

HOST FAMILY AND COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS GUIDELINES

10/04/2010

Shelter Cluster Technical Working Group (TWIG) – Haiti 2010

1. Introduction

The key objective of the Shelter Cluster's Technical working group on assessment guidelines (TWIG) was to agree guidelines for Host Family and Host Community Assessment. It also acts as a platform for agencies to share their assessment methodologies, findings and recommendations. This document is followed by and complements the Shelter Cluster's [Host Family Response Guidelines](#).

2. Key Issues

Existing initiatives

Local mayors, civil society, religious organizations and individual families began organizing themselves to host families immediately after the earthquake. Any proposed interventions should aim to support, enhance and learn from these existing initiatives.

Mitigating the risk of tension

If support is directed only at hosted IDPs, it may cause an imbalance or tension between hosted populations and their hosts. Similarly, support directed only at host families may put IDPs at risk of exploitation in a hosting situation. The TWIG's position is that in a host family *shelter* intervention (not automatically applicable to other cluster interventions):

- the IDP and host family be considered together as a single recipient unit;
- IDPs and host families must agree on how support is divided between families before shelter support is given and these agreements must be endorsed in writing by an appropriate local authority or committee;
- the risk of household level or community level conflict is mitigated through parallel community level support and the possibility of conflict resolution through the appropriate local authority or committee the benefit derived by hosts is conditional on their continuing to act as hosts, balancing the negotiating positions of hosted IDPs and host families and incentivising hosts.

With this in mind, this document makes a further distinction between **existing hosting** arrangements, that have spontaneously emerged, and **new IDP referrals** for families moving out of camps into new hosting situations.

Transitional host family support: transition to what?

This document considers transitional support. Shelter with host families for IDPs or individuals from IDP families may transition to:

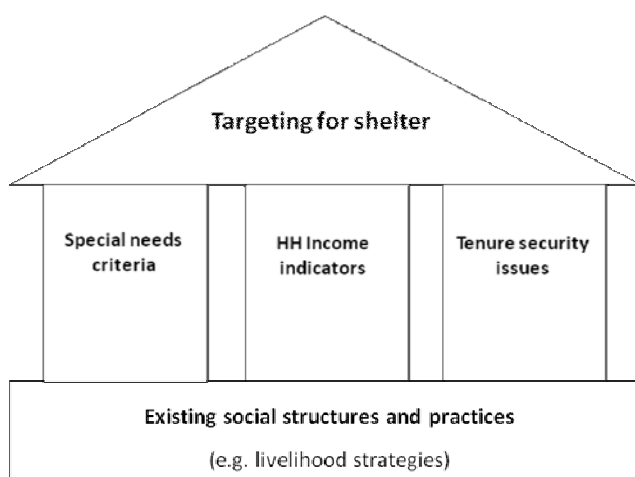
- return: a gradual movement back to pre-earthquake home locations where pre-earthquake livelihoods and social and economic networks are based

- integration: remaining in host locations because livelihood opportunities are perceived to be viable
- resettlement: movement on to a brand new location where viable livelihoods and shelter options are perceived to be in place.

The perceived and genuine viability of livelihoods, access to basic services, shelter and settlement options inside and outside earthquake affected areas will depend on a coordinated and clear early recovery and reconstruction strategy on the part of the Government of Haiti and relevant clusters. It is to be taken into account that hosting arrangements are **not a durable solution**, although some of these arrangements may become permanent.

Vulnerability

In the context of shelter, vulnerability is seen as a **function of income, tenure security and special needs**. This recognises that agencies may find themselves having to trade-off between supporting the most vulnerable (those without land and housing assets pre- and post-earthquake, those in congested camps, squatting or seeking rental accommodation) and less vulnerable groups (pre- and post-earthquake access to land and housing assets and providers of various forms of accommodation and tenure).



The following **special needs criteria** can be considered in the selection process of the vulnerable beneficiaries: Single headed households; Elderly persons; Women at risk; Persons with disabilities; Persons with chronic health problems (e.g. people living with HIV/AIDS). This list is not extensive and is to be refined by each agency that will engage in the provision of transitional shelter assistance. Assistance for these groups may need special adjustments to their shelter structure and package.

Geographical context







This guideline makes the distinction between three geographical cases based on IDP movements ([more details on Page 4](#)):

- Urban and Peri-Urban Areas Directly Affected by the Earthquake (PauP Communes, Carrefour, Leogane)
- Urban Reception Areas *not* Directly Affected by the Earthquake (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)
- Rural Reception Areas *not* Directly Affected by the Earthquake (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)

Coordination

Host family and host neighbourhood assessment will look at multi-sector data. These assessment results should be coordinated between clusters through the [Inter-Cluster meetings \(UNOCHA\)](#). This data will then inform an overall hosting strategy, its alignment and associated advocacy with the Government of Haiti's strategy all fall under [Early Recovery Cluster \(UNDP\)](#).

3. Overall shelter strategy

Summary of the response for displaced populations				Summary of the response for non-displaced populations	
Rural self-settlement	Urban self-settlement	Host families	Planned and self-settled sites	Owners	Tenants
					
Phase 1 Shelter within 3 months, before the hurricane season					
Tarpaulins with rope Tents Household support items and cook sets	Phase 1 emergency shelter – tarpaulins, rope when available\ Household support items and cook sets Tents for prioritised groups Public information			Priority given to displaced Unsafe structures demolished Public information	
Phase 2 Full transitional shelter within 12 months					
Phase 2 transitional shelter - roof of corrugated metal sheeting, frame of timber, bamboo or steel Support provided through public information campaigns and technical advice over seismic and hurricane resistance Cash, vouchers and additional materials distribution will also be considered Coordinated rubble clearance				Self-help Phased materials distribution Technical advice	Relocation assistance Rent assistance Extending credit
<i>Durable housing in less vulnerable locations, built back safer</i>					

Shelter with host families and in host communities are also two of the five options formulated as part of the detailed 'safer shelter strategy' to address the current situation in priority sites and decongest the most at risk in spontaneous camps:

1. returning to safe homes
2. returning to a safe, cleared plot
- 3. staying with a host family**
- 4. staying in a proximity site with a host community**
5. relocating to planned sites

4. Assessment Steps

In practice, a **phased and iterative approach with extensive community involvement** is the only viable option to tackle the complexities related to assessment and beneficiary selection. This will mean:

- moving between rapid assessment, focus groups, surveys, registration and verification activities
- dealing with different levels of administration, civil society organisations and partners

- developing a bigger picture of impacts in different geographical areas

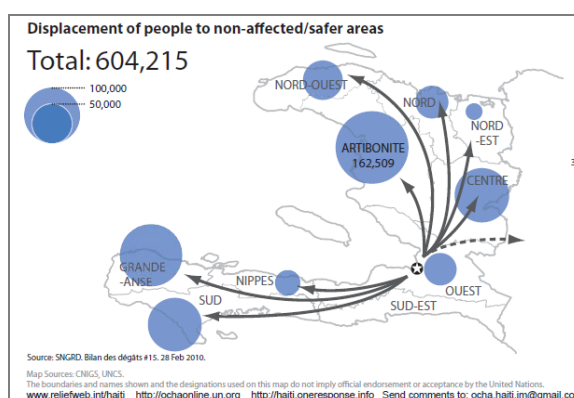
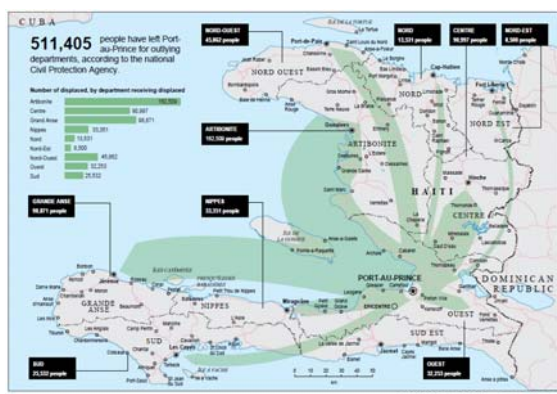
Typical Steps in assessment

- I. Review existing assessment data on priority geographic areas based in part on Government of Haiti data on the effort to provide free transport to areas outside of Port-au-Prince
- II. Agree main objectives of the assessment with local authorities and partners
- III. Follow systematic methodology appropriate to the setting
- IV. Process the results to inform an evidence-based strategy

I. Pre- and post-earthquake data

There are already assessments by local authorities, civil society groups and committees; background data (from Port-au-Prince^{1, 2, 3, 4}); other organizations' livelihood and host family assessments, Civil Protection's Damage and Needs Assessment (not all areas included), IOM's registration data (via cluster system and www.shelterhaiti.org).

National level data on movement of people since Haiti's January earthquakes⁵ suggests that urban and rural areas outside earthquake-affected areas have seen their populations double as people leave for safer areas or places where they can find family support.



Geographical Variation

A. Urban and Peri-Urban Areas Directly Affected by the Earthquake (PauP Communes, Carrefour, Leogane)

Assessments in Leogane and Carrefour are suggesting that about 10% of households are already hosting and that other families in makeshift shelter in their original neighbourhood are anticipating a move to land owned by nearby. In Port-au-Prince, existing hosting and the potential capacity of families and communities to host are unclear but are likely to be significant especially with respect to the potentially dangerous alternatives in spontaneous camps.

¹ Sam Dixon and Julius Holt, "Port-au-Prince Urban Baseline An Assessment of Food and Livelihood Security in Port-au-Prince" (USAID FEWS NET, 2009).

² IRC, "The Market System for Construction Labor in Port au Prince, Haiti" (IRC, Port au Prince, Haiti, February 7, 2010).

³ University of Michigan and Small Arms Survey, "Assessing Needs After the Quake: Reviewing Security and Basic Services in Haiti: A Study by the University of Michigan and the Small Arms Survey1," March 2010.

⁴ UN-HABITAT, "Strategic citywide spatial planning: A situational analysis of metropolitan Port-au-Prince, Haiti" (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2009), <http://www.glt.net/en/home/land-use-planning/strategic-citywide-spatial-planning/details.html>.

⁵ [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/0FFE401F32F67FE0852576C4006BEDAE/\\$File/map.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/0FFE401F32F67FE0852576C4006BEDAE/$File/map.pdf?OpenElement)
[http://reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/567D3FBE509B4472C12576E0002F8133/\\$File/map.pdf?OpenElement](http://reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/567D3FBE509B4472C12576E0002F8133/$File/map.pdf?OpenElement)

B. Urban Reception Areas not Directly Affected by the Earthquake (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)

Assessments in these areas showed a significant number of host families in St Marc reported losing funds for their small business as one of the largest impacts of supporting IDPs whose population was largely made up of students and youth residing with families. This group cited education and jobs as one of their first priorities. In Cap Haitien, a significant number of the displaced residing in host families did not know their hosts previously. Additionally, unlike in St. Marc where many interviewees anticipate returning to PauP at some point, most IDPs in Cap Haitien do not have any immediate plans to return to PauP. In both cities, both IDPs and Host families are generally uncomfortable with the shared arrangement. At least 40,000 IDPs have reportedly arrived in Les Cayes since the earthquake.

C. Rural Reception Areas not Directly Affected by the Earthquake (Cap Haitien, St. Marc, Gonaives, Les Cayes and others)

Movements to rural areas have been observed and population pressure may also be contributing to observed food price rises. The profile of hosted IDPs in rural situations may be influenced by the need to leave adult family members in cities for work.

II. Assessment Objectives

An assessment should seek to understand how long host families are willing to host with and without support and what is likely to affect people's decisions to stay with hosts or return to their original situation.

Different agencies may have a range of detailed objectives depending on their approach (also see Host Family Response Guidelines), for example:

- **CHF:** focused on livelihoods assessment in St Marc and Cap Haitian;
- **CARE:** looked at urban shelter assessments in Leogane and Carrefour;
- **IFRC:** is analyzing the needs of host families outside earthquake affected areas in Les Cayes, Torbeck, Chantal, Arniquet.

CHF's Statement on objectives

The objective of this assessment is to identify the characteristics of host family/IDP arrangements, and to design appropriate support packages to meet the needs of both IDPs/and their hosts. The assessment is designed to answer three basic questions, which frame CHF's overall approach to Host Families:

1. What activities/support will encourage both the host family and the IDP family to prolong the arrangement as long as possible? (ideally through hurricane season)
2. What activities/support will offset the costs and resource loss incurred by the host family up to this point, and prevent an increase in vulnerability?
3. What activities/support will support the IDP family to maintain dignity and establish themselves beyond the host family arrangement?

