

HAITIAN EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORT (HERE)

Final Program Report

October 1st 2008 - June 1st 2009



Program Sponsored by: Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

Date: June 25th, 2009

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Executive Summary

During a three-week period in August and September, an unprecedented series of hurricanes and tropical storms struck Haiti causing catastrophic damage to two critical areas of the country. Up to 350,000 people were affected by the floods in Gonaives and Petit Goave. Officially 423 people died as a result of the four storms, with the majority of victims found in Gonaives.

The Cooperative Housing Foundation, doing business as CHF International was selected by the **Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)** to serve as the prime recipient for the **HERE Program**. The goal of the effort was to provide assistance to flood and storm affected populations in both cities. Performed in harmony with the Central Government, local authorities and other organizations involved in the relief effort, activities by CHF were focused on cleanup and rehabilitation of community and transport infrastructure such as public schools and universities, hospitals, roads, drainage canals and local government administration buildings in Gonaives and Petit Goave. While CARE focused on school cleanup in Gonaives.

HERE in Numbers

- **11,605 jobs** generated in cash for work activities,
- **300,000 people** received access to improved healthcare services
- **20,624 students** received access to improved educational facilities
- **112 representatives** of local government and community leaders attended disaster preparedness and management workshops in Gonaives and Petit Goave
- **59,998 m³** of mud and waste removed
- **37 sites** cleaned and rehabilitated by CHF:
 - Hospitals (10 sites)
 - Primary/Secondary/Vocational schools and Universities and Vocational Schools (7 sites)
 - Local Government Administration Buildings (4)
 - Transportation, drainage and irrigation infrastructure (16 sites)
- **55 schools** cleaned by CARE in Gonaives

HERE Indicator Performance Summary

Performance Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Program Targets	Cumulative Total	% Achieved
Number of people employed by CHF in the CFW	# of people	5400	5674	105%
Number of people employed by CARE in the CFW	# of people	4500	5931	132%
Number of infrastructure type constructed/rehabilitated	# of projects completed	35	36	103%

HERE Program Activities

Cash for Work

Using a labor intensive methodology in order to sustain a significant number of livelihoods in affected areas, the HERE program generated **11,605 short-term jobs** from October 1st 2008 to May 31st 2009. This represents 68,088 person/days. The majority of labor generated by the HERE program took place in the clean-up phase; in both Gonaives and Petit Goave, 59,998 cubic meters of mud and waste was removed by cash-for-work participants. The following table demonstrates the number of jobs generated by CHF in Gonaives and Petit Goave.

Clean Up Activities and Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Through the implementation of the program, CHF Haiti cleaned and rehabilitated **37 sites** ranging from Hospitals, Educational Facilities, and local government administration and transportation infrastructure. The project activity table (**See Annex A**) demonstrates all sites rehabilitated by CHF, as well as short-term labor generated at each site.

Schools Cleaned by CARE



Activities by CARE focused on the clean-up of schools in the city of Gonaives.

The annexed table highlights all the sites where CARE intervened as well as the number of beneficiaries gaining access to improved educational activities. (**See Annex B**)

222 health and hygiene education awareness sessions were conducted among cash-for work participants and their communities, reaching 3,820 people. The main objectives of the awareness sessions were to create awareness on basic health and hygiene at the community level in order to improve basic hygiene

practices of the community members. Some of the topics covered in the awareness sessions included: personal hygiene, environmental hygiene, importance of water and so forth. The field teams used an interactive approach to deliver the health messages. CARE also conducted 198 awareness sessions on environment, risks and natural disasters. The main objective of these sessions was to strengthen the knowledge of the communities in relation to the prevention of risks and disasters, in anticipation of the next hurricane season.

Disaster Preparedness and Management

Post disaster evaluations revealed that many of the Communes hit by the storms did not have an emergency operations system. Of those Communes which had a Communal organization, they were not prepared to deal with such disasters. There were lack of coordination among the various intervening agencies, disaster impact reporting was slow and provided inaccurate information in many cases, in most places the population was taken by surprise as the warning systems were poor or inexistent at the community level, evacuation of vulnerable zones were problematic as no previous evacuation plan existed, and refugee management was quite poor due to the lack of knowledge and management skills. Finally, there were no disaster response plans which could have helped saved many lives and personal assets.

CHF in collaboration with the Haitian Diaspora, the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) of the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Collectivities (MICT), and the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Actions (MJSAC) organized 3-day disaster management workshops for the Communes of Gonaives and Petit-Goave in March 2009. Each workshop lasted 3 days. In Gonaives, 67 people were in attendance. In Petit Goave 45 people were in attendance.

Outcomes:

- 112 Representatives from Commune, Department, Communal Sections, Red Cross, MINUSTAH, community-based organizations, Haitian Police and various members of the Press.
- Identification of 20 proposed priority projects, primarily on flood control and soil stabilization
(See Annex C)
- Adoption of proposed coordination plan for the Emergency Operation Committees

Photos from workshops:



Internal Evaluation: HERE Technical Assessments

In order to assure the quality of the rehabilitation phase, CHF mobilized its own technical staff to assess the work performed by contractors. Two technical assessments were performed by CHF's chief architect; the final assessment has been presented through fact sheet on each rehabilitation project implemented by CHF (**See Annex D**).

External Evaluations:

In order to measure various aspects of the impact of the HERE program, CHF awarded a contract to local firm GECADES S.A (Groupe d'Etudes, de Consultation, et d'Aide a la Décision Economique et Stratégique S.A), in order to perform a mid-term and a final evaluation of the HERE program.

HERE Midterm Evaluation: The main purpose of this evaluation was to assess the current perceptions and attitudes towards the local economy, security, participation in community development, as well as demographic and employment information in the two HERE targeted areas. The survey was administered to a random sample of beneficiaries in each of the target areas. Qualitative data, collected through focus groups, also helped in evaluating the impact of HERE on target communities. The evaluation report has been completed, and can be made available upon request. (**See Annex E**)

HERE Final Evaluation: While the Mid-Term Survey provided specific data on percentage of beneficiaries reporting access to food and non-food items, the final survey however will take a look at the economic impact resulting from the HERE program in communities affected by the program, using econometric modeling. This evaluation is currently being performed and will be completed towards the middle of August.

Annex A: Project Data Summary

Item	Region	Code	Project Site	Building Type	Project Status	Jobs Created
1	GO	102A	Providence: Rehabilitation of surgery block	Hospital	Completed	88
2	GO	102B	Providence: Rehabilitation of emergency services block	Hospital	Completed	32
3	GO	102C	Rehabilitation of Maternity Ward	Hospital	Completed	67
4	GO	102D	Rehabilitation of Pediatric Unit	Hospital	Completed	90
5	GO	102E	Rehabilitation of general medicine department	Hospital	Completed	43
6	GO	102F	Rehabilitation of ARV section	Hospital	Completed	39
7	GO	102G	Providence Dépôt Pharmaceutique	Hospital	Completed	55
8	GO	102J	Rehabilitation of L'Hopital La Providence Perimeter Wall	Hospital	Completed	84
9	GO	101A	K Soleil Paint Repair	Hospital	Completed	232
10	GO	101C	K Soleil Roof restructuring and cooling system repair	Hospital	Completed	N/A
11	GO	104	Affaires Sociales	Admin	Completed	160
12	GO	113	Universite de l'Independence	Education	Completed	120
13	GO	109	Direction departementale sanitaire	Government Admin	Completed	N/A
14	GO	107	Foreign Doctor's Housing (Ministry of Health Complex)	Housing for Doctors	Completed	48
15	GO	110	Bibliothèque Jacques Stephen Alexis	Government Admin	Completed	102
16	GO	114	Cesmed	Education	Completed	192
17	GO	117	Collège Eben-ezer	Education	Completed	32
18	GO	125	College Faustin premier	Education	Completed	32
19	GO	121	College Ruffine Leonce Pasteur	Education	Completed	106
20	GO	120	Ecole Bernier Coulange	Education	Completed	16
21	GO	126	College Fernand Hibbert	Education	Completed	30
22	PG	101	Nan Ma Canal Cleanup and Rehab	Canal, Road	Completed	170
23	PG	102	Rue Du Port	Road	Completed	53
24	PG	103	Geffrard Canal and Road Rehab	Canal, Road	Completed	154
25	PG	104	Ave Brouard Canal Rehab	Canal	Completed	43
26	PG	105	Fond Fable Culvert Rehab	Canal, Road	Completed	48
27	PG	106	Fond Fable Canal Rehab	Canal	Completed	51
28	PG	107	Grand Chemin Retaining Wall	Road, Wall	Completed	65
29	PG	108	Ruelle Norton Retaining Wall	Road, Wall	Completed	52
30	PG	109	Jubile-Desvignes Canal Cleanup	Canal	Completed	48
31	PG	110	Charrier Road	Road	Completed	69
32	PG	111	Bon Repos Canal Cleanup	Canal, Road	Completed	46
33	PG	112	Bon Repos Canal Rehabilitation	Canal	Completed	30
34	PG	113	Dalot Route National	Canal, Road	Completed	61
35	PG	114	Floquette Wall	Wall, School	Completed	45
36	PG	115	Bois Gency Road	Road	Completed	39
37	PG	116	Nan Bouzin Canal	Canal	Completed	57
Other Sites where CHF has intervened in clean up activities only. Not reported as projects						
1	GO	111	Heureuse Independence	Public Monument	Completed	91
2	GO	108	Dépôt départemental	Government Admin	Completed	61
3	GO	104	Palais de justice	Government Admin	Completed	59
4	GO	112	Loge Sympathie des Coeurs	Public Utility	Completed	107
6	GO	127	Délégation de l'ART.	Government Admin	Completed	258
8	GO	119	Ecole Nationale Descahos	Education	Completed	81
12	GO	106	Mémorial de l'Ind.	Public Monument	Completed	46
13	GO	140	Hopital La Providence General Cleaning	Hospital	Completed	502
14	GO	150	Downtown Gonaives Clean Up HIMO Project	Urban Sanitation	Completed	1,353
15	GO	145	College Roi Henri Christophe	Education	Completed	92
16	GO	146	Ecole Père Marcel Sainte Marie	Education	Completed	212
17	GO	147	College Immaculée Conception	Education	Completed	213
18	Subgrant		Clean-Up Activities by CARE	Education	Completed	5,931
Total Jobs Created by CHF:						11,605

Annex B: Schools Cleaned-Up by CARE

No.	Site	Type	School Level	# of Beneficiaries
1	St. Amboise	Congregational	Kindergarten & Primary	294
2	E. Communautaire	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	256
3	E. Anna maria Coq	Private	Kindergarten, Primary & Secondary	200
4	Institut F. Marcelin	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	250
5	E. Emmaus St. Joseph	Congregational	Kindergarten & Primary	591
6	E. Maurice Justin	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	78
7	E. Mixte Lumière	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	89
8	Inst. Mixte Choubert Alexis	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	183
9	Inst. Mixte Roseline Petit-frere	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	60
10	E. La Renaissance	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	196
11	E. Louis Braille	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	389
12	E. Nouvelle	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	310
13	College La Ronde	Private	Primary & Secondary	703
14	E. Petit Chaperon Rouge	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	519
15	E. Siloé	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	137
16	E. Gonel Coulange	National	Kindergarten & Primary	325
17	E. Nle. Polux St. Jean	National	Preschool & Primary	343
18	DCSBB	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	115
19	E. Fucien denervil	National	Kindergarten & Primary	371
20	E. Vanuyelli St. Georges	Private	Primary & Secondary	518
21	College Lumiere	Private	Kindergarten, Primary & Secondary	345
22	College Martin Luther	Private	Primary & Secondary	395
23	Ecole Adler volny	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	250
24	E. Nle. Merlet Ponthieux	National	Kindergarten & Primary	470
25	E. Nle. MODELKA	National	Kindergarten & Primary	660
26	E. Henry De Navarre	Private	Kindergarten, Primary & Secondary	800
27	E. Jules S. Milscent	Private	Primary & Secondary	345
28	College St. Pierre Excellent	Private	Primary & Secondary	200
29	E. Sacre-coeur	Private	Kindergarten, Primary & Secondary	833
30	E. St. jean L'Evang. De Latannerie	Congregational	Kindergarten & Primary	460
31	EFACAP	National	Primary	515
32	E. Francois Volny	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	222
33	E. Mixte Alexandre Petion	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	333
34	E. Nle. De Desronvilles	National	Kindergarten & Primary	1208
35	E. Lucien Pardo	Private	Primary & Secondary	151
36	Inst. M. Jn De Pathmos	Private	Primary	45
37	E. Kombite des Gonaives	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	200
38	College Mont des Oliviers	Private	Primary & Secondary	600
39	E. Nle. La Nativité	National	Kindergarten & Primary	1050
40	College Frères-Unis	Private	Kindergarten, Primary & Secondary	650
41	CEFOCHA	National	Kindergarten & Primary	1300
42	E. M. Georges Sylvain	Private	Kindergarten & Primary	150
43	Intitution Antenor Firmin	Private	Primary & Secondary	250
44	Centre de Formation de Latannerie	Private		39
45	Collège Mixte Emmmanuel	Private	Preschool, Primary & secondaire	373
46	Collège mixte méthodiste des Gves	Private	Primary & Secondary	265
47	E. Mixte des Frères Legros	Private	Preschool, Primary & Secondary	145
48	E. Mixte Brebis de l'Indigène	Private	Preschool & Primary	10
49	College RAD	Private	Secondary	147
50	College Mixte Manassé	Private	Primary & Secondary	120
51	E. les Bouts de Choux de Joujou	Private	Preschool	95
52	Institution M. Roger Coussinet	Private	Preschool & Primary	126
53	E. M. Amour Divin	Private	Primary	50
54	Inst. M. Jean Kelly	Private	Primary & Secondary	120
55	College Nvelle Generation COMMING	Private	Primary & Secondary	375
			TOTAL	19,224

Annex C: Priority Projects Identified from Disaster Preparedness Workshops. Currently being implemented by CHF under the HIGHER and KATA program in Gonaives:

Project Code	Project Title	Type	Status
GO-201	Canalization et Betonage Rue a Parc Vincent - Phase 1	Road Rehabilitation	Underway
GO-203	Rehabilitation du canal des Dattes	Flood Control	Underway
GO-204	Recalibrage de drain et rehabilitation des canaux a Labady	Irrigation Systems Repair	Underway
GO-205	Rehabilitation system d'irrigation Haute plaine	Irrigation Systems Repair	Underway
GO-206	Etude/Construction lac collinaire a Bassin Mangnan	Soil Stab/Water Catch	Underway
GO-207	Conservation de sol/reboisement Haut Fond Grandeur II	Agricultural Livelihoods	Underway
GO-208	Conservation de sol/reboisement Savanne Ronde I	Agricultural Livelihoods	Underway
GO-202	National School Rehabilitation Fabre Geffrard	School Rehabilitation	Underway
GO-213	Flood Control in Canal Bienac	Flood Control	On Hold
GO-220	National School Rehabilitation Sainte Ambroise	School Rehabilitation	Underway
GO-217	National School Rehabilitation Labranle	School Rehabilitation	Underway
GO-223	National School Rehabilitation Syr Guilloux	School Rehabilitation	On Hold
GO-218	National School Rehabilitation Bassin	School Rehabilitation	Underway
GO-050	HIMO Gonaives Clean Up	Clean up	Completed
GO-060	Rehabilitation des puits aux Gonaives	Potable Water	Underway
GO-209	Rehabilitation du canal Gatereau	Flood Control	Underway
GO-211	Rehabilitation du canal Mavignol	Flood Control	Underway

CHF HAITI

HERE

Final Technical Assessment Report

July 2009



GONAIVES

June 2009

Project Factsheet

GO – 101A

K-Soleil: Paint repair

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	April 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	3,446.00 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The project is located approximately at 20 minutes by road from CHF regional office.
GPS coordinates:	19°27'13.39"N 72°41'24.46"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	184
Number Beneficiaries:	100 patients per day (in the whole hospital)



Summary of Project: The health center is developed on one (1) floor building and is accessible from a secondary road. Under the reparation of CHF/HERE the implementation of the works has been divided in two (2) projects: 1) Paint repair; and 2) Roof restructuring and cooling system reparation.

The health clinic of K-Soleil is the second biggest centre of Gonaives area (the first is La Providence Hospital). The clinic was built on 1998 and in the past the complex was already rehabilitated through funds of the Cuban and Haitian Cooperation after Jeanne, the hurricane that hit the area on 2004.

The area painted in the complex reach the total of about 1,021.05 m² (if we include also window and door frames) and the work is 100% completed.



September 2008 – The front room (waiting room).



June 2009 – Today: painting works well accomplished.

Project Factsheet

GO – 101C

K-Soleil: Roof restructuring and cooling system repair

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	April 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	7,812.00 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The project is located approximately at 20 minutes by road from CHF regional office.
GPS coordinates:	19°27'13.39"N 72°41'24.46"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	44
Number Beneficiaries:	100 patients per day



Summary of Project: The health center is developed on one (1) floor building and is accessible from a secondary road. The repair works of CHF/HERE the implementation of the works has been divided in two (2) projects: 1) Paint repair; and 2) Roof restructuring and cooling system repair.

The health clinic of K-Soleil is the second biggest centre of Gonaives area (the first is La Providence Hospital). The clinic was built on 1998 and in the past the complex was already rehabilitated through funds of the Cuban and Haitian Cooperation after Jeanne, the hurricane that hit the area on 2004.

The roof was entirely repaired while the cooling system has been repaired and fourteen (14) coolers were replaced.



September 2008 – The cooling system damaged in one of the corridors.



June 2009 – Today: the system well repaired.

