

# Haiti Progress Report

January-December 2011

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Front cover: Oxfam is working with community organization OFAMOLA (Oganizasyon Fanm Mon Laza) to deliver a waste management program in Delmas. This involves persuading people in the neighborhood not to throw their trash onto the streets and to take part in a rubbish collection scheme, for which they pay a subscription. These street cleaners also receive a small payment from the project for sweeping the streets.

All pictures in this report are taken by **Jane Beesley**, unless otherwise stated.

## Acronyms

CAMEP	Central Metropolitan Authority for Clean Water
DINEPA	National Directorate for Water and Sanitation
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DWR	Disaster Waste Recovery
GoH	Government of Haiti
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral rehydration solution
PHP	Public health promotion
SMCRS	Department of Public Works Solid Waste Collection Division
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene



## Foreword

It is now two years since the most powerful earthquake in Haiti in 200 years struck the capital city of Port-au-Prince and the surrounding metropolitan area. In a matter of a few violent minutes the city was devastated. More than 220,000 people were killed, 300,000 were injured, and 1.5 million were made homeless. The earthquake was followed the same year by a cholera outbreak and then by Hurricane Thomas, making already severe conditions even worse.

By June 2010, the numbers of displaced people in camps had fallen to 1.3 million. By the end of 2011 some 520,000 people remain in 758 temporary camps. Collapsed buildings are still evident yet much rubble is being cleared from the streets, enabling the slow process of rebuilding Haiti's capital. While this is encouraging, hundreds of thousands of people still live without access to even the most basic of social services.

Oxfam has worked in Haiti for more than 30 years, not just in emergencies but also with communities and local organizations to find long-term solutions to the endemic poverty that people face each day.

Oxfam will remain alert to the threat of cholera and future emergencies, and will intervene with a Rapid Response Team when necessary. But now – at the end of 2011 – our focus has shifted from immediate humanitarian needs back to longer-term development. We are engaging with Haitian organizations to strengthen civil society, to help rebuild a new Haiti.

The task ahead for President Martelly's new government is enormous, but there is huge potential for a brighter future in which ministries, with funds pledged by the international donor community, can start to make greater headway in rebuilding homes, creating jobs, and improving schools and health care. Oxfam will work alongside the Government of Haiti, offering our experience of working at the grassroots and helping communities to take advantage of decision-making opportunities.

This report has been written to demonstrate what Oxfam has achieved during this past, challenging year. Although this is still in many respects a humanitarian situation we are also working on innovative longer-term programs – involving existing and new partnerships with local organizations – to help in the wider reconstruction effort.

Thank you for your continued support.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Stocking". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Barbara Stocking**  
Chief Executive, Oxfam GB

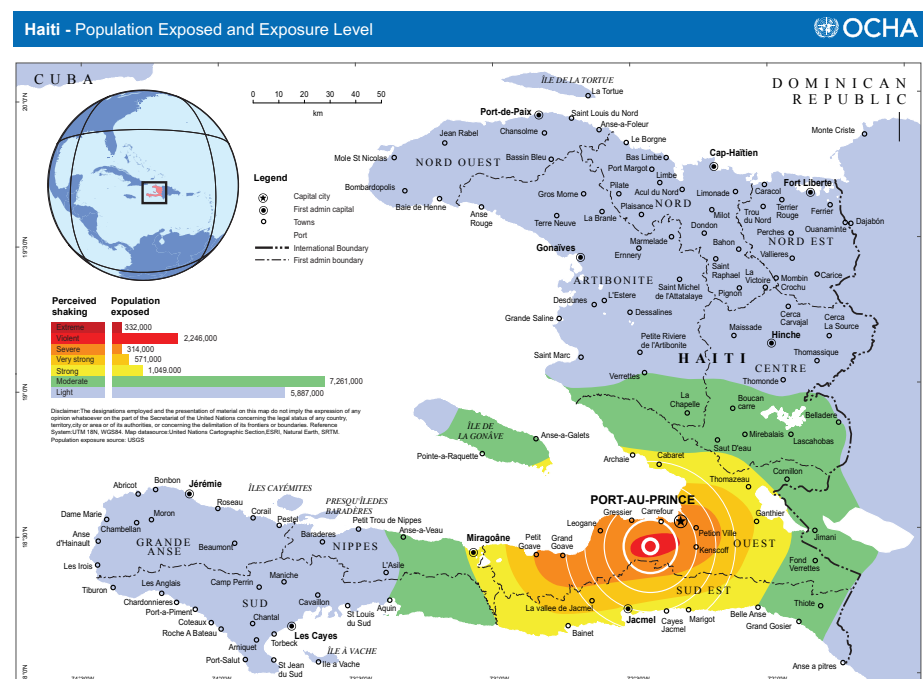
# Introduction

Even before the earthquake struck on January 12, 2010, Haiti was one of the poorest countries in the world. In Port-au-Prince, 86 percent <sup>(i)</sup> of the city's two million residents lived in densely-populated slums with scarce access to clean water and sanitation facilities. The scale of the disaster, combined with the poverty and lack of infrastructure that already existed, made the relief operation one of the most challenging that Oxfam has ever undertaken.

