



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



COMMUNITY INITIATIVES IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

AUGUST 1, 2012 to MARCH 31, 2014

For

**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

GRANT NO: AID-OFDA-A-12-00012

Submitted by:

**World Concern Development Organization
19303 Fremont Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98133
206-546-7201**

July 31, 2014

Cover Sheet

REPORTING PERIOD: August 1, 2012 – March 31, 2014

GENERAL REFERENCE:

- A. NAME OF PVO:** World Concern Development Organization (WCDO)
19303 Fremont Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98133
- B. HQ/FIELD CONTACT PERSON:** Nick Archer
TELEPHONE: (804) 726-0847
FAX: (206) 546-7269
EMAIL ADDRESS: nicka@worldconcern.org
- C. AID AGREEMENT NO:** AID-OFDA-A-12-00012
- D. DATE OF THIS REPORT:** July 14, 2014

Program Goal: To enable vulnerable populations to identify risks associated with, and reduce the impact of, anticipated disasters on their communities.

PROJECT OVERVIEW:

This program was implemented in five (5) neighborhoods in the Northwest department of Haiti, focused on reducing geological and hydro-meteorological disaster risk through engaging grassroots organizations and connecting them with existing government structures. World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) first engaged community members in a Participatory Assessment of Disaster Risk (PADR) process, identifying hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. Each of the neighborhoods used this information to develop a strategic action plan, and partnered with WCDO to complete activities which would reduce vulnerability within these communities. These activities included the formation and training of community civil protection committees (CCPC) in partnership with the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC); the retrofitting of five public shelters for evacuations; training of construction professionals on anti-seismic and anti-cyclonic building techniques, supported by the Ministry of Public Works (MTPTC); community cleanup initiatives to reduce flooding and risk of disease; supply of municipal waste collection bins and partnership with the city hall of Port-de-Paix for routine waste collection; rehabilitation of the municipal drinking water system in Anse-a-Foleur; door-to-door household hygiene, water management, waste management, and disaster preparedness training with 500 youth volunteers; school trainings on health, hygiene and disaster preparedness; rehabilitation of almost 1 kilometer of storm-water drainage canals in areas of Port-de-Paix; and reforestation with 1000 seedlings in the Port-de-Paix watershed.

Table of Contents

Cover Sheet	2
Program Beneficiaries	4
Geographic Location	4
Assessments and Surveillance Data	4
SECTOR 1. Shelter and Settlements.....	4
SECTOR 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).....	5
SECTOR 3: Natural and Technological Risks.....	8
Overall Performance.....	10
Constraints/ Weaknesses	10
Adjustments Made.....	11
Summary of Cost-Effectiveness.....	11
Recommendations for Improvement.....	11
Systematization	12
Reflection Questions	12
Transfer and Exit.....	14

Program Overview

Program Beneficiaries

	Actual Beneficiaries for Grant Period	
Sectors	Targeted	Reached
Shelter & Settlements	246	249
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	500	500
Natural & Technological Risks*	26092	13,467

*Natural & Technological Risks numbers are based on census data. Targeted was based on 2009 data, which was updated for the Reached number.

Geographic Location

The CIDRR program was situated in the Northwest Department of Haiti, specifically five neighborhoods within the Communes of Port-de-Paix and Anse-à-Foleur. These communities (Anse-à-Foleur town, Nan Palan, Ti Port-de-Paix and Démélus) were identified in conjunction with local authorities as vulnerable, due to their low economic status and uncontrolled settlement patterns.

Assessments and Surveillance Data

Most of the verification data was collected in the final quarter, using a household census. The survey questions confirmed knowledge transferred through the door-to-door and global hygiene and DRR campaigns. For construction trainings and trainings of civil protection committees, post-ex tests were taken by a sample of the trainees.

SECTOR 1. Shelter and Settlements

Objective: *Mitigate the impact of seismic and hydro-meteorological shocks on communities by addressing critical natural and man-made vulnerabilities, and strengthening community knowledge for improved practices.*

Initially in the proposal, WCDO intended to rehabilitate 30 temporary shelters and to demonstrate simple construction improvements to communities. However, after consultation with the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), only five (5) shelters were found in these areas and other neighboring communities to be registered and selected to receive substantial retrofitting. After that, WCDO presented a modification to USAID/OFDA, which was approved. Greater retrofitting to fewer buildings was seen as a better investment by the community. These are the buildings identified as emergency shelters: Conservatrice, Fatima, EbenEzer and Etienne Saintil Schools in Port-de_Paix, and La Providence or Salle Paroissiale (Parish Hall) in Anse-à-Foleur.