Project Factsheet

GO – 102A

Providence:

Rehabilitation of surgery block

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

*Personnel on site: arch. Chiara J. Vaccaro and
Romeo Des Cars*

Starting date (actual):	January 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	26,615.00 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.
GPS coordinates:	16°26'52.89" N 72°41'06.07" W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	88
Number Beneficiaries:	5,677

Summary of Project: The hospital is developed on one (1) floor building and is located approximately in the middle of the town. The complex is made by a number of ten (10) buildings that has been hit by several hurricanes but only seven (7) are under cleaning and reparation of CHF/HERE. Those are the following departments: maternity; pediatric; emergency room; ARV (analysis); surgery; pharmacy; and doctors/admin (the main building). The area covers in total 17,700 m² (75 x 235 meters). The infrastructure right after the hurricane was in a terrible situation (the mud was at over 40 cm. of high and in certain area reached 50 cm.) and the work done is impressive. The rehab works done has covered seven (7) buildings (painting; finishing; sanitation; and electrical system --for 3 buildings).

The surgery block covers two (2) buildings and has been cleaned-up and repaired within the four months agreed. The first building with a rectangular layout represents the main in-patients area; the second is located on the ground floor of the building on the right side of the principal construction.

The result is well visible and the impact on the overall image of the hospital is great.



September 2008 – the open space in front of the surgery block right after the flooding.



June 2009 – Today after the rehab works.

Project Factsheet

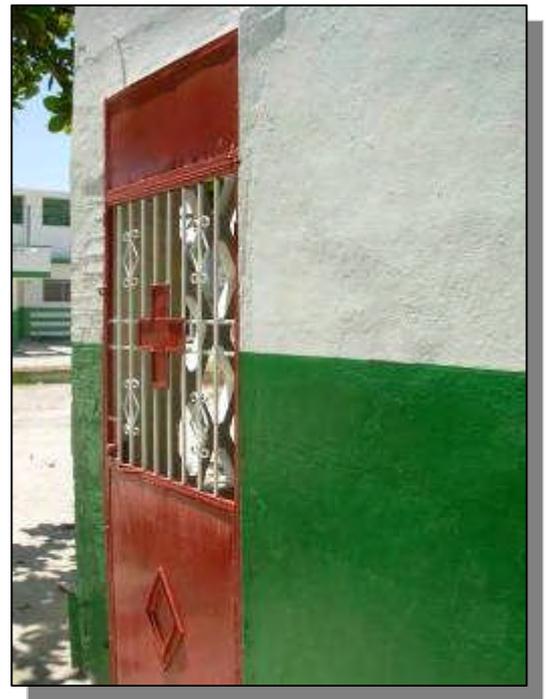
GO – 102B

La Providence:

*Rehabilitation of emergency
services block*

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	January 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	9,723.09 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.
GPS coordinates:	16°26'52.82" N 72°41'06.05" W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	32
Number Beneficiaries:	5,677 patients per day



Summary of Project: The hospital is developed on one (1) floor building and is located approximately in the middle of the town facing the main road where the population lives and sells. The complex is completed by ten (10) buildings and seven (7) were under cleaning and reparation of CHF/HERE.

The emergency block is a -storey building and is completed by two (2) structures one next to the other. The first building is located on the first right hand once entered in the hospital. The area covered by both buildings is in total approx 300 m².

The infrastructure right after the hurricane was in a terrible situation (the mud was at over 40 cm. of high and in certain area reached 50 cm.) and the work done is impressive.



June 2009 – Today after the rehab works.

Project Factsheet

GO – 102C

La Providence:

Rehabilitation of Maternity Ward

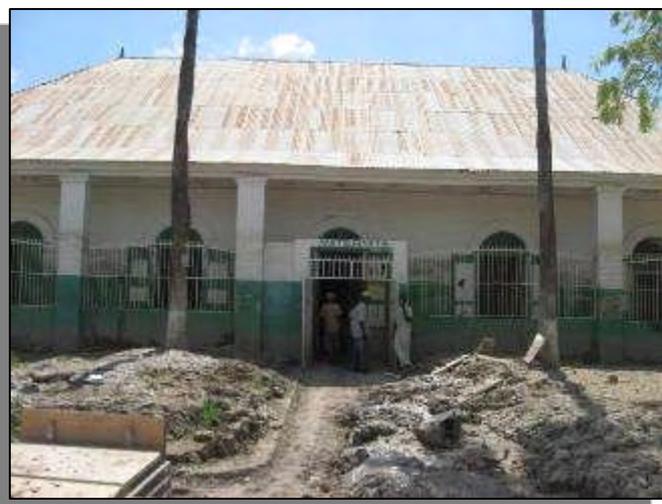
Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	January 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	17,019.08 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.
GPS coordinates:	16°26'50.46" N 72°41'06.92" W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	67
Number Beneficiaries:	5,677 patients per day



Summary of Project: The hospital is a 1-storey building and is located approximately in the middle of the town facing the main road where the population lives and sells. The complex is made by a number of ten (10) buildings that has been hit by several hurricanes but only seven (7) are under cleaning and reparation of CHF/HERE. Those are the following departments: maternity; pediatric; emergency room; ARV (analysis); surgery; pharmacy; and doctors/admin (the main building). The area covers in total 17,700 m² (75 x 235 meters).

The Maternity ward is a rectangular block of over 1,539.31 m² of ground surface and the building was in need of substantial reparations. However the rehab ensured a better aspect and structural strength to the present infrastructure. The infrastructure was in a terrible situation (the mud reached over 60 cm here) and the work done is clearly visible.



. September 2008 – the front façade



June 2009 – Today after the rehab works

Project Factsheet

GO – 102D

La Providence:

Rehabilitation of Pediatric Unit

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009



Starting date (actual): January 2009

Ending date (actual): May 2009

Building Type: Hospital

Current Status: 100% work done

Budget (overall): 14,001.00 USD

Location: Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.

GPS coordinates: 16°26'49.35" N 72°41'06.38" W

Jobs created (by May 2009): 90

Number Beneficiaries: 5,677 patients per day

Summary of Project: The department is a one-storey building and is located in the southern part of the complex of the hospital. The area covers in total 1,225 m² (35 x 35 meters) and is separated from the other of the complex by a square green yard (30 x 20 meters).

The pediatric unit is divided in a number of four (4) rooms inside the building. All of them has been painted and cleaned. The job is 100% completed and there are no defects to be reported. Each room has been cleaned and painted with green oil painting at 1.20 m. high from ground level.

This department was in a terrible situation (the mud was at over 40 cm. of high and in certain area reached 50 cm.) but the work done is impressive and the reparation of the building ensured a better aspect and structural strength to the existing infrastructure.

Project Factsheet

GO – 102E

La Providence:

*Rehabilitation of General
Medicine Department*

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	January 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	18,552.00 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.
GPS coordinates:	19°26'51.42" N 72°41'07.09" W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	43
Number Beneficiaries:	5,677 patients per day



Summary of Project: The complex is divided in ten (10) buildings that has been hit by several hurricanes but only seven (7) are under cleaning and reparation of CHF/HERE. Those are the following departments: maternity; pediatric; emergency room; ARV (analysis); surgery; pharmacy; and doctors/admin (the main building). The area covers in total 17,700 m² (75 x 235 meters).

The “Medicine Department” building is 100 meters wide; is developed on one (1) floor building and is located approximately in the middle of the complex facing the main entrance of the hospital

The infrastructure after the hurricane was in a terrible situation (the mud was an enormous obstacle just to access to the building itself) but the work done (as painting; finishing; sanitation; and electrical system) is now 100% completed. Together with the surgery building on the background this is the first façade possible to see once entered.



September 2008 – the front façade



June 2009 – Today after the rehab works.

Project Factsheet

GO – 102F

La Providence:

Rehabilitation of ARV Section

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

Starting date (actual): January 2009

Ending date (actual): April 2009

Building Type: Hospital

Current Status: 100% work done

Budget (overall): 15,500.00 USD

Location: Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.

GPS coordinates: 19°26'55.66"N 72°41'7.04"W

Jobs created (by May 2009): 39

Number Beneficiaries: 150 patients per day



Summary of Project: The ARV (analysis) department is a rectangular building developed one-storey: wide 15 meters and extended for more than 30 meters (450 m²). It's located on the northern side of the complex and also in this case the rehabilitation works had required an extreme effort. The mud was over 40 cm. of high and in each room was difficult to enter due to the quantity of the dirt stuck in the middle of the entrance.



The rehab works included: painting; finishing; sanitation; and electrical system and the work done was significant.

June 2009 – Today after the rehab works.

Project Factsheet

GO – 102G

La Providence:

Rehabilitation of the Drug Store

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	January 2009	
Ending date (actual):	April 2009	
Building Type:	Hospital	
Current Status:	100% work done	
Budget (overall):	11,299.00 USD	
Location:	Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.	
GPS coordinates:	19°26'51.09"N	72°41'7.94"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	55	
Number Beneficiaries:	5,677 patients per day	



Summary of Project: The Drug Store is developed on two (2) floors and is located on the northwest side of the complex, next to the emergency section. The area covers in total 2,048 m² (32 x 32 meters per floor) and wholly painted in white (internally and externally) with the exception of the ground floor where the perimeter of the building is painted in green (oil color).

The job is 100% completed and there are no defects to be reported. Also internally, each room has been cleaned and painted with green oil painting at 1.20 m. high from ground level.

This department as the others was in a terrible situation; and so the work done is impressive. The reparation of the building ensured not only a better aspect but also much structural strengthens to the existing infrastructure

June 2009 – Today after the rehab works.



Project Factsheet

GO – 102J

La Providence:

Rehabilitation Perimeter Wall

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	Hospital
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	43,397.25 USD (all three projects)
Location:	Down town the city. The location is approximately 30 minutes by road from the office and is facing the main road (rue Chrysostome Humbert) that takes to the capital, Port-au-Prince.
GPS coordinates:	19°26'52.34"N 72°41'8.56"W
Jobs created (by June 2009):	87
Number Beneficiaries:	N/A

Summary of Project: The boundary of the hospital is extended all around the complex and is in total 1,910 linear meters. The main road runs along the front side (235 meters) and additional works were made outside of the boundary (fence). The landscape around the area is arid and dusty but the facility was well-though as far as the complexity of the location.

The perimeter wall was in need of substantial reparations and the rehab works have ensured a better aspect and structural strength to the existing structure. The rehab works (concrete blocks reconstruction) were divided in three (3) sections: 19.6 ml. on the right side of the main entrance (west side); 79 ml. on the left side of the main entrance (west side); and finally the whole west side of the fence (79 ml.). *See the photos below.*



June 2009 – The West side / Today after the rehab works.

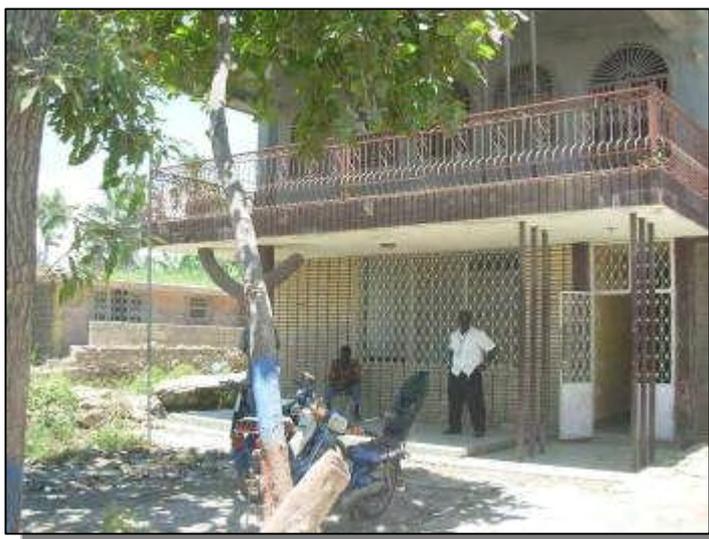
Project Factsheet

GO – 104

Affaires Sociales

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	Govern't Admin
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	1,000.00 USD
Location:	Down town the city. The project is located approximately at 20 minutes by road from CHF regional office.
GPS coordinates:	---
Jobs created (by May 2009):	4
Number Beneficiaries:	5 (admin staff)



Summary of Project: The building is developed in a 2-storey structure and it was constructed more or less fifteen (15) years ago. In the past the structure was constructed on one (1) floor building and before 2004 was added the second floor (where all social activities were planned and studied). The Association is mainly following cases of women unemployment, women violence, orphans, etc. and it gives small financial supports to those who needs. The main goal remains to provide those people professional trainings (vocational) funded by other public institutions or Haitian Government in order to help those to find a long-term job.

This is the first hurricane that hits the building because the previous two did not have any serious impact on it. Today the building is operational again and the works at the structure are substantially well completed.



September 2008 – The main façade damaged after the flooding



June 2009 – Today.

Project Factsheet

GO – 107

*Housing of Doctors/
Residences of medicines*

Date of Visit: 18th June 2009

Starting date (actual): January 20th, 2009
Ending date (actual): March 2009
Building Type: Housing for doctors
Current Status: 100% work done
Budget (overall): 10,000.00 USD
Location: The residences are located 25 min. by road from the office and only 5 min. from each other.
GPS coordinates: ---
Jobs created (by May 2009): 94
Number Beneficiaries: 15 doctors / 2 houses
Summary of Project: The project is developed along one main road where the population lives and sells inside several temporary kiosks.



Building n.1: house for doctors (women)



Building n.2: house for doctors (men)



January 2009 – The level of the mud was up to 40cm. high and is still visible in the photo below.

June 2009– The intern of the house was painted and cleaned-up. The sign of the exfoliation below the window is because of the humidity due to the location of a source of water (canal) to the residence.



Project Factsheet

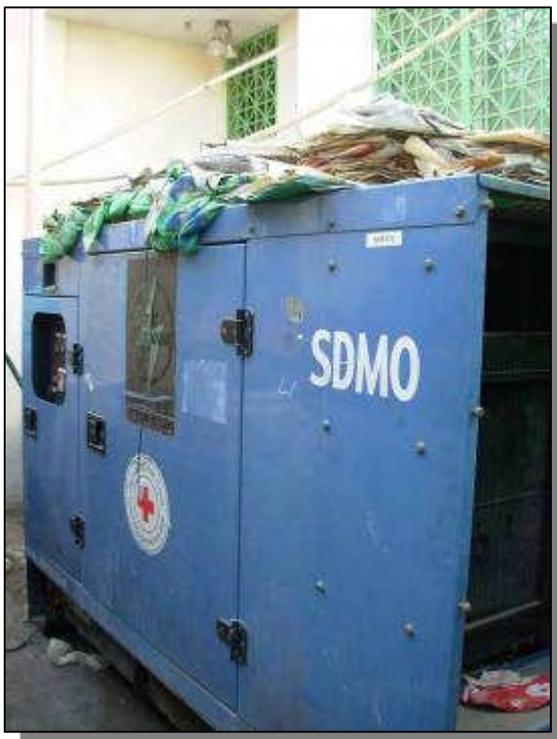
GO – 109

*Direction of Health department/
Direction départementale sanitaire*

Date of Visit: 16th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	January 20 th , 2009
Ending date (actual):	March 2009
Building Type:	Admin
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	1,249.22 USD
Location:	The location is 25 minutes by road from the main office.
GPS coordinates:	19°26'40.64"N 72°41'30.22"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	N/A
Number Beneficiaries:	50



Summary of Project: The building does not have any particular relevant historical background. After the hurricane the building was rehabilitated by the Haitian Government but CHF was responsible for the rehabilitation of the generator; and the toilettes.

Internally the offices are facing a small court decorated with plants and flower.

Today the structure is in very good conditions and is fully operational.

Project Factsheet

GO – 110

*Library Jacques Stephen Alexis/
Bibliothèque Jacques Stephen Alexis*

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	End April 2009
Building Type:	Admin
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	4,737.61 USD
Location:	The location is 30 minutes by road from the main office.
GPS coordinates:	19°26'29.19"N 72°41'31.26"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	136
Number Beneficiaries:	N/A --because the Library is not in use if not for exceptional occasions.

Summary of Project: The library was previously hit from Jeanne, the hurricane that has caused many victims and destroyed 60% of the facilities of the town. In fact in 2004 the library has lost the whole archive and all books hold. CHF in the past has been responsible for the rehabilitation works and *Fondation Connaissance et Liberté* (local cultural association) has donated again books and any educational material pertinent to it.

It is only one (1) building and is fenced all around the property. Behind the library there is an elementary school. The buildings continue to serve as venue for social functions, such as conferences, cultural meetings.

The rehabilitation works are 100% completed. Both, painting; sanitation; electrical system; and fence have been substantially completed.



September 2008 – Teamwork: cleaning after the flooding.



June 2009 – Today

Project Factsheet

GO – 113

University of Independence

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009



Starting date (actual): January 20th, 2009

Ending date (actual): March 2009

Building Type: School

Current Status: 100% work done

Budget (overall): 1,806.00 USD

Location: The location is only 15 minutes by road from the main office. The complex faces the main road that runs from North toward the South of the country and is very easily accessible).

GPS coordinates: ---

Jobs created (by May 2009): 119

Number Beneficiaries: 250

Summary of Project: Today the *Université de l'Independence* is one of the biggest educational centre of Gonaives area. The Admin building was already present in the area but the University was built recently.

Two (2) are the main buildings that are placed in the lot: one (1) Admin Block (located in front) and one (1) Classrooms Block. The rehabilitation works consisted in the painting works all over the two (2) complexes. Today the work agreed is 100% completed.

This school/project is 2-building and both existing main buildings are two (2) storey structure, provided with a large number of windows in order to guarantee ventilation from every side. The building is being used by the students (250).



September 2008 – After the flooding



June 2009 – Today

Project Factsheet

GO – 114

CESMED

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	School
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	3,574.00 USD
Location:	The location is only 15 minutes by road from the main office. The complex faces the main road that runs from North toward the South of the country and is very easily accessible).
GPS coordinates:	---
Jobs created (by May 2009):	192
Number Beneficiaries:	250 students per day



Summary of Project: This is a 1-storey building and today the school today looks truly different. The quantity of the mud were present in front of the building required a significant backfill and stripping work. Beside the elimination of the mud, the rehab work has also focused on painting; toilettes and electric system.

The result is clearly visible and the present status of the school has shown the quality of the works done during the contracting time.

The school includes also an Informatics Centre that due to lack of electricity caused by the hurricane was stopped. Today, the school is 100% operational (including the IT centre).



