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Group of 4 IDPs	Ravine Pintade	Camp Vaillant	Junior 37834938
Group of 5 IDPs	Ravine Pintade	Men	Eddy Dorvilas
Group of 5 Returnees	Ravine Pintade	Men	Eddy Dorvilas
Group of 6 Returnees	Ravine Pintade	Women	Claudia Marcellus
Group of 7 IDPs	Ravine Pintade	Women	Claudia Marcellus
Junior André Julien	Ravine Pintade	Group Leader	37834938
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4 Annex: Calculations for Death Count and IDPs

In this section we explain the calculations for the IDP and death counts. Note that we use the official population figure of 3 million as earthquake impacted baseline for calculation (UN, USAID, IOM, OCHA).

In tables below are the calculations and the logic for them. The only numbers “Given” are the standard errors for the means and the means for deaths and absentees per residential unit/family calculated from the BARR data and the percentages of green, yellow, and red residential buildings found in the MTPTC surveys. But with one qualifier, BARR found that 7% of buildings were not evaluated. In our calculations we assumed that the unmarked houses came equally from each category, Red, Yellow, and Green. A large Standard Deviation for deaths per household lent support to that assumption. Accordingly we added 6.9% to the total MPTPTC households; and we subtracted 2.33% per house category and added it to the None category (which incidentally at, 32%, had the highest average death toll)

Table A1: Estimating Number of People Killed in the Earthquake

	Green	Yellow	Red	None	Total
MPTPC residential buildings	108348 (52%)	50810 (24%)	44923 (18%)	14082 (7%)	218163 (100%)
BARR sample	33%	32%	26%	7%	100%
Generalized to pop.	306,522	140,514	104,941	40,909	592,885
Mean deaths per household	0.06	0.09	0.28	0.126	0.13
Standard error of the mean	0.011	0.009	0.026	0.026	0.012
2.3 standard errors	0.0253	0.0207	0.0598	0.0598	0.0276
Range with p<.01	.0347 .0853	.0693 .1107	.2202 .3398	.0662 .1858	.1024 .1576
Total population killed	6501	4573	12578	1774	77075
Range estimate for pop killed	10636 26146	9738 15555	23108 35659	2708 7601	60711 93439

Table A2: Deaths Per color Category

Total but calculated per color cat	
46190	84961

Note that for the IDPs the two extremes of the death count tally are added or subtracted from the IDP range, meaning the minimum killed is taken from the high end of the IDP estimate and the maximum estimate of those killed is taken from the lower end of the range

Table A4: Estimating Total IDPs that are from Earthquake Impacted Homes

	Green	Yellow	Red	None	Total
MTPTC residential buildings	108348 52%	50810 24%	44923 18%	14082 7%	218163 100%
BARR sample	33%	32%	26%	7%	100%
Generalized to pop.	306,522	140,514	104,941	40,909	592,885
Mean IDPs per household	-0.0291	0.5355	2.2981	0.3953	0.8215
Standard error of the mean	0.06246	0.05497	0.09425	0.1381	0.04034
2.3 standard errors	0.143658	0.126431	0.216775	0.31763	0.092782
Range with p<.01	-0.1727 0.1145	0.4091 0.6619	2.0813 2.5149	0.0777 0.71293	0.7287 0.9143
Total population absent	-8920	75245	241164	16171	487055
Range of estimates for IDP	-52954 35115	57480 93010	218416 263913	3177 29165	432046 542064

Table A5: Total IDPs Calculate Per Color Cartgory

Total but calculated per color cat	
226119	421203

Table A6 : IDP After Subtracting Death Count from Absentees

IDP range	
141,158	375,013

258,085

Table A7: Calculations for the reported absentees who are not in camps

proportion	0.1549	
SEM	0.00978	
2.3 X SEM	0.022494	
range	0.132406	0.177394

Table A8: Calculations for proportion of people in countryside

proportion	0.225	
SEM	0.01134	
2.3 X SEM	0.026082	
range	0.198918	0.251082

5 Annex: Port-au-Prince Cluster Sample Survey

The BARR survey team set out to conduct a 54 cluster 3,600 residential building survey in Port-au-Prince neighborhoods (cluster was defined by “n” number of houses closest to a selected geographical point). The population were control versus treatment groups. Neighborhoods where rubble clearing had occurred were to be compared to neighborhoods where rubble clearing had not occurred (this was dropped during analysis as there were not significant differences between the two groups). Neighborhoods in the control groups (non-rubble clearing areas) were to have approximately equivalent high proportions of buildings destroyed by the January 12th earthquake as found in the treatment groups (the proportion per region was to be determined from the MTPTC evaluations). The exact number of treatment versus control group clusters was modified because there were insufficient qualified sampling units in the treatment sampling frame.

5.1 Treatment group

The intention was to chose 1,800 residential buildings that comprised 36 clusters of 50 buildings each (one cluster is defined as the 50 houses closest to a selected geographical point); as mentioned, in analysis we dropped the distinction because of a lack of significant differences,

- clusters were selected randomly from site lists provided by organizations that have been part of the USAID funded rubble removal program (Chemonics, CHF, and DAI),
- the residential building questionnaire was applied to one in two (900) of those buildings

5.2 Control group

- 1,800 residential buildings that comprised 18 clusters of 100 buildings each (for an explanation of the different number of clusters in the control vs treatment groups see ‘Sample Size Justification,’ below),
- clusters were selected from neighborhoods not included in the USAID Rubble Removal Program (RRP) or any other rubble removal program.

5.3 Sample size justification

The reason for the different size and number of clusters in the Treatment vs Control groups (36 vs 18) was to assure that the influence of rubble removal on building occupant behavior was of sufficient size for comparison. Treatment groups depended on proximity to the rubble removal site--the closer to the site we assumed the greater the influence. With respect to the control group subjects, there was no rubble removal site and hence no differential influence to be calculated. As stated there was no significant difference between control and treatment groups—due principally to the widespread rubble removal—and hence this is not a part of the final analysis.

The justification for 3,600 residential buildings is that the sample size had to be large enough to permit comparison of principal sample populations (i.e. people who need rubble cleared versus people who do not; and people who experienced household structural evaluations) at a degree of accuracy approaching (~ +/-2%) and with a reasonably high degree of statistical probability ($p > 95\%$; see Table 1). Because building evaluations are compared to themselves (before

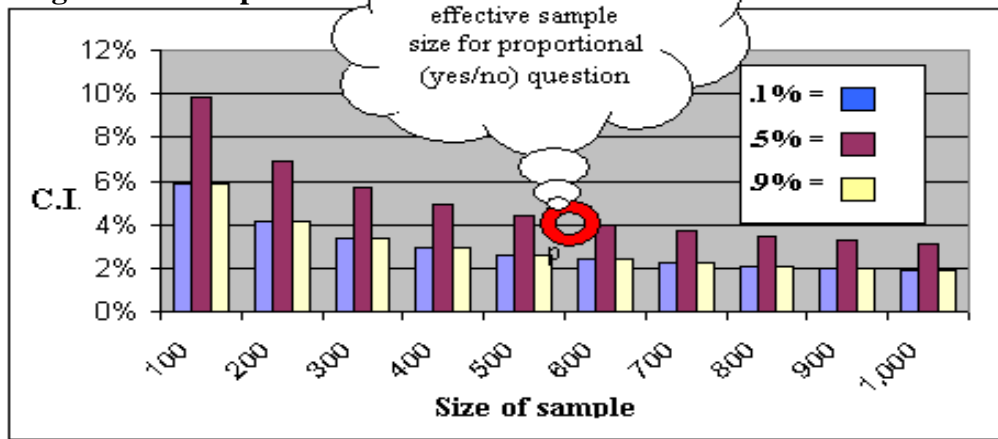
and after), the number of samples units (n) approaches 3,600. It was therefore rubble removal versus non-removal that was considered the limiting factor for the size of the treatment and control group. The most important point in this respect is that the optimal sample size in cost versus statistical validity and precision was $n = 600$. This is a number inferior to the total number of Residential Building Questionnaires that was applied to residential buildings in each of the respective control versus treatment groups (total = 1,800).

Note also that, as discussed in greater detail below, in the cluster samples we chose every second building for in depth interviews (only those that were yellow and green coded), but surveyors documented the occupancy status of the skipped buildings on the Total Residential Building Occupancy List (TROL). Number and size of residential units before and after the earthquake were documented for all 3,600 residential buildings. This information was used in aggregate data analysis to bolster the sample size, making statistical calculation more robust in determining the impact of the rubble removal and residential building evaluations as well as allowing for more precise estimates of absentee and re-occupancy rates, and demographic variables such as death toll and migration after the earthquake. In short, analysis of the most basic variables of interest had the benefit of $n = 3,600$ buildings. Moreover, because approximately 20% of buildings were inhabited by two or more residential units (by which we mean all renters, proprietors, caretakers who pay for or are granted the use of a space within the building as a group), $n > 3,600$ residential units.

We wanted to obtain a widely distributed population of sub-samples sufficient to account during analysis for influences such as differential NGO activities and health services.

There was also a logistical justification for our sample size. Within each treatment cluster, data on building color code and occupancy was collected for a total of 50 residential buildings (100 for the 18 control group clusters); 25 of those buildings were selected for application of the extended household questionnaire (the figure was 50 for the control groups clusters); with each team of 5 surveyors conducting 10 surveys per day, that translated to two clusters per day per team (one per team per day in the case of the control groups) -- meaning that surveyors only need to be transported to two sites per team per day (see Survey Execution).

Figure A1: Sample Size



In coming up with a cost effective sample size, we considered that the most important questions we were to asking was,

- what is the difference in rates of return to residences in areas where there has versus has not been rubble removal activity, and
- what is the difference in return occupancy rates as a result of the MTPTC building evaluations

Both questions could be answered, yes/no: Rubble removal either did or it did not encourage an individual to return home; a building evaluation either did or it did not encourage occupants to return home.

With these points in mind, note that the middle bar in the graph above represents 'if 50% of homes in the treatment or control group are occupied,' and the two side bars represent 'if 10% and 90% of buildings in either group are occupied.' What the bars tell us is that the more occupancy rates tend to either extreme—close to zero or close to 100%--the more accurate the estimate will be for a given sample size. Another way to look at this is that the more the responses for our yes/no variable in question is skewed to zero or 100%, the smaller the sample size we needed for a relatively accurate estimation with little error. Because in our population, we expected (and found) close to or higher than 90% occupation of green and yellow houses, this meant that in an $n = 600$ sample we would be close to our 2% goal.

In the research design we proposed that we note yes/no occupancy rates for 3,600 buildings. This was our primary sample and gave us basic comparison data for a sample much larger than $n = 600$ (in this case it was $n = 1,800$ in both control and treatment groups).

We also took a more detailed sample of 1,800 of the Green and Yellow marked buildings. In this sub sample we expected to find multiple residential units in 20% of buildings. We capture this information in questions 45 – 68 on the Household Questionnaire when we asked, 'how many residential units occupied the building before and after the earthquake' and 'how many individuals were in each residential unit.' Because we now have this data on residences and numbers of members per residence we are able to make calculations using residences and individuals per residence as units of analysis, and are able to do so at a sample size higher than $n = 600$ (~720).

In summary, 600 buildings for each of our two rubble categories was meant as a minimum guarantee that we would be able to make estimates that approach $CI < 2\%$. In reality we can do much better than that with specified sample sizes. Note also that the MTPTC data is applicable to the entire 1,800 sub-sample

5.4 Sampling frames

Our sampling units were buildings in which people reside, i.e. homes. Thus the focus was on residential zones. Non-residential areas were eliminated from the sampling frame. When we encountered a non-residential area on the ground we replaced it with a cluster chosen from the nearest residential area.

5.4.1 MTPTC Building Assessments

The impact of structural assessments was to be captured in occupant reports on time of return versus known time of evaluations in the Residential Building Questionnaire (n=1,800). At the time of the survey, MTPTC had evaluated most of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. This meant that with regard to structural assessments most buildings sampled fell in both control and treatment group. This placed the emphasis in terms of obtaining a large sample size on rubble removal.

5.4.2 Rubble Removal Program (RRP)

Using data provided by USAID partners in the USAID RRP (Chemonics, and CHF; DAI was eliminated because they had only conducted Cash for Work and we were focused on Rubble Removal involving heavy equipment), we drew our sample almost entirely from lower Port-au-Prince metropolitan area with a few RR sites from Petion Ville. Using the random and systematic technique discussed below in the section “Sampling Selection” we selected 36 clusters (defined by houses closest to the specific geographic point on the list of Rubble Removal sites provided by the partners); as discussed we arbitrarily chose there to be 50 residential buildings per cluster; data on occupancy versus structural assessments was collected for all 50 residential buildings within the cluster; one in two (25) residential buildings per cluster were surveyed using the Residential Building Questionnaire. A Treatment group (areas where there is no rubble removal) of an equivalent number of buildings (1,800) but a less number of clusters (18) were chosen (meaning that we intended to take 18 clusters of 100 buildings each).

5.4.3 Stratification

MTPTC assessments had already been conducted for most of Port-au-Prince. Thus, with respect to building assessments, before and after groups were derived from a comparison of interviewee reports on when they returned to their home (before or after the assessment); as well as for when the assessments occurred versus when occupants actually returned to their homes. As stated elsewhere, this meant that the principal stratification issue—contingent on what can be thought of as our treatment versus control group samples—was rubble removal activity.

5.4.4 Pre-stratification

The sample population was stratified (50/50) into areas that were part of USAID RRP versus areas that have experienced no outside intervention with respect to rubble.

5.4.5 Post-Stratification

The sample was large enough, and the sub-clusters chosen at wide enough intervals, that post stratification could be employed for most variables of interest, such as residential building type (an indicator of socio-economic status), topography (hill versus flat areas), neighborhood services (older neighborhoods with services versus newer neighborhoods with no services), and NGO programs (whether programs have or will be carried out in the neighborhoods) proximity to specific camps and building type. In the analysis we have not taken these variables into consideration because of limited time.

5.5 Sample Selection

5.5.1 Treatment group

As mentioned, for the Treatment group cluster selection we chose our samples from lists of specific latitudinal and longitudinal points where Chemonics and CHF had removed rubble (most all points are located in Delmas, Carrefour, Carrefour Fueil Tabarre, Turgeau, and a few areas of Petion Ville). The total number of points/clusters were divided by 36 (the target number of clusters for the treatment group) to yield 'n.' We then used a random starting point and systematically selected every nth point unit until we selected the 36 total points/clusters. While in the office we identified the chosen sites both on the map (meaning in terms of street, topographical features, and neighborhood location), and in Google Earth using latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates. In practice, however, there were problems. Some points overlapped, some were identical, and geographical names for points did not coincide with the actual location Below are the selected Treatment group points

5.5.2 Control group

For the control group sample, specific geographic points within known non-rubble removal areas were selected randomly and systematically from the areas that were hardest hit. To choose the points we used a simple grid overlay technique.

