and dengue fever.*

*Within the Port-au-Prince area, uncontrolled housing construction to accommodate the growing population has resulted in the construction of large numbers of dwellings in flood plains. This situation, along with generally poor materials and construction techniques, exposes many residents to serious danger when floods occur. In addition, the overall lack of domestic waste disposal methods increases biological contamination of the waterways during flood events*

Most of Haiti's streams are relatively small and less than 100 kilometers long. The Rivière de l'Artibonite, which rises in the Dominican Republic and drains westward to the Golfe de la Gonâve, is the largest stream. It has a length of about 280 kilometers and a catchment area of about 9,500 square kilometres. It is shallow, as are most other streams in the country, but has average flows ten times that of any of the other streams. This stream presents a significant flooding risk due to water descending from the mountains fanning out over the plains.



**Figure 3: Flood Prone Areas in Haiti (Guilland, 2005)**

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

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Whilst the risk of aftershocks remains high and could lead to the collapse of houses partially damaged by the January 12<sup>th</sup> earthquake, the most immediate and significant risk to vulnerable populations within Haiti is that of flooding.

Whilst major flooding events are more likely during the hurricane season, flash flooding can occur throughout the whole year, and is also likely during the peak of the rainy season in May.

**REFERENCES:**

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**USGS Updates Assessment of Earthquake Hazard and Safety in Haiti and the Caribbean**

Released: 2/23/2010 2:33:18 PM

<http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=2413>

**April Forecast Update for Atlantic Hurricane Activity in 2010**

**Issued: 9th April 2010**

Professor Mark Saunders and Dr Adam Lea

Aon Benfield UCL Hazard Research Centre, UCL (University College London), UK

**Extended Range Forecast of Atlantic Seasonal Hurricane Activity and Landfall Strike Probability for 2010 (as of 7 April 2010)**

By Philip J. Klotzbach<sup>1</sup> and William M. Gray<sup>2</sup>

<http://hurricane.atmos.colostate.edu/Forecasts>

**Extract from Water Resources Assessment of Haiti, US Army Corps of Engineers, 1997**

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