Through an investigation by WCDO mobilizers and supervisors, it was observed that a great deal of illegal and haphazard construction on the slopes around the affected communities continues to be built at a significant pace, due to relentless in-migration from rural areas. Historically, adoption of improved techniques in new construction was very limited. In the five communities WCDO is working in, 249 construction professionals were trained in seismic and anti-cyclonic building standards. More than two (2) months after receiving the final training in seismic and para-cyclonic technical construction, these professionals were evaluated to see if the concepts were well understood and retained. Of the 249 professionals trained, 156 participated in and passed the final evaluation with 132 achieving a score greater than or equal to 7.5 out of a possible 10. Therefore, more than 80% of the trained construction professionals who participated in the final evaluation retained the concepts well.

SUB-SECTOR: Shelter and Hazard Mitigation

Indicator 1: Number of shelters/buildings incorporating hazard mitigation measures (Target: 5)*	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project:	% of progress towards target:
	5	5	100%
Indicator 2: Number of settlements adopting hazard mitigation measures. (Target: 5)	Target for the life of the project	Cumulative progress for the life of the project :	% of progress towards target:
	5	5	100%
Indicator 3: Number and percent of people retaining shelter hazard mitigation knowledge two months after training. (Target: 246)	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project:	% of progress towards number:
	249 : 100%	132/156	84.51%

SECTOR 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Objective: *Improve community health and mitigate life-threatening disease outbreaks through improved community sanitation practices.*

The CIDRR project engaged the five communities (and a few others) in four types of public health initiatives (see Appendix B). Throughout the life of project, this was the most flexible and reactive portion of the grant, adapting to identified needs and supporting areas of increased community interest and engagement.

First, a door-to-door hygiene campaign was established, with trained volunteers (youths) attempting to provide disaster risk reduction and WASH pointers to every household in the target communities. This was concurrent with radio messaging and classroom trainings. Throughout the project implementation, awareness sessions were conducted in the five communities of the project in different ways: firstly government ministry trainers trained our staff, and then our staff trained 500 WCDO Community Initiatives in Disaster Risk Reduction (CIDRR)

volunteers in the communities. Staff trained the population through community meetings, awareness campaigns for communities, volunteers and WASH trainers, door-to-door awareness sessions, etc. Training was done on best practices for correct storage and handling of water, including transport and storage of water, the importance of hand washing, bodily hygiene and waste management. Given the recent risks associated with the spread of cholera, correct storage and handling of water was emphasized. Where possible, WCDO has advocated the practices promoted through demonstration sessions.



Figure 2 Child demonstrates handwashing technique to WCDO volunteer

These cleanup days were adopted by the communities, and four of them continue weekly cleanups to date. This engagement drove a waste management agenda, as the work of WCDO and community volunteers was not coordinated with municipal collection systems.

Initially WCDO had planned to build 20 latrines in the five communities. However, existing community latrines were not used, and community members were frustrated by the ‘outsiders’ that used their toilets irresponsibly, revealing flawed planning in the communal design. Through meetings between the steering committee, the National Directorate for Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) and the Northwest Health Directorate (DSNO), the planned new latrines were replaced by a supply of rubbish bins. Twenty-five bins, of which 20 are plastic mobile bins and 5 are metal fixed big bins, have been constructed and installed in the communities and others surrounding areas. WCDO supplied collection bins in eight communities of Port-de-Paix, and coordinated with the municipality for collection from these bins. Unfortunately,

The cholera threat was also the impetus for distribution of Aquatabs to the most vulnerable households, and a collaboration with staff from Action Contre Faim (ACF) to train health workers in cholera case management, and train them to educate the community on household cholera prevention.

WCDO organized community cleanup days in collaboration with City Hall, and provided equipment. From June to October 2013, 198 truckloads of rubbish (6m³ each) were hauled from Nan Palan, Djerilon, Ti Port-de-Paix (coastal areas) and Démélus. The cleanup was supported with municipal waste collection vehicles from the mayor.