September 2008 – After the flooding



June 2009 – Today

Project Factsheet

GO – 117

*College Eben-ezer:
Rehabilitation of the fence*

Date of Visit: 17th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	School
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	8,465.00 USD
Location:	The location is at only 20 minutes by road from the main office.
GPS coordinates:	---
Jobs created (by May 2009)	15
Number Beneficiaries:	200 students per day

Summary of Project: Today the *College Eben-ezer* is a big educational centre located along the main road of the city of Gonaives and host approximately 200 students per day.

CHF rehabilitation works were only addressed to the external fence. The work has started in March 2009 and completed after one (1) month.

The dimension of the perimeter wall built is approximately 800 ml. (300 meters x 2 + 100 meters x 2).

June 2009 – The fence rebuilt



Project Factsheet

GO – 120

Ecole Bernier Coulange *Rehabilitation of the fence*

Date of Visit: 16th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	Roofing rehab
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	10,176.70 USD
Location:	About 20 min from the office.
GPS coordinates:	19°27'14.79"N 72°41'20.44"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	16
Number Beneficiaries:	200 students per day

Summary of Project: The primary school is 1-storey building and is divided in two (2) buildings facing each others. The rehab works included painting and roof reparation. The roofing was completed in April 2009. Today the school is operational: 8 am – 5 pm.



January 2009 – Before the cleaning phase and the rehab works



Project Factsheet

GO – 121

College Ruffine Leonce Pasteur:

Fence Rehabilitation

Date of Visit: 16th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	School
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	5,517.34 USD
Location:	The project is about 25 min from the office.
GPS coordinates:	---
Jobs created (by May 2009):	74
Number Beneficiaries:	140 students per day

Summary of Project: Today the *College Ruffine Leonce Pasteur* is a small educational centre of the city of Gonaives and host approximately 140 students per day.

The rehabilitation works were only addressed to the external fence. The work were started in March and completed upon one month: April 2009. The dimension of the wall rebuilt is approximately 300 ml. of concrete blocks.



January 2009 – **before** the reparation of the fence

June 2009 – **after** the reparation of the fence

Project Factsheet

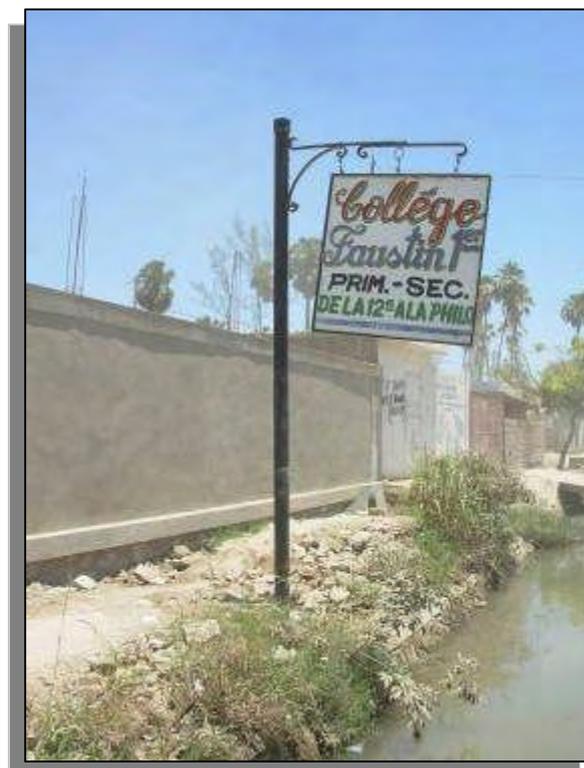
GO – 125

College Faustin Premier:

Fence rehabilitation

Date of Visit: 16th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	School
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	8,692.23 USD
Location:	The location is approximately 10' by road from the office.
GPS coordinates:	---
Jobs created (by May 2009):	28
Number Beneficiaries:	320 students per day



Summary of Project: Today the *College Faustin Premier* is a large educational centre of the city of Gonaives and receives approximately 320 students per day.

The construction is set on 600 square meters and is 2-storey building. However CHF did not have to work on the structure of the school but only to the external fence and on the reparation of the main gate.

The overall works have started in March 2009 and completed in April 2009. The reconstruction of the wall has taken less than twenty (20) days; while the gate was repaired in about three (3) days.



January 2009 – **Before** the rehabilitation



June 2009 – **After** the rehabilitation

Project Factsheet

GO – 126

Collège Fernand Hibbert:

Fence rehabilitation

Date of Visit: 16th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 2009
Building Type:	School
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	8,529.01 USD
Location:	About 25 minutes from CHF regional office.
GPS coordinates:	---
Jobs created (June 2009):	29
Number Beneficiaries:	280 students per day



Summary of Project: The *Collège Fernand Hibbert* is a small educational centre that receives approximately 300 students per day (morning and afternoon).

The old structure of the building is generally in good condition. The school has one (1) floor building and offers primary and secondary classes. CHF has repaired the fence, with the lengthwise of about 200 meters.

The overall works have started in March 2009 and ended before the deadline agreed: in early April 2009.



January 2009 – **Before** the rehabilitation



June 2009 – **After** the rehabilitation

PETIT-GOAVE

July 2009

Project Factsheet

PG – 101

*Nan Ma Canal:
Cleanup and Rehab*

Date of Visit: 1st July 2009

Starting date (actual):	February 10 th , 2009	
Ending date (actual):	April 11 th , 2009	
Building Type:	Canal, Road	
Current Status:	100% work done	
Budget (overall):	9,523.00 USD	
Location:	Tabarre	
GPS coordinates:	18°26'20.20"N	72°50'28.60"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	46	
Number Beneficiaries:	5,000	



Summary of Project: The area of intervention of the project comprises the localities of Nan Ma and Provence, located in the lower part of Tapion, about 4 km from the city of Petit-Goâve.



February 2009 – Cleaning phase

The localities are accessible through a trodden path which is impracticable during the rainy season. The population of this area is estimated to be more than six thousands (6.000) inhabitants, with 60% female and 40% male. After hurricanes Hanna and Gustave hit the city, the road and slab in the localities of Nan Ma and Provence were full of sediments and big stones.

Thanks to the interventions of CHF/HERE, the slab has been cleansed; 120 m³ of sediments were removed and sent to a landfill site. 1000 lm of trodden path have been rehabilitated. The inhabitants stated the works have been implemented with success, to date.



May - 2009

Project Factsheet

PG – 102

Rue du Port -

Drainage

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	April 13 th , 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 16 th , 2009
Building Type:	Road
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	8,559.00 USD
Location:	About 20 minutes by road from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°25'49.70"N 72°52'09.90"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	31
Number Beneficiaries:	2,000

Summary of Project: The area of intervention of the project comprises roads Du Port and Du Quai, located downtown the city of Petit-Goave. CHF International, recently implemented some Rehabilitation and Paving works downtown PG (PG-010), and a portion of road Du Port, between Geffrard and Republican roads has been rehabilitated. At the intersection of roads Du Port and Du Quai there is a crossing structure (24" diameter duct) obstructed by alluviums and thus drawing back streaming waters into the drainage canal of Du Port road, at the level of Rue Républicaine. This situation occurred after storm Gustave hit the city.

From April 2009 to May 2009, CHF/HERE brought solution to a community problem: a damaged crossing work was demolished and replaced by a small bridge with appropriate size to drain off waters; 20 meters of open canal located uphill the aforementioned work has been rehabilitated and covered with small slabs; 40 m³ of waste drained off.



April 2009 – Pouring concrete for the construction of the canal.



July 2009 – Today: cleaned and repaired.

Project Factsheet

PG – 103

*Geffrard canal and
Road rehabilitation*

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	February 10 th , 2009
Ending date (actual):	March 9 th , 2009
Building Type:	Canal, Road
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	10,883.00 USD
Location:	About 25 minutes by road from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°25'41.49"N 72°52'08.58"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	77
Number Beneficiaries:	3,000



Summary of Project: The city of Petit-Goave serves as a stocking basin for several localities located uphill. Following Gustave and Hanna storms, the existing drainage canals in Rue Geffrard were obstructed with alluviums and all sorts of waste and have never been cleansed.

During the recent rehabilitation and paving works implemented by CHF (PG-010) in the city, 350 meters of road have been rehabilitated at the level of Rue Géffrard.

Following the aforementioned storms, the drainage canal was obstructed by all sorts of sediments and CHF/HERE was concerned by the situation:

1. 50 meters of concrete strips have been rehabilitated along with 25 m² of damaged sidewalks;
2. Rue Geffrard has been cleansed and its drainage system rehabilitated uphill the city.



January 2009 – Cleaning up the canal and the road.



July 2009 – Today: cleaned and repaired.

Project Factsheet

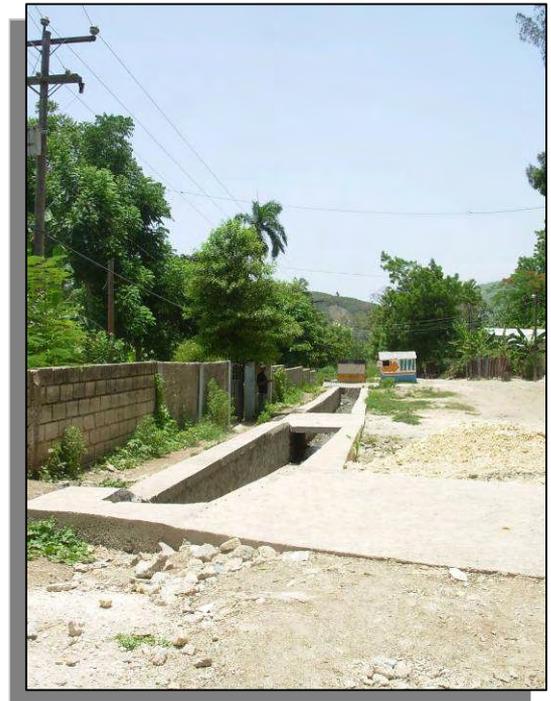
PG – 105

Fond Fable Culvert

Rehabilitation

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	February 16 th , 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 30 th , 2009
Building Type:	Canal
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	9,848.00 USD
Location:	About 20 minutes by road from the office
GPS coordinates:	18°26'24.80"N 52°50'52.40"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	32
Number Beneficiaries:	6,000



Summary of Project: People in Fond Fable are living under very poor sanitary conditions. The drainage canal built to drain off used waters has been damaged after hurricanes Hanna and Gustave. Currently, when it rains, the waters stagnate in some places on the main road which serves as an emergency exit for people when the National #2 Road is blocked. So, in order to improve the life conditions of the inhabitants in the area and to avoid the risks of diseases (malaria, typhoid...), CHF International has undertaken the rehabilitation of canal Fond Fable and at the same time has improved the sanitary conditions for the population.

CHF/HERE activities included:

- Build 23 linear meters of canal in masonry and a small bridge
- Collect 100m³ of alluviums from the drainage canal
- Create more than 32 direct jobs for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area, especially those affected by the recent flooding following hurricanes Gustave and Hanna.



February 2009 – Cleaning up the canal and the road.



July 2009 – Canal cleaned and bridge built.

Project Factsheet

PG – 106
Fond Fable Canal
Rehab
Date of Visit: 30th June 2009

Starting date (actual): February 16th, 2009
Ending date (actual): May 30th, 2009
Building Type: Canal
Current Status: 100% work done
Budget (overall): 11,551.00 USD
Location: About 20 minutes by road from the office
GPS coordinates: 18°25'31.80"N
 72°51'59.00"W
Jobs created (by May 2009) 32
Number Beneficiaries: 6,000



Summary of Project: People in Fond Fable are living under very poor sanitary conditions. The drainage canal built to drain off used waters has been damaged after hurricanes Hanna and Gustave. Currently, when it rains, the waters stagnate in some places on the main road which serves as an emergency exit for people when the National #2 Road is blocked.

In order to improve the life conditions of the inhabitants in the area and to avoid the risks of diseases (malaria, typhoid...) CHF International has completed the rehabilitation of canal Fond Fable and at the same time improve sanitary conditions for the population.

CHF/HERE included:

- Build 135 linear meters of canal in cinder block masonry ;
- Create more than 32 direct jobs for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area, especially those affected by the recent flooding following hurricanes Gustave and Hanna.



February 2009 – Cleaning up the canal and the road.



July 2009 – Today: cleaned and repaired.

Project Factsheet

PG – 107

Gran Chemin

Retaining Wall

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	February 27 th , 2009
Ending date (actual):	March 27 th , 2009
Building Type:	Canal
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	11,493.00 USD
Location:	About 20 minutes by road from the office
GPS coordinates:	18°25'31.80"N 72°51'59.00"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	34
Number Beneficiaries:	1,000



Summary of Project: The road that takes to *Grand Chemin* to the localities of *Meilleure Eau*, *Régál* etc. represents a real danger for the inhabitants of the area. Alongside for about 40 meters of the road there is a high risk of landslides. To avoid these risks the population has built some poor protective structures that during the time have not being too effective.

The followings are the projects that CHF/HERE has implemented and that had visibly improved the security of the area:

- Protect 40 meters of Grand Chemin road against landslides and rock falls by building 40 ml. of retaining wall retaining;
- Create 34 short-term jobs for the benefit of the inhabitants.



March 2009 – without the wall



July 2009 – Today with the wall built.

Project Factsheet

PG – 108

Ruelle Norton:

Retaining Wall

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009

Starting date (actual): February 27th, 2009

Ending date (actual): March 27th, 2009

Building Type: Canal

Current Status: 100% work done

Budget (overall): 10,913.00 USD

Location: The area of intervention of the project Ruelle Norton, in the locality of Grand Chemin next to the National Road #2. About 20 minutes by road from the office.

GPS coordinates: 18°25'27.20"N 72°51'59.60"W

Jobs created (by May 2009): 31

Number Beneficiaries: 1,000

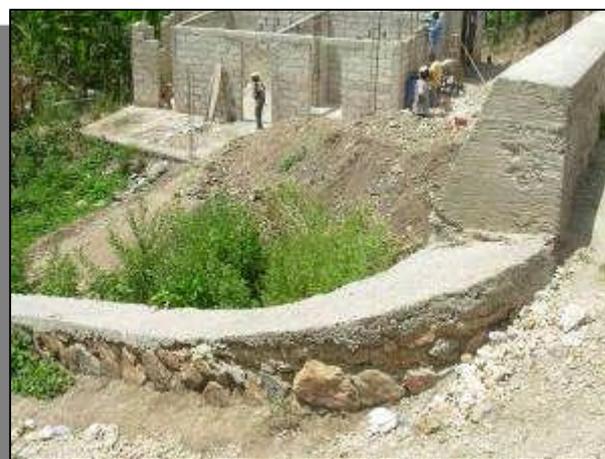
Summary of Project: CHF International were not yet present in this community where about 2.000 people lives. At the level of *Ruelle Norton*, connected to *Grand Chemin* is a real dangerous area for drivers and inhabitants. Similarly to Grand Chemin, there is a high risk of rock falls and landslides. So an urgent intervention was needed in order to improve the security of the entire zone.

CHF/HERE will:

- Protect Ruelle Norton from rock falls and landslides, over some 31 meters by building a retaining structure;
- Create 34 direct jobs for the benefit of the inhabitants of the area.



March 2009 – without the wall



July 2009 – Today with the wall built.

Project Factsheet

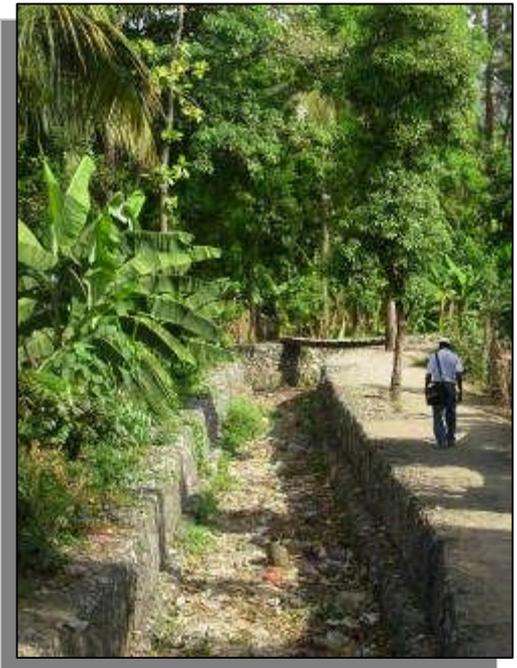
PG – 109

Jubile-Desvignes

Canal Cleanup

Date of Visit: 1st July 2009

Starting date (actual):	February 27 th , 2009	
Ending date (actual):	March 25 th , 2009	
Building Type:	Canal	
Current Status:	100% work done	
Budget (overall):	6,719.00 USD	
Location:	About 10 minutes by road from the regional office	
GPS coordinates:	18°25'41.00"N	72°51'43.90"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	31	
Number Beneficiaries:	1,500	



Summary of Project: The localities of *Jubilé* and *Desvignes* serve as a stocking basin for the localities of *Borne Soldat* and *Gaston* located uphill. At each rainy season, these areas are flooded because the drainage canals are not well-maintained. This situation would be worse if CHF hadn't implemented the cleaning and the rehabilitation works to this Canal Figaro in Avenue Brouard (PG-001 & PG-003); as well as the rehabilitation of Canal Marcorel in Gaston (PG-008).

CHF/HERE has achieved three goals:

1. Improve the sanitation conditions in the communities of Jubilé and Desvignes;
2. Facilitate the draining off of streaming waters and reduce the risks of flooding and the spreading of water-related diseases; and
3. Create some 33 direct jobs for the population during one month.



February 2009 –
The canal when was still unclean.

July 2009 – Today:
cleaned and repaired.



Project Fact sheet

PG – 110

Charrier Road

Date of Visit: 1st July 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 16 th , 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 29 th , 2009
Building Type:	Canal
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	9,163.00 USD
Location:	About 1 hour and 20 minutes by road from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°24'2.10"N 72°56'48.00"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	46
Number Beneficiaries:	1,500



Summary of Project:

Located at about 13 km from the city of Petit-Goâve, Charrier is a locality administrated by the 8th section.