Figure A2: Areas with Most Damage

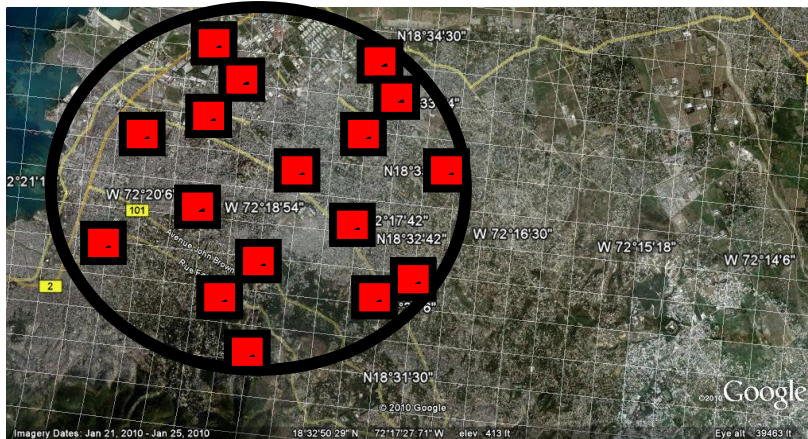


5.6 Survey Process

5.6.1 First Stage: Sample Selection

We needed 18 sites/clusters. At the second finest grid level, there were ~100 cross-hairs in the target area (see Figure ##). Thus, we divided 100 by 18. Since $(107/18) < 6$, we choose a random starting point between 1 and 6 (we selected the first number less than six in a phone book); then beginning at the 2nd cross hair we systematically selected every 5th cross-hair until we had exhausted our selections.

Figure A3: Selected Cross-Hairs at Second to Finest Level



5.6.2 Second Stage

We identified the selected cross hair sites and then searched—using Google Earth—for the destroyed building nearest to the cross hair. To qualify the neighborhoods had to be lower to middle income neighborhoods similar in pattern to those in the RR selections. We also took sites at equal intervals between the selected cross sites to serve as replacement sites should a site for some reason be disqualified.

Figure A4: Selected Sites Closest to Cross Hairs

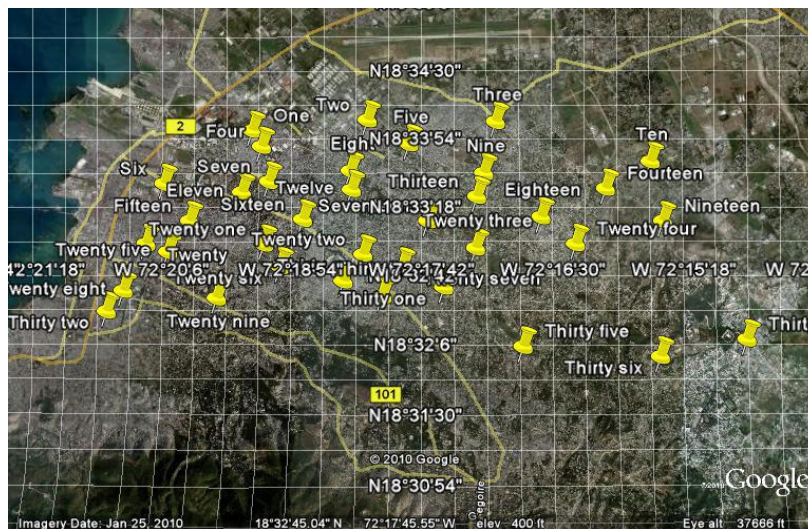


Table A9: Treatment Group: Selected Sites from NGO Rubble Removal Lists

	Picked and Mapped	Cluster checked	Latitude	Longitude
1	Alfred Vieux	Ave Chrisophe	18°31'47.39"N	72°16'44.11"W
2	Angel Mag Amb y R Nico	Mag Abr y R Nico	18°32'1.39"N	72°20'23.42"W
3	Angel Rue Titus y Magloire	Error in location	18°31'4.83"N	72°17'16.61"W
4	Ave Poupelard	Ave Poupelard	18°33'20.81"N	72°19'59.74"W
5	Avenue Christophe	Avenue Christophe	18°31'56.39"N	72°20'6.86"W
6	Bel Air 4	Bel Air 4	18°32'56.69"N	72°20'11.76"W
7	Canape Vert	Canape Vert	18°31'48.00"N	72°18'36.00"W
8	Col Mix Fre Alexandre	Col Mix Fre Alexandre	18°33'14.40"N	72°19'1.27"W
9	Col Yves Albert Bouche	Christophe and Cameau	18°31'48.14"N	72°21'5.94"W
10	College Fre Antoine	College Miste Fre	18°32'45.82"N	72°19'56.10"W
11	Corredor Etienne Pont	Corredor Etienne Pont	18°31'12.00"N	72°19'48.00"W
12	Cor Mon Thomas Bel Air 2	Cor Mon Thomas Bel Air 2	18°32'58.24"N	72°20'1.64"W
13	Delmas 2	Delmas 2 ~	18°33'12.31"N	72°20'1.50"W
14	Delmas 32 1	Demas 32 1	18°32'41.80"N	72°18'23.57"W
15	Delmas 32 4	Delmas 32 4	18°32'40.82"N	72°18'19.10"W
16	Ecole Mix Nouvelle Lune	Ecole Mix Nouvelle Lune	18°32'45.82"N	72°19'56.10"W
17	Fort Nat 7	Fort Natonal	18°32'47.22"N	72°19'41.20"W
18	Hopital Saint Famille	Hopital St Famille	18°32'50.19"N	72°19'49.14"W
19	Janvier	Joseph Janvier	18°31'48.00"N	72°20'24.00"W
20	Lakou Ti Chodye	Lakou Ti Chodye	18°31'31.44"N	72°19'57.47"W
21	Lekol Gentille Alouette	Lekol Gentille Alouette	18°31'34.21"N	72°20'3.97"W
22	Mon Laza Acess	Bwa Patat	18°37'12.00"N	72°15'0.00"W
23	Nerette	Error in location	18°31'4.83"N	72°17'16.61"W
24	Nerette 2	Error in location	18°32'16.98"N	72°21'7.88"W
25	Odan en Nerette	Odan en Naverette	18°31'32.02"N	72°17'21.01"W
26	Plongee	Plongee	18°31'15.82"	72°17'10.93"W
27	Rue Beavreul in Crois Deprez	Beauvreul y Crois Deprez	18°31'34.03"N	72°19'48.07"W
28	Rue Castral	Error in location	18°31'8.87"N	72°17'7.69"W
29	Rue Sore	Rue Sore	18°31'52.64"N	72°21'26.46"W
30	Ruelle Bredy in Terre	Error in location	18°31'36.84"N	72°20'13.92"W
31	Tibois 1	Tibois 1	18°31'35.87"N	72°21'55.98"W
32	Tibois 2	Tibois 2	18°31'26.99"N	72°21'30.73"W
33	Trou Vital	Trou Vital	18°33'5.94"N	72°20'3.95"W
34	Universite Leconte	Error in location	18°32'40.63"N	72°19'53.62"W

Table A10: Control Group: Selected Sites from Grid

	Picked and Mapped	Cluster checked	Latitude	Longitude
1	One	√	18°33'50.13"N	72°19'18.52"W
2	Two	√	18°33'55.58"N	72°18'14.62"W
3	Three	√	18°33'54.51"N	72°17'3.72"W
4	Four	√	18°33'41.66"N	72°19'13.21"W
5	Six	√	18°33'22.21"N	72°20'7.58"W
6	Seven	√	18°33'23.15"N	72°19'9.09"W
7	Eight	√	18°33'28.75"N	72°18'23.94"W
8	Nine	√	18°33'27.47"N	72°17'10.31"W
9	Ten	√	18°33'33.57"N	72°15'38.26"W
10	Eleven	√	18°33'17.42"N	72°19'24.14"W
11	Twelve	√	18°33'18.77"N	72°18'23.35"W
12	Fourteen	√	18°33'19.31"N	72°16'3.14"W
13	Sixteen	√	18°33'3.18"N	72°18'50.31"W
14	Seventeen	√	18°33'2.28"N	72°17'41.16"W
15	Eighteen	√	18°33'4.26"N	72°16'39.03"W
16	Twenty One	√	18°32'50.07"N	72°19'11.80"W
17	Twenty Four	√	18°32'50.18"N	72°16'20.01"W
18	Thirty	√	18°32'30.73"N	72°18'27.80"W
19	Thirty Two	√	18°32'14.77"N	72°20'39.77"W
20	Thirty Four	√	18°32'0.25"N	72°14'45.74"W
21	Thirty Six	√	18°31'51.47"N	72°15'33.89"W

5.6.3 Third Stage: Execution

The survey team was comprised of,

- 1 Survey Expert and Team Leader
- 1 Local Quantitative & Qualitative Expert
- 2 Supervisors
- 10 Junior Investigators
- 3 Data entry personnel
- 4 Drivers

All surveyors were University graduates.

The two teams of 5 surveyors each (total = 10) visited two clusters each per day, 4 clusters total, for a total of 200 buildings per day/100 RB questionnaires (in the case of Control Group clusters the figure is 2 clusters per day). Houses were marked with paint.

Table A11: Clusters per Group

	Clusters	Buildings per cluster	Total
Treatment group	36	50	1800
Control group	18	100	1800

Table A12: Cluster by Team, Day, and Questionnaires

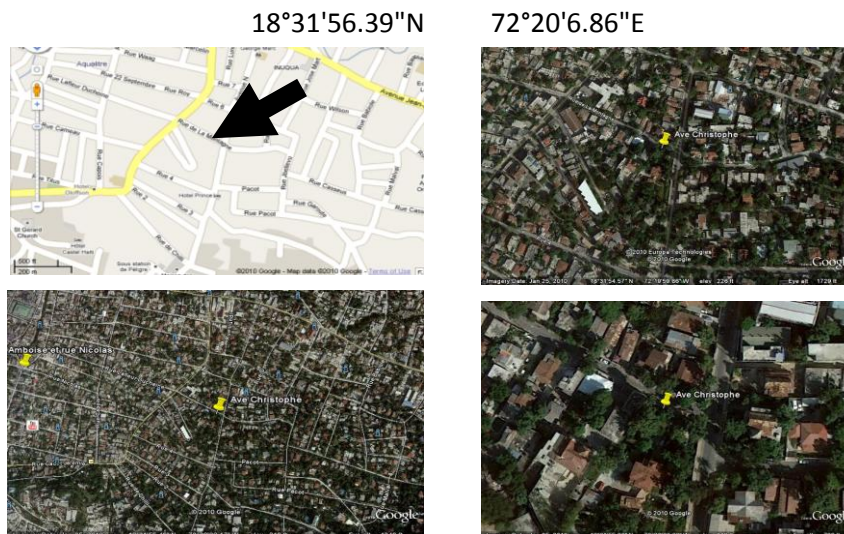
Questionnaires	Per interviewer Per cluster	Per team per cluster	Clusters per team Per day		Total clusters per day		Total interviews per day
			Trtmnt	cntrl	Trtmnt	cntrl	
Profile List	10	50	2	1	4	2	200
Building Ques	5	25	2	1	4	2	100

Using Maps, Satellite photos, and GPS devices, supervisors located points and defined the cluster area surrounding them. Surveyors gathered basic information (color code, number of occupants before and after survey, numbe of occupants killed in the earthtquake, and location of missing occupants) on all buildings and residences (see ##). The surveyors choose one in two houses for indepth interview. Only yellow and green houses were chosen for further inquiry. The hosues were marked “ L ” with white paint. Data was codified and entered daily.

The final result were not exactly as planned. The survey took more time and because of complications in finding enough “treatment sites” that did not overlar in territory, we choose more Control sites and less treatment sites than planned.

- 29 days collecting data
- 3,784 buildings red, yellow and green
- 5,158 residences (1.36 per bldg)
- 1,928 in depth questionnaires (yellow and green houses only)
- 55 clusters (34 trtmnt, 21 cntrl)
- Data compounded daily and entered twice

Figure A6: Example of Selected Sample Point: Ave Christophe



5.6.4 Stage Four

After the data was completed Yves Francois Pierre, the co-team leader and a team of three surveyors returned and checked all sites, documented the GPS coordinates at four points to show the approximate cluster size.

Figure A7: Checked Coordinates

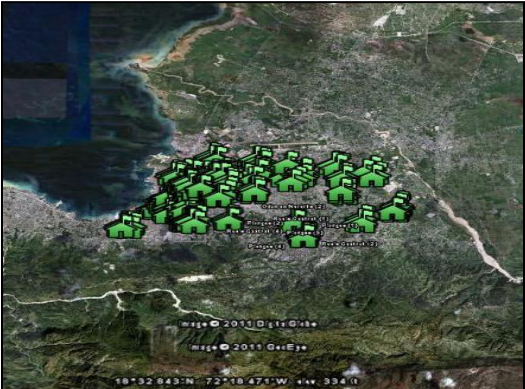


Figure A8: Example of a Cluster (Delmas 2)



6 Survey Instruments

6.1.1 Total Residential Building Occupancy List (TROL)

Supervisors compiled a list of all buildings in each cluster. The included building color code and whether or not the building or tent or provisional structure in the yard was occupied. The data was used along with variables gathered from the 25 buildings in the **Residential Building** questionnaire sample (such as time of MTPTC evaluations and information on general rubble removal) to create a more robust sample for testing the principal hypotheses (that MTPTC residential building evaluations and rubble removal encouraged re-occupancy of buildings).

6.1.2 Residential Building Questionnaire (RBQ)

- Person responsible: surveyors
- Respondents: The RBQ was applied to one resident in one half of all buildings sampled. (n = 1,800).
 - we defined the target respondent to be the building owner-resident
 - in the absence of the or a owner-resident, the surveyor was to interview a member of the owner-resident's family
 - in absence of a family member of the owner-resident, the surveyor interviewed a member of a renting family
 - the respondent was any member of the above defined residential units who were older than 15 years of age and responded to questions in a manner that seemed to the surveyors forthright and competent

6.1.3 The Neighborhood Profile Questionnaire (NPQ)

Person responsible: Co-Team Leader and Supervisors

Respondents: applied to all NPQ all clusters sampled (n = 36). Supervisor, at his or her discretion, selected a local school teacher, religious leader, or community organizer as a respondent.

Objective: To provide an overview of each neighborhood so that the data could be linked to information on individual residential buildings.

Target information: GPS coordinates, topography, water, electricity, sewage, trash pickup, NGO activity, rubble clearing assessment, estimation and description of amount/percentage of rubble cleared in neighborhood, nearest camp, businesses and significant sources of employment in the area.

The data was never codified or used in analysis.

6.1.4 *Key Informant Interviews (KII)*

Person Responsible: Co-team leader

Respondent: at his or her discretion, selected a local school teacher, religious leader, or community organizer as a respondent.

Objective: To corroborate and expand on NPQ data and to prepare for focus groups.

Target information: GPS coordinates, principal businesses and employment in the area, topography, water, electricity, sewage, trash pickup, history of neighborhood, rural connections, NGO activity, land tenure issues, do they have title, concerns about eviction, changes in rent cost land tenure, renter-tenant relations, do they have access to credit, would they use credit for residential building improvement, have they received any information on earthquake resilient housing, principal three problems in the neighborhood as well as solutions.

6.1.5 *Focus Groups*

Person Responsible: Co-team leader

Respondent: at his or her discretion, selected a local school teacher, religious leader, community organizer, and also groups comprised of people in camps versus not in camps.

Objective: To provide insight useful in the analysis of the quantitative data and to enrich the key informant data. Team co-leader captured information for which quantitative information was not necessary but can be readily garnered from discussion groups.

Target information: Impact of rubble clean-up and residential building structural evaluations, neighborhood conditions before and after the earthquake, coping strategies, gender and land tenure issues, (concerns about eviction, changes in rent cost, access to credit).

Sites and Participants: At 6 of the 54 sites (every 10th site); 6 people who had returned or who never left the neighborhood and 6 who were in the nearest camps.