Figure 3 Cleanup in Djerilon

dialogue on the need for an improved municipal waste management site did not proceed very far, as there was not adequate time to advocate on this issue, which is mired in political agendas. However, the mayor promises to continue to work with neighborhood committees, established by the project, in order to properly manage the trash cans and tons of detritus produced by these marginalized communities.



Figure 4 Collection of garbage in Nan Palan

Another important result is the water supply of the Anse-à-Foleur community. With the rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system (SAEP) of Anse-à-Foleur, 4 fountains are now fed with water (3 water points in the town of Anse-à-Foleur and 1 fountain containing 2 washing places in Kalife) to serve the residents of these areas. In a ceremony of completion of work, held in Anse-à-Foleur, with Community, DINEPA and WCDO, the SAEP was handed over to DINEPA for the necessary follow-up and management. While Anse-

à-Foleur has eight water points, providing water to the remaining three would mean excavating

through freshly made roads, an unforeseen expense.

SUB-SECTOR: Hygiene Promotion/Behaviors

Indicator 1: Percent of population demonstrating good hand washing practices (Target: 50%)	Target for the life of project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project :	% of progress towards target:
	50%	183/210	87 %
Indicator 2: Percent of population demonstrating correct water usage and storage (Target: 50%)	Target for the life of project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project :	% of progress towards target:
	50%	184/210	88 %
Indicator 3: Number and value of public health initiatives undertaken by target populations (Target: 20)	Target for the life of project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project :	% of progress towards target:
	20	62	310 %
Indicator 4: Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion	Target for the life of project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project :	% of progress towards target:
	undefined	4	N/A

SECTOR 3: Natural and Technological Risks

Objective: *Reduce loss of lives and livelihoods through community flood protection measures and early warning mechanisms.*

WCDO used an approach designed by Tearfund UK, the Participatory Assessment of Disaster Risk (PADR), to engage community members in identification and analysis of disaster risk in their communities. Considering the formula for risk as Vulnerability X Hazard / Capacity, this approach seeks to reduce vulnerability through mitigation and increase capacity through training. Focus groups



Figure 5 WCDO staff record contribution of children to PADR process

of all stakeholders meet to identify vulnerabilities and capacities in the community. In order to increase the resilience of communities to cope with hazards, we raised awareness on known hazards; such as, earthquake, cyclone, tsunami, and flooding. These awareness campaigns have been conducted in various forms; such as, training of volunteers, community meetings, awareness door-to-door, awareness in schools, and broadcasting of awareness spots on community radios.

During the PADR process, communities criticized the current procedures used to inform them about impending disasters – sending people with megaphones minutes before a disaster hits. The community members suggested that WCDO train young people, who could then disseminate instructions. They suggested training many young people, so that no one person is solely responsible. Thus, WCDO trained 500 youth volunteers in hazard awareness during the life of the project. The trainings included concepts of reducing disaster risks and disaster management. The establishment of Early Warning Systems (EWS) with sirens in all 5 communities has completed a system responding to community needs that could be very beneficial to targeted and surrounding communities.

The PADR process in Port-de-Paix identified flood mitigation measures as key to reducing vulnerability. WCDO partnered with the municipal office, community members and staff of the Ministry of Public Works (MTPTC) to clean out drainage canals from Démélus to the sea. Subsequently, rehabilitation of the canal system, such as lining and reinforcing the walls and floor, was undertaken. A total of almost one kilometer of canal was rehabilitated, and will serve to mitigate the flooding of homes in Démélus and Ti Port-de-Paix, as well as Capois Street, Dumarsais Estimé and the Quai. At least 10,000 people benefitted from this mitigation measure. In the community of Anse-à-Foleur, the threat of flooding from the river Sainte-Anne was identified as the primary hazard to be addressed. 440 meters of the east bank was reinforced with gabions, protecting 5,796 residents from frequent flooding.



May 2013



February 2014

Figure 6 Effect of the canal rehabilitation from the CIDRR grant.

WCDO also distributed 1000 seedlings to farmer organizations and organized the planting of them at Anse-a-Foleur and around Démélus to stabilize hillsides. This was driven by a recommendation by the researchers from Engineering Ministries International, who were contracted to review the hazards and suggest mitigation measures, ranked by factors, such as cost, technical expertise required, etc. this report was shared back with the community to provide professional advice on options for mitigation. This presented, for example, the possibility of doing one expensive solution (such as the gabions on the riverbank), or several cheaper options (rock piling, vegetation, etc.)