The earthquake killed more than 220,000 people and injured more than 300,000. It left 1.5 million <sup>(ii)</sup> people homeless and seeking safety in open spaces. These areas quickly turned into temporary camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and became the location of much of Oxfam's humanitarian response. In 2010, Oxfam reached more than 500,000 people with its earthquake response program, and 700,000 people with cholera-prevention activities. And in 2011, as emergency relief turned to reconstruction, a further 532,000 people have been reached by Oxfam's work in camps and as they move back to life in the wider community.

Two years after the earthquake, 520,000 people <sup>(iii)</sup> still live in temporary camps. This figure represents a decrease but it does not mean that people are returning to improved living conditions. For many, a widespread lack of basic services, including functioning clean water systems and latrines, presents a major health hazard – with waterborne disease such as cholera a constant threat. Lack of salaried jobs and under-employment are also critical issues – around three in five people <sup>(iv)</sup> in Port-au-Prince live a subsistence lifestyle, where they simply do what they can to earn enough to buy basic necessities.

Haiti – Population Exposed and Exposure Level as of 14 Jan 2010). Map: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



## Oxfam's response

Oxfam's approach in 2011 has evolved in line with the shifting humanitarian situation, which has seen a steady movement of people out of temporary IDP camps and back to more permanent inner-city neighborhoods and outlying areas. Recent reports indicate that 40,000 people a month <sup>(v)</sup> are now leaving the camps – some voluntarily and others forcibly evicted. This means that Oxfam has had to continue to deliver emergency water, sanitation, and public health promotion work (WASH), but in a new context of working with communities and local organizations to find more permanent solutions to meet long-term needs for these services.

The other key aspect of Oxfam's work over the last two years (and prior to the earthquake) has been to help small businesses to flourish in the city and the countryside. Oxfam refers to this area of work as 'rebuilding livelihoods'. This can involve anything from giving a small cash grant to a poor family in an IDP camp, through to a larger investment to enable a small business to start up or to take on new employees.

**In 2011, Oxfam reached 532,000 beneficiaries in the following areas of work:**

Sector	Beneficiaries per sector
Water, sanitation, and public health promotion	518,000
Emergency food and livelihoods	5,000
Governance and protection	9,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>532,000</b>

## Funding in 2011

As we reported in the one-year progress report, Oxfam raised approximately \$98 million for its three-year earthquake response program. A further \$8 million income was raised in 2011, bringing total income raised to \$106 million. By the end of 2011, Oxfam will have spent approximately \$96 million. These funds have been used to meet the basic needs of earthquake survivors and to establish more durable solutions to people's long-term poverty. The remaining \$10 million will be used in 2012 to continue Oxfam's WASH and livelihoods programs, working through partner organizations and community groups to continue to support reconstruction efforts.

Additional funds (not referred to within this report) have been raised by Oxfam to respond to the serious cholera outbreak in Haiti with water, sanitation and public health programs implemented in 2010-2011 to prevent the spread of disease.

## **The scope of this report**

The main theme of this report is transition, set within a context of continuing humanitarian need, with more than half a million people still acutely affected two years on. Detailed sections cover Oxfam's work in the following areas:

- provision of safe water and sanitation facilities;
- economic development and job creation;
- rebuilding communities;
- the need for protection;
- a long-term partnership approach.

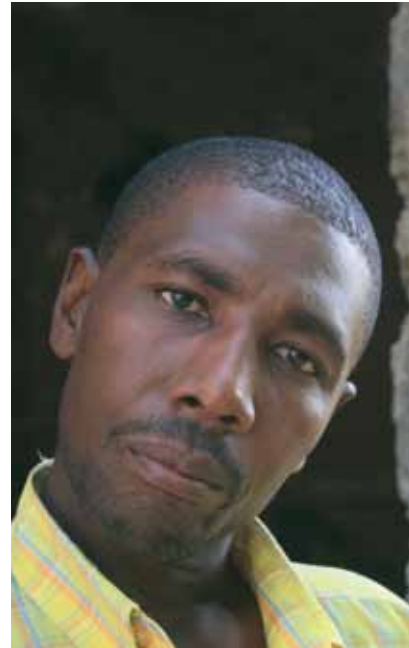
This report is intended to account to the individuals, governments, and other institutions that have given so generously to the Earthquake Fund, and to partner organizations, allies, staff, and volunteers.

Throughout the report we refer to 'Oxfam' to mean the Oxfam confederation as a whole and the Oxfam affiliates that are running programs on the ground in Haiti (i.e. Oxfam GB, Intermón Oxfam, Oxfam Quebec, and Oxfam America) and via local partners.

The Haitian currency is the Gourde, and US\$1 is roughly 40 Haitian Gourdes.

Top left: Eloge Maurine selling water from his kiosk at Jerusalem Camp. Residents buy buckets of fresh water, and the money is used to ensure that the Committee has sufficient funds to pay for the regular trucking of water to the camp.

Top right: "This area is very isolated. No one came here until Oxfam," says Joseph Gilbert of Jerusalem Camp.