III. Methodologies and Tools for Assessment and Verification

Three methodologies and questionnaire/focus group tools that are being used by agencies already are included at the end of this document. Individual agencies will have specific tools and may also want to refer to case studies⁶⁷.

For normative and practical reasons **community involvement is critical in the process**. Starting from assessments, interventions should promote communal coping strategies, incorporating as

⁶ Antonella Vitale, "Ushirika Pamoja: Solidarity Families - Pilot programme for shelter assistance to host and displaced families in Goma" (CARE DRC and Shelter Centre, 2009).

⁷ Katherine Haver. Oxfam research report "Out of Site: Building better responses to displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by helping host families" (Oxfam GB in DRC, 2008)

much self-sufficiency and self-management into the process as possible. Practically speaking it is difficult to establish who needs assistance or who is genuinely affected by the earthquake without community involvement.

This will also help to identify wider impacts on host communities (as well as host families) and to agree priorities for support directed at the community-level (see guidance on community response).

4 Example methodologies

Target Groups	INGO Assessment and Verification Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing hosting or hosting for IDPs referred from camps 	<p>CHF: urban host families and communities in non-earthquake affected locations addressing household livelihood priorities. Verification criteria: IDP registered with Direction Protection Civil (DPC), demonstrate previous residence in earthquake affected area. Vulnerability criteria: more than 3 extra people, economic need (financial and living space indicators)</p> <p>CARE: urban and peri-urban host families and hosting proximity sites in earthquake affected areas addressing household shelter priorities. Registration using modified IOM registration form.</p> <p>IFRC: urban and rural host families in non-earthquake affected areas addressing household shelter priorities</p> <p>IOM: registration of people in camps and re-registration of those with alternative shelter options (with referrals to willing host families)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban, peri-urban or rural location? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • earthquake affected or non-affected location? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level of analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ community priorities, ○ household livelihood priorities ○ household shelter priorities? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vulnerable groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ vulnerability in the context of shelter ○ special needs groups 	

Linking Participatory Assessment Methodologies to Participatory Targeting

Note that the basic targeting unit generally is a household. Households can consist of 1 member or more. Assessment will be made of households to determine their vulnerability. Priority will be given to those households that are *actually* vulnerable rather than *potentially* vulnerable. Most importantly, **community involvement is critical**, agencies should engage community members to identify the most vulnerable.

Each agency will have to carry out and/or coordinate an more detailed **joint needs assessment** in the areas of operation. Ideally a multiple stakeholder assessment and selection committee will be formed whose responsibility will be to select beneficiaries in an open and transparent manner. Preferably the community itself in the area will select the members of the committee. The committee will then select the beneficiaries for different kind of interventions. The composition of the committee can include (not an extensive list): government representatives; community development officers; opinion leaders; representatives from special interests groups, etc. The committee makeup should be balanced from a gender, age and diversity perspective.

The committee will have to select the beneficiaries with help of community mobilizers. External and internal verification of preliminary selection is needed. In addition the project staff of each agency will verify the list of the beneficiaries on the basis of pre-agreed criteria to come up with

provisional list of beneficiaries. Finally, some sort of community feedback mechanism should be devised in order to address grievances created by the selection and the selection process.

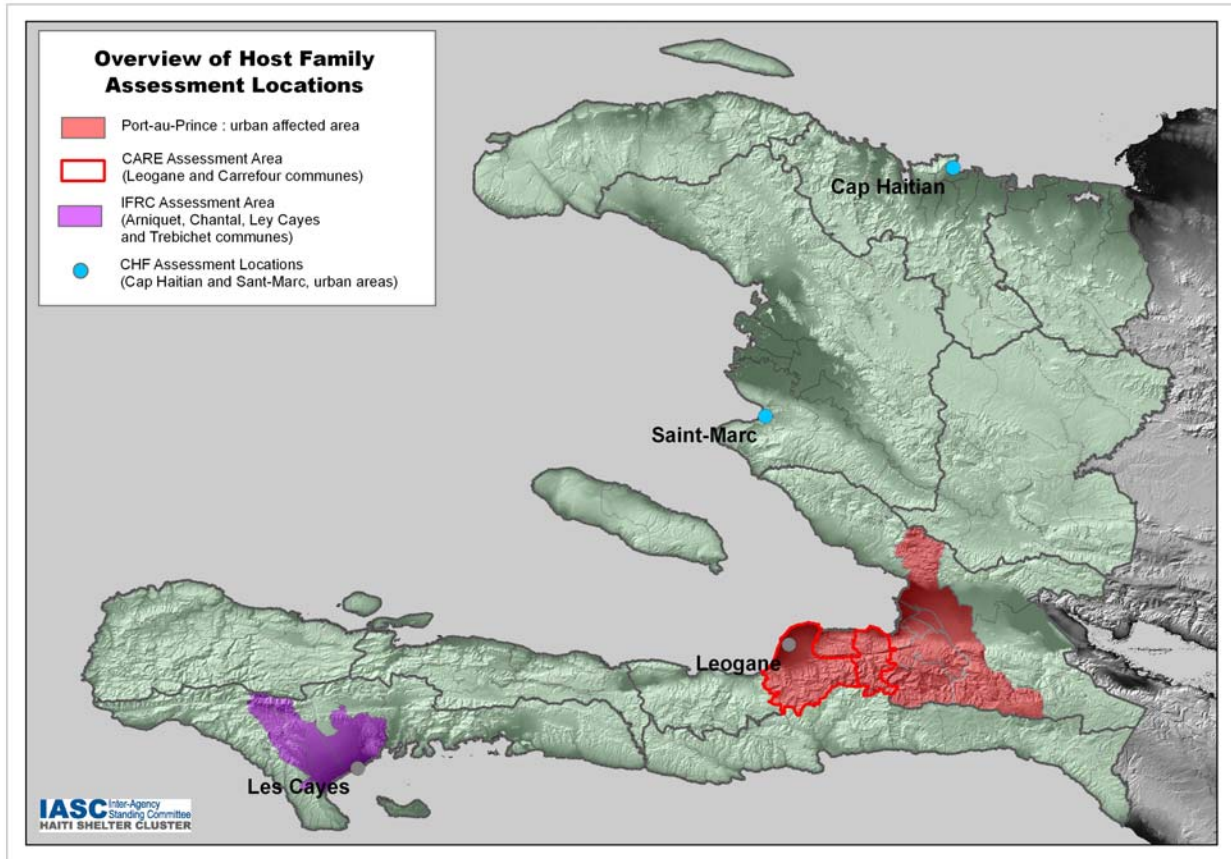
IV. Strategy and response (Where? What/why? Who benefits? When? What next?)