6.2 BARR Total Resident Lists

6.3 BARR Residential Building Questionnaire

Note that the questionnaires were modified midway through the Port-au-Prince cluster survey. Modifications are provided in the following section/Annex.

ATANSYON

Anketè, Si pa gen moun ki pou repon ou; mete infomasyon nan Lis Kay Ki Pa Gen Moun avèk enfòmasyon ke vwazinay ka ba ou. Si apre sa, pran lòt kay la.

Prezantasyon

Na p fè yon etid pou yon seri òganizasyon ki te retire debri yo ak evalye kay yo. Anpil nan yo yon te gen ed USAID. Nou ta renmen poze w kèk kesyon sou kay la (bilding lan)

Non Respondan Non _____ Tel # _____

6 – 8.	6. Kouman l nan kay la	7. Sèks	8. Laj
Moun kap reponn lan, se?	1. Pwopriyetè ou fanmi...	1. Gason	_____
	2. Fèmme ou fanmi...		
	3. Vwazen.....		
	4. Moun kap pran swen kay la ou fanmi....	2. Fanm	
	5. Lòt repons		

9 - 10 Kisa chef kay la ap fè pou'l viv?	9. Fanm?	10. Gason?
	_____	_____
	1. = machann chita 2. = pwofesè 3. = komès 4. = salon 5. =	6. = boss 7. =manev 8. = taksi 9. = pwofesè 10. = pwofesyon 11. = lòt

11. Eske nou dòmi nan kay la, oubyen nou pase lajounen isit la sèlman ?	1 dòmi nan kay (Ale Q13)	2 lajounen selman	4 lòt _____	
12. Si nou pa dòmi nan kay la, kote nou dòmi?	1 kan	2 lòt kay	3 tant	4 lòt kote _____

PAJ DEBRI 1

13. Eske gen debri... kay kraze nan lakou a?	0 * Non <i>(Ale nan Q 15)</i>	1 Wi		
14. Jiska ki pwen debri a anpeche yon moun viv nan la kay la?				
Jiska ki pwen...				
1	2	3	4	5
Yon ti kras: Yon ti pil, ki pa anpeche abite la dan l	Pliz ou mwen : Yon valè ki anpeche w antre la dan l, li nwi w	Yon anpèchman serye: Yon valè ki se yon Danje, fòk ou pase sou li pou antre nan kay la osinon pou w ale nan lakou a	Yon anpèchman trè serye : Yon vale ki fè ke ou pa preske ka antre nan kay la	Yon antrav tout bon : Yon vale kit tèlman anpil ke bilding nan merite kraze, lakou a ak kay la inaksesib,

15. <u>Eske te gen lòt debris ...</u> <u>kay kraze ke yo gen tan retire deja?</u>	0 * non <i>(Ale nan Q 18)</i>	1 wi
--	-------------------------------------	---------

16. Ki dat yo te retire debri yo?	_____ (mwa)
--	-------------

17. Jiska ki pwen debri a te anpeche yon moun viv nan kay la avan yo te retire l?				
Jiska ki pwen?				
1	2	3	4	5
Yon ti kras: Yon ti pil, ki pa anpeche abite la dan l	Pliz ou mwen : Yon valè ki anpeche w antre la dan l, li nwi w	Yon anpèchman serye :Yon valè ki se yon Danje, fòk ou pase sou li pou antre nan kay la osinon pou w ale nan lakou a	Yon anpèchman trè serye : Yon vale ki fè ke ou pa preske ka antre nan kay la	Yon antrav tout bon : Yon vale kit tèlman anpil ke bilding nan merite kraze, lakou a ak kay la inaksesib

18. Kilès ki te retire debri nan Lakou a?	ONG				Lòt repons _____
	1 Pwopriyete	2 Lokatè	4 ONG <i>(Ale Q 20)</i>	8 konbit	

19. Konbyen sa te koute?	H\$ _____
---------------------------------	-----------

20. Si se konpayi ki retire debri yo nan lakou kiès nan yo?	ONG
--	-----

21. Si yo pat wete debri nan lakou a, eske ou te ka fè retire yo ou menm?	0 Non	1 Wi
--	----------	---------

PAJ DEBRI 2

22. Ki kote w/yo te mete debri ke yo retire nan lakou a?	1 Nan lari	2 Kamyon te pran ni tout swit	3 lòt _____				
23. Si yo pat konn retire debri ki nan lari yo, eskè ou m enm w t-ap retire debri pa-w yo pou w met nan lari a?	0 Non	1 Wi					
24. Ki konpayi ki retire debri ki te nan lari/lòt kote?	ONG						
	01 Toujou la	02 DAI	04 Chemonics	08 CWF	16 OIM	32 USAID	64 pa konnen
25. Eske ou te retounen nan kay la avan osinon apre yo finn retire debri yo?	1 Avan	2 Apre					
26. M ta renmen ou dim ki enpòtans debri yo retire nan lakou a genyen sou retou w nan kay la?	1. Pa enpòtan ditou 2. Pa enpòtan 3. Enpòtan 4. Enpòtan anpil 5. Enpòtan anpil anpil 6. Lòt repons						
27. E pou la ri a? M ta renmen ou dim ki enpòtans debri yo retire nan lari a genyen sou retou w nan kay la/sou?	1. Pa enpòtan ditou 2. Pa enpòtan 3. Enpòtan 4. Enpòtan anpil 5. Enpòtan anpil anpil 6. Lòt repons						
28. E pou lòt moun yo ? M ta renmen ou dim ki enpòtans debri yo retire a nan lari a genyen sou retou <u>lòt moun</u> <u>bò isi a</u> nan kay yo?	1. Pa enpòtan ditou 2. Pa enpòtan 3. Enpòtan 4. Enpòtan anpil 5. Enpòtan anpil anpil 6. Lòt repons						
29. Kote w te ale lè gudugudu (GG) a te finn pase ?	1* Pat deplase	2* andeyò	4* Kay fanmi, zanmi lan vil la)	8 Nan kan	16 Toujou nan kan	32 Lòt repons	

Si pat janm nan yon kan soti al nan paj 5

PAJ KAN

30. Kouman kan an rele?	_____
31. Konbyen tan ou te pase la?	_____ semèn
32. Eske ou toujou dòmi nan kan an ?	0. Non 1. Wi

Anketè pa li repons yo nan kesyon 21-23

33-35. Tanpri, Bay twa rezon ki te fè w ale rete nan kan?		
1. pat retire debri yo		1
2. gen dlo		2
3. gen kouran		3
4. gen latrin		4
5. pa gen okenn sèvis ditou		5
6. kan an pi bon		6
7. sekirite		7
8. yo bay manje		8
9. yo pè kay la		9
10. Free lodging		10
11. lòt repons (presize) _____		11
36. Depi kilè ou tounen nan kay la?	0 = nou poko tounen (Q40)	_____ Mwa
37-39. Poukisa ou te retounen nan kay la? (pran premye twa repons yo)	1. twòp bri/dezòd	
	2. kan an twò sal	
	3. kesyon sekirite	
	4. biznis la kay mwen, travay	
	5. m te pè pou pwopryetem	
	6. yo retire debri yo	
	7. gen lòt konstriksyon	
	8. marengwen	
	9. Chalè	
	10. lòt (ekri l.....)	
40-45. Ki kote sityasyon pi bon?		
Bagay yo	Katye a	Kan
40. Sekirite	1	2
41. Kouran	1	2
42. Dlo	1	2
43. Manje	1	2
44. Travay	1	2
45. Kote w santi ou pi pwoteje	1	2

PAJ KAY LA 1

Konbyen fanmi endepandan kay la genyen (moun ki rete nan menm pyès)?

46,51,56,61 Menaj a se, pwopriyete ou lokate, jeran o lot pwopriyete = 1, lokate=2 jeran = 3 lot = 4	Kantite moun nan menaj an		49,54,59,64 Konbyen ki mouri nan GG #	50,55,60,65 (Si se pa fanmi pwopriyete menm) Ki rapò lokate a genyen ak pwopriyete		
	47,52,57,62 Avan GG	48,53,58,63 Apre GG		Fanmi	Yo soti menm kote andeyo	anyen
				1	2	3
				1	2	3
				1	2	3
				1	2	3

PAJ KAY LA 2

66- 73. Kay la (si l kraze, mande enfòmasyon sou jan kay la te ye)	66. Konbyen etaj _____	
	Kantite chanm	67. Chanm a kouche _____
		68. Salon _____
		69. Lòt pyès _____
	70. Planche	1) beton simp 2) siman 3) seramik
	71. Tèt kay la:	1) Beton 2) Tòl 3) lòt repons _____
72. Mi kay:	1) Blòk simp 2) blòk krepri 3) bwa 4) Lòt repons	
73. Biznis	1) boutik 2) van dlo 3) materyo konstriksyon 4) kouti 5) lòt repons _____	

74-78. Konbyen lòt abri Ki genyen nan lakou a?	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.
	Tant	barak,anga, sheltè	Abri Improvize.	Tèt kay an beton	Tèt kay an tòl

79. Eske ou te konstwi lòt abri depi goudoudou a te finn pase?	0 Non (Ale Q 82)	1 wi		
80. Si se « Wi » Ki sa ou te fè kòm abri?	1 Tet kay siman	2 Tet kay tòl	4 Mi an bwa	8 Mi an blòk
81. Konbyen kòb ou te Depanse?	_____			
82. Eske ou pral fè yon lòt abri?	0 No	1 yes		

83. Di m sa-k empeche w bati kouniyè a?	1 Pa gen lajan	2 leta	3 m pè lòt gudugudu	Lòt rezon _____
--	-------------------	-----------	------------------------	--------------------

84. Ki moun ka p dòmi lan Tant yo?	01) Pèson
	02) Fanmi pwopriyete a
	04) Fanmi locate a
	08) Lòt repons _____

PAJ TPTC

85. Tcheke koulè MTPTC mete yo	Koulè MTPTC yo						
	0 pa genyen	1 vèt	2 Jòn	4 Rouj	8 Li efase	16 Rouj (lòt danje)	32 Lòt bagay
86. Eske ou ka di m, sa koulè yo vle di?			0 M pa konprann	1 Pliz ou mwen konprann	3 Konprann nèt		
87. Ki mwa TPTC te pase?				_____ mwa			

88. TPTC te mete koulè sou kay la avan ou te tounen osinon li te mete l apre ?		0 Avan	1 Aprè	
89. Eske mak TPTC te mete yo te ankouraje ou tounen ?		0 Non	1 wi	
90. Eske travay TPTC fè a te byen fèt ?		0 Non	1 wi	
91. Eske ou pra l repare kay la?		0 Non (Q93)	1 Wi (Q93)	3 M fè sa deja
92. Si se "3", Konbyen kòb ou t e depanse?		_____ (ale Q 97)		
93. Eskè w ka di'm ki reparasyon ki bezwen fèt?		0 Pa konprann	1 Pliz ou mwen konprann	3 konprann

94. Eske wap konstwi yon kay avèk tèt li an siman ankò?		0 Non	1 wi
95. Eske ou konn tande pale de lòt jan pou yo konstwi kay pou l pa tombe l ?		0 Non (Q97)	1 wi
96. Si wi, ki kote te aprann sa ?			

PAJ KESYON sou sa moun posede

97. Eske ou panse GG ka tounen ankò ?	1 M pa kwè sa ditou	2 M pa kwè	3 M pa konnen	4 Petèt	5 Wi la p tounen
--	------------------------	---------------	------------------	------------	---------------------

98. Ou panse ou konn sa pou w fè, pou kay la ka kenbe si ta gen yon GG ankò?	0 Non, pa konnen	1 Wi, konnen
---	---------------------	-----------------

99. Eske ou menm osinon fanmi ou posede kay la (kay la ki te la a)?	0 Non	1 wi	2 lokatè	3 Lòt repons
100. Eskè ou menm osinon fanmi ou posede tè kote kay la te ye ?	0 Non	1 wi	2 Lokatè	3 Lòt repons
101. Si wi, eskè nou gen papie pou sa ?	0 Non		1 wi	
102. Si wi, ki kalite de tit ?	1 Leta	2 Boukon	3 Reci	4 lòt
103. Eske w pè pèdi kay la osinon tè a, kòm ki dire pou pwopryetè osinon yon lòt moun ta pran l'?	0 Non		1 wi	

Obsèvasyon:

6.4 BARR Residential Building Questionnaire English Translation and Explanations

Definitions

Building/house: residential structure with one or more family units living inside.

Family unit/residential unit any grouping of one or more people who a single rent or reside in the house under the custodianship of a payee(s) or owner(s).

New arrival: person who was not a household occupant before the earthquake.

Returnee: person who has returned to the house and is sleeping inside.

Rubble clearing: removal of debris from an area by an official organization or NGO.

Structural assessments: MTPTC house evaluations. Color-coded green (for safe to return), yellow (for damaged but habitable), and red (for damaged beyond repair).

/

1. Ques # _____ 2. Dat ___ / ___ 3. Cluster # _____ 4. Super # _____ 5. Interviewer # _____

Data in the header is necessary to identify the questionnaire, the location of the building and who asked the questions. The latter information is necessary to detect trends, bias and possible dishonesty in application of the questionnaire

Instructions

Surveyor, If there are no people in the house, refer to the Unoccupied Houses List. Gather the information from a neighbor. Continue to next house.

We will take the basic data on all houses that are unoccupied. This is necessary because we are studying return occupancy so among the most important information we can obtain is why people have not returned home.

Introduction

Hello. We are conducting a survey on the part of organizations that are paying to remove rubble and to evaluate houses in an effort to help people recover from the earthquake. We would like to ask you a few questions about your house/the building.

An explication of our activites and sponsors is ethical, necessary, and will be demanded from repsondents in the field.

Respondent Name _____ Tel # _____

The purpose of respondent name and telephone is threefold: 1) to call and clarify missed information or, if necessary check on interviewer performance, 2) to encourage interviewer to be honest, 3) because many informants insist that the interviewer take contact information in case there the sponsoring organization want to provide assistance to him/her and the family.

6 – 8.	6. Who is he/she	7. Sèks	8. Age
The person who responds ?	1. Owner or family of...	1. Male	_____
	2. Renter or family of ...		
	3. Neighbor.....		
	4. Caretaker or family of....	2. Female	
	5. Other _____		

Questions 6-8 : Identifies the informant, sex, and age. This is allow test for responses dependent on characteristics of the person interviewer. For instance, are women more inclined than men to trust the MTPTC evaluations.

9 - 10	9. Female?	10. Male?
Occupation of hshld head?	_____	_____

Questions 9 – 10. Occupational status of the principal adults in the house, useful in creating socio-economic profile and testing for relationships and correlations. The question also captures ‘female headed household with no male partner present’ as well as ‘male headed households with no female partner present.’

11. Do you and your family sleep here in the house or yard?	1 domi nan kay		2 lajounen selman	
12. If no, where do you sleep	1 kan	2 lòt kay	3 tant	4 lot kote _____

Questions 11-12 Meant to determine status of home return. Have they returned to live in the home or are they only passing the day at the building/yard.

PAGE Rubble 1

13. Is there rubble ... destroyed house in the yard?			0 * Non <i>(Ale nan Q 13)</i>	1 Wi
14. To what degree does the rubble impede access to the home?				
Jiska ki pwen...				
1	2	3	4	5
Small: Some piles, does not effect habitation	Moderate: Impedes access, at nuisance level	Significant: Dangerous, must be crossed to access yard or house yard	Very Significant Yard and house almost inaccessible	Severe Building that needs to be demolished or yard and house totally inaccessible

Questions 13-14: Necessary to determine if rubble continues to be an impediment to household return.