## Case study 1

### A huge relief for all the people living here

"Oxfam came here in February 2010," says Joseph Gilbert, President of the Water Committee at Jerusalem Camp – a camp housing 180 families on a remote hillside in Carrefour Feuilles. "We used to have to go down a very steep hill to collect water, and then climb all the way up with it. When Oxfam came they organized a water truck to come every day to fill a water bladder. When this happened, people could collect water at any time and it would only take them five to ten minutes."

In 2011, Oxfam began to phase out its direct activities in IDP camps to focus instead on the delivery of more permanent initiatives with neighborhood communities. Oxfam has handed over all of its work to the camp Water Committees and local authorities.

Oxfam held meetings with camp residents to explain why, and signed official documents with the Mayor's Office to officially delegate responsibility. Water and sanitation facilities were left in good working order, with latrines excavated and cleaned, and a new drainage system installed near bathing areas to prevent the spread of diseases. Oxfam also distributed cleaning kits, water treatment packs, buckets and soap to residents.

"Everyone here is going to have to learn how to manage," says Thermeus Leon, another member of the Water Committee. "Things have been working well so far and we hope that things will work out. Oxfam is leaving us with many things, and now it's up to us to live up to everyone's expectations."



# 1. Provision of safe water and sanitation

**As Oxfam phased out its direct activities in temporary camps, its focus shifted to delivering longer-term initiatives in inner-city neighborhoods and rural areas outside Port-au-Prince, where more permanent water, sanitation, and public health services were established. Oxfam worked with local partner organizations to identify women, and those who were most vulnerable, as primary recipients.**

## Context

Before the earthquake, only 30 percent of the population of Port-au-Prince had regular access to clean water, and just over 50 percent had access to sanitation.<sup>(vi)</sup> This situation was made worse by the earthquake which caused widespread infrastructural damage to the city's already limited sewerage and water systems, exposing people to even greater risk of contamination and disease such as cholera. In 2010, approximately 1.5 million people were living in the city's 1,555 temporary camps, figures that by July 2011 had fallen to just below 600,000 people at 894 sites<sup>(vii)</sup>, with recent tracking indicating a further reduction in the numbers of IDPs (520,000) and camps (758).<sup>(viii)</sup>

## Oxfam's response in the camps

Even though facilities provided by Oxfam and other international NGOs (INGOs) made the camps safer places in which to live, they were never intended as a permanent solution. Implicit in Oxfam's three-year operational plan was the imperative to complete water and sanitation installations and to phase out direct activities by mid-way through 2011.

In 2011, Oxfam worked in 113 camps, reaching more than 500,000 beneficiaries with WASH activities – delivering clean water systems, building latrines, and targeting residents with public health promotion (PHP) and camp-cleaning initiatives. As emergency relief turned to reconstruction, Oxfam began phasing out direct activities in the camps, and by the end of 2011 activities had ceased in all but two camps, Corail and Golf, which were particularly complex due to their large populations.

Oxfam provided the newly-established camp Water Committees with training and tools to maintain water systems and to manage relationships with water trucking companies. The Committees now purchase water directly from suppliers, and have set up kiosks in the camps to sell clean water for \$0.12/5 Gourdes per gallon (approx 3,78 litres) jerrycan or bucket. People in Port-au-Prince paid for water by the bucket at a similar price before the earthquake, and the move from providing free water in camps to a charged service has not led to a significant decrease in consumption. A recent Oxfam survey found just a small decrease in the amount of water a person used each day (from 17 litres to 15 litres per person per day). Implementing a charge for water in camps is also helpful as a means of encouraging people to think to the future – and a life outside the camps – in a more permanent location.

This water kiosk has been set up by a local Haitian NGO in Delmas, Port-au-Prince, with support from Oxfam and CAMEP.

Photo: Kateryna Perus/Oxfam



Before phasing out its activities in camps, it was important to ensure that water systems and equipment were working effectively. Oxfam also drilled new boreholes, improved wells, and emptied and repaired latrines. In Cité aux Caves (Delmas) and Golf Camp (Pétionville), Oxfam built 13 new water kiosks to enable those living in or near the camps – an estimated 63,000 people – to buy water. The Water Committees now work directly with DINEPA and CAMEP – Port-au-Prince’s two main water authorities – to ensure that the water, sanitation and public health activities, previously carried out by Oxfam, are maintained.

