



**HANDICAP
INTERNATIONAL**

ETC

IMPACT EVALUATION

**IMPROVE THE LIVING
CONDITIONS FOR THE MOST
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS
AFFECTED BY THE
EARTHQUAKE**

**HAITI, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, PETIT GOAVE
and GRAND GOAVE MUNICIPALITIES AND
RURAL SECTIONS**

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

- Petit Goâve and Grand Goâve + rural sections, Haiti
- September 2010 - December 2011 (15.5 months)
- 1,050 transitional shelters + 7 Schools
- Budget 7,629,057 USD
- Donors: American Red Cross, ADH, SIDA, MAE Luxembourg, Hôpital Assistance Belgique Association, Région Rhône-Alpes, Bette Midler Foundation
- Targeting: Vulnerable HHs, including PwD
- Prefab shelter, prepared in HI workshop in Petit Goâve and assembled on site:
 - 3 different sizes
 - Accessibility features

Localisation map is available at https://lesimon.carto.com/viz/a6a14092-cce9-11e6-862e-0ecd1babdde5/public_map



EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

- Mid- to long-term impacts
- Effects for target groups
- Shelters' status / uses / changes
- External evaluation conducted by [ETC](#)
- Field work (Dec. 2016):
 - Visits & Interviews (206 shelters + 7 schools)
 - FGDs with “Bosses” (carpenters etc.)
 - FGDs & Interviews with authorities
 - Interviews with key other organisations

SHELTER CONDITIONS (T-Shelters & Schools)

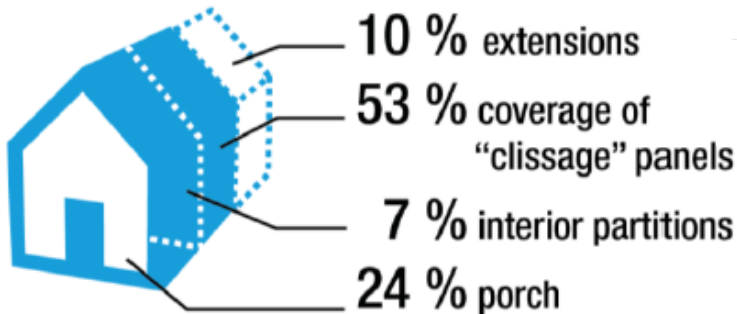
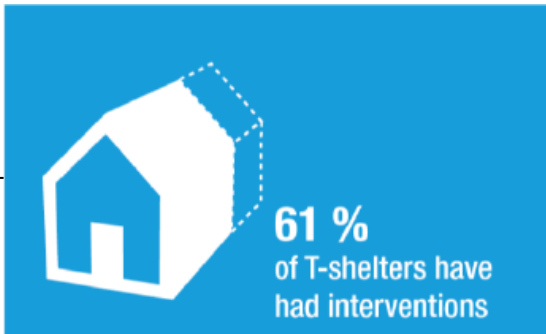
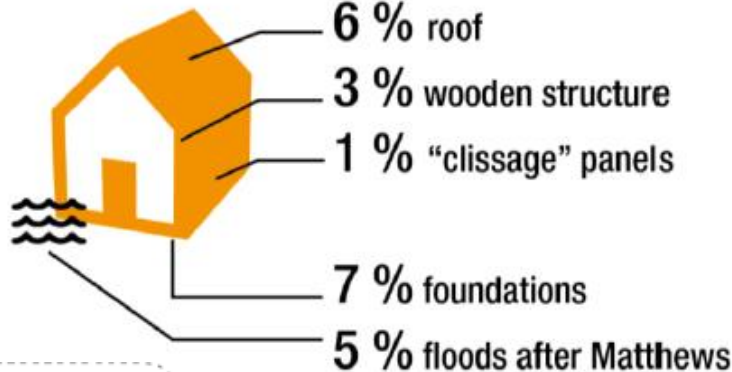


77 %
of the T-shelters without major damage

Main barriers for upgrades & repairs:

- Availability of materials
- Financial resources

23 % with damages on:



Latrines

- Pits in good condition
- More damages on superstructure due to: extensive use of a temporary design + exposure to natural elements)


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LAND TENURE

- Positive choice to target owners, tenants and usufructuary and propose adequate measures to avoid eviction risks
 - Respect of “no-eviction” 3-year contract by landlords, after which following tendencies are observed:
 - Owners stayed, rent or lent the shelter
 - Tenants moved with their shelter – solidity issues for reassembled shelters
 - Movements mainly from rural to peri-urban areas, impacting urban planning
 - More transactions (sales & rents) in urban areas
- ⇒ Overall the project helped securing land tenure for vulnerable households



SHELTER USE



80 %
of the T-shelters are still used by their original beneficiaries on the original site

81 %
PwD



93 %
vulnerable



74 %
in urban
area



90 %
in peri-
urban
area



88 %
in rural
area



7 % have been moved



8 % inhabited by another household



2 % destroyed or demolished



1 % used for livelihood activities



2 % are empty

IMPACTS

- Improvement of *housing* conditions rather than *living* conditions due to structural issues (livelihood opportunities, social perceptions)
- Physical Protection of dwellers still guaranteed 5 years after, and probably for the next 2-3 years
- Benefits
 - More sustainable for owners & vulnerable households
 - More important for PwDs, in a more precarious situation
- Support to least developed rural communities
- Limited long-term economic/livelihoods impact
 - for beneficiaries, limited to savings on shelter expenditure
 - For carpenters / masons, due to lack of business perspectives