15. Was there rubble... destroyed building in the yard but that has been removed?		0 * non (Ale nan Q 16)	1 wi	
16. Date they removed rubble?		_____ (mwa)		
17. To what degree did the rubble impede access to the home?				
Jiska ki pwen?				
1	2	3	4	5
Small: Some piles, does not effect habitation	Moderate: Impedes access, at nuisance level	Significant: Dangerous, must be crossed to access yard or house yard	Very Significant Yard and house almost inaccessible	Severe Building that needs to be demolished or yard and house totally inaccessible

Questions 13-14: Necessary to determine if rubble was an impediment to household return.

18. Who removed the rubble from the yard?	CLEARs avèk ONG								
	1 Owner	2 renter	4 NGO	8 konbit	Other _____				
19. How much did it cost?		H\$ _____		0 Pa aplikap					
20. If it was an NGO, which one?	ONG								
	01 Toujou la	02 DAI	04 Chemo nics	08 CWF	16 OIM	32 USAID	64 Leta/CN E	128 Goal	246 _____

Questions 18-20 Necessary to determine the role that USAID funded partners played in removing rubble, who those partners were, if other agencies or individuals were involved, and the extent to which participated, paid, and or took matters into their own hands.

21. If they did not take the rubble from the yard would you have been able to get it out yourself ?	0 Non	1 Wi	3 Pa aplikab
--	----------	---------	-----------------

Question 21. Meant to clarify the importance of USAID funded rubble removal programs to beneficiaries.

PAGE RUBBLE FOLLOW-UP

22. Where did they put the rubble they removed from the yard?	CLEARs avèk ONG			
	1 Street	2 Truck	3 _____	4 Pa aplikab
23. If they did not take the rubble from the street/other place would you have been able to get it out yourself ?	0 Non		1 Wi	3 Pa aplikab

Question 22. We want to make sure that we capture the benefits of taking rubble from the street and its relation to rubble removal from the yard.

24. What organization removed the rubble from the street?	CLEARs osinon ONG							
	01 Toujou la	02 DAI	04 Chemo nics	08 CWF	16 OIM	32 USAID	64 _____	128 Pa konnen

Question 24. Also meant to clarify the importance that USAID funded rubble removal programs to beneficiaries

25. Did you come back before or after they removed the rubble (either from the yard or the street)?	1 Avan	2 Aprè	3 Pa aplikab
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Question 25. Also meant to clarify the importance that USAID funded rubble removal programs to beneficiaries

26 What level of importance did rubble removal from the <u>yard</u> have for you returning home from the camps	1. Not important at all 2. Not important 3. Important 4. Very important 5. Very very important 6. Other	11 N/A
---	--	-----------

Question 26. Also meant to clarify the importance that USAID funded rubble removal programs to beneficiaries

27	What level of importance did rubble removal from the <u>street</u> have for you returning home from the camps	1. Not important at all 2. Not important 3. Important 4. Very important 5. Very very important 6. Other	11 N/A
-----------	--	--	-----------

Question 27. Also meant to clarify the importance that USAID funded rubble removal programs to beneficiaries

28	Could you tell me the importance you think that rubble removal has <u>for other people</u> around here with respect to return home from the camps	1. Not important at all 2. Not important 3. Important 4. Very important 5. Very very important 6. Other
-----------	--	--

Question 28. Also meant to clarify the importance that USAID funded rubble removal programs to beneficiaries

29.	Where did you go after the earthquake?	1*	2*	4*	8	16	32
		nowhere	to the countryside	hosue o f family of friend in the city	camp	still in camp	other

Question 29. This question is meant as a filter : We want to know about those people who went to the camps and what helped to bring them home. Anyone respondent who went with family to a camp will respond to the questions on the following page.

It's relevance to our principal objective (determining impact of rubble removal and MTPTC evaluations on retournées) is to place these variables within a hierarchy of importance. The questions regarding the camps are also meant to help in understanding what should be done in the overall endeavor to encourage people to return to their homes.

PAGE CAMP

30. Name of the camp?	_____
31. How much time did you spend there?	____ semèn
32. Do you still sleep in the camp ?	0. Non 1. Wi

Questions 30-32 meant to provide a profule of how long home returnees spent in camps.

32-34. Give me three reasons why you went to the camp?	
1. rubble impeded access to the home	1
2. no water	2
3. no electricity	3
4. no latrine	4
5. no services at all	5
6. the camp is better	6
7 security	7
8. they were giving food	8
9. afraid of the house and another earthquake	9
10. Free lodging	10
11. other (specify)_____	11

Questions 32-34 Data to be used to place the importance of rubble into a hierarchy of reasons that people left homes.

35. When did you return to the bldg?	0 still in camp	_____ 24 _____ month	<input type="text"/>
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Questions 35. To provide a check on house return timing versus rubble removal and MTPTC house evaluations.

36-38. Why did you return to the house/leave the camp? (take the first three responses)	1. camp too noisy
	2. camp too dirty
	3. security
	4. business in home/work
	5. worried about property
	6. rubble removed
	7. built new structure
	8. other

Questions 36- 38 To indentify rubble removal and MTPTC house evaluations within a hierarchy of reasons that people returned home.

39-44.			
Your neighborhood vs Camp, which is better?			
	Katye a	Kan	Pa aplikap
39. Security	1	2	3
40. electricity	1	2	3
41. water	1	2	3
42. food	1	2	3
43. work	1	2	3
44. where to you feel you are best off	1	2	3

Questions 39-44 We believe that people who lived in Port-au-Prince prior to the earthquake, especially those who owned homes, prefer their neighborhoods to the camps. Demonstrating that this is true will emphasize the importance of helping people return to their homes. But we need data to demonstrate that. This question is meant to test the hypothesis.

PAJ KAY LA 1

How many indepent residential units are in the house (people who rent a room or rooms together)?									
45,51,57,63 Owner vs Renter Owner = 1, Renter =2	46,52,58,64 Where they living here before the EQ?		⇒ Si wi ⇒	How many people in the unit before vs after the EQ		49,55,61,67	50,56,62,68		
	Non	Wi		47,53,59, 65 Avan	48,54, 60,66 apre	How many died during the EQ #	What relation did the people have to the owner of the house/building	CAME from same rural area	nothing
	0	1				Family	1	2	3

Questions 45-68. This is a series of six questions that will be asked with respect to every family unit in the house before the earthquake versus now. Our goal is to demonstrate the difference between the number of people and residential units in the house before the earthquake versus those in the house now. We capture the difference between owners and renters. The latter we suspect have returned in much smaller numbers due to availability of land at Corrail.

Because we need to seperate out the number of people who died in the earthquake from those who did not return to the building for other reasons.

The fifth in this series of questions has to do with relations within the house. The purpose of this question is to determine the role that familiar relations play in landlord tenant relations in Port-au-Prince.. If--as stated by USAID Shelter Team consultants, most tenants are in fact family of owners, this data may help explain patterns of home retournees, particularly regarding those who opt to go or not go to Corrail.

PAJ KAY LA 2

69- 76. The house (if destroyed ask about the prior house)	69. Number of Floors		_____
	Rooms	70. sleeping rooms	_____
		71. Salon	_____
		72. other	_____
	73. Floor	1) cement rough 2) cement finished 3) ceramic	
	74. roof	1) cement 2) tin 3) other _____	
	75. walls:	1) block rough 2) block fini. 3) wood 4) other	
	76. business	1) store 2) sell water 3) construction material 4) sewing factory 5) other _____	

Questions 69 – 76 This series of 8 questions is principally intended as an indicator of socio-economic status. However, it will also give information that can be used as a cross check for number of renters by allowing use to correlate renters with house size and available number of rooms in the house.

77-81.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.
Other structures in the yard?	Tent	T-shelter?	Improvised shelter.	house with cement roof	house with tin roof
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Questions 77-81 We need to determine if, as in the case of totally destroyed homes, people are living on the premises in other structures. The reason for this is that USAID will consider people living on empty building sites but in tents or improvised shelters as people that may have benefitted from rubble removal and building assessments.

82. Have you built anything in the yard since the EQ?	0 Non	1 wi	
83. If yes, describe	1 cement roof	2 tin roof	4 wood walls 8 blookc walls
84. How much money did you spend?	_____		
85. Will you build anything (else) in the yard?	0 No	1 yes	

Questions 82-85 Data derived from this block of questions will allow us to demonstrate the degree to which returnees are disposed to invest in their property, an important consideration showing the relevance of rubble removal and house evaluations and a contribution for the understanding of the reconstruction effort as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter.

86 . What if anything is keeping you from building now?	1 lack of money	2 state reg.	3 fear of lot EQ	Other _____
--	--------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------

Question 86. Meant to determine the impediments to construction and, by corollary permanent return to building sites. Also meant as a contribution for the understanding of the reconstruction effort as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter.

87. Who sleeps in the tents?	01) No one
	02) Family of the owner
	04) Family of the renter
	08) Other _____
	16) N/A

Question 87. Intended to clarify whether tents are simply present or are being used as legitimate sleeping space. Many tents are simply on premises as a call for any possible aid. In most tests of the questionnaire respondents were forthcoming in saying whether or not they sleep in tents,

PAJ TPTC

88. Check the color of the MTPTC code	Color MTPTC code						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	green	yellow	Red	nothing	erased	Red (other danger)	other

89. Do you understand what the colors mean?	0	1	3
	doesn't understand	more or less understands	doesn't understand at all

Questions 88-89 In order to demonstrate that the evaluations had an impact we must show that a) the house was evaluated and b) that residents understand what the colors indicate.

90. Date of assessment?	_____ mwa
--	-----------

91. Did you return to the house before or after the assessment?	0 before	1 After	2 N/A
--	-------------	------------	----------

Questions 90 – 91 To test our hypothesis that building evaluations encouraged returns, we must determine the timing of home return versus MTPTC household assessment.

92. Did the assessment encourage you to return to the house ?	0 Non	1 wi	2 N/A
--	----------	---------	----------

Question 92 We have tried to test the hypothesis with a simply demonstration of timing. Now we come right out and ask residents if the assessments encouraged them. No justification needed. We must assume that people can simply tell us if our hypothesis is correct with respect to their decision making process.

93. Will you repair the house?	0 Non	1 Wi	3 Done	4 N/A
94. If « 3 », how much money did you spend?	_____			
95. If « No, » do you know what repairs need to be done?	0 Doesn't understand	1 More or less understands	3 understands	

Questions 93 – 94 are meant to demonstrate the disposition of people and capacity of returnees to invest in their homes. This is important for our own hypotheses in that it allows us to show to what degree people value their homes and want to return to them and to remain there. It is of value to the reconstruction effort--as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter—because it will allow us to demonstrate to what degree people are financially capable of investing in their homes.

96. Will you construct with cement again?	0 Non	1 wi
--	----------	---------

Question 96 The data from this question is of high value to the reconstruction effort --as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter—because it will allow us to demonstrate to what degree people want to use cement versus alternative materials.

97. Have you heard of other ways to construct homes that are EQ resistant ?	0 Non	1 wi
98. If yes, where did you hear it?		

97 – 98 This question of value to the reconstruction effort -- as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter-- because it tells us to what degree we are educating the population with regard to alternative construction techniques.

Page: General Questions of Interest

99. Do you think that you know what to do to build a strong house?	0 Non, pa konnen	1 Wi, konnen
---	---------------------	-----------------

Question 99. Also mean to be of value to the reconstruction effort as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter. This is different that question 97 in that it reveals confidence and knowledge about construction in the absence of information provided by outside organizations. In pre-tests we have found that many people have not heard of new ways of reconstruction but local builders nevertheless believe they understand how to build back better.

100. Do you think that an EQ could occur again ?	1 M pa kwè sa ditou	2 M pa kwè	3 M pa konnen	4 Petèt	5 Wi la p tounen
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Question 99. This question is of general interest to all involved in planning for Port-au-Prince because it will give insight into what degree the members of the population are inclined to adapt to the possibility of another earthquake.

99. Eske ou menm osinon fanmi ou posede kay la (kay la ki te la a)?	0 Non	1 wi	2 lokatè	3 Lòt
100. Eskè ou menm osinon fanmi ou posede tè kote kay la te ye ?	0 Non	1 wi	2 Lokatè	3 Lòt
101. Si wi, eskè nou gen papie pou sa ?	0 Non		1 wi	
102. Si wi, ki kalite de tit ?	1 Leta	2 Boukon	3 Reci	4 lòt
103. Eske w pè pèdi kay la osinon tè a, kòm ki dire pou pwopryetè osinon yon lòt moun ta pran l?	0 Non		1 wi	

Questions 101 – 104 are also meant to be of value to the reconstruction effort as per October 4th IHRC Meeting on Housing Reconstruction and Transitional Shelter, these questions reaffirm or disprove what is being quoted found in other studies, that the land tenure system in Port-au-Prince, although largely informal, is stable and home and/or land owners have a strong sense of security regarding possession and hence are inclined to invest in homes and property.

6.5 BARR Neighborhood Infrastructure Profile

KESYONÈ POU DESKRIPSYON KATYE A

Non katye a _____

Kowòdone GPS 1) lonjitud 18 _____

2) latitud 72 _____

Kategori	Ran	Sous
3) Sekirite	0 1 2 3 4 5	1) ONG 2) Leta 3) Lòt
4) Elektrisite	0 1 2 3 4 5	1) ONG 2) Leta 3) Lòt
5) Dlo	0 1 2 3 4 5	1) ONG 2) Leta 3) Lòt
6) Fatra	0 1 2 3 4 5	1) ONG 2) Leta 3) Lòt
7) Lòt bagay _____	0 1 2 3 4 5	1) ONG 2) Leta 3) Lòt

ONG kap travay nan Zòn lan

ONG	Ki aktivite yo fè							
1)	Sante	manje.	debri	CFW	dlo	abri	asenisman	
2)	Sante	manje.	debri	CFW	dlo	abri	asenisman	
3)	Sante	manje.	debri	CFW	dlo	abri	asenisman	
4)	Sante	manje.	debri	CFW	dlo	abri	asenisman	
5)	Sante	manje.	debri	CFW	dlo	abri	asenisman	
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	

Jiska ki pwen yo te wete debri yo?

Kategori	Ran	Sous
Debri	0 1 2 3 4 5	1) ONG 2) Leta 3) Lòt

Ki dat MTPTC te pase isti y make kay yo? Jou ____ Mwa ____

6.6 BARR Focus Group Guideline

Objective: To spontaneously capture the importance of rubble clean-up and household structural evaluations in the context of discussing the process, and how the earthquake and aid effort unfolded in different neighborhoods. We hope to capture any issues and the importance of those issues...

Number of focus groups: Eight selected from the 20 sites; chosen to be most representative of the different zones.

Selection: We will choose 6 people who have returned or who never left the neighborhood and 6 who are in the nearest camps.

People will be selected in collaboration with grass-root organizations in each neighborhood or camp and in talking with the key informants.

Questions/issues

- earthquake
 - what did the neighborhood look like before the earthquake?
 - worse hit areas?
 - what were the biggest changes in daily life that have come about as a consequence of the earthquake?
 - what was the community reaction, where did people go? how did they go? With who? Why?
 - at what moment did people begin to come back to the neighborhood?