### Examples of Oxfam's WASH activities in 2011:

- In **Port-au-Prince** and the town of **Léogâne**, Oxfam built 653 bathing cubicles and 256 hand-washing stations (clean water tanks set up close to busy locations, such as schools).
- Oxfam distributed 3,564 portable ceramic filters to people in **Léogâne** and **Delmas**, ensuring that clean drinking water was available to more than 19,000 beneficiaries. Oxfam also spread messages about safe health practices through 3,500 pamphlets; and talked directly to 1,862 families (9,000 people).
- Oxfam engineers rehabilitated 13 water pumps and dug 14 new boreholes in **Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave, and Gressier**, (three coastal areas where basic services are still lacking), and in the town of **Léogâne**.
- Oxfam built 3,563 latrines in 2011, mainly in the camps. Of these, 1,165 were family latrines, intended to ensure a higher level of privacy and cleanliness, where four to five families took ownership and maintenance of one latrine.
- In **Croix-des-Bouquets**, Oxfam built 150 'EcoSan' latrines, an improved type of raised dry latrine that, over 8-12 months, turns the contents into safe compost. These latrines are easy to keep clean and are currently serving the needs of 2,250 beneficiaries.
- In **Martissant**, hygiene clubs have been set up in ten schools, reaching 4,400 students and teachers. The children learn about safe health practices and can share this knowledge with their families.
- Oxfam conducted an extensive PHP campaign in camps, where more than 40,000 tent-to-tent visits were carried out by health promoters to give people a basic level of understanding about good hygiene and how to avoid the spread of disease. Public health promoters reached more than 95,000 people with awareness campaigns in camps and communities. A further 106 local civil society organizations were trained by Oxfam to conduct PHP education campaigns in **Port-au-Prince, Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave, and Gressier**. In **Delmas**, 2,150 children in schools were trained in good hygiene practices.
- In **Corail**, one of the largest IDP camps in Port-au-Prince, Oxfam installed 1.6km of new underground piping to bring clean drinking water to 9,680 people. Thirteen kiosks were built and connected to the water pipeline, with water meters and on/off taps fitted. A water pumping system, with generator and fuel tank, ensures a regular flow. The management and operation of the system were negotiated with DINEPA, and Water Committees were trained to manage the kiosks, paying DINEPA rather than Oxfam for water usage.
- Oxfam installed a borehole, pump, piping, and a water tank to provide water to three kiosks in **Santo 17** camp, reaching 2,000 inhabitants. Oxfam replaced a generator powering the system with solar panels to reduce fuel costs. The savings that the Water Committee achieves as a result can be used to maintain other facilities, such as latrines, bathing areas, and solid waste collection.

- Across the northern Department of **Artibonite**, Oxfam repaired 160 wells and built 1km of water channels in **Dessources** and **Grande Rivière**, which, like much of Haiti, lack a municipal water system.
- In all emergency situations, INGOs co-operate and share expertise through the formation of 'clusters'. Oxfam co-led the national United Nation's WASH Coordination Cluster, ensuring regular structured meetings and the sharing of plans between the NGO community and government bodies.
- Oxfam worked with the Haitian media to inform camp residents about Oxfam's plans to phase out its activities. Local journalists were taken to the camps to see the water and sanitation systems put in place and to interview Oxfam staff members and camp residents to explain the transition process.



The happy-faced "Freche Lokal" is but one of several big and small water trucking companies in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince.  
Photo: Kateryna Perus

Esline Belcombe is 25. She lives in Corail Camp with her two-year-old daughter, her mother and a nephew. Her husband died in the earthquake. Esline is President of one of several Water Committees in Corail, a large camp of 20,000 people. She received training from Oxfam to manage water and sanitation facilities.



## Case study 2

### It is our community now

“We established the Water Committee in May this year,” says Esline. “We are responsible for buying water (from the supplier) and for making sure that people know how to use the kiosks that we now have in the camp where they can buy water that is safe to drink. People pay five Gourdes (\$0.12) for a bucket (one gallon). Some have complained that the price is too high but we think that this is fair. We pay 2,000 Gourdes (\$50) for 3,000 gallons of water.”

The money we collect for the water goes into a bank account, and the committee uses this to buy the water from the trucking company. This is then stored in a water bladder feeding into the kiosks. We make up to 100 Gourdes (\$2.60) profit every four days,” Esline says. “This is then used to buy things that we need, like glue to mend the bladder.

We want to make enough profit to pay for a company to come and take away all of the rubbish in our camp. It costs 89,000 Gourdes (\$2,200) a month to pay for this facility. We are not there yet, but we are doing all that we can to encourage people not to throw their rubbish out. We give people bags to put it in, and are planning to buy some wheelbarrows and to organize some clean-up days.

An outsider wouldn’t have the same interest in managing things as we do. We want to plant trees. We want to form our own company to collect and remove the rubbish, and to then employ young people who cannot find work. If we could expand this business, we could get more contracts to remove waste in other sites. This is our community now, and we should be responsible. I feel happy and proud to be involved in this work, despite our difficulties here.”

## More permanent WASH facilities

In order for people to be able to leave the camps and return safely to their communities, it was essential for Oxfam to start improving WASH facilities in inner-city neighborhoods and outlying rural areas.

Oxfam's approach is to build relationships with local organizations that are best placed to recommend where the people with the greatest needs live, and where permanent boreholes and latrines and other sanitation facilities should best be sited. It is essential that beneficiaries are involved from the outset as they are ultimately responsible for maintaining these facilities after Oxfam has gone.

Oxfam is providing technical and management training to local organizations, and prioritizing the needs of women, girls, and the most vulnerable populations by involving them in discussions at the start of all projects to design sanitation facilities.

Oxfam is working with partner, Viva Rio, to construct six 'bio-digester' units in Cité L'Eternel. Each unit consists of seven latrines, and each of these is 'owned' by six families who keep them clean and also ensure that nearby hand-washing stations are working effectively.