- Identify patterns and categories together with beneficiaries: what are the main situations that people commonly find themselves in? What are the odd, exceptional cases? Which situations are most/least unstable or where are people most/least vulnerable? What support is most likely to stabilize a hosting situation? What is likely to draw people back to their original pre-earthquake location?
- Quantify the groups: roughly how many people are in each situation? What are their priority needs? Who are the most vulnerable?
- Write down what support might work best for each group, what risks/tensions might arise and the impact on the community as a whole?
- Go back and ask people if what you have written down is fair and if what you are proposing sounds fair!

For IDPs referred from camps, it is crucial to **link affected** and **potential host households**. In principle, relocation should support the choice made by the beneficiaries themselves. However any host family intervention should be aimed at, or near to the existing original homesteads, without inhibiting permanent housing reconstruction. When linking families to potential host families and communities, it is important to have a community wide approach in order to support existing social structures and existing livelihood strategies. IOM has included referral to potential host households in the camp registration form.

ANNEX: Assessment Examples (methodology, findings and questionnaires)

Overview map of assessments



I. CHF International

<p>Location and dates of assessment</p>	<p>Commune: St Marc, Cap Haitien Section communale: TBD Sites: CHF teams conducted a series of focus groups in and around urban areas.</p>
<p>Methodology - objective - survey type - sampling method and size</p>	<p>➤ The objective of this assessment is to identify the characteristics of host family/IDP arrangements, and to design appropriate support packages to meet the needs of both IDPs/and their hosts. The assessment is designed to answer three basic questions, which frame CHF's overall approach to Host Families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What activities/support will encourage both the host family and the IDP family to prolong the arrangement as long as possible? (Ideally through hurricane season) 2. What activities/support will offset the costs and resource loss incurred by the host family up to this point, and prevent an increase in vulnerability? 3. What activities/support will support the IDP family to maintain dignity and establish themselves beyond the host family arrangement? <p>In order to assess these questions, CHF has conducted a total of 85 focus groups in St. Marc and Cap Haitien, of which approximately 48% were IDP groups, and 52% were host family groups. In St. Marc, the majority of participants were selected from a general registry of host families created by the local DPC. In Cap Haitien, participants were partially selected from a database of IDPs (with no camps, almost all IDPs are living in a host family arrangement), and partially through random selection alongside roads and in communities. The sampling method was not scientific.</p>
<p>Findings (5 key bullet points...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Marc and Cap Haitien demonstrate different characteristics, including demographic make-up, long/medium term plans, and requested assistance. • A significant number of host families in St. Marc cited losing funds for their small business as one of the largest impacts of supporting the IDP • St. Marc's displaced population living in host families is largely made up of students and youth residing with families. This group cited education and jobs as one of their first priorities. • In Cap Haitien, a significant number of the displaced residing in host families did not know their hosts previously. Additionally, unlike in St. Marc where many interviewees anticipate returning to PauP at some point, most IDPs in Cap Haitien do not have any immediate plans to return to PauP. • In both cities, both IDPs and Host families are generally uncomfortable with the shared arrangement
<p>Actions (strategic objective, outline of response: why, what, when?)</p>	<p>CHF is using the collected information to design host family response, which will integrate shelter and livelihoods assistance. The general timeline of this program is April-October, with an overall target of 1,000-2,000 host families/IDPs targeted by the end of our program. The full, detailed results of the assessment will be shared with the cluster within 1-2 weeks.</p>

Assessment questionnaire CHF



CHF INTERNATIONAL (CLEARs)

Fiche d'Enquête

Famille d'Accueil/Personnes Déplacées

Après le séisme du 12 Janvier 2010

Identification de l'enquêteur

Nom :Date.....

Prénom :

NIF / CIN :

Fonction :

Identification de l'enquêté

Nom :

Prénom :

NIF / CIN :

Ancienne Adresse :

Nouvelle Adresse :

Enquêté : Fam. Ac. Pers. Depl.

	Fam Ac.	Groupe d'Age				Sexe		Primaire/Secondaire		Université		Revenu	Etude avant le Séisme	Secteur d'Activité				
	Pers D.	0-5	6-17	18-50	> 50	M	F	Non term.	Terminé	Non term	Terminé	✓	✓	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Professionnel	Petit Métier	Autres
✓																		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
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18																		
19																		

1. Impact du séisme sur la capacité du ménage à maintenir le niveau de vie

	Perte d'emploi	Perte de commerce	Perte de ressources importantes	Peu de membres de la famille travaillent	# Personnes additionnelles dans le foyer	Baisse de revenu	Autres
Famille d'accueil							
Personne déplacée							

.....
.....

2. Stratégies utilisées pour faire face aux impacts du Séisme sur le revenu de la Famille

	Vente de Ressources/Biens	Emprunt d'Argent	Réduction de consommation	Augmentation des membres actifs	Membres partagés entre d'autres Foyers	Autres
Famille d'accueil						
Personnes Déplacées						

.....
.....

3. Quel genre de ressources/biens possédés par le ménage avant le Séisme? Exemple de ressources/biens: Outils, Voitures, Boutiques, Bicyclettes, Brouettes, Machines à coudre, Four, ustensiles de cuisine, Matelas, Radio, Fer à repasser

FA= Famille d'Accueil PD= Personne Déplacée					Accès/condition post Séisme			
FA	PD	Ressources/biens	Quantité	Essentiel à la survie de la famille	Disponible	Perdu	Détruit	Autres

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4. Si les moyens de production ne sont plus disponibles, dites comment le ménage fait face à cette perte ?