SUB-SECTOR: Hydro-meteorological Hazards

Indicator 1: Number of people who will benefit from proposed hydro-meteorological activities (Target: 26,092)	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project	% of progress towards target:
	26,092	13,467	51.6%
Indicator 2: Number of hydro-meteorological policies/ procedures modified as a result of the activities to increase preparedness for hydro-meteorological events (Target: 5)	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project	% of progress towards target:
	5	1	20%

Indicator 3: Number of disaster early warning systems installed as a result of the activities to increase preparedness for disasters (Target: 5)	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project	% of progress towards target:
	5	4	80%
Indicator 4: Number of civil protection committees trained in hydro-meteorological related activities retaining knowledge three months after training (Target: 3)*	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project	% of progress towards target:
	3	0	0%
Indicator 5: Number and percent of people trained in hydro-meteorological-related activities retaining knowledge two months after training (Target: 500)	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project	% of progress towards target:
	500	210	42%
Indicator 6: Length of gabions constructed and canals retrofitted to protect Anse-à-Foleur and Port de Paix towns (Target: 1815m)*	Target for the life of the project:	Cumulative progress for the life of the project	% of progress towards target:
	1815 ml	1433 ml	78.95 %

*This target was changed as a result of the modification.

Overall Performance

Constraints/ Weaknesses

The success of this project relied on a high level of engagement of stakeholders at various levels. While WCDO has good relationships with local and state governments, this project required bringing them in to implementation, which ended up being more expensive than anticipated, as government employees charged time for their participation.

Continuing to consider finances, the financial systems at World Concern Haiti had not been used for such large procurement outside of the capital. This created a repeated challenge, as the delay between expenditure and reconciliation of accounts caused some confusion. This likely led to the cost overruns which WCDO will absorb.

On procurement, some delays occurred as availability of materials changed over the life of project. Gabion wire, for example, was unavailable in Haiti during the intended procurement period. When it was procured, there were unanticipated shipping costs to expedite the process.

WCDO experienced leadership change during the project, as the country director resigned and an interim director stepped in. This brought to light some management system weaknesses, which slowed implementation during the transition.

Finally, the general nature of the program, which implements each stage based on the results of the prior stage, introduced a steep learning curve for the staff. Some had been with WCDO for many

years and were used to programs that were implemented as per the proposal. There were many new hires, with varying experience in participatory, responsive programming. The need to react *in situ* was a challenge which the team faced admirably, but ultimately was a challenge to the end of the grant.

Adjustments Made

This was a very new process for World Concern Haiti – the scope of the project could not be clearly defined at the beginning, since many of the activities were determined by the stakeholders during the project implementation. For example, the root problem of not having a waste management site in Port-de-Paix was only identified after there were insufficient time and resources to address this problem. However, the need for additional waste management work changed the sanitation activity focus from latrines to waste collection. Another example is with the emergency shelters, where after months of attempting to identify the 30 target buildings, an agreement was made to invest in only five, but at a higher cost per unit.

Summary of Cost-Effectiveness

Cost Benefit Analysis				
Sector	Direct People reached	Projected Indirect Beneficiaries	Total Cost/Sector	Cost / Person
1 S&S	249	18596	\$366,879	\$19.73
2 WASH	500	18596	\$391,814	\$21.07
2 N&TR	500*	18596	\$621,231	\$33.41
Total	749	18596	\$1,420,178	\$76.37

*These are the same trainees as the WASH trainees.

In this project, direct beneficiaries are reported as those that received training from WCDO staff. However, as all members of the community, according to projections from the last census, have access to the shelters, WASH improvements and education, and are protected by the infrastructure improvements, we have calculated the cost of the indirect benefit of these investments as \$76.37 per beneficiary. Considering the cost of responding to a significant flood or cholera event, or the loss of life precipitated by a hurricane or earthquake event, this is projected to be a very cost-effective program.

Recommendations for Improvement

Since this was the first program in which World Concern Haiti used an iterative implementation process, a reflective evaluation of this process within the organization would be advised to draw lessons for future programs with a similar process. The introduction of a steering committee was valuable and inclusive, and should be considered in the future.