### Case study 3

#### Permanent family latrines

"We're the bridge between the population and Oxfam," says Homeus Jean Renel, President of the Water Committee at Cité l'Eternel, an area of high poverty and poor housing. "We work with Oxfam to ensure that people can get drinkable water and latrines, and with local organizations to get the community involved in the project." *(continued)*

### Case study 3 *(continued)*

Forty families (2,000 people) were identified as beneficiaries for new latrine blocks that they will be responsible for keeping clean, and for longer-term de-sludging (every two years). The latrines are raised above the ground, with steps and a ramp for easier access for disabled and elderly people. Hand-washing stations – tin drums that fill with rain water – are also being erected close by.

“Once Oxfam leaves we will take over the responsibility for the latrines,” says Jean Renel. “Each family will be take on the daily cleaning, and pay 35 Gourdes (\$0.8) per month to go towards professional de-sludging of the latrines every two years.”

Lajoie Lesline and her family are due to have a new ‘bio-digester’ latrine that will provide them and another 40 families with safe, permanent toilet facilities. “To live well you have to be healthy and have a clean environment,” she says. “This will reduce the risks of diseases spreading.”



Oxfam secured a license from international NGO – Viva Rio – to manufacture six ‘bio-digesters’ in Cité l’Eternel. Each bio-digester houses seven latrines and serves 35-40 families (up to 2,000 people). They convert human waste into a nutrient-rich liquid fertilizer that can be used on small farm plots. A by-product is methane gas, which can be collected and used by the community or sold as a renewable source of electrical and heat energy. Work was completed in December, and the use of these multi-purpose latrines will be monitored by Viva Rio over the next two years.

Lajoie Lesline, her husband and three daughters are the beneficiaries of one of the latrines. “If you have something nice you want to take care of it,” she says. “These latrines will mean that people will stop having to use the beach, so everything will be cleaner, and they will reduce the risk of people getting sick.”

## The future

The transition of Oxfam's WASH program from the camps to community-focused provision was completed (in all but two camps) by the end of 2011. The phasing-out of direct activities went according to plan; however, in some cases Oxfam had to invest more time with Water Committees so that they were confident in managing camp activities alongside national government departments.

Oxfam will continue to improve the technical quality of its WASH programs in communities where more permanent installations are possible. It will do this by sharing expertise with government bodies such as DINEPA, building the capacity of local organizations to take ownership of facilities once installed, and by ensuring that the facilities are regularly monitored.

Oxfam will keep watch for new trends in low-cost technologies and build relationships with new partners, such as universities, to pilot them. In 2012, Oxfam also envisages working more with communities to address sanitation needs – building suitable permanent latrines and ensuring solid waste removal – in parts of Port-au-Prince and the surrounding area where there are no existing sewer systems. Oxfam intends to integrate its WASH activities with its longer-term disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs, to help communities prepare for future disasters.

Oxfam will also work closely with partner organizations to ensure that the rights and concerns of women, children, elderly and disabled people are taken into account as an integral part of water, sanitation, and PHP activities. This will involve greater integration and sharing of knowledge between staff and partners.

## Cholera prevention

Since the first outbreak of cholera in October 2010, nearly 440,000 cases of the disease have been reported, with more than 6,700 deaths so far.<sup>(ix)</sup> The spread of cholera poses a serious threat but is easily prevented if people have access to clean water and a functional sewerage system. Once contracted, cholera is relatively easy to treat with oral rehydration solution (ORS), but people need to know how to spot the symptoms and seek help. Oxfam is running public health campaigns in camps and communities, to inform people about safe hygiene practices and to ensure regular monitoring of water quality. This is one of the best ways of helping to reduce people's risk of contracting the disease. Oxfam also provides ORS sachets to people showing symptoms as first aid until they can get more intensive treatment.

To mitigate the threat of an even more serious outbreak in 2011, Oxfam undertook further intensive public health campaigns and maintained its water-trucking operations in some camps that it would otherwise have phased out. Oxfam's preventative approach will continue in 2012, providing additional support to the camps where it previously delivered WASH activities, and in urban and rural areas where the risk of the disease is high.



Oxfam believes that in order to achieve a long-term reduction in the risks of cholera and other diseases, sustained hygiene promotion activities are essential, and infected water sources need to be regularly cleaned. But most importantly, basic national sanitation infrastructure needs to be built. Oxfam will continue to deliver cholera prevention activities in 2012.

**These are example of some of Oxfam's cholera activities (these were not financed by the earthquake response funds):**

- In the mountainous rural area of **Nippes**, where many people rely on contaminated rivers for water and medical care is difficult to access, Oxfam installed 60 chlorine dispensers in 30 villages. This allowed communities to disinfect their own drinking water. Oxfam also rehabilitated the water systems of four towns in Nippes and provided each with a simple chlorinator to ensure that piped water was safe to drink.
- Community mobilization campaigns are taking place in **Carrefour Feuilles** to raise awareness of cholera risks and prevention. People are urged to drink only chlorinated water, to wash their hands with soap, to identify symptoms early and seek medical help, and to consume ORS sachets or homemade salt and sugar solutions.
- Incidences of cholera in the north of Haiti in rural areas near **Cap Haitien** are a cause for concern. Oxfam has been working with the World Health Organization (WHO) to build isolation centers and incinerators in order to improve drainage, and to ensure that water supplies to treatment centers are working effectively. This work covers a population of 268,000, and approximately 2,000 patients.