Because of the dreadful and dangerous conditions of the access road, it is very difficult not to say impossible to reach the locality during the rainy season. With the damage occurred after hurricane Gustave, automobile traffic became impracticable especially at the level of Nan Rigaud, Grosses Roches and Nan Ponceau.



July 2009 – Today: cleaned and repaired.

CHF/HERE has supported the inhabitants in the works undertaken to improve the road condition at critical points. These works has consisted in cleaning, clearing and making it adequate for vehicles traffic. This has also included the removal of all grass and other plants; and the demolition of some portions of the existing structure.

As a result of such work the road results not only more drivable but also safe. Therefore this project has also helped to improve the security and thus reduce the risk of accidents that lately were increasing rapidly.

Project Factsheet

PG – 111

Bon Repos: section 1

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009



Starting date (actual):	March 31 st , 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 29 th , 2009
Building Type:	Canal
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	9,881.00 USD
Location:	About 5 minutes by walk from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°26'22.90"N 72°51'34.30"W
Jobs created (by May 2009)	46
Number Beneficiaries:	30,000

Summary of Project: Thanks to its beautiful beach, Bon Repos is an attractive area for the inhabitants of the city of Petit-Goâve as well as people coming for visit. Unfortunately, after the hurricanes Gustave and Hanna, the existing drainage canals are completely obstructed and damaged. Since then, they have not been properly maintained and people use them to dump all kinds of waste.

Thus CHF/HERE has helped to upgrade the environment conditions by implementing a sanitation project that aimed to reduce the level of insanitation of Bon Repos.

More than 130 m³ of all sorts of waste was removed.



February 2009 – Before cleaning phase



July 2009 – Today with the cleanup finished

Project Factsheet

PG – 112

Bon Repos: section 2

Date of Visit: 30th June 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 31 st , 2009
Ending date (actual):	April 29 th , 2009
Building Type:	Canal
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	13,164.00 USD
Location:	About 5 minutes by walk from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°26'22.90"N 72°51'34.30"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	31
Number Beneficiaries:	30,000



Summary of Project: The area of intervention of the project comprises roads Du Port and Du Quai, located downtown the city of Petit-Goave. CHF International, recently implemented some Rehabilitation and Paving works downtown PG (PG-010), and a portion of road Du Port, between Geffrard and Republican roads has been rehabilitated. At the intersection of roads Du Port and Du Quai there is a crossing structure (24" diameter duct) obstructed by alluviums and thus drawing back streaming waters into the drainage canal of Du Port road, at the level of Rue Républicaine. This situation occurred after storm Gustave hit the city. These stagnating waters increase the risks of flooding in the area and also the numbers of mosquitoes, which are disease bearer agents.

CHF/HERE support included:

- a damaged crossing work was demolished and replaced by a small bridge with appropriate size to drain off waters;
- 20 meters of open canal located uphill the aforementioned work has been rehabilitated and covered with small slabs; and
- 40 m³ of waste drained off.



March 2009 – Yesterday before the rehab



July 2009 – Today

Project Factsheet

PG – 114
School Floquette
Retaining wall
Date of Visit: 1st July 2009



Starting date (actual): April 2009
Ending date (actual): May 2009
Building Type: Road
Current Status: 100% work done
Budget (overall): 10,618.00 USD
Location: About 50 minutes in a bumpy road from the regional office
GPS coordinates: 18°23'49.70"N 72°49'30.40"W
Jobs created (by May 2009): 31
Number Beneficiaries: 2,000

Summary of Project: Floquette is located in the 12th communal section of Petit-Goâve. The National Road # 2 through Value road reaches the locality where CHF International is implementing the construction works for a community school in the area.

The reason of the following intervention is due to the high risk of rock fall and landslide next to the school that CHF is constructing on a slope with no structure to protect the soil. When it rains, the risk of slide is very high.

Therefore this project is actually protecting the environment of Floquette National School from eventual rock falls and landslides by building 30 linear meters of retaining wall.



April 2009 – Today the wall constructed



July 2009 – Today the wall constructed.

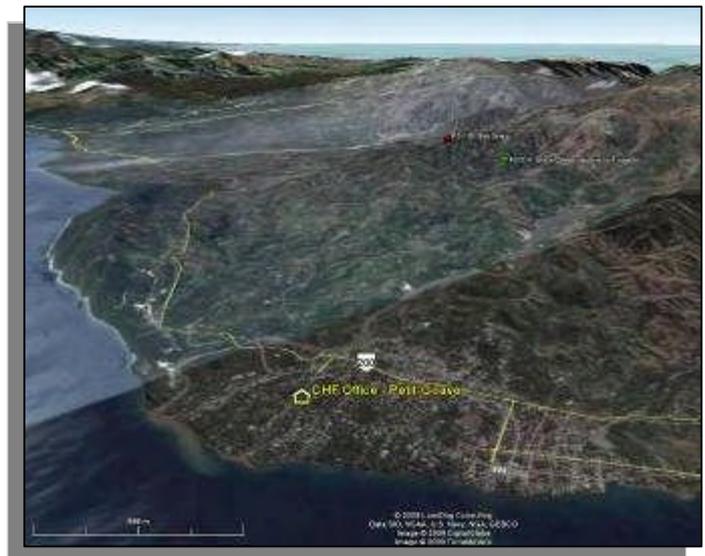
Project Factsheet

PG – 115

Bois Gency: the road

Date of Visit: 1st July 2009

Starting date (actual):	April 2 nd , 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 15 th , 2009
Building Type:	Road
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	10,628.00 USD
Location:	About 50 minutes in a bumpy road from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°23'52.80"N 72°48'56.40"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	31
Number Beneficiaries:	2,000



Summary of Project: Due to the dreadful and dangerous condition of the access road, it is very difficult to reach Floquette during rainy seasons. Especially following the hurricane Gustave, the vehicle's traffic became impracticable from Bois Gency to Floquette where CHF is actually building a community school.

In the past the inhabitants of the area, under the leadership of the 'Organisation des Paysans de Floquette (OPF)' have done some poor works / activities to improve this portion of the road. However, the results did not last for very long and after the first rain the work was disappeared.

Therefore this project has concretely supported the population and physically improved the connections among villages as well.

The works consisted in: cleaning; removing all waste and grass alongside the road; and also the demolition of some portions of the existing structure. About 200 linear meters of concrete strips, 1.00 meter width, have been constructed at critical points.



April 2009 – Yesterday: the road.



July 2009 – Today: the road finished.

Project Factsheet

PG – 116

Nan Bouzin Canal

Date of Visit: 1st July 2009

Starting date (actual):	March 1 st , 2009
Ending date (actual):	May 30 th , 2009
Building Type:	Road
Current Status:	100% work done
Budget (overall):	10,637.00 USD
Location:	About 40 minutes in a bumpy road from the regional office
GPS coordinates:	18°24'56.50"N 72°56'18.10"W
Jobs created (by May 2009):	31
Number Beneficiaries:	3,000



Summary of Project: The irrigation system of 'Dlo Piti' is located in Violet (Nan Bouzin), first communal section of Petit-Goave. This structure was built by DRIP in 1979. It includes two primary canals and several secondary canals which irrigate a 150 hectare surface area. However, this system wasn't able to fulfill its initial objective which was to distribute the water throughout the different plots in a timely manner and in sufficient quantity. Generally speaking, in spite of the physical rehabilitation works undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR) several years ago, the system is still not fully operational.



Following hurricanes Gustave and Hanna in August 2008, the irrigation system of 'Dlo Piti' is not properly maintained. Some canals were obsolete and others dysfunctional due to the presence of alluviums. Moreover, some gate holders were damaged during the recent floods in the region.

Through this project CHF/HERE has helped to solve the problem by building 65 meters of structure to raise the height of the existing irrigation canal and 70 linear meters of canal in cinder block masonry.



April 2009 – Yesterday: the canal.

July 2009 – Today: the canal rehabilitated.



HAITIAN EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORTS (HERE)



MID-TERM EVALUATION

Final Version
March 31, 2009

Sergot Jacob MA PhD
Jean Armand Mondélis MBA
Vanneur Pierre MSc



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HERE

MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT

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Acknowledgment

The authors thank Claude Clodomir (M&E Manager, CHF Haiti) and Alberto Wilde (Chef of Party, CHF Haiti) for useful discussions and confidence at the early stage of the process, and comments on a the preliminary version of this report. We would also like to thank our surveyors: Kensky Princivil, Schedelyne Almonor, Lunès Ducarmel, Fritz-Gerald Zéphirin and Alex Francois. We thank CHF staff in Gonaives and especially Aquel Gachette (the Community Mobilizer) and his driver, Wilnise Alabré (Employment Officer) and Patrick Louis (Administrator) for outstanding support during field work. The usual disclaimer applies.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of Gecades SA.

Coverage photo : Canal Drain Valira
Source : Gecades SA, February 27, 2009

Executive summary

The passage of 4 hurricanes and tropical storms in 2008 has caused the loss of productive assets of the Gonaives population. The cash injection through the Haitian Emergency Relief Efforts (HERE) program was believed to be an appropriate and necessary response helping in the clean-up phase and enabling beneficiaries to get access to the means of the recovery their assets and livelihoods. This mid-term evaluation aims most importantly at evaluating the impact of the Cash-for-Work (CFW) component of HERE on the quality of life of the targeted population. To do this, we use data both from the “treated” population and a non treated group. The sampling strategy insures that the treated group includes both individuals who are still under contract with CHF and those that have benefited since November 2008. First, we report data on the overall program and beneficiaries. Second, we use econometric models to measure the impacts of CFW. The results suggest that, all though the respondents’ participation in the CFW activities has the correct sign, it is not different from zero, statistically speaking. In the current predicament of Gonaives, CFW activities are doubtlessly essential, but the daily wage rate (3.75 USD) seems too low to significantly impact the quality of life of beneficiaries (which we proxied by the monthly expenditures) and the reconstruction efforts. A further possible interpretation is that the (officially) authorized period of participation in the program (12 days)—that leads to a 45 USD-payment for a round of participation—seems also too short to make any difference. We observe as well that the less wealthy strata of the population are the ones involved in this kind of job. The evidence also indicates that households that begin the rebuilding of their assets are those where member(s) benefited additional support from other humanitarian programs, and where another source of income and the possibility to pursue the same economic activity as before the hurricanes exist.

We have also performed focus groups and key informants interviews. The qualitative data gathered reveal that the money received from the CFW activities was mostly used to feed the household members and in lesser extent to pay part of school fees and other expenses. In fact, it is worthwhile noting that the opportunity cost of time of the beneficiaries in the CFW is close to zero, given that participating in those activities was their best alternative after the hurricanes. Consequently, comparing with their after-hurricanes situation without the HERE program, the beneficiaries are doubtlessly better off as a result of the program. However, this improvement should be viewed as short term and fragile given the characteristics of CFW component of the HERE program.

As of the mid-term evaluation of the CFW component of the HERE program, the community is still waiting on program/projects with medium and long term potential impacts to rebuild their means of existence after the hurricanes.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFW	Cash for Work
df	degree of freedom
HTG	Haitian Gourdes
HERE	Haitian Emergency Relief Efforts
MINUSTAH	Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation d'Haïti
OIM	Organisation Internationale de la Migration
USD	United States Dollar

1 The HERE program background

Extreme poverty, unemployment, non-schooling children, etc. continue to be the greatest challenges in Haiti, the poorest country in the hemisphere. Deforestation has reached such an extent that natural disasters are being pervasive and cause considerable damages in both human and material dimensions. The last years give significant examples. On 18th and 19th of September 2004, the Hurricane Jeanne hit the northern part of the country. The city of Gonaives was completely devastated (see Appendix III). Nearly 2,000 dead and some 25,000 homeless people are registered. Homes, hospitals and schools were destroyed. Four years after, during the 2008 hurricane season, Haiti has been hit again by 4 hurricanes and tropical storms (Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike) which have contributed to further deteriorate the precarious socio-economic situation and infrastructure of the country.

The Haitian population as a whole was deeply affected by these natural disasters, but the city of Gonaives is known for being the most devastated area of the country. Located at 150 kms from the Capital of Port-au-Prince, it was completely flooded and covered with mud. The agricultural production and the infrastructures were devastated. Besides the 466 dead¹, the latest statistics report 50,000 families affected, 65,000 families placed in temporary shelters and about 13,000 houses (administrative buildings, schools, hospital, etc.) destroyed or damaged by the passage of these four successive hurricanes in Gonaives.² Without shelter and being exposed to serious health problems, the victims are living in precarious conditions of power and total promiscuity.

As of mid September 2008, after the initial distribution of foods and drinking water to the affected population in Gonaives, local assessments have identified intensive clean-up activities and rapid repair of key infrastructure as the priority response. This priority has laid the foundation for the HERE program sponsored by USAID through its Office of

¹ *Rapport d'évaluation des besoins après désastre. Cyclone Gustav, Fay, Hanne et Ike.* Government of Haiti (2008).

² Direction de la Protection Civile (cited in MINUSTHA). *Haiti : Gonaïves, deux semaines après le déluge.* September 19, 2008.

Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and implemented by CHF, an international development and humanitarian organization in Haiti. Its main objective is to provide livelihood assistance and support the recovery of critical social infrastructure in Gonaives and Petit-Goave. Through its approach of intervention, the program specifically aims at providing with immediate access to income to the flood and hurricanes affected population while performing basic clean-up and repair to key infrastructure. Through a community-based targeting approach, clean-up projects have been identified and labor teams were recruited to perform Cash-For-Work (CFW) activities.

HERE is being implemented in Gonaives and Petit Goave. As mid of January 2009, CHF International Haiti was about to conduct a mid-term evaluation for HERE with a special focus on Gonaives. The main purpose of this mid-term evaluation is to assess the impact of HERE cash-for-work component on some important socio-economic outcomes of the beneficiaries. Specifically, the following objectives are being pursued:

1. Assess to what degree the HERE cash-for-work activities have contributed to the improvement of quality of life of the beneficiaries;
2. Gather the necessary demographic, social and economic data so as to give a good understanding of the living conditions in Gonaives;
3. Provide data on the current type and level of employment;
4. Describe the current level of community participation and involvement in disaster relief activities; and
5. Provide ground-level analysis on the impact of HERE in Gonaives.

The independent consulting firm Gecades SA has won the tender to conduct this work. The structure of this report is organized as follows. Section 2 outlines the methodology (the econometric models, the sampling strategy, the empirical data and the findings). Section 3 presents the background of the HERE program. Section 4 draws the situation of this program on January 15, 2009. Section 5 analyses data from the Focus Group. Section 6 deals with individual impacts of the CFW component, and section 7 concludes and proposes recommendations.

2 Methodology

As described below, several methods of data collection and analysis were used in order to better address the objectives of this mid-term evaluation. Each one complements the others. Gecades SA has fully completed the consultation—from the study design to the final report—in seven calendar weeks between January and March 2009. The different activities that have been performed according to the time table are shown in Appendix II.

2.1 Analysis of the documents pertaining the HERE program

In the first place, Gecades SA started to meet with the CHF contacts to discuss the relevant aspects of the evaluation, to deeper its understanding of the program to be evaluated and at the same time to identify and request the necessary documents for analysis. These first steps have allowed Gecades SA to better capture the objective of the program and consequently what is to be measured through the mid-term evaluation. CHF submitted to Gecades SA a set of documents pertaining the program (the HERE program basic document, project sites, payroll sheets, and the performance results until January 15, 2009). We have analysed all these documents which provide us with precious information to understand the HERE program background and its situation trough the mid-term implementation.

2.2 Designing individual questionnaire, Focus groups protocol, and key informants guide

The second phase of the process consisted of devising the necessary tools for information collection devoted to achieve the first three objectives of this mid-term evaluation. Based on the analysis from the first phase, we have devised an individual questionnaire (Appendix IV) which has been pre-tested on the targeted and non targeted population of Gonaives (see below). This questionnaire contains questions about individual socio-economic variables (age, sex, marital status, education level, formal and informal training, economic activities, employment, income), household variables (household size, number of dependents and employed, private transfers, expenditures, housing tenure, CFW participation) and neighborhood variables (distance, attendance associational life).

We developed as well a focus group protocol (Appendix V) in order to capture qualitative data aimed at describing the perception of the targeted community about the HERE program as well as its involvement in disaster relief activities after the natural disaster and at providing ground-level analysis on the impact of HERE in Gonaives. We developed also a key informants guide (Appendix VIII) that has been used to conduct interview with HERE's stakeholders. That is, both quantitative and qualitative data can be combined to fully capture the (mid-term) impacts of the program on the community of beneficiaries. These tools were discussed with the key contacts of CHF to make sure they are designed according to the objectives of the study.

2.3 Performing the focus groups, key informants interviews, locating the beneficiaries, and testing the individual questionnaire

For adjustment purposes, we have proceeded by testing the data collection tools on the field of the study. With the help of CHF representatives in Gonaives, we have implemented a first field trip to locate the project sites selected by CHF, and the participants in CFW and non participants as well, test and calibrate the individual questionnaire and in the same time perform the focus groups and key informants' interviews. All these interviews have been performed on February 13, 2008. We had 9 questionnaires (6 participants and 3 non participants) pre-tested by our trained surveyors. Few changes have been necessary in the individual questionnaire. The final version is presented in Appendix IV.

We conducted three focus groups (FG) with the direct beneficiaries who participated in the different clean-up sites as workers and team heads. Three different local served to perform these interviews : Hopital La Providence (14 individuals of whom 9 men and 5 women), Ecole Nationale de Descahos (9 participants : 4 men and 5 women) and the home a team head nearby the Délégation de l'Artibonite (10 participants : 5 men and 5 women). The information from the focus groups was recorded and then transcribed for content analysis. The FG protocol is presented in Appendix V. We also interviewed key informants (a controller and a program director) of the CHF in Gonaives (see the Interview guide in Appendix VII). These interviews have been transcribed and analyzed.