This program was continually rushed, and would have been better implemented in a longer timeframe. Budgeting for *in situ* reflection periods would allow for increased implementation time without increased implementation requirements.

In future DRR programming, WCDO needs to consider the role of the local government and the need for advocacy. Identifying the challenges of government bureaucracies and working to improve WCDO Community Initiatives in Disaster Risk Reduction (CIDRR)

government services is just as important as removing barriers to social change among the target populations.

Systematization

Reflection Questions

Implementation Phase

- ***Participation***

1- Have local associations been integrated into the implementation of the target areas?

Yes. In Port-de-Paix, local associations formed an umbrella committee to coordinate more effectively in implementing health and DRR initiatives.

2- Have local associations been integrated into the decision-making process of urban planning for DRR?

Yes, to the extent that the project covers urban planning. Specifically they are involved in municipal garbage planning.

3 – Have Members of the community been included in the training on building safety and mapping disaster risk?

Yes, 249 community builders were trained on building safety, and the PADR process used focus groups of community members to map disaster risk.

4 - At what level do community organizations play their role in the selection of mitigation projects, resulting in a risk map of the community, and the selection of persons for training as well as major public awareness?

Community organizations raise awareness, to increase participation in risk mapping, training and awareness.

5 – How were the most marginalized groups integrated into the project?

This project targets marginalized neighbourhoods.

6 - Did programs promote urban risk cultures and associated behavioral change? Describe them

Yes, The promotion of sanitation and waste disposal, as well as the facilitation of waste disposal equipment and systems promotes behavioural change.

- ***Governance***

1. Are municipal governments taking part in the design and implementation of the neighborhoods approach?

Yes, the mayor is the chair of the civil protection committee, and representatives of the municipality sit on the steering committee.

2. To what degree did municipal governments play a role in selecting mitigation projects, leading community risk mapping, and selection of people for training as well as leading public awareness-raising?

As mentioned above, but no more than that.

3. To what degree do municipal authorities view DRR and urban planning as worthy efforts towards which resources should be directed?

The municipal authorities support the mobilization of the community, and training of personal and social responsibility for risk reduction. This reduces expectations for top-down solutions from the municipality.

4. Are local efforts being tied to new or existing regional and national level campaigns and initiatives?

Local efforts are connected to department and national civil protection planning and personnel.

5. To what degree has this project been politicized by local governments, either positively or negatively?

With this project, local government officials have learned to do politics differently, actively participating in the Steering Committee and making appropriate interventions to facilitate things for the good of society, rather than favoring individuals.

- ***Social Inclusion***

1. Are local NGOs that address issues concerning the youth, women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities being incorporated in urban planning and DRR decision-making processes? Specify by subgroup.

There are no local NGOs that address issues concerning women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities. Youth organizations have been incorporated at every level.

2. Are issues pertaining to the youth, women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities being addressed in the urban planning process? Specify by subgroup.

Yes. Public toilets, installed by another agency, are wheelchair accessible.

3. Were the perspectives of the young, women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities incorporated in the management and selection of shelters, DRR, or urban planning in general? Specify by subgroup.

Yes, within the confines of the Participatory process, which established focus groups for women, children and the elderly.

4. Are the youth, women, the elderly, or persons with disabilities incorporated in project planning and implementation? Specify by subgroup.

Yes, the development of the Community plan was driven by the above focus groups.

- ***Sustainability***

1. Are municipal authorities being trained in urban planning and in DRR-risk and vulnerability assessment, etc.?

They are being trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment.

2. Are DRR measures being implemented matched to municipal budgets or municipal capacity? How?

Waste management is being implemented to match municipal budgets and capacity, by providing bins suitable to existing municipal collection systems.

3. Is the neighbourhood approach attached to livelihoods provisions, skills training, etc?

Specifically around construction, skills trainings have been conducted. Opportunities for livelihoods in waste collection are being explored.

4. Are DRR interventions considering environmental and health factors?

The waste management of Port-de-Paix is considering environmental and health impact of disposal locations. Soil protection and reforestation are being considered in flood control solutions. Hygiene and waste disposal awareness campaigns are included

5. To what degree do DRR interventions also serve everyday basic needs?

DRR interventions have improved everyday waste management needs, increased water supply and provided handwashing stations in public locations.