	Loyer	Emprunter	Travailler pour une autre personne	Changer d'activité	Cesser de travail	Autres
Famille d'Accueil						
Personnes Déplacées						

5. Cochez la case qui renseigne sur le type de dommage de votre maison

	Aucun Dommage	Fissuré	Détruit	Photo des dommages	Autres
Personnes Déplacées					

6. Cochez le nombre de chambres de votre maison / abri actuel

1	2	3	4	5	Plus

7. Estimez la dimension de votre maison en m²

Surface: _____ Cour: _____

Identifiez la source d'approvisionnement en Eau si vous utilisez cette source

	Puits	Rivière	Eau citerne publique	Eau de réservoir	Voisin	Achat	Autres
Affecté par le Séisme							
Non Affecté							
Source non potable							
Source potable							

8. Impact du Séisme sur votre approvisionnement en Eau (seulement zones affectées)

	Moins d'eau	Mauvais gout	Sale	Plus cher	Meilleur marché	Autres
Famille d'Accueil						
Personnes Déplacées						

9. Cochez l'endroit où vous allez à la toilette

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes	Toilette/latrine publique	Toilette/Latrine du foyer	Dehors	Autres

Déplacées	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD
Avant séisme								
Après Séisme								

10. Si vous receviez de l'aide avant le séisme, indiquez quel type d'aide

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes Déplacées	Cash		Transfert		Nourriture		Travail Cash For Work		Autres	
	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD
Familles, Amis										
Réseau Personnel										
Groupe de credit et d'épargne										
Groupe d'église										
Leaders Communautaires										
Gouvernement										
UN/ONG										
Autres										

11. Indiquez votre source économique depuis le séisme

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes Déplacées	Cash		Transfert		Nourriture		Travail Cash for work		Autres	
	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD	FA	PD
Familles, Amis										
Réseau Personnel										
Groupe de credit et d'épargne										
Groupe d'église										
Leaders Communautaires										
Gouvernement										
UN/ONG										
Autres										

12. Indiquez les principales sources de revenu du ménage

FA=Famille d'Accueil PD=Personnes Déplacées		Type																	
		Colporteur de rue		Ouvrier occasionnel		Employé salaré		Petite entreprise		Grande entreprise		Transfert		Vente de ressources		Activités agricoles		Autres	
		FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D	FA	P D		
Revenu Direct du Ménage	Avant Séisme																		
	Après Séisme																		

13. Enumérez les dépenses du Ménage avant et après le séisme

Dépenses Familles d'Accueil								
	Dépenses approximatives		Changement en quantité depuis le séisme			Fréquence des dépenses		
	Avant séisme	Après séisme	Plus	Moins	Aucun changement	Quotidien	Heddo madaire	mensuel
Aliments principaux (riz, Mais, pois, huile, sucre, etc)								
Autres aliments (légumes, lait, café, viande, etc)								
Articles de ménage (savon, poudre, allumette, bougies, kerosene etc)								
Carburant (charbon de bois, bois, gaz)								
Electricité								
Eau								
Loyer								
Education (Frais, Uniformes, etc)								
Transport								
Repas de rue								
Communications								
Santé (Médicaments, Médecins, etc)								
Appui à d'autres (Famille, église, etc)								
Autres								

14. Enumérez les dépenses des familles déplacées avant et après le séisme

Dépenses Personnes Déplacées								
	Dépenses approximatives		Changement en quantité depuis le séisme			Fréquence des dépenses		
	Avant séisme	Après séisme	Plus	Moins	Aucun changement	Quotidien	Heddo madaire	mensuel
Aliments principaux (riz, Mais, pois, huile, sucre, etc)								
Autres aliments (légumes, lait, café, viande, etc)								
Articles de ménage (savon, poudre, allumette, bougies, kerosene etc)								
Carburant (charbon de bois, bois, gaz)								
Electricité								
Eau								
Loyer								
Education (Frais, Uniformes, etc)								
Transport								
Repas de rue								
Communications								
Santé (Médicaments, Médecins, etc)								
Appui à d'autres (Famille, église, etc)								
Autres								

15. Indiquez approximativement le plan de retour de la famille déplacée

0-2 Mois	3-6 Mois	7-12 Mois	1 an	>1 an	Aucun plan de retour	Inconnu

16. Indiquez par ordre d'importance les facteurs qui peuvent influencer la décision de retourner ou non à la maison

Ordre	Facteurs influençant la décision de retour
	Opportunité de revenu (travail)
	Ressources de Familles d'Accueil
	Besoin d'Education
	Réparation / Reconstruction de Maison
	Préférence pour le camp
	Menace de nouveaux désastres (ouragan)
	Suret� / S�curit�
	Plus d'appr�ciation au sein de la famille d'accueil
	Sentiment de culpabilit�
	Offre faite par une autre famille d'accueil
	Maladie / Probl�mes m�dicaux
	Autres

17. Pouvez-vous classer vos besoins de m nage par ordre d' importance (les 3 premi res priorit s)? Remplissez le rang pour chaque besoin avec 1  tant le plus important

Ordre FA PD	Besoins du m�nage
	Remplacement de revenus principaux (Nom:.....)
	Travail (quel type?)
	Articles d'Hygiene (savon, papier hygi�nique, serviette sanitaire, brosse � dents etc)
	Toilette/latrine
	Espace additionnel d'abri
	Support � l'�ducation (�colage, uniformes, etc)
	Meubles (lits, mat�riels de sommeil etc.)
	Revenu
	Eau Potable
	R�paration des sources d'approvisionnement en eau:, puits, etc
	Apprendre un m�tier tel que la menuiserie, la maconnerie, l'agriculture etc.
	Mat�riels et outils agricoles
	Etablir un abri provisoire pr�s de votre maison
	Nourriture
	Inventaire sur la n�cessit� de remplacer une petite entreprise

		Autres
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Espace réservé à l'Enquêteur: Observations sur l'environnement physique de la famille

Famille d'accueil dormant dans la maison	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille d'accueil dormant en dehors de la maison mais sur la même propriété	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille d'Accueil dormant sur matelas	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille déplacée dormant dans la maison	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille déplacée dormant en dehors de la maison mais sur la même propriété	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Famille d'Accueil dormant sur matelas	Tous (100%)	La plupart (>50%)	Certains (<50%)	Aucun
Latrine du foyer	Aucun	Confortable	Non confortable	Aucun
Matériel de la toiture	Zinc	Paille	Béton	aucun
Matériel de la maison	Boue (terre)	Bois	Bloc	Béton
Television	Oui	Non		
Electricité	Oui	Non		
Energie de cuisson	Charbon de bois	Bois	Gaz	
Réservoir d'eau	Bockit	Citerne	Grand réservoir	
Transport de famille	Aucun	Bicyclette	Motocyclette	Voiture
Frigo	Oui	Non		