Louigene Guerrier (14) and Dashna Molier (12) are learning how to wash their hands safely as part of Oxfam's public health program in schools to reduce the risk of outbreaks of cholera.



## 2. Economic development and job creation

**People in Haiti want more opportunities to work and to earn a living so that they can rebuild their lives without having to rely on aid. Oxfam has responded to this by focusing on ways to support entrepreneurs, small businesses and farmers.**

### Context

Unemployment remains one of Haiti's biggest challenges, with more than two-thirds of the population not in salaried employment<sup>(x)</sup> and facing a daily challenge to buy food and pay rent and school fees. Many of those most affected are women. Not being able to earn a steady wage means not being able to plan ahead, or to repair and rebuild homes and lives.

### Oxfam's response

It is in this environment that Oxfam is working with entrepreneurs and small businesses to help provide financial security and rebuild local economies. Some activities have taken place in camps, affording a degree of financial protection to those most in need, but the main focus of Oxfam's program has been on helping businesses to start up and expand in the communities.

- In **Carrefour Feuilles**, Oxfam gave 4,000 vulnerable families small grants of \$50 to buy basic necessities, such as food and cooking oil, to see them through difficult times. Each of the beneficiaries had access to a cell phone number, and after receiving a text they went to a registered agent to receive the funds.
- In **Corail** (a large, semi-permanent camp) and the surrounding area of **Croix-des-Bouquets**, Oxfam initiated a 'Safety Net' program in which 109 families with a disabled family member were given the means to secure their basic needs. Each family could access training and support in starting a small business. With grants of up to \$500, recipients set up a variety of small ventures such as selling used clothes and takeaway food, or buying tools in order to work as laborers. Oxfam also negotiated medical insurance cover for participants in the scheme. In **Corail** and **Croix-des-Bouquets**, Oxfam also gave 170 small businesses – including bakeries, pharmacies, and grocery stores – grants of between \$500 and \$12,500 on the condition that each business took on one additional employee.
- In **Carrefour Feuilles**, 92 small businesses were given cash grants of between \$1,000 and \$10,000. This investment helped handicraft producers, street traders, hairdressers and pharmacists to expand their businesses, with a view to each achieving an average employment rate of 2.4 people.
- In **Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Martissant** and **Miragoane**, Oxfam gave 1,064 women business grants, and literacy and budgeting training. The program provided a safe space for women to talk, including about sensitive issues such as violence in their homes or community.

- In **Martissant**, Oxfam worked with local groups to form a company and be part of its board of directors. The board will help local artisans access modern technologies and training to improve the quality and productivity of their work. Oxfam rebuilt and equipped a workshop to help more than 200 artisans restart work. The workshop supports steel-craft workers and construction-material workers, who pay a small fee to hire the equipment. Oxfam will expand this program to include a semi-industrial textile production plant working with vulnerable women, in the same area.
- Working in coalition with other organizations, Oxfam lobbied the Government of Haiti (GoH) to ensure that any resettlement plans include provisions for job creation. The GoH is developing a job creation plan as a key part of its '16/6' (16 quartiers/six camps) pilot resettlement project.
- In January 2011, Oxfam produced a report, 'From Relief to Recovery: Supporting good governance in post-earthquake Haiti'. This report outlines the reasons for lack of progress on reconstruction, and recommends ways in which the international community could work more closely with Haitian authorities and the government to improve state policies and accountability at local and national levels.

#### Case study 4

##### Rising from the ashes

"I lost my house and my workshop during the earthquake," says Kenebye Jovin Thales from Carrefour Feuilles. "I used to have a good dress-making business and ran a tailoring school, but the earthquake meant that I lost all of this." (*continued*)

Kenebye Jovin Thales, recipient of an Oxfam grant to inject capital into her fashion and tailoring business in Carrefour Feuilles.



### Case study 4 *(continued)*

A friend told Kenebye about Oxfam's business support program, and she applied for a grant and loan. "Two months ago, I received \$10,000. I was so happy. I had not known who to turn to before, and thought that no one would lend me money without collateral as a guarantee," she says.

The money has helped Kenebye to move to a new workshop, repair sewing machines, buy in new stocks of material, and to take on seven employees. They now all work together, producing garments in greater quantities. "Before, I used to work in a small space with some friends. I couldn't afford to employ people. Now we are making adult and children's clothes, underwear and hats."

Kenebye makes and sells a wide range of fashion items – from adult and children's clothes, to underwear and hats like this. "I need a lot of different types of material and different machines – so they can be set up to do the different jobs," she says.



"I lost many big clients in the earthquake," Kenebye continues. "So now I go and offer my garments everywhere I can. What really helps are the fairs and fashion salons we have here – where we can go and show our work. Having this grant and loan is also giving me credit history and it means I'll be able to access other loans in the future. I think it's great... this has given me collateral and I can plan for my business and build it back again."