They give us the qualitative data needed to better understand the perceptions and experiences of the beneficiaries with the program. We report results from these interviews in section 4 and 5.

2.4 Sampling strategy, Collecting and analysing individual data

Two main types of evaluation exist (Human Resource Development Canada (1998) cited in Matchaya (2006)): (i) *process evaluation* that aims at determining if the program has been implemented as planned and (ii) *summative evaluation* that measure whether the program has succeeded in achieving its specific objectives. We will focus here mostly on the summative evaluation method which focuses on how individuals' outcomes are altered by the HERE. The better way to do this is to compare what we observe with measures of what individuals' outcomes would have been in the counterfactual situation, i.e. if they did not participate in the HERE. The difference in the main outcomes indicators is the impact of the program. But the counterfactual situation is not observed.

Table 1
Distribution of the sample

	Count	%
Participants	94	75%
Non participants	31	25%
Whole sample	125	100%

Source: The authors' calculations

We then need to estimate proxies of counterfactual outcomes. To do this, we compare a treated group (TG) and a non treated group (NTG).³ Generally, three pre-conditions are necessary for better results: size, experience and pre-disposal (Freeman *et al.* 1979). But, due to budget constraint, the whole sample was set to 125 individuals of whom 78% are direct beneficiaries—who are currently working (or had worked) with CHF only—of the project and 22% are non beneficiaries (Table 1). The latter constitute a control group. But, all the respondents are comparable on all other aspects. Furthermore, as HERE is an emergency response, a baseline was not available. It is then difficult to compare the current situation to the one that existed before HERE. However, we attempt to isolate

³ See Matchaya (2006) for a technical point on the evaluation problem.

effects from other similar programs currently implemented in Gonaives by focusing on people who have worked and are currently working in the CHF program only and by introducing other control variables.

In order to perform individual data collection, we have used the list of the beneficiaries of the different project sites and from 6 payroll sheets submitted by CHF to randomly select a representative sample. Two methods are combined to construct the sample: the method of quotas and the probabilistic one. Once the number of beneficiaries from a site is defined with respect to the weight of the site in the overall 624 individuals being still under (or had a) CFW contract with CHF on the six project sites, the respondent were selected randomly. These are replicated in the selected sample (see table 2). We used payroll sheets over the period of November 12, 2008-January 27, 2009—as submitted by CHF—to identify beneficiaries by the means of tokens. The rest of the sample is selected randomly as well from the non participants in CFW that we consider as a non treated group. The beneficiaries interviewed belong to 9 representative teams of the 41 that exist (such clusters) so far and have been operating in different sites of Gonaives. The data collected were then entered into a data base in Excel and converted into SPSS⁴ for treatment (uni- and bivariate analysis) and into STATA10 for multivariate analysis in order to establish evidence of the HERE impact on its stakeholders.

Table 2
Composition of the sub-sample of CFW participants

Project site	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage	Sub-sample of participants per project site
Hopital La Providence	152	24%	18
Delegation de l'Artibonite	91	15%	11
Université Indépendance	76	12%	9
Université Indépendance	61	10%	7
Bibliothèque J.S. Alexis	46	7%	6
Loge Sympathie des coeurs	46	7%	6
Collège Immaculée Conception	152	24%	18
TOTAL	624	100%	75

Source: The authors' calculations

⁴ Statistical package for the social Sciences.

2.5 The econometric models

The main question that CHF practitioners may pose is whether the HERE program has any significant effect on the standard of living of the targeted population. In other terms, does the CFW component impact the households' expenditures on foods and non food items? In the meantime, a concern may exist about how to isolate the CFW effects from other similar programs. The main problem we are facing here is to determine causality.

In order to estimate the causal impact of CFW, we adopt three specifications. First, we model the participation in CFW activities (1). The dependent variable is response to the question (Q21): "Have you participated in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international?" in Gonaives. As the answer is dichotomized (Yes=1 or No=0), model (1) is a binary probit.

$$\text{PartCFW} = X\beta + \mu \quad (1)$$

Second, we aim at measuring the causal impact of CFW on the quality of life of participants (2). We use average total consumption expenditures (ME) after the hurricanes (in natural log) as a proxy for income and we use these terms interchangeably. Pragmatically, we assume that in the current predicament of Gonaives, expenditures are a better measure than expressed income.⁵ However, we need to deal with endogeneity concerns. As there are no official criteria to recruit workers (see below) who are then selected by a team chief representative of the site to be cleaned up, we then assume that participation in CFW (PartCFW) may suffer from endogeneity problem. So we need to find out excluded instruments (Z) responsible for participation (or not) in the program, that is, directly correlated to PartCFW and indirectly to the dependent variables (orthogonality condition).⁶ We then adopt the following simultaneous model where X is a

⁵ See Narayan and Pritchett (1999) for a point on this topic and similar hypothesis. In our data set, the monthly revenue expressed by the respondent before and after the hurricanes are respectively 6,006.66 and 5,683.64 HTG in average. Whereas the monthly expenditures before and after the hurricanes are respectively 8,889.28 and 6,656.18 HTG in average.

⁶ To be valid, our instruments must satisfy two conditions: (i) Z is correlated with the endogenous participation in CFW activities, but (ii) uncorrelated with the error term in the income and reconstruction structural equations.

k-dimensional matrix that includes regressors at three levels: the individual, the household and the neighborhood variables (sex, education, number of employed in the household, the housing tenure status (whether owning=1 or renting=0), membership in associational life, etc.). We explore as well the effect of interacted terms.

$$ME = \text{PartCFW}\alpha + X\gamma + \eta \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{PartCFW} = Z\delta + \pi \quad (2.2)$$

Alternatively, we also assume that participation in CFW may foster livelihood rebuilding. The dependent variable (Reconst) is the answer to the question Q30 : “Have you already started rebuilding your assets and other means of existence destroyed by the hurricanes?” (Yes=1 and No=0) Therefore, we adopt the following endogenous binary probit model (3):

$$\text{Reconst} = \text{PartCFW}\rho + X\theta + \varepsilon \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{PartCFW} = Z\lambda + \omega \quad (3.2)$$

The k-dimensional matrix X is—with few differences—the same as in (2). In dealing with the different causal mechanisms by which participation in CFW impact income, we use instrumental variable estimation. We then need valid instrument and theoretical arguments about the model. We select the following excluded instruments set: gender, number of years living in the locality where he/she is interviewed, age and marital status. ω , π and η are error terms that stand for non observed variables. μ and ε are random variable standing for unobservable household heterogeneity. We assume that μ and ε are mean-zero and standard normally distributed. With this distributional assumption, we deal with binary probit models. α , θ , β , γ , δ , θ , λ , and ρ are parameters to be estimated.

3 The HERE’s mid-term situation (by January 15, 2009)

HERE has a main component based on Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities which have two phases: (i) clean-up and (ii) rehabilitation. The former started on the 12th of November 2008 and until 27th of January 2009, six sites (public and non public buildings mostly hospital, government administrative buildings and schools) have been cleaned up according to the 6 payroll sheets transmitted to Gecades SA. In sum, 624 temporary jobs

have been created to the benefit of the Gonaives population. But more globally, 30 projects on different sites have been identified and planned pertaining to the clean-up and rehabilitation of public infrastructures (see the project list in Appendix VI). As of the 15th of January 2009, 23 of these projects have been completed pertain to the Clean-Up phase. CHF aimed at employing temporarily 5400 workers by itself in CFW. This objective is achieved at 47% by the mid of January 2009 (see Appendix IX). The Infrastructure Rehabilitation phase has not started yet.

The recruitment process is orchestrated by representatives of the CHF selected site to be cleaned. The workers are then set up in teams in which the criteria of selection seem to be the worker's age, physical strength and the proximity to the site (see the coverage photo and Appendix X). One may distinguish the controllers, the team head and the workers *per se*. For the controllers, the selection is generally made by CHF local representatives with respect to years of experience with the individuals. A worker belongs to a team of 12-15 persons supervised by a team head. The contract—which we consider as informal since a written document is not available for both parts—with a worker is normally valid for a “bi-weekly period” and is non renewable in order to offer the same opportunity to a maximum number of workers. At the end, the payment is done by Fonkozé on behalf of CHF. The daily wage rates are 380, 220, and 150 HTG respectively for controller, team leader and worker for six hours of work per day (from 7:00 AM to 1:00 PM or from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM) from Monday to Saturday.

According to six payroll sheets for the period of November 12, 2008-January 27, 2009 submitted to Gecades SA, a total amount of 1,169,080.00 HTG (29,227.00 US dollars)⁷ has been disbursed to create temporary jobs for 624 persons (of whom 41 team leader, 574 workers, and 9 controllers). See table 3 for further details with regard to the sites and Appendix X for teams at work. We identified three categories of direct participants in CFW: the controller (who supervise 5-6 teams), the team head (who controls the work of about 12-15 workers), and the workers *per se* who perform clean-up jobs. The workers and their team chiefs are supposed to be hired for a two-week period while the controllers

⁷ Exchange rate : 1 USD=40 HTG.

may operate over a longer period.⁸ Figure 1 illustrates this pattern that we observed on the field. The quality of the performed work does not seem to be a requirement since workers are not being paid on the basis of the quality of work done but on the basis of the number of work-days performed.

As mentioned above, the program HERE has two main components: (A) Cash for Work and (B) Infrastructure Rehabilitation. As pointed out by a key informant, the program initially focused on public institutions but after meeting with local authorities and other aid agencies (CARE, CARITAS, OIM, etc.) involved in the same type of activities, CHF revised its plan of work. This fact *per se* suggests a good collaboration between CHF and other operators in the same area of intervention. By contrast, the community does not seem to have played any role in the selection of the sites to be cleaned. However, the population seems to be very committed and motivated in cleaning up its city. At this moment, it is however possible to identify the following impact of the CFW:

1. for people participating in the CFW component of the HERE program, this alternative seems to be the unique one available to them after losing all their livelihoods; and
2. the clean-up phase has facilitated the resumption of several activities (such as schools, hospital, library, etc.).

⁸ However, a controller expressed that the contract duration is the same for controllers and workers as well.

Figure 1
Relationship between different entities of the HERE program

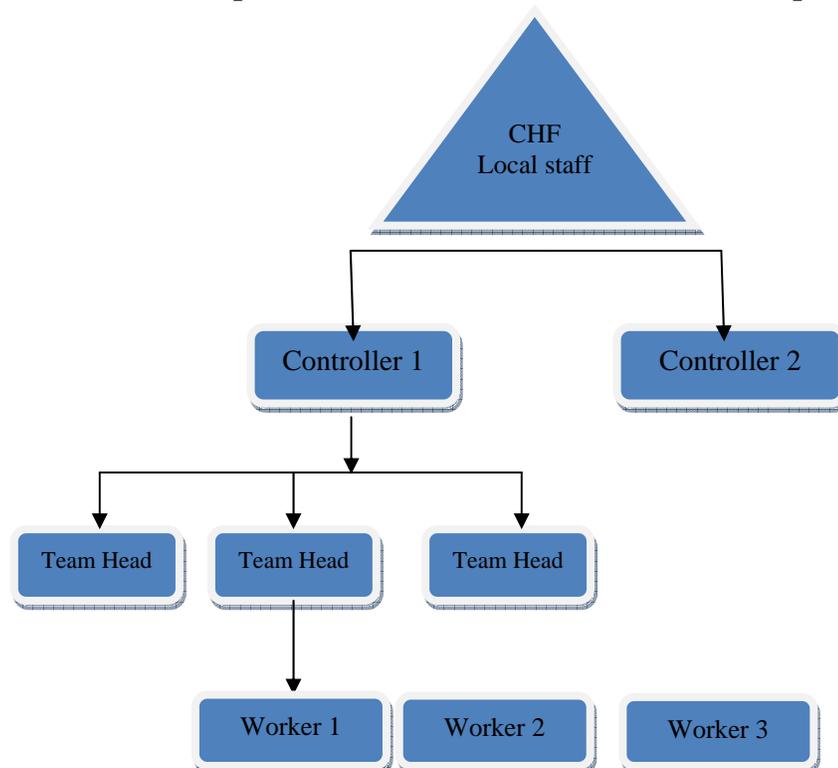


Table 3
Total Disbursement at the Mid-Term

Project sites	Number of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (HTG)	%	Period
Hôpital la Providence	152	287,520.00	25%	12-27 Nov.08
Délégation de l'Artibonite	91	158,200.00	14%	27 Nov-10dec08
Délégation de l'Artibonite	76	143,760.00	12%	15-28 Nov.08
Université Indépendance	61	115,920.00	10%	03-09 Déc.08
Bibliothèque Jacques Stephen Alexis	46	88,080.00	8%	12-24 janv.09
Loge Sympathie des cœurs	46	88,080.00	8%	10-23 janv.09
Collège Immaculée Conception	152	287,520.00	25%	14-27 janv.09
Over all	624	1,169,080.00**	100%	12 nov08-27janv.09

Source : The authors' calculations

Notes.—**Equivalent in USD : 29,227.00 USD (1 USD= 40 HTG). Daily wage rates : Controller : 380 HTG (9.5 USD) ; Team head : 220 HTG (5.5 USD) and worker : 150 HTG (3.75 USD).

4 Analysis of qualitative data from the focus group

The data gathered from the focus group interviews can be categorized under three main points pertaining to the purpose of this mid-term evaluation: we investigated in the first place the general experiences of the beneficiaries with humanitarian aids after the hurricanes, then we put more focus on searching information related to the perception of the population about the activities of CHF as well as searching to identify areas of impacts of its activities on the beneficiaries.

4.1 After-hurricanes experiences of the affected population with the help of aid agencies and governmental authorities

From the three focus groups conducted during the evaluation, unanimously, the participants acknowledged the presence and the effort of different types of NGOs (CARE, OIM, PAM, OXFAM, ACF, CHF International) and the governmental authorities (through public local administration: the municipal administration and the Ministry of transport and telecommunication) providing humanitarian aids to alleviate the sufferings of the affected population of Gonaïves. However, in general terms, when it comes to the efficacy and efficiency of the distribution of those many aids, one may raise some question marks depending on which aid agency or local authority implementing them. Firstly, from the information gathered, we noticed a lack of fairness or a certain degree of inequity in the providing of the aids to the people. Most of the participants stressed on the partisanship spirit that has prevailed particularly during the beginning of the process. Though the situation affected everyone, the women would be the first victims of this problem. Nevertheless, this information should be weighed cautiously as it is often heard of from population coping with such situations. Secondly, the highest level of dissatisfaction came from the experiences with the direct intervention of the governmental authorities through the municipal administration. The lack of control of their operational process has led to a high degree of inefficiency in their process of helping restore life in the city. Finally, despite the above-mentioned complaints, the participants on average have expressed a low degree of satisfaction (but within two

groups, it varies from 40% to 50% on average) with those many aids that have intended to helped them survive the after-hurricanes' periods.

4.2 Perception of the community about the aids/activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes

According to the participants of the focus group interviews, CHF seemed to differentiate itself from the low degree of satisfaction mentioned above. In many aspects, the interviewees have sorted out CHF from the negative remarks raised in the precedent section. Mainly, CHF has distinguished itself through:

- Its approach of helping the population coping with the socio-economic difficulties after the hurricanes. Through its Cash-for-work activities to clean up social infrastructure, not only does it provide to the direct beneficiaries an economic way of going through the hard times, but also contributed to prevent the rapid dissemination of caused-infections and diseases through the whole community. In other words, it has helped contain the damages that could have been done in the area of public health in Gonaives.
- The sense of fairness, coordination and control in the process of implementing its interventions on the field. The opinions voiced by most of the groups in this vein suggest that the payroll sheet reflects the reality of the work done. The “partisanship” spirit in reaching out to affected people was contained. In that way, more needed people are reached and the amount of work done is reasonable for the planned expenses.
- Being perceived by the beneficiaries to be the first organization to bring about serious restoration in a reasonable timeframe to the social infrastructures in Gonaives, which was important in so many ways to keep this community alive after the hurricanes. The beneficiaries have expressed great satisfaction with the presence of CHF in Gonaives and the way it has been implementing the HERE program. They request that CHF stay for a long period of time in Gonaives as it is perceived to be an organization that can bring about real improvement in the life

of the community. For that matter, they recommend that CHF comes up with other types of projects having potential medium term or long term impacts, that is, projects capable of helping them rebuild their means of existence destroyed by the flood/hurricanes.

However, the beneficiaries have voiced some complaints against CHF. They have reproached the organization with not being able to make the payroll on time and also with applying too low a wage rate for the CFW activities. For example, in one group, the participants were expressing their bitterness over the fact that they were recruited for a 12 days-period of work but were stopped after 6 days. And it's getting worse when 2 weeks after they have not been paid yet.

4.3 Socio-economic Impacts of the CFW activities of CHF international in Gonaives

The socio-economic impacts of the HERE program on the affected population of Gonaives are best measured by indicators of impact using statistical tools, but the analysis of opinions gathered from the focus groups may give corroborating thoughts or shed some light for better statistical interpretation of the results of the individual surveys. With that said, the purpose of this section is to expose the impacts of the program on the population according to their opinions pertaining to that matter. To this end, we have investigated through three broad areas.

4.3.1 Opportunity cost of time using in CHF Cash-for-work activities

The beneficiaries interviewed are comprised of diverse categories of people in terms of skills or activities for a living: tailor, seamstress, little farmer, painter, student, house builder, retailers, etc. After the passage of the hurricanes, as the whole city were devastated, there were no demands for such skills on one hand, and there was no money to replenish the stocks of goods or to replace working tools destroyed by the flood on the other hand. Most of the aids to the population on the first time consisted of foods, water, and other basic needs. Consequently, people spent their time in line waiting for foods (not

without difficulties), or doing nothing capable of producing economic benefit. According to their opinion, when CHF came to the city with the Cash-for-work activities, it brought hope to put their time back to work. For them, there was not another best alternative for their time. Without the CHF cash-for-work activities, it would have been almost impossible for them to find another job. Those testimonies suggest that CHF has created a major impact on the short term job market in Gonaives after the hurricanes.