Transfer and Exit

Reflection around better understanding the overall context of intervention

Haiti has a context where aid dependency is the norm, and mistrust between government and international NGOs is a widening gap. A process of transparency and frequent communication can reduce prejudices and lower false expectations.

Strategy implementation developed

1 - To start World Concern has recruited mobilizers from within communities

The advantages of this choice:

- The communities now have people they know who participated in this project and who can continue to provide guidance and information learned during the project, as they have people they can talk with, and provide comments and suggestions continuously.
- With the people of the community continuing to serve as project staff, WCDO will be informed of people's perceptions of the project and will be able to respond in case of a misunderstanding or a problem.

2 - Methodical Approach used: Participatory Analysis of Disaster Risk (PADR)

Developed by Tearfund, the PADR approach is used at the community level and involves the base layers of the community, including local leaders who act, not as beneficiaries, but mostly as analysts

and decision makers. The approach requires the active involvement of the community in a process of analyzing the risks it faces and the factors that contribute to these risks.

The final product of the PADR is a risk reduction plan based on the capabilities found in the community itself, developed with the community in which the implementation of this plan sets out the role and actions to be undertaken by communities, state institutions and the support that WCDO is ready to provide.

3 - District Committee (Comité de quartier)

For better coordination of the activities in the community, we established a neighborhood committee in each community. Neighborhood committees are formed with community leaders such as notables, ASECS, organizations responsible for basic youth groups, etc. Neighborhood committees are trained people who can mobilize the community, which can sensitize the community and understand and accept the major decisions for the proper implementation of the project, such as the destruction of a part of their house to rehabilitate the drainage canal between Démélus-and Ti Port-de-Paix.

4- Steering Committee (Comité de Pilotage)

To coordinate harmonization, support for the project, approval and monitoring of project activities, a steering committee was set up with various state departments involved in project activities: DPC, Dinepa, Environment, Planning, Social Affairs, TPTC, DSNO, town halls, etc.

The steering committee has allowed us to have the chance to discuss different changes with all stakeholders at the same time, which prevented us from wasting time engaging each group separately for validation. It has allowed us to achieve many more activities in the project by giving us support, without which we would have to spend a lot of money. Thus, without the support of MTPTC to dig the trench of the canal of Démélus-Ti Port-de-Paix or the riverbank at Anse-à-Foleur, we could not have accomplished these activities using private contractors.

B- List of public health initiatives

Initiative	Target Community	Number
Weekly community cleanup	Nan Palan	1
	Djerilon	1
	Anse-a-Foleur	1
	Demelus	1
	Ti Port-de-Paix	1
Door-to-Door hygiene promotion	Nan Palan	1
	Djerilon	1
	Anse-a-Foleur	1
	Demelus	1
	Ti Port-de-Paix	1
School hygiene trainings	Djerilon	1
	Anse-a-Foleur	13
	Demelus	1
	Ti Port-de-Paix	1
Aquatabs distribution	Nan Palan	1
	Djerilon	1
	Demelus	1
	Ti Port-de-Paix	1
Health clinic cholera training	Anse-a-Foleur	1
Trash can	Démélus	6
	Ti Port-de-Paix	10
	Djerilon	4
	Nan Palan	5
Drinking water System	Kiosques alimentés en eau at Anse-à-Foleur and Kalife	4
Washing place	*Kalife (Nan Mawo and Nan Melchior)	2
Total		62

***Notice: Kalife is a mountainous area where located the spring captured to feed the town of Anse-à-Foleur. So Nan Mawo and Nan Melchior are two localities in this area.**

C- Location of the town of Anse-à-Foleur

Located at 27 km from the City of Port de Paix, capital of North-west department, Anse-à – Foleur town is bounded on the north by the **Atlantic Ocean**, to the south and east by the mountain **Télémaque** and on the west by the river **Bas Sainte-Anne**. Stuck by two major threats (the river and the sea), this small town has only an area of **0.56 km²*** and contains in total 8 water points. (*Source: *Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI) / Direction des Statistiques Démographiques et Sociales (DSDS) / MENAGES, POPULATION, SUPERFICIES ESTIMES EN 2009.*