II. CARE International

<p>Location and dates of assessment</p>	<p>Commune: Leogane (4th to 13th March) Section_communale: Sites: 9 neighbourhoods (louis borno, rue la paix, rue la source, georges kernizan, rue st jean, bas grand rue, bas rue la croix, pandou, modsol santo2)</p> <p>Commune: Carrefour (12th to 19th March) Section_communale: Sites: 5 areas in Carrefour (Mon Repos, Titus Prolongee Aztek, Paloma Impasse Thomas, Marotiere 75, Borchette 99)</p>
<p>Methodology - objective - survey type - sampling method and size</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to map household shelter and tenure characteristics pre- and post-earthquake • to understand household intentions and obstacles to achieving intentions <p>674 house to house (shelter to shelter) questionnaires in Carrefour, 841 questionnaires in Leogane</p>
<p>Findings (5 key bullet points...)</p>	<p>Carrefour (40% owner occupiers, 25% building tenants, 35% land tenants)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 10% of households reported hosting family members, a further 5% were hosting non-family members • About 5% of people in spontaneous sites reported the intention to move to a host family • A slightly higher proportion of building and land tenants reported hosting than owner-occupiers but the ratio of hosts to hosted was higher (1 host per hosted person) for tenants than for owner occupiers (1 host per 2 hosted persons) <p>Leogane (55% owner occupiers, 35% tenants, 10% other categories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 10% of households reported hosting family members, a further 20% were hosting non-family members • About 5% of people in spontaneous sites reported the intention to move to a host family • The ratio of hosts to hosted was higher in Leogane than in Carrefour (1 host for every hosted person amongst owner occupiers and tenants) <p>Verification and Registration We are confirming numbers of a) those intending to move to other land owned by family members so this would also be a hosting situation, b) those missed from the survey because they had left the zone to seek shelter elsewhere (in hosts outside the centre of town?)</p>
<p>Actions (strategic objective, outline of response: why, what, when?)</p>	<p>CARE is using these results to design shelter support packages (materials for building extensions or subdividing space, additional kitchen items, cash or vouchers) and to look at whether family agreements/contracts are going to be necessary to support hosting.</p> <p>CARE is also using the results of this survey to design shelter support packages including technical mobilisations/trainings, repair kits for damaged houses (500), reinforcement kits (20,000) for self-built shelter between May and August 2010.</p>

Assessment form CARE



Date de l'évaluation: ___/___/2010 Nom de l'enquêteur: _____

Nom du Site _____ Carrefour Section Communale # _____

FORMULAIRE D'EVALUATION

I. Prénom et nom du chef de famille..... # tel :
.....

Hommes	Femmes	Femmes enceintes	Enfants <5 ans	Enfants 6- 18	Total

II. Numéro de pièce d'identité ? (ou permis de conduire ?)
.....

III. Avant le séisme, vous (ou votre famille) étiez :

- 1) propriétaire 2) locataire 3) propriétaire de la maison mais pas du terrain

IV. Votre maison était elle 1) en parpaings et béton arme 2) traditionnelle (bois)

V. Etat actuel de la maison 1) Intacte 2) Endommagée mais réparable
3) Endommagée non réparable 4) Complètement détruite

VI. Si la reponse est 2), observer la maison et noter quels éléments ont besoin de réparations :

- 1) Poteaux en bois 2) Poteaux en beton 3) Poutres 4) Murs 5) Charpente

VII. Ou se trouve votre ancienne maison par rapport a l'endroit ou vous habitez maintenant ? 1) même maison

- 2) sur la même parcelle 3) dans le même village / quartier 4) dans un autre village / quartier

VIII. Dans quel type d'abri votre famille est elle logée actuellement ?

- 1) Sous une bâche 2) Dans une tente 3) Dans un abri en tôle

4) Autre (préciser)
.....

IX. Hébergez vous des personnes déplacées ?

- 1) Oui 2) Non Si oui, combien ? Font ils partie de votre famille ? 1) Oui 2) Non

X. Quelles sont vos intentions pour la suite en termes de logement ? 1) Réparer votre maison

- 2) Reconstruire votre maison
3) Partir vers un camp
4) Construire sur un lieu que j'ai identifié
5) Chercher un nouveau lieu pour construire
6) Habiter dans une famille d'accueil

- 7) Aucun projet
- 8) Autre (détailler)

XI. A part le manque de matériel, quels sont les éventuels obstacles pour vous reloger (plusieurs choix possibles) :

- 1) Aucun obstacle
- 2) Manque de terrain
- 3) Manque de connaissances en construction
- 4) Manque de main d'oeuvre
- 5) Incertitude sur la stabilité de la maison
- 6) Accessibilité / transport
- 7) Autres (détailler)

Questions XII et XIII uniquement pour ceux qui ont identifié un terrain ou installer un abri :

XII. Superficie du terrain? 1) <15m² 2) 15 – 20m² 3) 20-25m² 4) >25m² 5) ne sait pas

XIII. La zone vers laquelle vous allez présente-t-elle certains des risques suivants :

- 1) Inondation 2) Glissements de terrain
- 3) Bâtiments voisins risquant de s'effondrer 4) Autres ?

.....

Verification (for families reporting both destroyed homes and land available)



Date de la visite:
___/___/2010

Nom de l'enquêteur:

	G - Gason ; F - Fanm		Relasyon: CF - Chèf fanmi a; K - Konjwen (Mari, Madanm); TF - Timoun Fanmi a; Lekol: si timoun lan gen lekol; si timoun lan gen lekol.	BE: Bezwen Espesyal(BS : Besoins Speciaux,) TSM - Timoun san moun avè' timoun kap chèchè fanmi'; MA - Moun andikape; GV - Granmoun vulnerab;
--	---------------------------------------	--	--	--

FORMULAIRE DE VERIFICATION

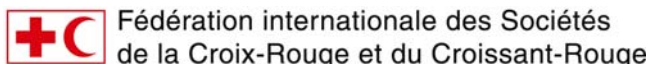
	Prénom et Nom	Sexe	Age	Rel	Sc	BE
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Maison d'origine : Adresse:.....		Photo # : 1) Détruite / non réparable 2) Incertain 3) Réparable / intacte
Terrain pour abri transitionnel Adresse :.....		Documents justificatif : 1) Titre de propriété 2) Autre (préciser)..... ... Photo # :.....
Coordonnées GPS : N 18° ____, ____ W 72° ____, ____ Photo # :		Information complémentaire :
Surface :	Y a-t-il des obstacles a la construction d'un abri transitionnel sur ce terrain ?	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <15m² 2) 15 – 20m² 3) 20-25m² 4) >25m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ruines a déblayer 2) Problèmes d'autorisation ou de propriété 3) Autre 4) Aucun obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
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III. IFRC