"When I received the grant it felt as if the sun had risen, and that I could also rise from the ashes. I will survive this, move on, and employ people who want to work. There are a lot of people who need work around here, and a lot of people with good skills. I have a husband and two sons, and this has also given them joy. Before, I could see the frustration in their eyes. Now I see hope. It is there again – new hope in their eyes."

## Case study 5

### Twenty-five women

“We are a group of 25 women. We make Haitian chocolate and coffee, and flour from plantain,” says Bouloute Jeanne Emise, President of the Comite Femme pour Transframet des Produits Agricoles (COFTEPA). “None of us had any experience of making these products before. We’d gone around the area, seen what people wanted, and decided that we could make them ourselves.”

“We started six months ago, and since then Oxfam has started to help us with a grant and training, so our business is now slowly expanding.” Oxfam gave the women’s group approximately \$2,500 and with this they bought a new motorised grinder, pans, tables, a stove, and a variety of utensils – all of which they required to increase production. “Now we can produce more flour, chocolate and coffee, and we can really expand. We also have our own label.”

“Besides the money, we also went to a seminar that Oxfam was running on ‘how to run your business.’ We learnt that it was very important for us to learn how to manage the money. For now it’s working well and we are selling to people in Corail Camp, and going out to other areas, as far as Delmas. Little by little we are going to take over Port-au-Prince! Before we had this help from Oxfam our situation was not very good – we made very little money and it was hard to buy the goods that we need to make the products. Now I can say I have a salary. I can feed my family and send my two children to school.”

Bouloute Jeanne Emise (foreground) is President of COFTEPA – a cooperative of 25 women who have started a coffee and chocolate-making business, thanks to a grant from Oxfam.



## Agriculture

For many years farming has not been seen as a viable way to earn a living in Haiti. This has resulted in people migrating to cities such as Port-au-Prince in search of work. Deforestation and soil erosion has left the land neglected and degraded. The farmers that remained had little incentive or government investment in the development of their industry. A huge reliance on expensive imported food has resulted in over 50 percent of Haitians having a poor diet,<sup>(xi)</sup> unable to fall back on being able to buy cheaper, locally-produced food.

Oxfam is helping small-scale farmers and agricultural producers to earn a sustainable income from the land in several ways:

- working with communities to reverse the damage caused by deforestation and land erosion;
- helping farmers to adapt to a new environment by using new strains of seed and methods of planting;
- working with farmers to find sustainable new markets for their vegetables, rice, fruit and livestock.

Oxfam has been careful to integrate and support the government's National Agriculture Plan in the development of programs with communities. It has worked to build the capacity and support of local government authorities in Nippes, Artibonite and Léogâne.

- In **Nippes**, Oxfam is working with communities to develop agro-forestry programs. This involves helping farmers to develop 4,758 small plots of land on which trees, crops, fruit, and livestock are raised together in order to maximize productivity and land use. Varieties of seeds that are more suitable for the local climate are being distributed to farmers, and soil conservation projects are being run to enhance land fertility.
- In **Jacmel** and **Léogâne**, Oxfam distributed 1,800 kits containing seeds, tools, chickens and feed to farming families.
- Oxfam's report, 'Planting Now: Agricultural challenges and opportunities for Haiti's Reconstruction', was used in a wide range of lobbying activities in 2011, persuading the GoH and international donors to increase spend on the agricultural component of the Haiti Reconstruction Plan from three to nine percent. An updated version of the report is planned for 2012 that will analyze progress on agricultural investment.

## The future

Oxfam has a productive role to play as a catalyst for the growth of small businesses in urban and rural communities. The timely injection of cash and training to enable people like Kenebye Jovin Thales to restart her fashion workshop and employ others is a cost-effective way to help Haitians put income-generating ideas into practice. The community business development committees, of which Oxfam and local partners are part, are also creating a network through which experiences can be shared and new entrepreneurial ideas taken forward. Clearly much more needs to be done to provide long-term employment opportunities for Haitians, and Oxfam is using its influence to urge the government and the international community to ensure that job creation is a central part of reconstruction plans.

Throughout 2011, Oxfam has also joined local partners in advocating for substantial increases in government investment in agriculture to ensure that farming remains viable. If this does not happen, Haiti will become even more dependent on imported food and food aid, and the countryside will become an even more neglected environment. With no value placed on agricultural activities, there will also be no incentive for people to return to the countryside as a place to live and work.

Farmers clear land in preparation for planting crops in Saint Michel del'Attalaye, Haiti. They hope it will provide another source of income for their families.  
Photo: Ami Vitale



## 3. Rebuilding communities

**Helping people to rebuild communities is a theme that cuts across the major areas of Oxfam's post-earthquake recovery program, whether that is through schemes that provide incentives for people to dispose of waste in their community, to large-scale rubble-clearance programs with local authorities. Oxfam is working with communities and public and private organizations to clear rubble and waste in order to rebuild, and to help prepare the country for future emergencies.**

### Context

The earthquake destroyed 105,000 homes, damaged 208,000, and created approximately ten million cubic meters of rubble. By the end of 2011, it is estimated that nearly half of that rubble has been cleared.<sup>(xii)</sup>

While houses are being built in some areas and people are moving away from the temporary camps in increasing numbers, there remains a huge problem of landlessness. In many cases, IDPs are not leaving the camps for permanent homes, but instead are finding themselves homeless again, or forced to live in transitional wooden shelters.