4.3.2 Standard of living after the hurricanes

The CFW activities constituted the major source of income (not to say the only source) for the beneficiaries interviewed. The analysis in this section focuses on whether or not the generated income has contributed to improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries. For that purpose we have gathered information related to the use of the money earned for food items and for non food items. As for the food items expenses, the beneficiaries voiced that part of the money earned was used to feed the members of their household as it is considered their first priority. Given the many needs to satisfy after the hurricanes and the limited amount they receive from the CFW activities, they are not able to talk about real increase in their expenses for food consumption in comparison with before-flood/hurricanes period. The best they can do is to optimize the use of this income to make sure basic food is provided in the family. However, considering that the cash-for-work activities of CHF was the best alternative for the use of their time, one may say that those activities have greatly contributed to maintain the necessary level of food expenses in the households of the beneficiaries.

Though the first priority of the beneficiaries is to feed their household or themselves with the money received, most of them have provided exciting items of information when it comes to talk about the use of the money for non food items. The most frequent expenses that came up were related to paying schools for their children. This was very important given that the disasters happened just before the beginning of the academic year. For the students, the money allowed them to pay (partially for some) to continue with their learning. Some participants are able to pay basic healthcare for their kids and for

themselves; some of them use part of the money to pay rent. One should not ignore however the fact that for some of them, they are just able to feed their household from the money they hope to receive. That said, it is worthwhile mentioning another interesting point raised by the participants: a current contract with CHF gives to the beneficiaries the capacity to borrow emergency money from a third party.⁹ That is, the contract with CHF increases the credibility to pay back and consequently allows the beneficiaries to better cope with some urgent needs.

The cash-for-work activities don't allow the beneficiaries to make expenses related to making new acquisitions such as buying livestock, replacing tools to continue their profession, improving their dwelling. They are not able to accumulate savings either. However, individual survey reveals expenses made possible by CFW activities: food (52.1% of the respondent), commerce (10.4%) and other (37.5%) (see Graphic 3).

4.3.3 Social capital

In addition to the economic benefits to the beneficiaries, the presence of CHF has brought some other social advantages to the community. First of all, according to them, there is a sense of solidarity created among the members of a team working on the field; they support each other by sharing some time their food while working. In other words, they cultivate a fraternity spirit in the team-work. Second of all, they acquire the habit of getting together under CHF representative leadership to discuss about matters of interest. They left believe that CHF would be the first organization to perform that kind of activity in Gonaives, which has brought a sense of closeness among the members of the community. They would confess also that the approach used by CHF has allowed people from a given area to go to work to a different area without suffering any aggression by the residents of the latter. This kind of mobility and mutual acceptance are very difficult when it is about distributing food in the city.

⁹ It is worthwhile to highlight the fact that this is a program that CHF is implementing in partnership with FONKOZE. The program is called "TiKredi", and has been designed to revive micro enterprise activity in the city of Gonaives. The program is designed to re-establish and create 1,150 microenterprises in Gonaives.

As for the socio-economic impacts of the HERE program, the analysis of the information provided by the focus groups suggests the following conclusions:

- Without the jobs created by the CFW activities in Gonaives after the passage of the hurricanes, the opportunity cost of time of the beneficiaries is close to zero.
- Compared to the period before the hurricanes, it was hard for the beneficiaries to confess enjoying real increase in their quality of life after the hurricanes as a result of the CFW activities; this is explained by the many needs left behind by the hurricanes in comparison with the limited amount receive from the cash-for-work activities.
- However, the cash-for-work activities have allowed the beneficiaries to maintain the necessary level of expenses for food consumption in their household and mainly to keep up with school expenses and in a lesser degree to cope with some minor healthcare spending for their kids. In other words, seen in that way of comparison, the CFW activities has contributed to increase the purchasing power of the beneficiaries.
- Compared to the after-hurricanes' situation without CHF in Gonaives, one may argue in favor of a certain degree of improvement in the quality of life of the beneficiaries. This should be viewed as a short-term and very fragile improvement because it does not provide the beneficiaries with the capacity to rebuild their means of existence.

Finally, these conclusions need to be validated by impact indicators measured via statistical tools based on the data collected from the individual surveys. This will be the purpose of the section 6 below.

5 Descriptive analysis of the individual data

We report in this section a rapid descriptive analysis of the data collected from the individual survey. The statistical tables are compiled in Appendix XI.

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the beneficiaries

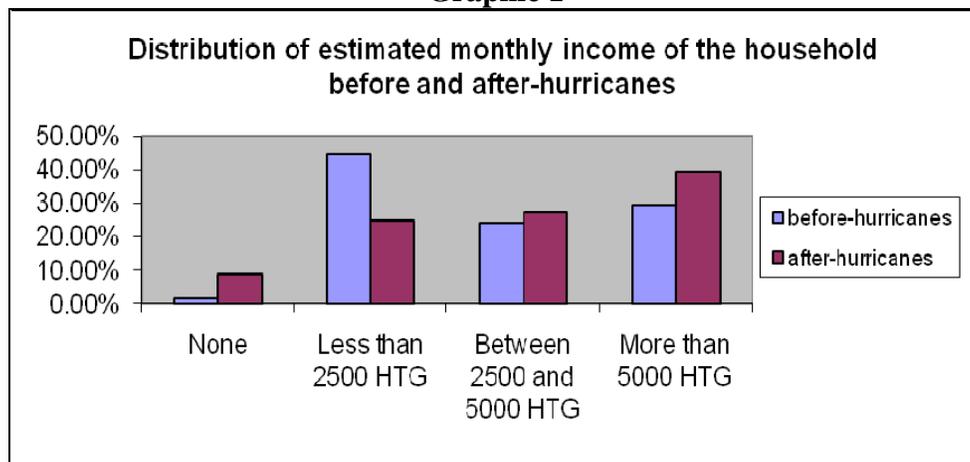
The analysis of the data collected shows that the interviewed sample is comprised of 37.6% of women and 62.4% of men. In terms of age, 44.8% of them are between 25 and

35 years-old, 29.6% between 36 and 46 years-old and 19.2% are more than 46 years-old. (Table 12.1). 76% of the people surveyed are not married. As for the level of literacy, 95.2% of them went to school but only 12% have reached beyond high school level and 35.2% have reached high school level of education (Table 12.4). In terms of skills and training, the data indicates that 45.6% of the people interviewed have attended an informal training and 30.4% own a professional diploma in a given technical discipline (Tables 12.5 and 12.6). As for the size of the household of the participants to the survey, 44% of them have between 4 and 6 members, 24% have declared having more than 6 members in their household and 24.8% have between 1 and 3 members (Table 12.10).

5.2 Socio-economic characteristics of the participants before and after the hurricanes

Before the passage of the hurricanes, 87.2% of the participants had income-generating activities (Table 12.7) and 84.4% of them were independent workers or self-employed (Table 12.8). During this period of time, 24.8% have generated monthly revenue estimated to less than 2,500 HTG vs. 44.8% after the hurricanes; 27.2% had estimated monthly income between 2,500 HTG and 5000 HTG before the hurricanes compared to 24% in that same range after the hurricanes. 39.2% of them generated more than 5000 HTG estimated monthly income before compared to 29.6% in that interval after the disasters (Graphic 1).

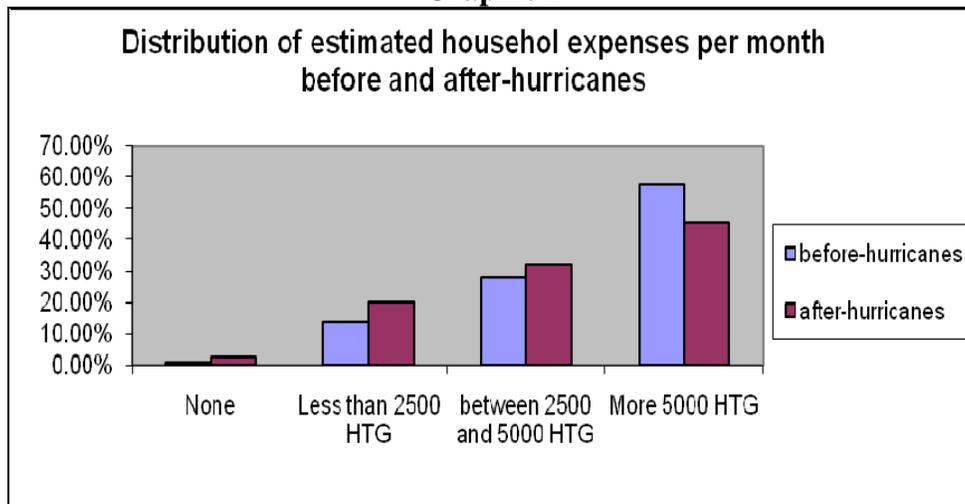
Graphic 1



Source: The authors

On the expense side, we notice from the data that 13.6% of the participants have estimated their household expenses to less than 2,500 HTG before the hurricanes compared to 20% declaring the same estimate after the hurricanes; an estimated monthly amount between 2,500 HTG and 5000 HTG had been spent in the household before the floods according to 28% of the participants; the percentage of participants went up to 32% after the hurricanes for the same range of estimated expenses. However, the percentage of interviewees that declared more than 5000 HTG as estimated household expenses before the hurricanes decreases from 57.6% before to 45.6% after the natural disasters.

Graphic 2



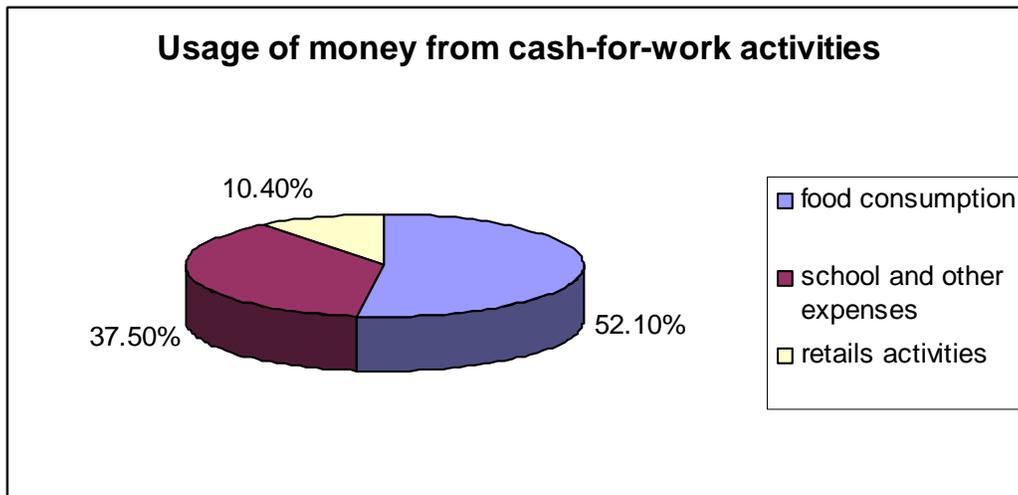
Source: The authors

The analysis of the data shows that for the less wealthy interviewees, there is a positive increase in the percentage of participants that enjoyed more expenses in their household after the hurricanes; however there is a decrease in the percentage of those who enjoyed more than 5 000 HTG of expenses per month in their household. On another vein, 72% of the interviewees did not receive any financial assistance from their relatives residing in Haiti after the hurricanes. Nonetheless, 76.8% of them have received money transfer from their relatives abroad (Tables 12.22 and 12.23).

5.3 Usage of the money received by the beneficiaries from the Cash-for-work activities of CHF

We observe from the data that 58.3% of the beneficiaries of the cash-for-work activities have worked for more than a biweekly period in the program. At the time of the survey, 97.9% of the participants have finished their contract with CHF (Table 12.24 and 12.25). The members of the family of 76% of the interviewees did not participate in the cash-for-work activities. Moreover, 86.4% of them declared that their family members were not direct beneficiaries of other humanitarian or reconstruction programs after the hurricanes. Among the Cash-for-work activities' direct beneficiaries, only 37.6% have participated in other humanitarian or reconstruction programs after the floods (tables 12.27, 12.29 and 12.30)

Graphic 3



Source: The authors' calculations

The salary received by the participants was used for different types of expenses. In fact, 52.1% have used the money to buy food for their household; 37.5% of them have spent the money to pay school for their children, buy cloths, pay back their debts and satisfy other basic needs. Only 10.4% of them declared using the money for retail activities (little commerce). In spite of their participation in the Cash-for-work activities, more than three fourth of the beneficiaries are not able to start rebuilding their means of

existence yet. Furthermore, there is no significant relation between the number of members in a household that enjoyed cash-for-activities and the reconstruction of the means of existence of that household (table 12.40).

5.4 Gender equity and other aspects in Cash-for-work activities recruitment

The analysis of the data revealed that the participation in the program is not conditioned by the sex of the participants: 70.2% of the women interviewed were direct beneficiaries of Cash-for-work activities vs. 80.8% of men (table 12.31: Chi2=1.834, df =1, p-value =0.176). The same observation is true for the level of education and the number of persons in the family of the beneficiaries (table 12.37: Chi2=7.403, df=7, p-value=0.192; table 12.38: Chi2=1.951, df=3, p-value= 0.583).

However, being a member of a local association is significantly correlated to the participation in the program (table 12.48: Chi2=8.427, df=1, p-value= 0.004). Though participation in the program is not conditioned by sex, the length of participation and the sex of the participants are significantly associated according to the data: male beneficiaries have enjoyed more biweekly periods of contracts than female participants (table 12.33: chi2=5.235, df=1, p-value=0.022).

5.5 Reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees after the hurricanes

The analysis of the data revealed that the reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees is significantly linked to their participation in other humanitarian programs (table 12.41). Au contraire, for a household, the reconstruction of the means of existence destroyed by the hurricanes is independent of the quantity of its members who have a job, who have participated in the cash-for-work program or other programs (tables 12.40, 12.42 &12.43). In the same vein, the reception of financial assistance from relatives living in other part of the country or abroad does not have a significant impact on the process of reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees (tables 12.45 &12.46). Finally, the data show a significant relation between the reconstruction of the

means of existence of the participants and the fact that their spouse have a given generating income activities after the hurricanes (table 12.44, $\text{Chi}^2=7.895$, $\text{df}=2$, $\text{p-value} = 0.019$).

6 Understanding the micro-impacts the HERE CFW activities—Econometric evidence and discussions

6.1 The probability of participating in the CFW component of the HERE program

In table 4, we report the determinants of participation in CFW component. We find evidence that participation in the CFW component is most likely when the respondent is the household head (that is, he/she has the responsibility to bring the resources that is indispensable for the living of the household). This variable increases the probability of participation by 33 percentage points. We observe that the respondent age also matters. We interpret this as the opportunity given by the physical strength of the youths but marginal effect is low (1.19 percentage points). At the same time, participation is most likely when the spouse of the respondent has an economic activity after the Hurricanes. We may explain this finding as a form social capital. As there are no specific criteria to select individuals to participate in the program and as friendship matters, it is then plausible that when the spouse has set up a small business, this may leads to informal networks that facilitate information on recruitment process. By contrast, participation is less likely with housing ownership. That is, as a house is a symbol of wealth, the possible explanation is that wealthier people do not participate in the CFW. They are supposed to have access to other assets.

Table 4
Individual determinants of participation
in the CFW activities—Probit estimates (N=93)

Explanatory variables	Mean ⁺	Marginal effect (dF/dx)	Robust Std. Err.
Age (years)	36.7634	.0119617**	.0057178
Sex (male=1)	.666667	-.002215	.1148812
Marital status (Married =1)	.27957	-.0233759	.1041587
Years of education	8.97849	.0231027	.0186376
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	.290323	-.2645916*	.1586779
Informal vocational training (Yes=1)	.483871	.0767434	.0864085
Number of dependents	5.34409	-.0273587	.0172222
The spouse of the respondent has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.290323	.1832286**	.0744116
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.387097	-.2397565***	.0950878
Other member of the household participate in the CFW project (Yes=1)	.247312	.1108668	.0901165
The respondent benefited from other humanitarian program after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.322581	.0872015	.0919558
Other member(s) of the household benefitted from other humanitarian program after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.129032	-.0933407	.1815282
Years of residency in the locality where the respondent is interviewed	16.7913	-.0020808	.0032318
The respondent is the Household Head	.827957	.3258047*	.1905681
Number of employed in the household after the Hurricanes	.172043	.0489311	.1444438
Wald chi2(15)	25.72**		
Log pseudolikelihood	-39.156351		
Pseudo R2	0.2473		
Observed probability	.7526882		
Predicted Probability at the mean	.8254971		

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—The dependent variable=1 if the respondent participate in the CFW component of the HERE Program. Number of obs = 93 due to missing value from certain variables. Number of children in the household dropped because of collinearity. Stars denote the rejection of H0: The coefficient equals zero at 10% (*), 5% (**) or 1% (***) levels of significance. For dummy variables, dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. + The average value for dummies variables indicate the proportion of the farmers who answered « Yes » to a question.

6.2 Participation in CFW and quality of life

The preferred regression reported in table 5 suggests that the respondent's monthly expenditures respond positively and significantly with years of schooling and

participation of other member of the household in the CFW component of the HERE.¹⁰ Meanwhile, even though the respondent's participation in CFW has the correct sign, it is not different from zero. Having said that, one possible explanation to this finding is that CFW program is important, but the daily salary rate (3.75 USD) seems to be low and the (officially) authorized period of participation in the program (12 days) that lead to a 45 USD payment seem not enough to significantly impact the workers' quality of life. We observe at the same time that the participation of the respondents conditional to the participation of another member of the household in the CFW is negatively associated with the monthly expenditures. This seems to indicate that salary earned is too low to facilitate intra-household transfers.

We paid attention to both the relevance and the weak instruments problem highlighted in the recent econometric literature. We confirm that our instruments are valid, since they do not have explanatory power in the structural model (Test of overidentifying restrictions: Score $\chi^2(1) = 2.61403$ ($p=0.1059$))¹¹, but they remain weak as the F-test is below the level of 10 (Stock, Wright and Yogo 2002). We have however selected the best set of instruments available from our database.