Location and dates of assessment	<p>Department: Departement Sud Section communale: Les Cayes Communes: Les Cayes, Torbeck, Chantal, Arniquet 27th January 2010 15-17th February 2010</p>
<p>Methodology - objective - survey type - sampling method and size</p>	<p>A preliminary assessment has been undertaken on 27th January in Les Cayes, as part of the FACT/UNDAC programme, and with the support of the local HRC branch in order to verify the need for host families' support outside the earthquake stricken areas.</p> <p>Further assessment has been undertaken 15-17th February. The team comprised of: a Disaster Manager from the HRC, a BRC market assessment delegate, and an IFRC shelter delegate.</p> <p>Two focus groups were organized one with displaced families and one with host families. Interviews were undertaken with four mayors of the South Department, and a quick market enquiry was done.</p>
<p>Findings (5 key bullet points...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les Cayes is dealing with an influx of more than 40,000 displaced over a resident population of 100,000. The displaced families are currently still relatively well absorbed by the local population, and are hosted by relatives or friends. The displaced families come from different locations affected by the earthquake including PaP and Leogane. • Quoted figure approx 111,000 IDPs throughout 18 communes in the Southern Department. Original population was approx 600,000 for the entire department. • At the time of the assessment 136 displaced people were sheltered by the city administration on the 'Land des Gabions' site [N18 12 36 W 073 45 57] and had nowhere to go. On 16th February the population of the camp was of 158 people, showing a light and still well managed increase. • Immediate needs have been identified for food, shelter, water, hygiene items, and household items. Psychosocial support has been requested by representatives of the displaced community. • IDPs include family members and relatives returning from PaP and other affected areas and friends of the displaced. • It was reported that IDPs do not have an intention to return to PaP for the foreseeable future, outside of short 2 day visits to collect ID and other salvaged items. • There is limited or no opportunity for IDPs employment in the four municipalities assessed.
<p>Actions (strategic objective, outline of response: why, what, when?)</p>	<p>WHY: Based on current evidence, which will be confirmed through wider registration and assessment, about 40% of the population affected by the 12th January earthquake sought refuge within host families.</p> <p>WHAT: IFRC in collaboration currently with Haitian Red Cross, British Red Cross and other implementing partners is planning for an initial 3 months pilot programme targeting 3000 HH with relief, shelter, watsan, and health (including psychosocial support).</p> <p>Partners are sought, within the Red Cross movement and outside it for food security and livelihoods components</p> <p>An integrated cash disbursement and voucher programme for construction materials is being finalised for support to both urban and rural areas within 4 communes initially.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness programming will be integrated to the shelter component of the programme through ToT on appropriate construction techniques.</p> <p>Livelihoods programmes will be undertaken as much as possible in parallel with all other programmes.</p> <p>WHEN: Provisionally, April 2010 – March 2011 for the overall programme, with a first April-June 2010 component for the initial cash disbursement programme.</p>



Formulaire d'évaluation pour le programme d'assistance aux familles d'accueil

Rempli par	
Département/Commune/Section	
Date/heure	
Supervisé par	

1. Introduction faite? (crocher) Oui

**2. QUESTIONNAIRE
FOYER D'ACCUEIL**

CORRECTIONS (élaborer si nécessaire)

Nom du **chef de famille**
Piece d' identité no.
 Nom **femme**

Adresse

Situation

Locataire Propriétaire

Téléphone

Enfants **0-5 ans** **0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 autre:**

Enfants **6-17 ans** **0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 autre:**

Nombre de **femmes 18 – 59 ans**

Nombre d'**hommes 18 – 59 ans**

Adultes **60+ ans** **0 1 2 3 autre:**

Handicapé physique **0 1 2 3 autre:**

Handicapé psychique **0 1 2 3 autre:**

Femmes **enceintes** **0 1 2 3 autre:**

Femmes **allaitantes** **0 1 2 3 autre:**

**FOYER DE
DEPLACEES**

CORRECTIONS (élaborer si nécessaire)

Nom du **chef de famille**
Téléphone

Adresse de provenance

Nom **femme**

Enfants **0-5 ans** **0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 autre:**

Enfants **6-17 ans** **0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 autre:**

Handicapé physique **0 1 2 3 autre:**

Handicapé psychique **0 1 2 3 autre:**

Femmes **enceintes**
Femmes **allaitantes**

0 1 2 3 autre:
0 1 2 3 autre:

Est-ce que dans le ménage de la famille de solidarité il y a des malades? Oui (1) Non (0)

↓
Ils sont malades depuis quand?






moins de 3 mois (0)
3 à 6 mois (1)
plus que 12 mois (1)

Quelle est la relation entre la famille d'accueil et les déplacés accueilli?

Famille 1^{ier} degré (frère, sœur, parent, fils, grand parent) (P)
Famille 2^{ème} degré (oncle, tante, cousin, etc.) (D)
Amie, ancienne connaissance (A)
Nouvelle connaissance (N)

Famille déplacée pense rentrer toute la famille (T) partie de la famille (P) ne rentre pas (X)
ne sait pas ()

Habitation (entourer un ou plusieurs choix; élaborer si plusieurs)

	Famille d'accueil vit dans la maison sur parcelle soit louée soit de propriété	Famille déplacée vit dans une pièce de la maison de la famille d'accueil	(1)
	Famille d'accueil vit dans la maison sur parcelle soit louée soit de propriété	Famille déplacée vit dans une maison sur la parcelle de la famille d'accueil	(2)
	Famille d'accueil vit dans la maison sur parcelle soit louée soit de propriété	Famille déplacée aurait une partie de la parcelle a disposition pour bâtir, mais partage la même maison de la famille d'accueil a cause du droit d'hospitalité	(3)
	Famille d'accueil vit ailleurs	Famille déplacée utilise un terrain prêté par la famille d'accueil	(4)
		Famille déplacée occupe un terrain / maison sans avoir le droit ou le permis	(5)

Hygiène : adresser à une femme de la famille de solidarité

Quand est-ce que vous vous lavez les mains? (; crocher si elle cite)

- après la toilette
- après toilettage / nettoyage des fesses d'un enfant
- avant de préparer ou manager de la nourriture

Qu'est-ce que vous utilisez comme produits de lavage pour les mains? (cercler)

Savon (S) Feuilles (C) Non (N)

Condition abris



La maison occupée :
(cercler)



100% parcelle (1)



