

## Haiti CTP Case Study 2

<b>Start date:</b> April 2010	<b><u>Oxfams' More Integrated CTP</u></b>	<b>End date:</b>	June 2010
<b><u>Summary</u></b>	<b>This cash programme represents a more targeted and integrated cash grant approach for market and livelihoods recovery through community canteens and unconditional basic needs and livelihoods recapitalisation cash grants.</b>	<b><u>CTP Modality</u></b>	Community canteens, Basic needs grants (BNG) and Livelihood cash grants (LHG)
<b><u>Location Of Case Study:</u></b> <b>Elsewhere/Others:</b>	Carrefour Feuilles  (Similar programmes but not exactly the same in Delmas and Carrefour)	<b><u>Mechanism</u></b>	Banks and some remittance
<b><u>Partner(s)</u></b>	Local partners: Friendship Club, PEJEFE, COZPAM, CRAD, MJC	<b><u>Beneficiaries (HH)</u></b>	1,800 households
<b><u>Targeting Criteria</u></b>	Vulnerable groups who lost houses and incomes.	<b><u>Cash Amount</u></b>	BNG 2000 HTG LHG 5000 HTG
<b><u>Beneficiary Selection Criteria</u></b>	Single parent families Those with 3 or more dependents Those who lost houses and sources of revenue Those living in more vulnerable areas of Carrefour Feuilles	<b><u>Instalments</u></b>	Both one off payments during canteen programme
<b>Case Study Narrative</b>			

**Narrative:** This case study represents a more sophisticated and step wise approach towards integration:

- Great effort is invested early in the relief phase in order to target vulnerable groups, who are initially catered for with canteens.
- All canteen beneficiaries benefit from basic needs grants of 2000 HTG (a one off instalment) and livelihoods recapitalization grants of 5000 HTG (a one off instalment) during the canteen programme. The idea is that basic needs grants act as top-ups to canteens and enable people to satisfy their essential needs and stimulate market demand and purchasing power.
- The same beneficiaries are also recapitalised with 5000 HTG to enable them to re-start/start small businesses. All beneficiaries of the canteens were found to have had some form of earning power before the earthquake.

Beneficiaries receive vouchers organized by Oxfam to redeem at Capital Bank and Caisse Populaire. Sogebank generates codes which are printed on vouchers and distributed by Oxfam partner organizations.

The field trip visited a small number (4) of female market traders. Those who only had access to the LHG showed signs of having difficulties in being unable to re-start a business, as they could only buy small amounts (at higher prices) of a small range of goods. Oxfam will soon be starting a survey to see what percentage who only received Oxfam grants have any kind of business success, though in such early stages it may be too early to know. The Oxfam team have reports of businesses starting in different areas around Carrefour Feuilles but no formal evaluation has been done.

Those traders able to access further, sometimes substantial, cash from credit or foreign remittances were



able to buy cheaper, minimise transport costs through bulk purchase, and offer a wider more diversified range of goods and services, appeared more likely to be sustainable.

There was limited evidence of a very strong demand in the market place, and it was reported that this had tailored off since CfW had been stopped in the area. Though this does require more research.

**CTP Impacts Identified** (requiring further exploration):

**Potential Problems** (requiring further exploration):

**CTP Learning:**

- Cash grant amounts for livelihoods need to be carefully researched and not underestimated.
- Close and lightweight monitoring should go hand in hand with implementation so that agencies can respond to adaptations and further support requirements.
- Cash interventions that stimulate demand, are best timed in synchronisation with market support interventions, to maximise beneficial outcomes
- Importance of business training and ongoing advice and support to infant businesses.