We also explored the probability to begin the reconstruction of assets. We ran both binary (Table 6) and IV-probit (Table 7) models. The latter allows us to deal with endogeneity concerns. Table 7 shows that the number of dependents decreases by 5 percentage points the probability of reconstruction. By contrast if the respondent benefited from other humanitarian program, the probability to start reconstruction is increased by 19 percentage points. Two other factors have significant and bigger effects on this probability: The respondent has the same economic activity after the hurricanes (Yes=1) and the respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1). All these findings illustrate that additional resources are needed at least to begin the reconstruction of families' assets and livelihoods.

¹⁰ The return from an extra year of schooling is high enough (9%) in the current predicament of Gonaives and is comparable to broadly overall levels (see an international update in Pscharopoulos and Patrinos 2004).

¹¹ Overidentifying tests the Null that over-identification restrictions are valid.

Table 5
Determinants of income (N=93)

Explanatory variables	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1)--Instrumented	.3322004	.9924017
Years of education	.0907307***	.0258165
Sex (Male=1)	-.0612628	.2238233
Marital status (Married=1)	.2123671	.2006783
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	.064047	.1859255
The respondent attended in informal vocational training (Yes =1)	.0850771	.1901465
The respondent had an economic activity before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.0275615	.3682519
Number of dependents in the household	.0573027	.0391797
Number of employed in the household after the hurricanes	.0394442	.1361995
The respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.5804057	.6530627
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricane (Yes=1)	.4810345	.3139856
The respondent received local transfers from relatives after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.1680777	.1922355
The respondent received international transfers from migrants after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.2049803	.2029563
Other member of the household participates(ed) in CFW activities (Yes=1)	1.474343***	.4298615
The respondent benefited from other humanitarian program (Yes=1)	-.2890697	.1994012
Other member of the household benefitted from other Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)	-.1342939	.271282
The respondent is member of any Organization (Yes=1)	-.4810588	.3890408
The respondent is the household head (Yes=1)	.0269455	.3189838
The respondent participates(ed) in CFW * another member in the household participates(ed) in CFW (Yes=1)	-1.441481*	.7656141
The respondent participated in CHF * His spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.3731427	.7585342
Intercept	7.148332***	1.096435
Wald chi2(20)	106.60***	
R-squared	0.3760	
Root MSE	.65918	
Diagnosis on the reduced form:		
R2	0.5096	
Adjusted R2	0.3646	
Partial R2	0.0376	
Robust F(2,71); [Prob > F]	1.53923; [0.22]	

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—The dependent variable is the natural logarithm of the average monthly expenditures after the hurricanes. The instruments are : (1) Age of the respondent and (2) years of residency

in the same locality. Stars denote the rejection of H_0 : The coefficient equals zero at 10% (*), 5% (**) or 1% (***) levels of significance.

In table 7, we deal with endogeneity concerns. We use the better set of excluded instruments available from the data base (the respondent' age, sex, marital status, years of residency in the same locality, and attendance in the local associational life such as church, local development organization, etc.). We assume that these instruments are directly associated with participation in CFW—as the criteria for workers selection are in a certain extent physical strength and residency in the locality as mentioned above, while at the same time, an important role is left to the team leader, a representative of the project site, in the workers recruitment—and indirectly associated with the probability to begin reconstruction. Firstly, we observe that the appropriate Wald test accept the Null Hypothesis of the exogeneity of participation in CFW activities with regard to the dependent variable. Secondly, we observe that only two explanatory variables have explanatory power in the probability of having started rebuilding the mean of existence which is most likely when the respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1), and less likely with Number of dependents in the household. The evidence seems then clear enough that with the low wage rates currently paid to the workers, it is difficult to boost reconstruction phase without additional resources to be brought by other members in the family. In other words, there is no doubt that CFW activities are necessary, but they are not sufficient to help the targeted population to move forward in terms of reconstruction. That is, longer term interventions are necessary.

Table 6
The likelihood of beginning the reconstruction of families' assets (N=86)

Explanatory variables	Marginal effects (dF/dx)	Robust Std. Err.
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1)-- Instrumented	-.1174379	.1335356
Age	-.0036462	.0050373
Sex (Male=1)	-.2354349	.1554226
Marital status (Married=1)	.0301508	.1327159
Years of education	-.0109685	.0157214
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	-.0342044	.1123252
The respondent attended in informal vocational training (Yes =1)	.0917204	.0997736
Number of dependents in the household	-.0511803**	.0243767
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricane (Yes=1)	.059777	.1022134
The respondent benefitted from other humanitarian program (Yes=1)	.1950199*	.1237549
Other member of the household benefitted from other Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)	-.1299686	.080908
Years of residency in the locality where the respondent is interviewed.	.0022012	.0033199
Number of employed in the household after the hurricanes	-.1227035	.0922153
The respondent had an independent economic activity before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.2608153	.1860345
The respondent has the same economic activity after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.3302623***	.0948915
The respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.4264092***	.1405357
The respondent received local transfers from relatives after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.0666121	.1277877
The respondent received international transfers from migrants after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.0715719	.090422
The respondent is member of any Organization (Yes=1)	-.0507773	.0940275
The respondent is the household head (Yes=1)	-.0095331	.1577107
Observed probability	.255814	
Predicted probability at the means	.1614916	
Wald chi2(20); [Prob > chi2]	36.76 [0.0125]	
Log pseudolikelihood	-32.64401	
Pseudo R2	0.3325	

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—Dependent variable=1 if the respondent expressed having started to rebuild his assets and livelihoods. For dummy variables, dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1.

7 Concluding remarks and recommendations

This report attempts to assess how well the HERE program works. For most of the people we interviewed, the program is the unique work opportunity, and for certain young workers, it is their first employment experience. We have no doubt that the hurricanes impoverished the local population. It is found that at this time —the one of data collection—, all the expected results have not been yet achieved according to the econometric evidence. However, the program gave access to cash which in turn helps families to deal with certain expenses (food, schooling, debt repayment, cloths, etc.) or set up a small business (retailed commerce), that would not be performed without the project. Econometric evidence shows that when the participant’s spouse (either husband or wife) is occupied in an economic activity, it is then most likely to start rebuilding livelihoods and assets.

We recommend:

- 1 the continuation of the program’s activities with—if the budget allows that—a higher wage rate or otherwise by providing a hot meal to workers;
- 2 CHF to make an effort to pay the workers on time in order to keep them motivated;
- 3 that an appropriate place be negotiated with the local authorities in order to dump rubbish. The last pictures in Appendix X give evidence that the danger is still present as the streets are under the mud that has been extracted by workers of other operators from the drainage canal or a cleaned site. All tough this is not in CHF’s sites, the latter may need to call a consensus in order to avoid that the good work done to be compromised;
- 4 that beneficiaries have their house cleaned by the program after the public building;
- 5 that local authorities (Mairie, Délégation, etc.) and aid agencies find appropriate means (such as credit) to help the population rebuild their assets;

- 6 that people with the higher level of education be employed not only as workers but in a better position in order to take a greater role in the future of their city;
- 7 that CHF local Staff in Gonaives attempt to have a closer look—may be by offering guidelines to the team leaders—on the recruitment process which so far needs to be better clarified. Some basic criteria (mostly age, physical strength) should be formally used in the selection process, since it is observed in the data set five participants with respectively 65, 70, 72 and 81 years old ;
- 8 that relationship between controller, team head and workers to be formalized. Years of education or vocational training should be used in giving more responsibilities and then greater wage.

Finally, to allow the community to rebuild their livelihoods after the hurricanes, program/projects with medium and long term potential impacts should be designed and implemented.

Table 7
Probability to begin the reconstruction--Correcting for endogeneity (N=86)

Explanatory variables	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1)-- Instrumented	.2978343	1.110701
Years of education	-.0356597	.0547929
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	.0529173	.4941067
The respondent attended in informal vocational training (Yes =1)	.5234379a	.3312549
The respondent had an independent economic activities before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.6590422	.5508609
Number of employed in the household after the hurricanes	-.2409772	.3666541
The respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.9221013*	.514062
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricane (Yes=1)	.3430387	.3511965
The respondent received local transfers from relatives after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.4480245	.4755537
The respondent received international transfers from migrants after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.1262637	.4070776
The respondent benefitted from other humanitarian program (Yes=1)	.5220923	.4086488
Other member of the household benefitted from other	.7548711	.9741961

Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)		
The respondent is the household head (Yes=1)	-.2497073	.4847565
Number of dependents in the household	-.1711466**	.0821636
Other member of the household participates(ed) in CFW activities (Yes=1)	.8117825	.7537716
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1) *		
Other member of the household participates(ed) in CFW activities (Yes=1)	-.0206095	1.034549
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1) * Other member of the household benefited from other Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)		
	-1.902029a	1.182935
Constant	-.0449505	1.356605
<hr/>		
/athrho	-.3373986	.4155691
/Insigma	-1.176386***	.0754994
rho	-.325153	.3716332
sigma	.3083913	.0232833
Log pseudolikelihood	-55.778638	

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—Dependent variable=1 if the respondent expressed having started to rebuild his assets and livelihoods. The a significant at the 11% level. The instruments are (Sex (Male=1)) : age, sex, marital status, years of residency in the same locality, and attendance in the local associational life (such as church, local development organization, etc.). Stars denote the rejection of H0: The coefficient equals zero at 10% (*), 5% (**) or 1% (***) levels of significance. a=significant at 11%. Wald test of exogeneity (/athrho = 0): $\chi^2(1) = 0.66$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.4169$.

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APPENDICES

Appendice I—Interview Guide with Local CHF Staff in Gonaives (Mission of February 13, 2009 in Gonaïves)

Questions	Responses
What are the criteria to recruit the workers for CFW?	
Does the recruitment process target individuals or households?	
Can one worker benefit more than one contract over the execution period of the program? If not, why? If yes, according to what modalities?	
Have the people employed received any specific training from CHF?	
Does any mechanism exist to control the productivity of the individual workers or the teams?	
Does the remuneration of the workers base on the number of work-days or on the quality of the work performed?	
Does the community participate in the selection of the projects? If yes, which ones? If not, what has been the basis for their selection? And how does the community adhere to them? What is its responsibility?	
Do the organizations operate according to a shared vision in Gonaives? What are their activities ? During what periods do they do their activities? Give a brief overview of their realizations.	
Quelles sont les relations du CHF avec les autorités locales ?	

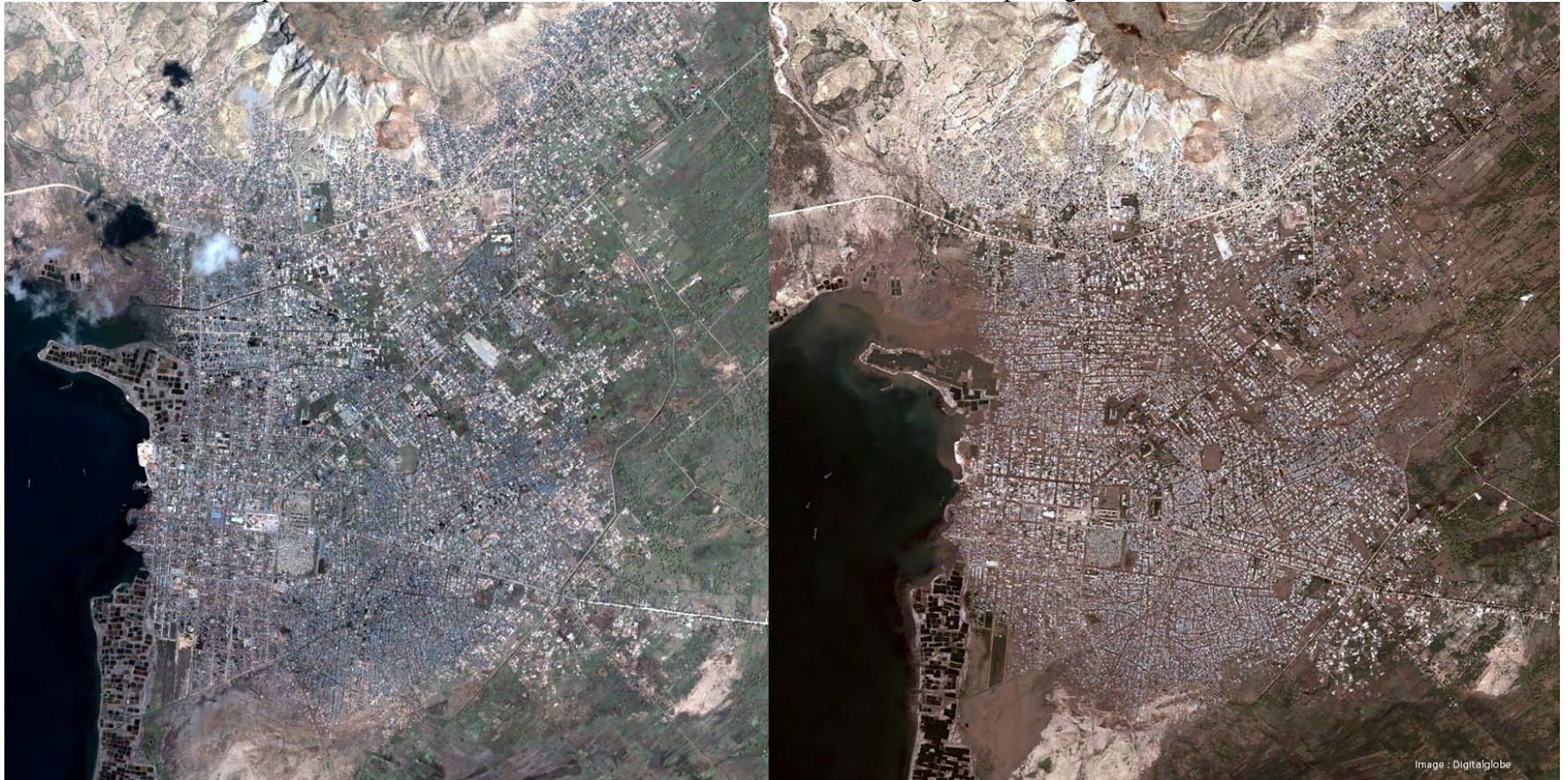
What are the relationships between CFH and the local authorities?	
What are the relationships between CHF and the other organizations?	
The name of Fonkozé appears on the payroll sheets, what role does it play in the process?	
Do you have any comments on the program?	
Thank you very much for your time?	

Appendix II—Time Frame submitted by Gecades SA at the early phase of the process

		Proposed work Calendar for the HERE mid-term Evaluation program																																		
		January 2009					February 2009										March 2009																			
		L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V					
Activities		26	27	28	29	30	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	25	26	27	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	13
Devising survey instruments, focus group protocols and template for data entry and treatment		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow																														
Sampling from the list submitted by CHF the beneficiaries to be surveyed according to a random sampling technique							Green	Green																												
Training the surveyors on the survey and focus group instruments									Yellow	Yellow	Yellow																									
Pre-testing the instruments/finalizing the instruments and locating beneficiaries and non beneficiaries												Green	Green	Green	Green	Green																				
Performing data collection/validating collected data																	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow																
Entering and treating data																						Green	Green	Green	Green	Green										
Performing data analysis and writing preliminary report																											Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow					
Reviewing the first draft and writing of final report (both in French and English)																																Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Appendix III—The damages of the Hurricane Jeanne in photos (12 days later)

Satellite picture of Gonaïves, before (to the left) and after (to the right) the passage of the hurricane Jeanne



Source : Busselen Tony. 2004. L'ouragan Jeanne- 1 500 morts en Haïti. Comment est-ce possible? Web Site: www.ptb.be/scripts/article.phtml?lang=1&obid=24830. Processed on May 10, 2005.

Appendix IV—Questionnaire for individual Survey

Sir, Madam,

We seek to understand and to assess the direct and short-term impacts of the HERE program currently implemented by CHF international Haiti in Gonaives. We specifically aim at measuring the cash-for-work activities impacts on the standard of living of the beneficiaries who were affected by the recent hurricanes in Gonaives. The information that will be collected will be kept confidential. We inform you that we will write down on this questionnaire some of the information you will be providing during the survey. You may have access to the results of the survey if need be. These results should in many ways allow CHF to be more efficient and efficacious in implementing its activities in the community. Do you accept this interview? Thank you for your collaboration.