50% parcelle (2)



25% parcelle ou moins (3)

Nombre et taille des pièces présentes dans le foyer (indiquer le nombre des pièces et leurs dimensions)

cuisine à l'intérieur	.....	..... m x	m	(	m ²)
cuisine à l'extérieur	.....	..... m x	m	(	m ²)
salon	.....	..... m x	m	(	m ²)
chambre	.....	..... m x	m	(	m ²)
chambre	.....	..... m x	m	(	m ²)
chambre	.....	..... m x	m	(	m ²)

Etat toiture (cercler)

Bonne (B) Mauvaise (M)



Matériel toiture
(cercler)

tôles (T)
sheeting / bâche (B)
autre : (A)

Etat murs (cercler)

Bon (B) Mauvais (M)

Matériel murs
(cercler)

planches (P)
sheeting / bâche en plastique (B)
terre (clissage) (T)
autre : (A)

Sols
(cercler)

dur/ciment/béton (pavé) (D)
terre battue (T)
autre : (A)

Eau, hygiène et assainissement



Provenance principale de l'eau du ménage

- réseau de distribution
- puit
- rivière
- autre

Est-ce que l'eau est

- suffisante
- insuffisante

Etat latrine (cercler)

- complète (porte, plateau, murs, toiture) (C)
- manque de toiture (P)
- manque de porte ou de paroi (P)

les murs sont incomplets (P)
manque de plateau lavable (P)
structure incomplète (poteau manquants) (P)
risque d'accident (D)
pas de latrine (X)

Nécessite vidange (cercler) Oui (1) Non (0)

Propreté de latrine (cercler)

Propre (P)
Sale : excréments visible (S)
Inutilisable (I)



Sécurité alimentaire

Est-ce que vous partagez normalement une cuisine commune? (cercler)

Oui (1) Non (0)

Est-ce que vous avez reçu des rations par des organisations humanitaires ?

Oui (1) Non (0)

Si oui, quel est votre numéro de bénéficiaire ?

Education

Est-ce que tous les enfants d'âge scolaire fréquentent l'école ?

Oui (1) Non (0)

Si non pourquoi ?

- pas de places a l'école
- l'école trop loin
- pas d'argent
- pas de nourriture a l'école
- autre



Moyens de subsistance

Combien d'hommes dans le ménage sont capable de travailler? (cercler)

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

Combien d'hommes ont un travail regulier ?

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

Combien d'hommes ont un 'dégagé'

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

Combien de femmes dans le ménage sont capable de travailler? (cercler)

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

Combien de femmes ont un travail regulier ?

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

Combien de femmes ont un 'dégagé'

0 1 2 3 4 autre:.....

Quels compétences avez-vous dans la ménage? (remplir case, indiquez le nombre de personnes)

	famille d'accueil	avant déplacement - famille déplacée
agriculteur		
artisan		
charpentier		
coiffeuse/tresseuse		
cordonnier		
tailleur		
éleveur		
enseignant		
journalier		
maçon		
menuisier		
petit vendeur		
réparateur/dépanneur		
autre (préciser)		

Avez-vous accès à des terrains agricoles ?

famille d'accueil

oui (<1/2 carreaux (8/16 ou 12,5/25) 1/2-1carreaux >1 carreaux) non

famille déplacée

oui (<1/2 carreaux (8/16 ou 12,5/25) 1/2-1carreaux >1 carreaux) non

Avez-vous des animaux ?

famille d'accueil

oui (volaille, cabri/mouton, vaches, porcs) non

famille déplacée

oui (volaille, cabri/mouton, vaches, porcs) non

3. Remerciements faites? (crocher) Oui

4. Signature et nom du chef de famille :

5. Vérifier par :

IV. SEEKING STEALTH SHELTER: 11 February 2010, Chuck Setchell

What is it? Host family and community support is an excellent means of assisting displaced populations because it is socially/culturally defined, part of a larger self-recovery process, something that is often established or emergent prior to the arrival of humanitarian actors, and a relatively cost-effective shelter intervention if supported. Until recently, most humanitarian agencies were unaware of the hosting dynamic because it often didn't generate a hard shelter need. Hence, "Stealth Shelter"!

Background. Recent experience suggests that far more disaster-affected households are hosted than meets the eye. It's not uncommon that 30 percent of affected populations are hosted by family and friends, with much higher percentages in places like Goma (75%; see handout) and over 90% in Pakistan last year. Here in Haiti, it appears that at least 33% of those affected are currently living in a hosting arrangement of some kind. Finally, it's also not uncommon that 15-20% of hosting arrangements become permanent shelter solutions for affected households.

Type of Hosting. There are two basic forms of hosting support: 1) Economic, typically in the form of some payment transaction, and typically among those in a landlord-renter relationship; and 2) Social, typically among family and friends, typically with no payment transaction. The former is market-oriented, and most often not sustainable over time, while the latter is rooted in social and familial obligation. Both can foster potential for abuse and protection-related issues, but experience indicates lower levels of such problems when hosting is socially-defined.

In addition to household-level relationships, hosting communities are often impacted by an influx of displaced households which consume water, populate schools and clinics, congest streets, etc. Past OFDA hosting programs have included community-level interventions of various kinds to "reduce the social and economic impacts of disasters" (OFDA's Third Phrase) associated with large influxes of displaced households.

Why Support Hosting? Having a lot of people on one's home can be a burden on the all concerned, of course, as housing space is constrained, privacy is encroached, more food, water, fuel, and other basic inputs are consumed at higher rates, etc. If not supported over time, the burdens become great, often resulting in hosted households being asked to leave. These households are thus displaced a second time, and often end up in camps or other difficult shelter situations, causing greater demands on humanitarian actors than might otherwise be the case.

Assessment

With the above in mind, then, some questions to ask in the field:

- About how many people were living in this community prior to the earthquake?
- About how many people are now living in the community who were not here before the earthquake?
- Where did the new arrivals come from?
- About how many of these people are from this community?
- How many who were originally from other communities?
- Where are they staying? How many with family and friends?
- How many with strangers, perhaps in a rental relationship?
- How many in spontaneous settlements ("camps")?
- If elsewhere, how many and in what type of arrangement?
- What kinds of assistance would be helpful if you had to stay here for 6-12 months (specify)?
- What would cause you to return to where you were living before the earthquake?
- To the hosting family: what kind of assistance would you need to host more people / continue to host the persons being hosted?
- Other questions??