{ If rubble clean-up and household structural evaluations are not spontaneously discussed then we will pursue the issue by asking specifically about the impact. }

- gender issues:
 - Who is more inclined to move back to the neighborhood,
 - women versus men? Who is more likely to make the decisions?
- land tenure
 - concerns about eviction (do they have title)
 - changes in rent cost land tenure
 - access to credit, conditions (sabotay, kout ponya)

6.7 Residential Building Questionnaire (English)

As Modified Midway through Cluster Survey

(Changes highlighted)

Instructions

Surveyor, If there are no people in the house, refer to the Unoccupied Houses List. Gather the information from a neighbor. Continue to next house.

Introduction

Hello. We are conducting a survey on the part of organizations that are paying to remove rubble and to evaluate houses in an effort to help people recover from the earthquake. We would like to ask you a few questions about your house/the building.

Non Respondan Non _____ Tel # _____

6 – 8.	6. Who is he/she	7. Sex	8. Age
The person who responds ?	1. Owner or family of...	1. Male	_____
	2. Renter or family of ...		_____
	3. Neighbor.....		_____
	4. Caretaker or family of....	2. Female	_____
	5. Lòt repons _____		_____

9 – 10 Occupation of hshld head?	9. Female?	10. Male?
	_____	_____

11. Do you and your family sleep here in the house or yard?	1 Sleep in hs	2 Daytime only	4 other	
	_____	_____	_____	

12. If no, where do you sleep	1 camp	2 Other house	3 tent	4 other place
	_____	_____	_____	_____

M pral poze kek ti kesyon sou afe sa k te pase apre GuduGudu

13 -21. What was the biggest problem for you and your family had immediately after the earthquake ?		
13. finding water	0	1
14. getting electricity	0	1
15. getting the rubble out of the yard	0	1
16. getting the rubble out of the street	0	1
17. finding a toilet/bathroom	0	1
18 security/crime	0	1
19. finding food	0	1
20. finding a place to sleep	0	1
21.other _____	0	1

PAJ DEBRI 1

22. Is there rubble ... destroyed house in the yard?		0 *	1							
		Non <i>(Ale nan Q 13)</i>	Wi							
23. To what degree does the rubble impede access to the home?										
Jiska ki pwen...										
1	2	3	4							
5										
Small: Some piles, does not effect habitation	Moderate: Impedes access, at nuisance level	Significant: Dangerous, must be crossed to access yard or house yard	Very Significant Yard and house almost inaccessible							
Severe Building that needs to be demolished or yard and house totally inaccessible										
24. Was there rubble.... destroyed building in the yard but that has been removed?		0 *	1							
		non <i>(Ale nan Q 16)</i>	wi							
25. Date they removed rubble?		_____ (mwa)								
26. To what degree did the rubble impede access to the home?										
Jiska ki pwen?										
1	2	3	4							
5										
Small: Some piles, does not effect habitation	Moderate: Impedes access, at nuisance level	Significant: Dangerous, must be crossed to access yard or house yard	Very Significant Yard and house almost inaccessible							
Severe Building that needs to be demolished or yard and house totally inaccessible										
27. Who removed the rubble from the yard?		CLEARs avèk ONG								
		1	2	4						
		Owner	renter	NGO						
		8		Other						
		konbit		_____						
28. How much did it cost?		H\$ _____		0 Pa aplikap						
29. If it was an NGO, which one?		ONG								
		01	02	04	08	16	32	64	128	246
		Toujou la	DAI	Chemonics	CWF	OIM	USAID	Leta/CNE	Goal	_____
30. If they did not remove the debirs in the yard could you have done it yourself?		0								1
		Non								Wi

PAJ DEBRI 2

31. Where did they put the rubble they removed from the yard?	CLEARS avèk ONG								
	1 Street	2 Truck	3 _____	4 N/A					
32. If they did not take the rubble from the street/other place would you have been able to get it out yourself ?				0 No		1 Yes		3 N/A	
33. What organization removed the rubble from the street?	CLEARS osinon ONG								
	01 Toujou la	02 DAI	04 Chemo nics	08 CWF	16 OIM	32 USAID	64 _____	128 Don't know	
34. Did you come back before or after they removed the rubble(either from the yard or the street)?				1 Before		2 After		3 N/A	
35. If you did not remove the rubble from the yard could you have come back to live in the house ?				0 No		1 Yes			
36. What level of importance did rubble removal from the <u>yard</u> have for you returning home?									
1		2		3		4		5	
No importance at all		No importance		Important		Very important		Very Very Important	
37-45. Comparing moving the rubble out of the yard with other problems that you had after the earthquake, what was more important?							RR	The other problem	
37. finding water							1	2	
38. getting electricity							1	2	
39. finding a toilet/bathroom							1	2	
40 security/crime							1	2	
41. finding food							1	2	
42. Finding a house							1	2	
43. Finding work							1	2	
44. Finding money to borrow							1	2	
45 lòt repons (presize)_____.							1	2	

46. What level of importance did rubble removal from the <u>street</u> have for you returning home ?	1. Not important at all 2. Not important 3. Important 4. Very important 5. Very very important 6. Other	11 N/A
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PAJ DEBRI 3

47. Could you tell me the importance you think that rubble removal has <u>for other people</u> around here with respect to returning home	1. Not important at all 2. Not important 3. Important 4. Very important 5. Very very important 6. Other
--	--

48. Where did you go after the earthquake?	1* nowhere	2* to the countryside	4* hosue o f family of friend in the city	8 camp	16 still in camp	32 other
---	-------------------	------------------------------	--	---------------	-------------------------	-----------------

49. How many weeks passed before you came home?	0 = We have not returned yet (Q40)	_____ weeks
--	--	-----------------------

Si pat janm nan yon kan soti al nan paj 5

PAJ KAN

50. Name of Camp	
51. How many weeks were you there?	___ ___ weeks

Surveyor, do not read questions 52-57

52-54. Give me three reasons why you went to the camp?	
1. rubble impeded access to the home	1
2. no water	2
3. no electricity	3
4. no latrine	4
5. no services at all	5
6. the camp is better	6
7 security	7
8. they were giving food	8
9. afraid of the house and another earthquake	9
10. other (specify) _____	10

55-57. <p style="text-align: center;">Why did you return to the house/leave the camp?</p> <p>(take the first three responses)</p>	1. camp too noisy
	2. camp too dirty
	3. security
	4. business in home/work
	5. worried about property
	6. rubble removed
	7. built new structure
	8. other

PAJ KAY LA

58- 65. The house (if destroyed ask about the prior house)	58. Number of Floors		_____
	Rooms	59. sleeping rooms	_____
		60. Salon	_____
		61. other	_____
	62. Floor	1) cement rough 2) cement finished 3) ceramic	
	63. roof	1) cement 2) tin 3) other_____	
	64. walls:	1) block rough 2) block fini. 3) wood 4)other	
65. business	1) store 2) sell water 3) construction material 4) sewing factory 5) other _____		

66-70. Other structures in the yard?	66. Tent	67. T-shelter?	68. Improvised shelter.	69. house with cement roof	70. house with tin roof
	—	_____	_____	_____	_____

71. Who sleeps in the tent(s)?	01) No one
	02) Family of the owner
	04) Family of the renter
	08) Other _____

72. Have you built anything in the yard since the EQ?	0 Non	1 wi	
73. If yes, describe	1 cement roof	2 tin roof	4 wood walls 8 blookc walls
74. How much mone it cost?	_____		
75. Will you build anything (else) in the yard?	0 No	1 Yes	
77. Eske w tap konstwi yon kay avèk tèt li an siman ankò?	0 Non	1 wi	
76. What is preventing you from building now	1 No money	2 state	3 Fear EQ 4 Other

PAJ TPTC

78. Have you heard of new ways to build ?				0 Non (Q97)		1 wi	
79. Si yes, where ?	1 course	2 radio	3 television	4 Word/mouth	5 internet	6 school	7 newspaper

80. Check the color of the MTPTC code	Color MTPTC code						
	1 green	2 yellow	3 Red	4 nothing	5 erased	6 Red (other danger)	7 other

81. Date of assessment?	_____ mwa
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82. Did you return to the house before or after the assessment?	0 Before	1 After	2 N/A
--	-------------	------------	----------

83. Can you tell me what the colors mean?	0 Does not understand	1 More or less understands	3 Understands perfectly
--	--------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------

84. Do you know what repairs need to be done?	0 Doesn't understand	1 More or less understands	3 understands
--	-------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------

87. In your opinión, were the evaluations well done ?	0 Non	1 wi
--	----------	---------

88. Did the assessment encourage you to return to the house ?	0 Non	1 wi	2 N/A
--	----------	---------	----------

89. And if they did not evaluate the house would you have returned when you did?	0 Non	1 wi
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PAJ KESYON sou sa moun posede

90. Do you think that an EQ could occur again ?	1 No way	2 Doubt it	3 Don't know	4 maybe	5 For sure
91. Do you or your family own the house?	0 Non	1 wi	2 lokatè	3 Lòt repons	
92. Do you or your family own the land?	0 Non	1 wi	2 Lokaè	3 Lòt repons	
93. Do you have a title ?	0 Non	1 wi			
94. Are you afraid of losing the land or the house to another person or the owner taking it away ?	0 Non	1 wi			

I would like to ask you some questions about the neighborhood and organizations here?

95. How long have you lived here ?	_____ane	
96. Do you participate in church or religious meetings ?	0 non	1 wi
97. Do you participate in school meetings ?	0 non	1 wi

98. Do you participate in neighborhood meetings?	0 non	1 wi
99. Do you participate in political meetings?	0 non	1 wi
100. Are you are member of a cooperative?	0 non	1 wi
101. If yes, what is the name of the cooperative	0 non	1 wi
102. If yes, did you join the cooperative before or after the earthqulpake ?	1 anvan	2 apre

6.8 Residential Building Questionnaire (Creole)

As Modified Midway through Cluster Survey

ATANSYON

Anketè, Si pa gen moun ki pou repon ou; mete enfòmasyon yo nan Lis Kay Ki Pa Gen Moun avèk enfòmasyon ke vwazinay ka ba ou. Apre sa, pran yon lòt kay la.

Prezantasyon

Na p fè yon etid pou yon seri òganizasyon ki te retire debri yo ak evalye kay yo. Anpil nan yo yon te gen ed USAID. Nou ta renmen poze w kèk kesyon sou kay la (bilding lan)

Non Respondan Non _____ Tel # _____

6 – 8.	6. Kouman l nan kay la	7. Sèks	8. Laj
Moun kap reponn lan, se?	1. Pwopriyete ou fanmi...	1. Gason	_____
	2. Fèmme ou fanmi...		
	3. Vwazen.....		
	4. Jeran	2. Fanm	
	5. Lòt repons _____		

9 – 10 Kisa chef kay la ap fè pou'l viv?	9. Fanm?	10. Gason?
	_____	_____

11. Eske nou dòmi nan kay la, oubyen nou pase lajounen isit la sèlman ?	1 dòmi nan kay (Ale Q13)	2 lajounen selman	4 lòt _____	
12. Si nou pa dòmi nan kay la, kote nou dòmi?	1 Kan	2 lòt kay	3 tant	4 lòt kote _____

M pral poze kek ti kesyon sou sa k te pase apre GuduGudu

13 -21. Ki sa k te 3 Pi Gwo pwoblem nou jis apre GuduGudu a te finn pase (pran twa (3) repons)?		
13. jwen dlo	0	1
14. jwen kouran	0	1
15. retire debri yo nan lakou a	0	1
16. retire debri yo nan lari a	0	1
17. jwen latrin	0	1
18. sekirite	0	1
19. jwen manje	0	1
20. jwen kote pou domi	0	1
21. lòt repons (presize) _____	0	1

PAJ DEBRI 1

22. Eske gen debri... kay kraze nan lakou a?					0 * Non (Ale nan Q 15)	1 Wi
23. Jiska ki pwen debri a anpeche yon moun viv nan la kay la?						
Jiska ki pwen...						
1	2	3	4	5		
Yon ti kras: Yon ti pil, ki pa anpeche abite la dan l	Pliz ou mwen : Yon valè ki anpeche w antre la dan l, li nwi w	Yon anpèchman serye: Yon valè ki se yon Danje, fòk ou pase sou li pou antre nan kay la osinon pou w ale nan lakou a	Yon anpèchman trè serye : Yon vale ki fè ke ou pa preske ka antre nan kay la	Yon antrav tout bon : Yon vale kit tèlman anpil ke bilding nan merite kraze, lakou a ak kay la inaksesib,		

24. <u>Eske te gen lòt debris ...</u> <u>kay kraze ke yo gen tan retire deja?</u>					0 * Non (AL NAN 37)	1 wi
--	--	--	--	--	---------------------------	---------

25. Ki dat yo te retire debri yo?	_____ (mwa)
--	-------------

26. Jiska ki pwen debri a te anpeche yon moun viv nan kay la avan yo te retire l?						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Jiska ki pwen?						
1	2	3	4	5		
Yon ti kras: Yon ti pil, ki pa anpeche abite la dan l	Pliz ou mwen : Yon valè ki anpeche w antre la dan l, li nwi w	Yon anpèchman serye :Yon valè ki se yon Danje, fòk ou pase sou li pou antre nan kay la osinon pou w ale nan lakou a	Yon anpèchman trè serye : Yon vale ki fè ke ou pa preske ka antre nan kay la	Yon antrav tout bon : Yon vale kit tèlman anpil ke bilding nan merite kraze, lakou a ak kay la inaksesib		

27. Kilès ki te retire debri nan Lakou a?	ONG				
	1 Pwopriyetè	2 Lokatè	4 ONG (Ale Q 29)	8 konbit	Lòt repons _____

28. Konbyen sa te koute?	H\$ _____
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29. Si se konpayi ki retire debri yo nan lakou kiès nan yo?	ONG

30. Si yo pat wete debri nan lakou a, eske ou te ka fè retire yo ou menm?	0 Non	1 Wi
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PAJ DEBRI 2

31. Ki kote w/yo te mete debri ke yo retire nan lakou a?	1 Nan lari	2 Kamyon te pran ni tout swit	3 lòt _____					
32. Si yo pat konn retire debri ki nan lari yo, eskè ou menm w t-ap retire debri pa-w yo pou w met nan lari a?	0 Non	1 Wi						
33. Ki konpayi ki retire debri ki te nan lari/lòt kote?	ONG							
	01 Toujou la	02 DAI	04 Chemonics	08 CWF	16 OIM	32 USAID	64 pa konnen	128 _____
34. Eske ou te retounen nan kay la avan osinon apre yo finn retire debri nan lakou a?					1 Avan	2 Apre		
35. E si nou menm osinon lòt moun pat retire debri nan lakou a, eske ou te ka retounen nan kay la ?					0 Non	1 Wi		
36. Pou nou ka konpran sa byen, m ta renmen ou dim ki enpòtans debri yo retire nan lakou a genyen sou retou w nan kay la?								
1	2	3	4	5				
. Pa enpòtan ditou	Pa enpòtan	Enpòtan	Enpòtan anpil	Enpòtan anpil anpil				

37-45. Lè ou konpare debleye lakou a avèk lòt pwoblèm nou te genyen apre GuduGudu a, sa k te pi impòtan pou nou?	Deble-ye	Lòt pwoblèm	Touledè igual
37. jwenn dlo.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
38. jwenn kouran.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
39. jwenn latrin.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
40. sekirite.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
41. jwenn manje.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
42. jwenn kay.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
43. jwenn djòb.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
44. jwenn kob pou prete.....osinon debleye?	1	2	3
45. lòt repons (presize)_____.	1	2	3

46. E pou la ri a? M ta renmen ou dim ki enpòtans debri yo retire nan lari a genyen sou retou w nan kay la?				
1	2	3	4	5
. Pa enpòtan ditou	Pa enpòtan	Enpòtan	Enpòtan anpil	Enpòtan anpil anpil