Code (not to be filled) :		Date:	
Name of the surveyor :		First and last name of the surveyed person :	

No.	Questions and screens	Responses et codes	Go to
1.	What is your age ?		
2.	Sex	0 () Female 1 () Male	
3.	What is Your marital status?	1 () Married ; 0 () Other	
4.	What is your highest level of education?		
5.	Do you have a diploma in any vocational field?	0 () No 1 () Yes. explain : _____	
6.	Have you attended any informal vocational training?	0 () No 1 () Yes If Yes. explain : _____	
7.	What economic activities did you use to perform before the passage of the hurricanes last summer?	1() independent worker (little commercial activities, tailor/seamstress, etc.) ; 2() public sector employee ; 3() Private sector employee; 4() Agriculture ; 5() Other—explain : _____ ; 6 () None.	
8.	Do you perform the same activity (ies) after the passage of the hurricanes?	0 () No	

		1 () Yes	
9.	Do you currently have a job?	0 () No 1 () Yes If yes, explain :	
10.	How many people do you have under your care in your household?		
11.	How many children (less than 15-years old) do you have in your household?		
12.	What was your total revenue during last month (whether you were under a contract with CHF or not)?	_____ HTG	
13.	What was the total monthly revenue of your household before the passage of the hurricanes?	_____ HTG	
14.	Give an estimate of your weekly expenses to feed the members of your household during last month.	1.before the hurricanes : _____ HTG 2.after the hurricanes : _____ HTG	
15.	Give an estimate of your other weekly expenses (toilet articles, transportation, healthcare, education, etc.) for your household during last month.	1.before the hurricanes : _____ HTG 2.after the hurricanes : _____ HTG	
16.	How many members of your household have a job?	1.before the hurricanes : 2.after the hurricanes :	
17.	Does your spouse have a generating income activity?	1.before the hurricanes : 0() No 1() Yes 2.after the hurricanes : 0() No 1() yes	
18.	Did you own the house you inhabited before the hurricanes?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
19.	Have you received after the hurricanes any money transfer from your relatives living in other regions of Haiti ?	0 () No 1 () yes	
20.	Have you received after the hurricanes any money transfer from your relatives living abroad?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
21.	Have you participated in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international?	0 () No 1 () Yes	If no, go to 25
22.	If yes, are you still under a contract with CHF ?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
23.	How many biweekly periods have you spent in the program?		
24.	What have you done with the cash received from the program ?		
25.	Have other members of your household participated in the program ?	0 () No	

		1 () yes	
26.	Are you beneficiary of any other humanitarian or reconstruction programs after the passage of the hurricanes ?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
27.	Are other members of your household direct beneficiaries of the program ?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
28.	What is the distance (walking time) between your dwelling place and the project site where you work for the Cash-for-work activities program of CHF international Haiti in Gonaives?		
29.	How long have you been living in the same locality?		
30.	Have you already started rebuilding your assets and other means of existence destroyed by the hurricanes?	0 () No 1 () Yes If yes, give some examples :	
31.	Are you a member of any network association (Church, political group, socio-professional association, youth groups, local development group, club, etc.) in your locality?	0 () No 1 () yes If yes, explain :	

Appendix V—Focus Group Protocol

A. General information

Code (not to be filled) :		Date :	
interviewer :		Beginning time of the interview :	
Assistant :		Ending time of the interview :	

B. Identification of the interviewed group

Localities represented (local areas) :		Number of men:	
Projects (sites) represented :		Number of women :	
Number of participants in the group :			

C. Generalities

1. In a general manner, elaborate on your experience with the different types of humanitarian aids (aids from the central government, local authorities, NGOs, etc.) that have helped you to cope with socio-economic difficulties caused by the passage of the hurricanes in Gonaives.
2. Express your degree of satisfaction from such humanitarian aids.

D. Perception of the community about the aids/activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes

3. Do you think CHF (through its cash-for-work activities) has done something positive that the other aids providers have not done in seeking to improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries after the passage of the hurricanes? According to your answer, explain how?
4. Express your opinion about the activities realized within the community by the HERE program of CHF International Haiti.

E. Socio-economic Impacts of the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international in Gonaives

5. Had you not been employed by the cash-for-work activities of CHF international Haiti would you have found other work opportunities after the passage of the hurricanes to be able to survive?

6. What do you do with the cash you have received from the Cash-for-Work activities of CHF? (Buying food, clothes, paying school for your children, acquisition of assets/livestock, commerce, savings, etc.).
7. Make a comparison between the quality of life you are having after participating in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international Haiti and that that you had before the losses brought to you by the passage of the hurricanes (for example, increase in the amount of expenses allocated to satisfying basic needs, new expenses that were not possible before, etc.).
8. Talk about any other kind of benefits, apart from the economic ones, that the Cash-for-work activities of CHF have created within the community (for example, creation of new association among the beneficiaries) ?
9. In your opinion, what would be the greatest impact on the quality of your life as a result of participating in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes?

Appendix VI— HERE Project Status by January 15, 2009

Item	Project Site	Building Type	Clean-Up Phase	Rehabilitation Phase	Projected End Date
1	Rehabilitation of surgery block	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
2	Rehabilitation of emergency services block	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
3	Rehabilitation of Maternity Ward	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
4	Rehabilitation of Pedriatic Unit	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
5	Rehabilitation of general medicine department	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
6	Rehabilitation of ARV section	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
7	Providence Dépot Pharmaceutique (DSA)	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
8	Ophthalmology	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
9	Foreign Doctor's Housing (Ministry of Heath Complex)	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
10	K Soleil Paint Repair	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
11	K Soleil Rehabilitation of electrical and hydraulic systems	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
12	K Soleil Roof restructuring and cooling system repair	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
13	Palais de justice	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
14	Loge Sympathie des Coeurs	Public Utility	20/01/2009	Not started	5 work days
15	Affaires Sociales	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Feb 5th
16	Universite de l'indépendance.	School	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
17	Mémorial de l'Ind.	Public Monument	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
18	Heureuse Indépendance	Public Monument	20/01/2009	Not started	February 9th
19	Dépot départemental	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
20	Direction departementale	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
21	Résidences des Médecins	Housing for Doctors	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
22	DéLégation de l'ART.	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
23	Bibliothèque Jacques Stephen Alexis	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
25	Ecole Petit de Roseline	School	Completed	Not started	26 work days
26	Cesmed	School	Completed	Not started	26 work days
27	Ecole Nationale Descahos	Education	19/01/2009	Not Started	26 work days
28	Collège Eben-ezer	Education	19/01/2009	Not Started	26 work days
29	Ecole Pierre-Marcel Ste-Marie	Education	19/01/2009	Not Started	26 work days
30	Assainissement routier et collecte d'alluvion dans les localités Nan M et Provence PG	Road	22/01/2009	Not Started	48 work days

Notes.—This list has been submitted to Gecades SA by CHF on January 24. But payroll sheets have been made available only for the project number 14, 16, 22 and 23. By contrast, the College Immaculée Conception and Hopital La Providence for which we have payroll, are not listed above.

Appendix VII—Gonaives in Photos after the Hurricanes in September 2008

1



2



3



4



Sources :1, 2, 3 :Alter presse, September 13, 2008 ; 4 : AFP/Thony Bélizaire, September 2008

Appendix VIII— HERE Summary of Performance Results

Cross-cutting Theme	Performance Indicator	Supporting Documents	LOP Targets	Frequency of Data Collection	Performance per reporting period											Cumulative Total	% Achieved
					01-Nov	15-Nov	01-Dec	15-Dec	01-Jan	15-Jan	01-Feb	15-Feb	01-Mar	15-Mar	01-Apr		
(A) Cash for Work	Number of people employed by CHF in the CFW	Payroll Sheets	5400	Bi-Weekly	744	459	456	424	442	0						2525	47%
	Number of people employed by CARE in the CFW	Payroll Sheets	4500	Bi-Weekly	477	600	608	577	534	0						2796	62%
(B) Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Number of infrastructure type constructed/rehabilitated	Last payroll sheets	35	Bi-Weekly	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	0%

Source: CHF (Monitoring and Evaluation Unity), January 2009.

Appendix IX—Buildings cleaned up by the CHF’s CFW activities

(Source : Gecades SA, February 13 and 26, 2008)



Hopital La Providence



Hopital La Providence



One of the Gecades SA's surveyors showing the level reached by the water during the Hurricanes at the Hospital La Providence



Bibliothèque JS Alexis



Université de l'indépendance



Université de l'indépendance



Délégation départementale



Collège Immaculée Conception



Loge Sympathies des Cœurs

Appendix X—(A) CHF teams at work and (B) The need to find a consensus

Source : Gecades SA, February 26-27, 2009

Panel A: CHF's teams at work cleaning up the "Canal Ceinture Bien AC Gateau" nearby the national Road crossing Gonaives





Panel B: The need to find a consensus to evacuate the mud



Appendix XI—Statistical data

(df=degree of freedom)

Table 12.1
Distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25 years-old	8	6.4
Between 25 and 35 years -old	56	44.8
Between 36 and 46 years -old	37	29.6
More than 46 years -old	24	19.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.2
Distribution by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	47	37.6
Male	78	62.4
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.3
Distribution by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Other	95	76.0
Married	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.4
Distribution by level of education attained

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
None	6	4.8
1 st fundamental cycle	9	7.2
2 nd fundament cycle	27	21.6
3 rd fundamental cycle	24	19.2
Secondary level	44	35.2
University level	15	12.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.5
Distribution by attendance to any formal vocational training

Formal training	Frequency	Percentage
No	87	69.6
Yes	38	30.4
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.6
Distribution by attendance to any informal vocational training

Informal training	Frequency	Pour cent
No	68	54.4
Yes	57	45.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.7
Distribution according to whether or not the respondent had an income generating activity before the hurricanes

Activity	Frequency	Pour cent
No	16	12.8
Yes	109	87.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.8
Distribution according the nature of the income generating activity before the hurricanes

Nature of the activity	Frequency	Percentage
Salary-based	17	13.6
Self-employed	92	73.6
Total	109	87.2
Missing value	16	12.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.9
Distribution according to whether or not, the respondent performs the same economic activity after the hurricanes

Same activity	Frequency	Percentage
No	64	51.2
Yes	61	48.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.10
Distribution according to the number of dependents in the household

Number of people	Frequency	Percentage
None	9	7.2
Between 1 and 3	31	24.8
Between 4 and 6	55	44.0
More than 6	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.11
Distribution according to the number of children (less than 15 years old) in the household

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage
None	17	13.6
Between 1 and 3	78	62.4
Between 4 and 6	25	20.0
More than 6	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.12
Distribution according to the monthly income of the respondent after the hurricanes

Income	Frequency	Percentage
None	2	1.6
Less than 2500 HTG	56	44.8
Between 2500 and 5000 HTG	30	24.0
More than 5000 HTG	37	29.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.13
Distribution according to the monthly income of the respondent before the hurricanes

Income	Frequency	Percentage
None	11	8.8
Less than 2500 HTG	31	24.8
Between 2500 and 5000 HTG	34	27.2
More than 5000 HTG	49	39.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.14
Distribution according to the monthly expenditures of the respondent before the hurricanes

Expenditures	Frequency	%
I don't know	1	0.8
Less than 2500 HTG	17	13.6
Between 2500 and 5000 HTG	35	28.0
More than 5000 HTG	72	57.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.15**Distribution according to the monthly expenditures of the respondent after the hurricanes**

Expenditures	Frequency	Percentage
I don't know	3	2.4
Less than 2500 HTG	25	20.0
Entre 2500 et 5000 HTG	40	32.0
Plus 5000 HTG	57	45.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.16**Distribution according to the number of employed in the household before the hurricanes**

Number of people	Frequency	Percentage
None	94	75.2
Only one person	29	23.2
Two people	1	0.8
More than 2 people	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.17**Distribution according to the number of employed in the household after the hurricanes**

Number of people	Frequency	Percentage
None	106	84.8
Only one person	16	12.8
Two people	2	1.6
More than 2 people	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.18**Distribution according to whether or not the spouse has an income generating activity before the hurricanes**

Income activity before hurricanes	Frequency	Percentage
No	50	40.0
Yes	49	39.2
No answer	26	20.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.19**Distribution according to the number of employed in the household after the hurricanes**

Income activity after hurricanes	Frequency	Percentage
No	66	52.8
Yes	27	21.6
No answer	32	25.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.20
Distribution according to the housing tenure before the hurricanes

	Frequency	Percentage
No	79	63.2
Yes	46	36.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.21
Distribution according to the reception of money transfers from relatives resided in Haiti after the hurricanes

Transfer s from internal migrants	Frequency	Percentage
No	96	76.8
Yes	29	23.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.22
Distribution according to the reception of remittances from external migrants after the hurricanes

Transfer s from external migrants	Frequency	Pour cent
No	90	72.0
Yes	35	28.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.23
Distribution according to the participation in CHF's CFW activities

Participation in CHF's CFW	Frequency	Percentage
No	29	23.2
Yes	96	76.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.24
Participants who are still under contract with CHF

Under contract	Frequency	Percentage
No	94	75.2
Yes	2	1.6
Total	96	76.8
Missing value	29	23.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.25
Distribution according to the number of bi-weekly periods performed in the CFW

Number of bi-weekly	Frequency	Percentage
Only one	40	32.0
More than one	56	44.8
Total	96	76.8
Missing value	29	23.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.26
Distribution according to whether or not another member in the household participates in CHF'CFW activities

Participation of other family Members to CFW.	Frequency	Percentage
No	95	76.0
Yes	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.27
Distribution according to whether or not the respondent benefits from other humanitarian programs after the hurricanes

Beneficiary from other humanitarian programs	Frequency	Percentage
No	78	62.4
Yes	47	37.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.28
Distribution according to whether or not other members of the household benefit from other humanitarian programs

Beneficiary from other humanitarian programs	Frequency	Percentage
No	108	86.4
Yes	17	13.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.29
Distribution according to the number of years of residency in the same locality

Number of years of residency	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 3 years	16	12.8
Between 3 and 10 years	46	36.8
More than 10 years	63	50.4
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.30
Distribution according to whether or not the respondent has already started rebuilding assets and livelihoods

Start rebuilding	Frequency	Percentage
No	95	76.0
Yes	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.31
Membership in local organization

	Frequency	Percentage
No	64	51.2
Yes	61	48.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.32
Sex and participation in CFW

		Participation in CFW		
Sex		No	Yes	Total
Female	Count	14	33	47
	%	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%
Male	Count	15	63	78
	%	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
Total		29	96	125
%		23.2%	76.8%	100.0%

Chi2=1.834 df=1 p-value=0.176

Table 12.33
Sex and number of bi-weekly periods performed in CFW activities

Sex	Number of bi-weekly periods		Total
	One	More than one	
Female			
Count	19	14	33
%	57.6%	42.4%	100.0%
Male			
Count	21	42	63
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	40	56	96
%	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%

Chi2=5.235 df=1 p-value=0.022

Table 12.34
Sex and participation in other humanitarian programs after the hurricanes

Sex	Participation in other programs		Total
	No	Yes	
Female			
Count	25	22	47
%	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
Male			
Count	53	25	78
%	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
Total			
Count	78	47	125
%	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 2.722 df=1 p-value=0.099

Table 12.35
Sex and reconstruction of the livelihood

Sex	Rebuilding your livelihood		Total
	No	Yes	
Female			
Count	36	11	47
%	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
Male			
Count	59	19	78
%	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
Total			
Count	95	30	125
%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.15 df=1 p-value=0.904

Table 12.36
Age and reconstruction of the livelihood

Age	Reconstruction		
	No	Yes	Total
Less than 25 years old			
Count	7	1	8
%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Between 25 and 35 years old			
Count	40	16	56
%	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
Between 36 and 46 years old			
Count	27	10	37
%	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
More than 46 years old			
Count	21	3	24
%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Total			
Count	95	30	125
%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 3.148 df=3 p-value=0.359

Table 12.37
Level of education and participation in CFW activities

Level of education	Participation in CFW		
	No	Yes	Total
None			
Count	0	6	6
%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 st fundamental cycle			
Count	3	6	9
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
2 nd fundamental cycle			
Count	9	18	27
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
3 rd fundamental cycle			
Count	8	16	24
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Secondary level			
Count	7	37	44
%	15.9%	84.1%	100.0%
University level			
Count	2	13	15
%	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	29	96	125
%	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 7.403 df=5 p-value=0.192

Table 12.38
Number of dependents and participation in CFW activities

Number of dependents	Participation in CFW		
	No	Yes	Total
None			
Count	1	8	9
%	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
Between 1 and 3			
Count	8	23	31
%	25.8%	74.2%	100.0%
Between 4 and 6			
Count	11	44	55
%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
More than 6			
Count	9	21	30
%	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
Total			
Count	29	96	125
%	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 1.951 df=3 p-value=0.583

Table 12.39
Reconstruction and number of bi-weekly periods performed in CFW activities

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Number of bi-weekly periods		
	One	More than one	Total
No			
Count	33	40	73
%	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	7	16	23
%	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%
Total			
Count	40	56	96
%	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%

Chi2= 1.570 df=1 p-value=0.210

Table 12.40
Reconstruction and participation of other members of the household in CFW activities

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Participation of other members of your family in CHF		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	77	18	95
%	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	18	12	30
%	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Total			
Count	95	30	125
%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 5.540 df=1 p-value=0.19

Table 12.41
Reconstruction and participation of the respondent in other humanitarian programs

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Participation of the dependents in other humanitarian programs		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	66	29	95
%	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	12	18	30
%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Total			
Count	78	47	125
%	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 8.442 df=1 p-value=0.004

Table 12.42
Reconstruction and participation of other members of the household in other humanitarian programs

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Participation members of your family in other humanitarian program		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	83	12	95
%	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	25	5	30
%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	108	17	125
%	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.316 df=1 p-value=0.574

Table 12.43
Reconstruction and number of employed in the household after the hurricanes

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Number of employed in household after the hurricanes				Total
	None	One	Two people	More than two people	
No					
Count	81	12	1	1	95
%	85.3%	12.6%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Yes					
Count	25	4	1	0	30
%	83.3%	13.3%	3.3%	.0%	100.0%
Total					
Count	106	16	2	1	125
%	84.8%	12.8%	1.6%	.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 1.076 df=3 p-value=0.783

Table 12.44
Reconstruction and economic activity of the spouse

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Economic activity of the spouse			Total
	No	Yes	No answer	
No				
Count	54	15	26	95
%	56.8%	15.8%	27.4%	100.0%
Yes				
Count	12	12	6	30
%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total				
Count	66	27	32	125
%	52.8%	21.6%	25.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 7.895 df=2 p-value=0.019

Table 12.45
Local private transfers and reconstruction

Reconstruction of livelihood	Reception transfers from internal migrants		Total
	Non	Yes	
No			
Count	76	19	95
%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	20	10	30
%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total			
Count	96	29	125
%	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%

Chi2= 2.275 df=1 p-value=0.131

Table 12.46
Reception of remittances and reconstruction

Reconstruction of livelihood	Reception transfers from external migrants		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	68	27	95
%	71.6%	28.4%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	22	8	30
%	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	90	35	125
%	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.035 df=1 p-value=0.852

Table 12.47
Housing tenure and reconstruction

Reconstruction	Housing tenure		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	59	36	95
%	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	20	10	30
%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total			
Count	79	46	125
%	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.204 df=1 p-value=0.652

Table 12.48
Participation in CFW and membership in associational life

Participation in CFW		Membership in associational life		Total
		No	Yes	
No	Count	8	21	29
	%	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
Yes	Count	56	40	96
	%	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
Total				
	Count	64	61	125
	%	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%

Chi2=8.427, df=1, p-value=0.004