47. E pou lòt moun yo? M ta renmen ou dim ki enpòtans debri yo retire a nan lari a genyen sou retou <u>lòt moun</u> <u>bò isi</u> a nan kay yo?	1. Pa enpòtan ditou 2. Pa enpòtan 3. Enpòtan 4. Enpòtan anpil 5. Enpòtan anpil anpil 6. Lòt repons
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48. Kote w te ale lè gudugudu (GG) a te finn pase ?	1* Pat deplase	2* andeyò	4* Kay fanmi, zanmi lan vil la)	8 Nan kan	16 Toujou nan kan	32 Lòt repons
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49. Kobyen semen w te fe deyo?	0 = nou poko tounen (Q...)	— semen
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Si l pat janm nan yon kan ale nan paj 6

PAJ KAN

50. Non kan an	
51. Konbyen tan ou te pase la?	____ semèn

Anketè pa li repons yo nan kesyon 52-57

52-54. Tanpri, Bay twa rezon ki te fè w ale rete nan kan?	1. pat retire debri yo	1
	2. gen dlo	2
	3. gen kouran	3
	4. gen latrin	4
	5. pa gen okenn sèvis ditou	5
	6. kan an pi bon	6
	7. sekirite	7
	8. yo bay manje	8
	9. yo pè kay la	9
	10. pa bezwenn peye kay	10
	11. lòt repons (presize) _____	11
55-57. Poukisa ou te retounen nan kay la? (pran premye twa repons yo)	1. twòp bri/dezòd	1
	2. kan an twò sal	2
	3. kesyon sekirite	3
	4. biznis la kay mwen, travay	4
	5. m te pè pou pwopriyete	5
	6. yo retire debri yo	6
	7. gen lòt konstriksyon	7
	8. marengwen	8
	9. Chalè	9
	10. lòt (ekri l.....)	10

58- 65. Kay la (si l kraze, mande enfòmasyon sou jan kay la te ye)	58. Konbyen etaj		
	Kantite chanm	59. Chanm a kouche	_____
		60. Salon	_____
		61. Lòt pyès	_____
	62. Planche	1) beton simp 2) siman 3) seramik	
	63. Tèt kay la:	1) Beton 2) Tòl 3) lòt repons _____	
	64. Mi kay:	1) Blòk sinp 2) blòk krepè 3) bwa 4) Lòt repons	
65. Biznis	1) boutik 2) van dlo 3) materyo konstriksyon 4) kouti 5) lòt repons _____		

1. No _____ 2. Dat ____ / ____ 3. Grap _____ 4. Super _____ 5. Intèviouè _____

PAJ KAY LA

66-70. Konbyen lòt abri Ki genyen nan lakou a?	66. Tant	67. barak,anga, sheltè	68. Abri Improvize.	69. Tèt kay an beton	70. Tèt kay an tòl

71. Ki moun ka p dòmi lan Tant yo?	01) Pèson
	02) Fanmi pwopryetè a
	04) Fanmi lokate a
	08) Lòt repons _____

72. Eske ou te konstwi lòt abri depi goudoudou a te finn pase?	0 Non (Ale Q 75)		1 wi	
73. Si se « Wi » Ki sa ou te fè kòm abri?	1 Tet kay siman	2 Tet kay tòl	4 Mi an bwa	8 Mi an blòk
74. Konbyen kòb ou te Depanse?	_____			
75. Eske ou pral fè yon lòt abri?	0 No		1 yes	

76. Di m sa-k empeche w bati kouniyè a?	1 Pa gen lajan	2 leta	3 m pè lòt gudugudu	Lòt rezon _____
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77. Eske w tap konstwi yon kay avèk tèt li an siman ankò?	0 Non		1 wi				
78. Eske ou konn tande pale de lòt jan pou yo konstwi kay pou l pa tombe l ?	0 Non (Q80)		1 wi				
79. Si wi, ki kote te aprann sa ?	1 Sem.	2 radyo	3 televizn	4 teledjol	5 internet	6 lekol	7 journal

PAJ TPTC

80. Tcheke koulè MTPTC mete yo	Koulè MTPTC yo						
	0 pa genyen	1 vèt	2 Jòn	4 Rouj	8 Li efase	16 Rouj (lòt danje)	32 Lòt bagay

81. Ki mwa TPTC te pase?	_____ mwa
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82. TPTC te mete koulè sou kay la avan ou te tounen osinon li te mete l apre ?	0 Avan	1 Aprè
---	-----------	-----------

83. Eske ou ka di m, sa koulè yo vle di?	0 M pa konprann	1 Pliz ou mwen konprann	3 Konprann nèt
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84. Eskè w ka di'm ki reparasyon ki bezwen fèt?	0 Pa konprann	1 Pliz ou mwen konprann	3 konprann
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85. Eske ou pra l repare kay la?	0 Non (Q87)	1 Wi(Q87)	3 M fè sa deja
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86. Si se "3", Konbyen kòb ou t e depanse?	_____
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87 Eske travay TPTC fè a te byen fèt ?	0 Non	1 wi
---	----------	---------

88. Eske mak TPTC te mete yo te ankouraje ou tounen ?	0 Non	1 wi
--	----------	---------

89. E si yo pat evalue kay la, eskè w tap tounen lè w te tounen?	0 Non	1 wi
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PAJ KESYON sou sa moun posede

90. Eske ou panse GG ka tounen ankò ?	1 M pa kwè sa ditou	2 M pa kwè	3 M pa konnen	4 Petèt	5 Wi la p tounen
91. Ou panse ou konn sa pou w fè, pou kay la ka kenbe si ta gen yon GG ankò?	0 Non, pa konnen		1 Wi, konnen		
92. Eske ou menm osinon fanmi ou posede kay la (kay la ki te la a)?	0 Non	1 wi	2 lokatè	3 Lòt repons	
93. Eske ou menm osinon fanmi ou posede tè kote kay la te ye ?	0 Non	1 wi	2 Lokatè	3 Lòt repons	
94. Eske nou gen tit pou sa	0 Non		1 Wi		
95. Eske w pè pèdi kay la osinon tè a, kòm ki dire pou pwopryetè osinon yon lòt moun ta pran l?	0 Non		1 Wi		

Kounye a, mwen pral poze kesyon sou Katie ak òganizasyon

96. Konbyen tan w gen nan katye-a ?	_____ane	
97. Reyinyon gwoup legliz ou byen òganizasyon relijye?	0 non	1 wi
98. Reyinyon asosyasyon paran nan lekòl ou byen kolèj?	0 non	1 wi
99. Reyinyon komite amelyorasyon pou kominote a (Asosyasyon Kominotè)?	0 non	1 wi
100. Reyinyon asosyasyon politik?	0 non	1 wi
101. Eske ou se manm yon asosyasyon osinon gwoupman nan zon lan?	0 non	1 wi
102. Si wi, kouman l rele.....	0 non	1 wi
103. Si wi, li fet anvan o apre GG ?	1 anvan	2 apre

104. Eskè gen moun nan kay la partisipe nan Cash for Work ?	0 non	1 wi	
27. Kilès ki bay li?	1 Leta	2 ONG	Lèt repons _____

7 Annex: Qualitative Field Reports

Yves Francois Pierre

7.1 The case of Bel Air

7.1.1 *History of the area*

Bel air is one of the oldest area in PauP ; it is known as an old bourgeois and middle class neighborhood throughout the nineteenth century. With the extension of the city, during the first quarter of the 20th century, the bourgeoisie left the area to occupy other quarters; ordinary people started setting in. Still the presence of a few well known intellectuals and political figureheads will turn the neighborhood into a political bastion. Belair is known to have been heavily involved in politics particularly with the election of 1957. Following the rise of the Duvalier régime in 1957, the neighborhood lost many of its residents because it supported another candidate who was forced into exile after he became a 19-day interim president. The degradation of the neighborhood will finally turn it mainly into a popular political reservoir. In 1990, a large proportion of the area was pro Lavalas and at the demise of the Aristide régime in 2004, Bel air became an outlawed area harboring many of the bandits who had participated in the 'Bagdad Operation', a lot of residents left the area.

7.1.2 *Significant characteristics that make the area different than other areas*

Bel Air had in the past many national political figures. According to local informants, such a past added generates a sense of pride among its residents. In their view, there exists a community in Bel Air marked by a sense of solidarity and friendship among many of the families. Bel Air residents tend to consider the area as more open and even superior to other 'shanty towns' because in part of the many landmark institutions that exist in the area. However, residents still complained about the social stigmatization of which they are victims: outsiders perceive them as being vagrant.

7.1.3 *Change in Population before/after earthquake*

After the quake, there is still the same climate of fraternity and openness among the residents. The social composition of Bel Air population has changed because residents have accommodated ex-prisoners who were set free by the earthquake. Residents complained of their incapacity to launch the daily commercial activities they used to carry out as well as their lack of control over youngsters.

7.1.4 *Problems and solutions*

As in other areas, unemployment is rampant. Training of the youth as truck and heavy machinery drivers, and mechanic can help alleviate this problem as the country will be going through a phase of reconstruction. Women should be given a privileged position on the labor market as they can care for children from different fathers as opposed to men who dispatch their

money to many women living in different quarters. Water is rare, poorly distributed and expensive; the water system is broken.

7.1.5 Family in camp versus in neighborhood

As opposed to life in the neighborhood, camp life is marked by a lack of privacy, much promiscuity, rape, and infectious diseases. Hope and despair are quite common since in the view of camp residents nothing is being done to alleviate their lots.

7.1.6 NGO presence and activities

In addition to support professional training for youngsters and anti violent activities, Viva Rio was also involved in rubble removal. CONCERN works on anti violence via dialogues and among diverse sectors of the population. DINEPA was doing cash for work and sanitation. MINUSTAH helped removed the rubble as well as CHEMONICS, IOM, PADF/PROPEDUR/CROPODEP, and CHF.

7.1.7 Building standards knowledge and information about earthquake resilient housing

Residents understood the meaning of TPTC marks via gossip not via any formal diffused knowledge. Nothing is known about resilient housing.

7.1.8 Housing and Land tenure status

Most of the families in Bel Air are homeowners although many of them have moved out of the area which was declared as a 'red zone' in 2004. Land insecurity has never been an issue. .

7.1.9 Credit

Residents have no access to credit. Sabotaj and sol exist (mostly among the merchants) besides usurious loan (up to 20-25% per month). There is a local social association which extends very tiny credit to merchants (less than 2000 gourdes) at the rate of 8% from funds raised among its active members, some of these live in the diaspora.

7.1.10 Local associations: presence and dynamics

7.1.10.1 Assessment of the impact of RR on IDPs

Although a substantial number of Bel Air residents actually shuttle between their homes and Champ de Mars following RR, many local residents complained about the insufficiency of RR in Bel Air, particularly in 'rue Tiremasse'. The latter maintained that most of it was carried out in the streets by voluntary local residents and CNE and do not provide sufficient access to the homes for IDPs to return. The relationship between RR and IDPs return is lurking.

7.1.10.2 Dynamics of local associations in Bel Air

Bel Air has mostly two types of associations which dated before the earthquake: political associations and/or movements, and social associations, mostly engaged in humanitarian actions but without external support. Among the first ones figure: MOPAM¹, OPEP², MOM³, MOSSOH⁴; among the second ASEP⁵, KOREBEL⁶. Members of these associations left to

1 Mouvman Pwogresis pou Avansman Mass yo, with senator John Joel Joseph as an important leader.

2 Organisation pour le progrès du Bel Air

3 Mouvman Mass Popilè

4 Mouvman pour la Surveillance de la Société Haitienne

5 Association des Ecoles Privées du Bel Air

6 Konbit pour Rebati Bel Air

become camp committees in order to have control over the proceeds of international aid (particularly in Solino)

Members of local associations claimed that Bel Air did not benefit any cash for work from the NGOs because it is still considered as a red zone. They felt excluded both from the State and NGOs cash for work programs and maintained that their impact has been insignificant with respect to IDPs return. Apparently, no organizations benefited 'Ayiti pap peri' but only some political figureheads who distributed the teams among their peers. This strategy has generated much alienation among members of the local associations, to such extent that they described Bel Air as an area with no real organization per se, but with a few political figureheads monopolizing all incoming proceeds to their tiny advantages.

Bel Air is an area with potentially a lot of social capital. In spite of financial difficulties, local social association such as KOREBEL has implemented a popular restaurant and a primary school, and extended small credits to market women from small funds collected from the members, some of whom live outside of Haiti. Actually, KOREBEL is having serious difficulty continuing its activities due to lost of logistics registered during the earthquake.

7.2 The case of Portail Léogane

7.2.1 History of the area

Portail Léogane is the southern limit of Port-au-Prince city; the Northern being Portail St Joseph. In order to mark off the city from its rural hinterland, right after the independence the Haitian State implemented gates usually with army station as gatekeepers. All appears as if the state wanted to circumscribe those city residents who could have access to its few services and institutions versus those who could not. Portail Léogane has always been used as a terminal for all travelers coming from the Southern peninsula. The area has become populous under the Duvalier régime because political connections with the government allowed people to have access to its land, most of it being state land.

7.2.2 Significant characteristics that make the area different than other areas

Portail Léogane use to be a 24-hour recreational area for Port-au-Prince residents. The political events of 2004 have turned the area into a quasi 'red zone' where all kinds of violence and banditry were occurring although its residents claimed that such events were not endogenous to the area. Actually, it is a terminal for the Southern peninsula with a PNH station which has replaced the army post since the dissolution of the Haitian Army in 1995. Kosovo was the catchword used to characterize the area after the fall of Aristide from power in 2004. Local residents say that whereas other areas have specific moments to be hot, Portail Léogane has no predicted time for death occurrence. In other words, one can find death there any moment.

7.2.3 Change in Population before/after earthquake

Local residents observe a willingness from people of high educational status to carry out low level jobs after the earthquake. One reason for that is the extension of poverty and misery; another is that many people lost to the earthquake those who used to support them materially. The distribution of the aid has generated much frustration with state and NGO officials.

Fear, trauma are common consequences of the earthquake particularly among children.

The area actually is hosting victims from different parts of Port-au-Prince city.

7.2.4 *Problems and solutions*

Residents complained about insecurity and poor sanitation due to the presence of the bus terminal. The bus station attracts bandits from 'Village de Dieu' located nearby. There is a lack of irrigation canals and drainage, and no electricity.

7.2.5 *Family in camp versus in neighborhood*

As in other sites, residents complained about the lack of intimacy of camp residents.

7.2.6 *NGO presence and activities*

IOM has worked in road pavement; PADF helped with canal drainage and cleanliness and food kits. CHEMONICS was engaged in RR (via the 'Mairie') particularly in schools, hospitals.

7.2.7 *Building standards knowledge and information about earthquake resilient housing*

Residents have no knowledge about resilient housing but about building standards because leader of a local organization has explained the meaning of the color code via megaphone

7.2.8 *Housing and Land tenure status*

.Most residents are home renters; the homeowners are living elsewhere. There is no problem of land insecurity.

7.2.9 *Credit*

As in most of the other sites, Portail Léogane residents have no access to credit but organized informal credit associations such as sol (especially among merchants)

7.2.10 *Local associations: presence and dynamics*

7.2.10.1 *Assessment of the impact of RR on IDPs*

Most of the RR works carried out in the area by NGO have been done in specific sites such as schools, and hospitals. Local residents put out a lot of voluntary work to help one another with rubble removal. Residents complained about not benefiting cash for work teams because Portail Léogane is not perceived as a hotspot. They thought most people started coming back to the neighborhood before CHEMONICS carried out its RR activities.

7.2.10.2 *Dynamics of local associations in Portail Léogane*

There is a paramount local organization in Portail Léogane by the name of 'Le Conseil des Quartiers de Portail Léogane'. This council regroups some thirty organizations and was created under the instigation of the Port-au-Prince mayor in January 2009, after the earthquake. However, ACCES-H7, GRPL8, AHDS9, and OPOLD10 figure among those organizations which existed long before the earthquake. The council actually works in partnership with the Mayor office to carry out sanitation, road maintenance, and pavement. Most of the surrounding camp committees were put in place by the Council. The Mayor office has no means actually to help out the Council.

Parallel to the Council, one finds an anemic pro Lavalas organization, KBFLP11, with no political influence because its leader was killed in 2006 in a conflict between 'Baz Pilat' of which he was a member and 'lame ti manchèt', a rival political organization. . Since then, the

7 Accès des Citoyens Concernés pour l'Evolution Sociale d'Haiti

8 Gwoupman Refleksyon Portail Léogane

9 Association Haitienne de Développement Social

10 Organisation de Portail Léogane pour le Développement

11 Koòdinasyon Baz Fanmi Lavalas Plis

organization has been reduced to a few chieftains (called 'Gran Oryan') with no real political connection.

Both organizations lack political connections to 'bring' large scale cash for work jobs to Portail Leogane. As a result, the cash for work organized by the Mayor office ('An nou leve kanpe') with CHEMONICS was rather thin and circumscribed and benefited just a few. The Council lost an opportunity to participate in other cash for work organized by CHEMONICS with the Mayor office during March/April 2010 because 'Ayiti pap peri' started working in the neighborhood that CHEMONICS planned to carry out the RR. Local residents said that CHEMONICS just pull out leaving them with no jobs because one area cannot have the same interventions from two 'NGOs'. One of the Council leader declared that 'Ayiti pap peri' is made of a bunch of thieves and thugs with no supervision whereas PADF 'Ann Leve Kanpe' work organized through the Mayor office is serious and has supervisors

Name of informant :Bel.An

Committee: CORSIPG (Comité de Revendication du Site de la Place Cathédrale)

Position in Camp Committee: Speaker (in French, Porte-Parole)

Location : Camp Place Cathédrale/**Bel Air**

Date : Saturday Feb.26, 2011

Most of the Bel Air people flew to Champ de Mars (a public park) during the Goudou Goudou (GG),. They staid there for two months until the Ministry of Interior gave out 'tent vouchers?' as incentives to those who wanted to leave because Champ de Mars was overcrowded. There was a lot of reticence because Place Cathedral was perceived as a hot area. Those of us who were most deprived in Champ de Mars accepted to leave. They were not all from Bel Air, however....

Place Cathedral (PC) actually has 200 families with an average of 5 persons per family in a tent. Of those whose house was impacted 70% are from Bel Air; at least another 10% of homeowners whose house was not destroyed are from Bel Air: they sleep in the camp but moved out during the day to take care of their everyday business.

Some residents of PC think GG is due to an explosion that occur while the Americans was carving out an under sea tunnel that will link Miami, Porto Rico and Haiti

Others see it as an end-of-the-world religious warning that exists also in the Bible.

7.3 The case of Delmas 32

7.3.1 *History of the area*

Residents maintained Delmas 32 is state land that the population occupied after the fall of the Duvalier régime in 1986. It is only long after squatters have occupied the site that they went to the Mayors office to evaluate their home and to DGI to pay their dues.

7.3.2 *Significant characteristics that make the area different than other areas*

Favorable business area, very opened. Located at cross roads of 4 communes: Delmas, Tabarre, Pau P and Pétion Ville. High accessibility.

7.3.3 *Change in Population before/after earthquake*

Before quake, there was mutual help among residents against personal adversities (sickness, death), which lasted for short time after quake. Nowadays, they had become more wicked and selfish. 12

7.3.4 *Problems and solutions*

Focus on lack of services, such as water and electricity, place in markets so that life can come back again in the area. Lack of capital is fundamental. There is a great need to get financial help to reinforce existing business or to start anew

7.3.5 *Family in camp versus in neighborhood*

Camp life is promiscuous, no respect for others; children are exposed to all kinds of utterances

7.3.6 *NGO presence and activities*

PADF has been engaged in CFW;

GRET was involved in CFW and in putting pure water with CAMEP;

JP in RR

7.3.7 *Building standards knowledge and information about earthquake resilient housing*

TPTC standards are understood but a minority according to local informants is still leaving in red houses provided the roof is thin

7.3.8 *Housing and Land tenure status*

The majority of residents were home renters. Land has no title as it is state land. Land security is not a major problem: it is socially guaranteed.

7.3.9 *Credit*

Access to credit has declined sharply as a result of loss due to earthquake. Merchants complained about not having enough cash to organize 'sol'. Cash gained from CFW was not enough they had to supplement it. Some have access to usurious loans ('kout ponya') at a rate of 20 to 25%. Those who have shops have access to SOGESOL which uses valuable household items as collaterals

12 A leader said: Mutual aid exists only on death occasion, whenever there is 'international money around', your death won't be my concern

7.3.10 *Local associations: presence and dynamics*

7.3.10.1 *Assessment of the impact of RR on IDPs return*

There is a general agreement that RR has facilitated IDPs return among the non-displaced and the returnees both after RR and Building Assessment. Some said they went back home before RR was over because of fear of theft and the difficulties of life in a camp; others because for them building assessment generated real hope that the State was going to provide them with new housing.

Those in camp 'Nan Bannan' could not provide any information on the topic, as most of them seemed to be still there. They complained about the fact they had nowhere to go since their houses were totally destroyed and they had no work. They did not benefit CFW since they don't have a committee to 'defend' them. They had a great urge to be relocated since they occupied a private yard and the homeowners are pressuring them to leave.

7.3.11 *Dynamics of local associations in Delmas 32*

Delmas 32 presents a typical case of a site where fights over goods, services and even ideologies exacerbated relations among the diverse types of associations. One finds in Delmas 32 three types of associations: community-based organization: PEPDEL 3213, COPRODEP14, pro Lavalas associations (ROFALADEL15, RAMIDEL16) and the 'ad hoc' post quake camp committees such as the 'notab' association (CRD17).

PEPDEL 32 the oldest organization dated back from 1995 and was involved in a GRET/CAMEP

7.4 **The case of Carrefour Feuilles**

7.4.1 *History of the area*

Workers from Leogane, Jacmel, and mostly Barradères settled in the area to participate in the construction of the hotel Castel Haiti at the beginning of the American occupation in 1915. Up to 1997, the area was still bushy and relatively empty. Anarchic construction started with Aristide return in 1994.

7.4.2 *Significant characteristics that make the area different than other areas:*

residents know one another and are concerned with improving their neighborhood;

no division between zones on political or drug issues as opposed to Martissant

high self esteem of the population ; the youth is interested in promoting itself through education and professional schooling;

13 Projet d'Eau Potable de Delmas 32

14 Conseil du Projet de Développement communautaire Participatif en milieu urbain, created in 2009

15 Regroupement des Militants de Fanmi Lavalas created en 2004 after Aristide departure

16 Rassemblement des Militants de Delmas created in 2001

17 Coordination Réponse de Delmas, a committee created after the earthquake

7.4.3 *Change in Population before/after earthquake*

Before quake, there was more dialogue between residents; they had become more violent due to stress;

Many families are 'broken', which sets the youth freer from family constraints; as a consequence, early pregnancy...

Residents are more concerned now with how to build anti earthquake houses;

Residents are more prone to participate in workteams to improve their locality across class levels whereas before it was done more by local organizations.

7.4.4 *Problems and solutions*

Unemployment is high. Solutions: implement mid level professional schools and then increase access to credit so that people can start their own business

7.4.5 *Family in camp versus in neighborhood*

Camp is anonymous, no real links between residents. Sanitation conditions are poor. More sharing spirit, respect, control over one's children when living in the neighborhood.

7.4.6 *NGO presence and activities*

IOM has been engaged in CFW and shelters;

CHEMONICS in RR;

ACF in curing ravines

7.4.7 *Building standards knowledge and information about earthquake resilient housing*

Standards are known but TPTC did not explain; no information about resilient housing but awareness through community 'gossip'

7.4.8 *Housing and Land tenure status*

The majority of the residents were owners of their houses not of the land. No fear of eviction; most occupants are long-time renters on the land they got from the 'gérants¹⁸'. The land owners are absentees¹⁹. Cost of land renting is higher for new occupants as compared to before quake.

7.4.9 *Credit*

Before earthquake, residents could use CECASH, KOTELAM, SOGESOL. Financial donation from OXFAM allowed many residents to still have access to those sources. Other outlets to credit are obtained via 'kout ponya' with a rate of 20% to 25% a month. Sol and sabotaj exist only among merchants. Credit will not be used for household improvement but to start a business, 'although school fees might absorb some of the capital'

¹⁸Guardians of the land

¹⁹ Some absentee landowners name are: Dimanche, Saieh, Bien-Aimé, Dorcé

7.4.10 *Local associations: presence and dynamics*

7.4.10.1 **Dynamics of local associations in Carrefour Feuilles**

Carrefour Feuilles has two different sets of associations: what we may call community development based organizations and neighborhood based local committees. The majority of the former dated before the earthquake, contrary to the latter. Local organizations such as CAED (Centre d'Aide aux Enfants Démunis), created three years ago in 2008 as a non political organization, has worked in partnership exclusively with IOM in its CFW program. ASD an equally community-based pre earthquake organization not only has benefited not only shelters' construction from IOM but also governmental CFW program 'Ayiti pap peri'²⁰. On the contrary, the community-based organization OJEB (Organisation des Jeunes de Baillergeau), created since 1995 has been involved in environmental protection; anti violence training, garbage control, and water project with GRET/CAMEP. OJEB has done CFW with diverse NGOs (Chemonics, ACF, PCI...) while they refused to participate in 'Ayiti pap peri'. According to a local leader, community-based organizations in Carrefour Feuilles are so 'grass-rooted', that 'Ayiti pap peri' went to search for their support, so that the tension that can exist between organizations due to political line did not take place in Carrefour Feuilles. Overall, most community based organizations preferred to benefit CFW from NGOs. One local resident voiced that 'Ayiti pap peri' is for people who have no social standing.

7.4.11 *Local Assessment of IDPs returnees as a result of Building*

7.4.11.1 **Assessment and Ruble Removal**

In general both displaced and non-displaced groups agreed that BARR had an impact on IDPs return to their 'home' although the displaced insisted more on property ownership as a factor that eased the return. As far as change in daily life is concerned, among the latter group in camp (Place Jérémie) the focus tended to be on stress, psychological trauma and deprivation, feeling of abandonment²¹ whereas out of camp it was on post quake material and leisure deprivation, family dislocation.

7.4.11.2 **The dissolution of the Baillergeau Camp: a success story?**

What stands more in Carrefour Feuilles is the story of a camp, the 'Baillergeau Camp' which no longer exists 6 months after the earthquake. Such a 'success' is due largely to the neighborhood committees and OJEB, under the leadership of Widelson Pierre Louis²². We present briefly the steps that lead to the camp 'absorption' by the surrounding community'. The camp was located on a soccer field and harbored some 156 families. Most of them were owners of a piece of land nearby where their home was located. After CFW and RR took place, OJEB and the committees have convinced most of the camps residents to go back to their home. Here is how they proceeded:.

²⁰ 'Ayiti pap peri' was organized mostly for electoral purpose in favor of the presidential candidate of the Party Inite. Participants had to give their CIN (Carte d' Identification Nationale) to be hired. The work performed in Brédy street by local residents was so light that they said that if someone uses such easy money to buy food and does not vote for Célestin s/he will get a stomach ache. In local language 'Gade yon kòb Célestin fè nou fè! Si yon moun pa vote Célestin, kòb sa a ap fè vant li fè l mal'

²¹ Camp residents talked about people being frequently hyper, stressed...non residents talked about no more disco, children whom they cannot afford to send to school

²² An HRI (Haiti Recovery Initiative Program) Coordinator/Chemonics.

1. OJEB and community participants including house owners destroyed total all red houses with team works paid by CHEMONICS
2. Looked for tents they put in place of houses from CORDEAID with the help of GRET. Obtained 150, about one per family. Added provisory shelters on land for renters with agreement of landowners
3. Negotiation with camp residents for their return to their original settings (their home location). This involves: explanation of the importance of the field for the community, motivation to abandon camp life; tent distribution on the basis of a list of camp residents.
4. Got ACF to keep providing purchase cards to families after they left;
5. The minority of 'spoilors' (who has implanted shelters on the field) got pressure from the youth to leave.
6. After the great majority of residents had left, OJEB allowed about 15 families to stay momentarily on another property of its own. Those families are not residents of the area.

7.5 The case of Delmas 2

7.5.1 *History of the area*

Local informants date the social formation of Del 2 to the era of Magloire before 1957. The land belongs to the state and the Duvalier government declared it of public utility on Feb 28, 1978 after waves of people started occupying it. A fire of 1982 destroyed all the houses and EPPLS23 replaced them.

7.5.2 *Significant characteristics that make the area different than other areas*

Del 2 is well known for its handicraft and art (candles, shoes, mahogany, paintings, 'sculpture'). The earthquake unfortunately destroyed the Center which offers training to its residents. Del 2 is known for its participation in Carnaval Parade and also for its political loyalty to the Lavalas régime. The area has seen a lot of political violence marked by the struggle between two groups: Scie à métaux (pro Lavalas) et Dan Fè (anti Lavalas). The area is heavily populated with spoilers²⁴.

7.5.3 *Change in Population before/after earthquake*

After the quake, some residents of la Saline and Cité Soleil came to Delmas 2 mostly in Parc la Paix and Place la Paix

7.5.4 *Problems and solutions*

There are lots of talented people and no jobs. Local residents think it will help to make its cultural know to the public through parade and 'foire'

7.5.5 *Family in camp versus in neighborhood*

In camp, mutual help is more salient (exchange of food, reciprocal help in building tents) but lack of control of the children. A lot of family conflicts because of rape.

7.5.6 *NGO presence and activities*

CONCERN has implemented sanitation program before earthquake and common dialogues between various sectors. Viva Rio has done work in sanitation and peace building. Since earthquake, Oxfam has had a financial program with market women. The Salvation Army and also World Vision helped with tents

7.5.7 *Building standards knowledge and information about earthquake resilient housing*

Building standards are known not through TPTC; lack knowledge about resilient housing

7.5.8 *Housing and Land tenure status*

The land belongs to the state. Squatters set in. Physical space is socially guaranteed. However, throughout the Duvalier régime, chieftains used to collect rent from residents under the name of the state. A substantial majority of homeowners; renters were common as local residents added stories to EPPLS home.

7.5.9 *Credit*

Sabotaj and usurious loan up to 20-25% per month are quite common as well as pawn shops.

23 Entreprises Publiques Pour Logements Sociaux

24 In local lexicon: 'Gwo Ponyèt' who are not 'zenglendo' but believe in using force to get advantages.

7.5.10 Local associations: presence and dynamics

7.5.10.1 Assessment of the impact of RR on IDPs

Both the non-displaced and displaced complained about lack of access to cash and hunger since the earthquake. The non displaced retrace residents return to their 'home' to heavy rains and rubble removal. For them solidarity is organized around adversities not around economic needs. The displaced in Parc la Paix focused about the discomfort of camp life, the threat of cholera.

7.5.10.2 Dynamics of local associations in Delmas 32

In Delmas 2, one also finds different types of associations as in other sites. Some of them are community development oriented, such as KDSM²⁵, AQSN²⁶; others are straightforward political: ROC²⁷, Baz Kameroun; socio political MOPOJES²⁸; or cultural, such as KGKDES²⁹.

KDSM, created in 1996, regroup about twelve local associations. As one of most important organization in Delmas 2, it has been working in partnership with CONCERN on violence reduction and conflict resolution; health motivation against MST; capacity building both of individuals through Haiti Tech. and organizations, and CFW after the earthquake. KDSM has also launched a latrine project with PADF and BID.

After the earthquake, NGOs working in Del 2 have implemented CFW through partnership with non political associations while co-opting the spoilers. Baz Cameroun and other political leaders benefited teams from state program 'Ayiti pap peri'.

Life in Del 2 is not only organized around community development association but also around 'baz', one of the most famous being 'Baz Kameroun'. There is a political culture marked by strong clientelism which subsumes a large part of community life. Leaders of Baz Cameroun complained about their exclusion from NGOs program and declared they will not give away the country to NGOs. They wish more collaboration between the State and NGOs for the country's development.

25 Kolektif pou Devlopman St Maten

26 Association Des Quartiers de St Martin

27 Rassemblement des Organisations pour le Changement

28 Mouvement des Jeunes pour le Progrès de St Martin

29 Konbit Guinen Kreyòl pou Devlopman St Maten

8 Annex: Analysis of BARR Qualitative Case Studies

Yves Francois Pierre

General Outline:

Sources of Information and Methodology

Earthquake Effects

BARR Effects

Dynamics of Local Associations

Annexes

8.1 Analysis of BARR Qualitative Case Studies

The following analysis is based on a qualitative case studies of seven clusters located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince³⁰: Delmas 32, Delmas 2, Bel Air, Carrefour Feuilles, Portail Léogane, Rue Joseph Janvier, and Nerrette. Those selected sites are not meant to be representative. The selection is based on my own personal knowledge of Port-au-Prince city. Those cases should help illustrate problems faced by victims of the earthquake and the resource strategies they used to respond to them as they were chosen on the northern and southern edge of the city and in Pétion Ville. The dynamics of the organization in those case studies follow the potential conflict pattern found in Ravine Pintade³¹ between politically oriented organizations and developmentally oriented organizations. The analysis is organized around four basic themes: the sources of information, the earthquake effects, the BARR effects and the dynamics of local associations.

8.2 Sources of Information and Methodology

The empirical information was collected through focus interviews with key informants and local groups. The key informants were local influentials (religious leaders, school teachers, leader of organizations), the local groups were represented by groups of non displaced and displaced victims of the earthquake, and local associations committees both political and non political. Many members of the groups were affiliated to local organizations.

Two general criteria were retained to form the displaced and non displaced groups: 1) participants should not be leaders of organizations; 2) the participants should have at least five years of residence in the neighborhood. The first criteria was retained to avoid bias in the interviews: on the one hand, participants might not want to reveal in certain cases their thoughts in front of local leaders; and, on the other, they might rely too much on what the leaders will say. The second criteria was chosen because we wanted to collect data about participants'

³⁰ One of the site (Nerrettes) actually is in Pétion Ville

³¹ Ravine Pintade was used as a pilot study

perceptions of change of life strategies, such as access to credit, land issues, problems of the neighborhood after the earthquake...

Although the clusters have different social history, the qualitative data collected on them suggest the crosscutting and specific conclusions. The former has to do with the impact of the earthquake and the BARR effects; the latter with the dynamics of local associations. Thus, the following is structured around these three issues.

8.3 Earthquake Effects

As a natural disaster, the earthquake triggers violation of basic human and environmental rights. Whole sets of people got killed, displaced and uprooted from their neighborhoods. Their home got destroyed in large part because of the inability of the Haitian State to enforce existing construction norms and standards. Historically, city residents in Haiti had to get permission from the Mayor's office to implement a construction. Although such requirement still exists, it has started loosing ground since the Duvalier era. The country has lapsed over the last 50 years into a breakdown of both its social and legal normative framework. Nowadays, people can build anywhere even around ravines without respecting the minimum distances between residential buildings. A look at PauPrince from one of its hills can easily give proof of such assertion. As a result of such construction disorder, many more people got hit by the earthquake.

Still after the earthquake, on all the sites residents mentioned there is no information being officially disseminated regarding those norms. As a result, many red houses are reoccupied after slight repair. Even for the yellow houses, there are no State suggestions as to how they should be repaired. According to local leaders, Nerrette was the site where this happened more frequently. On the other hand, Portail Léogane and Carrefour Feuilles represented the neighborhoods where presumably it happened less because local leaders made explicit attempts to diffuse information about post-earthquake quality of housing following the MTPTC evaluation.

The earthquake has a 'totalizing effects' on Port-au-Prince residents' life because it affects all aspects of people life. Such effects can be captured on different planes: economic, social and psychological.

8.4 Economic effects

A great change/alteration of life sustaining activities can be observed on all sites. Residents rescaled their activities to fit the loss or lack of capital. The money gathered by those who participated in Cash For Work (CFW) was put to consumption essentially. The following descriptions of shift of activities of some members of a displaced group in Bel Air can help illustrate the case in point:

J. R. was a night gown sewer before the Goudou Goudou (GG). She used to sell in the Marché Tèt Boeuf market (located downtown Port-au-Prince). Since the GG, she has been leaving in the Place Cathedral Camp selling small breakfast made of bread, peanut butter and coffee. In the same vein, M F A. shifted from selling cloth to friends to making small sandwiches which she claimed do not bring much money in since customers walked away without paying their credit.

Access to credit has become more limited since the earthquake both for merchants and business owners because residents have gone through great lost of collaterals (homes, in-

house valued items). Lack of cash did not allow them to reorganize informal rotating credit associations on the same scale as before earthquake. These associations exist mostly among those who need quick cash to start or maintain a business, merchants, motorcyclists, etc.

In summary, there is an extension and an intensification of poverty. Another woman of the same group talked about such poverty in front of the others in the following terms:

One cannot do any longer what one uses to do. One gets disturbed by news over the radio, news of Goudou Goudou. You need to buy something, you don't have the means to do so....Many people are fallen down because they are physically weak...You don't know when you will be able to get out of this situation...You would like to rent a home, you don't have the means. You are obliged to accept state assistance and you don't even see how and when State assistance will be forthcoming...

8.5 Social Effects

In all cases studied, residents described their neighborhood as a community (katye-a, zòn lan). There is a sense of belongingness, cherished values and contacts (like being more peaceful, more interdependent than others), of common 'assets' they shared (their skills, economy, cultural patrimony). Residents on all sites idealized their former way of life, the images they have of their neighborhood. Of course, the earthquake has destroyed much of it; and residents hope life will go back to 'normalcy' one day. Most residents grieve for employment as the only way to change their status of 'useless earthquake victims' into reconstituted social and economic actors.

Community dislocation has been noted as a prime social consequence of the earthquake.

Not surprisingly, there is a large preference for life in one's neighborhood as opposed to life in a camp among residents. Life in the neighborhood is less anonymous; more prestigious. The immediate post earthquake climate of mutual help in basic necessities (food, water, tent installation) and adversities (sickness) in camp life tended to vanish and be replaced by a climate of promiscuity, disrespect, loss of control over one's children due in part to the incapacity of parents to respond to their needs.

School teachers on most of the sites reported of not having been able to collect school fees from families. Families complained of not being able to send their children to schools. Such social consequence confirm the above economic 'crisis' in view of the fact that being the major channel of social and economic mobility in Haiti schooling has drawn from all types of families most of their revenues as investments for the future.

Another consequence is the weakening of social hierarchy. Adults complained of the disrespect that youngsters have manifested towards them as opposed to the days of their youth and insisted 'things' have gotten worse since the earthquake.

In addition to the material lost they incurred, they also complained about the lost of support network. Many residents lost those to whom they could turn in case of adversities; a loss of 'social capital' which limits even more their access to loans, food, or even clothing.

There was a shared feeling of abandonment manifested by many facts. First of all, no sites reported having received a visit from State officials. Second, none had any idea about the possibility of resettlement. Finally, they shared the feeling that the Haitian State will not put to use the capacities of their localities so that 'business' can be back to its pre-earthquake 'normalcy'. Such assertion, for instance, is due to lack basic services (electricity, water, place in open markets) in Delmas 32; lack of marketing of their handicraft products in Delmas 2; lack of job markets for middle ranked professionals in Carrefour Feuilles.

NGO material and sanitary assistance also fueled the feeling of total abandonment by the State among residents on all sites. Actually, most of them complained of not having access to any CFW (NGO or State-driven). A tendency which gets confirmed by the quantitative study: overall only ten percent (10%) of all residents declared having at least one member of their household engaged in CFW. The State advocating strategy of implementing CFW instead of food aid in order to protect national production lacks convincing evidence.

8.6 Psychological Effects

Correlatively, there was much stress and aggressivity at an individual level due to a change of space and in space where people are used to organize their life both socially and culturally. The aggressivity was due to a density of interactions because most space became overcrowded with unknown people. This pattern occurred particularly in the camps but also out camps where neighborhood residents complained of people's presence from all social roots they had not know before.

Also, both camp residents and non residents a general loss of self-esteem as a result of the earthquake due to incapacity of parents to respond to children needs, or to sexual abuse, or prostitution. Cases of teen age pregnancy and prostitution have been reported by respondents of almost all sites.

8.7 BARR Effects

BARR effect on returnees was perceived overall as being positive. A strong majority of informants declared that the displaced went back home after rubble removal and building assessment took place. The effect of building assessment seems to be less important than that of rubble removal. However, some reported other factors such as bad weather, disgusting life conditions in camp have pushed them to go back home before RR.

Many displaced residents, however, were pulled by the need to reconstitute their environment and the need to benefit from external assistance coming either from NGOs or the State. The acquisition of a lodgment was their main concern. As a result: some of them went home during the day and slept at night in the camp; members of the same household ended up putting separate tents in the camp in order to increase their chance at getting eventual assistance.

In spite of all difficulties to relocate earthquake victims, Carrefour Feuilles as a site shows the story of a camp ('Baillergeau Camp') which no longer exists 6 months after the earthquake. Such a 'success' is due largely to negotiations among the neighborhood committees, the OJEB (Organisation des Jeunes de Baillergeau)³² and the help and incentives provided by various NGOs to the victims, who for the most part were owners of their home and land located in the area (See Annex IV for details).

8.8 Local Association Dynamics

Ceteris paribus, the dynamics of local organizations affects neighborhood participation in RR program. More specifically, whenever organizations have contacts, they increase their chance of participating in CFW, of having RR taking place in their neighborhood. Three types of contacts exist: NGOs, National State apparatus and local state authorities (mayor's office) relations. The more actors have non-redundant contacts, the better their chance of getting CFW/RR for their neighborhood.

By and large, there was potential conflict between local associations which benefit NGO-driven CFW and local associations which benefit State-driven Ayiti pap peri. The conflicts are deeply rooted in the difference in structure, self perception and orientation of these two types of associations. The following box presents a synthesis of these two types of associations:

Local associations geared toward neighborhood development usually have an elected committee, active and non active members whom they recruit among 'decent people' in their localities. They perceived themselves as non political but as being representatives of their collectivity and worked for its development.

Whereas local associations geared toward access to State benefits perceived themselves as being political, have de facto chiefs and followers whom they recruit usually among the downtrodden, the underdogs. They tend to develop and maintain political contact with political 'patrons' and look for benefits mostly for their peers

On the whole, politically-based local associations feel largely excluded by NGO socially-based development organization from all benefits and resent deeply such exclusion.

Local association dynamics around cash for work and other benefits found different expressions on the sites depending on social, political history of the organizations. As such, those organizational dynamics were specific to their context. Below, we present a short summary of

³² Under the leadership of Widelson Pierre Louis An HRI (Haiti Recovery Initiative Program) Coordinator/Chemonics.

those dynamics on different sites as illustrations. For more details, readers can skim through the empirical cases located in the Annexes.

Delmas 32 presents a typical case of a site where fights over goods, services and even ideologies exacerbated relations among the diverse types of associations. Delmas 32 harbored a conflict between NGO partner associations, the Notabs and the prolavalas RAMIDEL (Rassemblement des Militants de Delmas)³³. COPRODEP as a political organization work exclusively with various NGO/CFW teams as RAMIDEL who benefited exclusively teams from the state program Ayiti pap Peri complained of not getting anything from the NGOs (Annex I).

Delmas 2 and Bel Air have mostly organizations that are predominantly political. They are frustrated and angry at NGOs because they feel excluded from all benefits. After the earthquake, NGOs working in Delmas 2 have implemented CFW through partnership with non political associations while co-opting the spoilers. Baz Cameroun and other political leaders benefited teams from state program 'Ayiti pap peri'. Leaders of Baz Cameroun complained about their exclusion from NGOs program and declared they will not give away the country to NGOs (See Annexe II).

Members of local associations claimed that Bel Air did not benefit any cash for work from the NGOs because it is still considered as a red zone. They felt excluded both from the State and NGOs cash for work programs and maintained that their impact has been insignificant with respect to IDPs return. Apparently, no organizations benefited 'Ayiti pap peri' but only some political figureheads who distributed the teams among their peers (see Annex III).

In Carrefour Feuilles, there was no 'open' conflict among organizations. According to a local leader, community-based organizations in Carrefour Feuilles are so 'grass-rooted', that 'Ayiti pap peri' went to search for their support, so that the tension that can exist between organizations due to political line did not take place in Carrefour Feuilles. Overall, most community based organizations preferred to work CFW from NGOs. One local resident voiced that 'Ayiti pap peri' is for people who have no social standing (see Annex IV for details).

Portail Léogane has a Neighborhood Council which worked mostly with the Mayor Office to benefit CFW. One finds an anemic pro Lavalas organization, KBFLP³⁴, with no political influence because its leader was killed in 2006 in an intergroup conflict. Both organizations lack political connections to 'bring' large scale cash for work jobs to Portail Leogane. The Council lost an opportunity to participate in other cash for work organized by CHEMONICS with the Mayor office during March/April 2010 because 'Ayiti pap peri' started working in the neighborhood that CHEMONICS planned to carry out the RR. One of the Council leader declared that 'Ayiti pap peri' is made of a bunch of thieves and thugs with no supervision whereas PADF 'Ann Leve Kanpe' work organized through the Mayor office is serious and has supervisors (see Annex V for details).

Nerrette is one area where there is very little associational life. Nerrette has one social organization and no political association, but some political figurehead trying to help the victims.

³³ See case studies in Annex for a detailed presentation

³⁴ Koòdinasyon Baz Fanmi Lavalas Plis

Thus, for rubble removal, it was through the mayor that residents got some teams of CFW. In the same vein, DINEPA implemented four fortnights there following a Senator's intervention (See Annex VI for details).

The site of Joseph Janvier is unique as a case: there, life is dominated by the Dumerlin Camp committee who is involved in politics. The non native committee benefited money to put together teams of 'Ayiti pap peri' but recruited people from elsewhere. Actually, the local association (RENOHDD35) has put together a political coalition, called Block 50, in an attempt to draw necessary political contacts which can allow the organization to benefit some gains in the future. They are actually in search for an influential leader to break the yoke of the State they consider as 'a gang' (See Annex VII for details).

Annex: Separate BARR PowerPoint Presentation