### Shelter

Oxfam reached more than 94,000 people with emergency shelter (tents and tarpaulins) in 2010 before phasing out this element of the program. Oxfam also initiated a longer-term pilot scheme to generate interest in building earthquake-safe homes that used broken rubble in their construction. While the model homes generated discussion, they were not sustainable – the cost of breaking rubble to an appropriate size for gabion walls (rubble contained in wire cages) proved too expensive, and people did not want to live in homes made from fallen houses. The pilot continues, with contribution to 100 homes of a different design being built in partnership with Caritas Suisse, the Institute of Technology and Animation (ITECA). The first families will move there in January 2012. Another project, with Haven, building a further 100 homes, is also in progress in the same area of **Gressier**.

### Rubble and waste removal

In 2011, Oxfam ran cash-for-work programs that build the capacity of communities and local organizations to manage waste collection and recycling projects. Oxfam provided protective clothing and equipment for waste collectors, built a cleaning station for waste collection trucks and equipped ten trucks with winches. Oxfam also supported the mayor of **Delmas** in developing a safe waste management program for public spaces (e.g. markets).

- A rubble-clearance program was implemented in **Carrefour Feuilles** with the Department of Public Works Solid Waste Collection Division (Service Métropolitain de Collecte de Résidus Solides) using heavy machinery and local labor to remove debris from roads. This program benefitted 900 people who received payment for their work. The rubble was used in new foundations and in gabion walls to stabilize areas vulnerable to landslide.



- Oxfam started a waste-clearing program with 36 schools in **Delmas** and in the town of **Léogâne**. Plastic bottles, wood, and metal are recycled for making walls, raised beds and compost bins in small urban vegetable gardens. Street theatre is being used to demonstrate the potential for recycling and reuse, with 176 performances to date.
- Oxfam established a partnership with Disaster Waste Recovery (DWR), a non-profit organization specializing in solid waste management. To date, 130,000 people have participated in cash-for-work programs, with the dual benefits of creating cleaner camps and enabling residents to earn a small wage. In 2010 and 2011, 102 buildings were demolished and 15,000 cubic meters of rubble were processed.

### Case study 6 Cleaner homes, cleaner streets

One of the biggest health hazards in areas densely packed with people is the build up of household waste. Oxfam responded to this by funding a house-to-house trash collection scheme in Delmas with a local organization called OFAMOLA (Oganizasyon Fanm Mon Laza).  
(continued)

Street sweepers receive a small payment from Oxfam as part of a community waste management scheme in Delmas.



### Case study 6 *(continued)*

“Waste management is a big problem here, so we cannot stop now,” says Alah Louis (Project Coordinator). “At the moment we earn 4,000 Gourdes (\$99) per month from household subscriptions but we need to find other ways to increase our income. This activity is so important, to keep the community healthy and prevent diseases.”

Oxfam has funded the training of 40 house-to-house collectors and community educators who go round to people’s homes to persuade them to take part in the scheme. Recipients then pay 100 Gourdes (\$2.50) or 250 Gourdes (\$6) per month – depending on their ability to pay – to have their trash disposed of safely. Oxfam has also donated wheelbarrows, shovels, gloves, masks, pickaxes and bins for the collectors to use.

Jovani Asistil is one of the collectors: “We go to people’s houses three times a week and collect their trash. Then we take the rubbish to a collection point where it is disposed of by SMCRS (Department of Public Works Solid Waste Collection Division). There are 547 families taking part at the moment. We don’t know the exact population of the area because people are returning from the camps every day.”

Marie Therese Exsperant has a small street-side stall selling charcoal, fried food and bread. “We love this activity,” she says. “The garbage has been removed and the street is being swept. Before this project the streets were very dirty and there were piles of trash everywhere. Our children are less sick and the smell has gone now.”

Oxfam also ran five training courses to enhance the group’s management and business planning skills. Group members also learned how to make compost from food items – another idea to share with participants in the waste management scheme.

“I am a street-seller here so I want it to look nice here,” says Marie Therese Exsperant, who is delighted by her cleaner surroundings.



## Disaster risk reduction

Enhancing the capacity of communities to cope with and survive flooding, hurricanes and earthquakes in the future was an important part of Oxfam's Haiti program before 2010, and in the transition to a longer-term focus, DRR will continue as a core part of the program. This work cuts across Oxfam's longer-term program activities in the areas of WASH and enhancing potential for livelihoods.

- In **Port-au-Prince, Gressier, and Delmas**, Oxfam hired 803 people in a cash-for-work scheme to clean drainage ditches, providing an important source of income and also ensuring that rainwater is channeled away from areas at risk from flooding. Oxfam also carried out training programs with 142 people in **Petit Goave** and **Grand Goave**, after which four DRR committees were formed, providing a space for people to collaborate, and to identify and manage threats to their communities.
- In **Artibonite**, Oxfam is working with the local mayor's office and municipalities responsible for contingency planning for future disasters. Plans have been put in place with emergency and civil protection departments to take steps to prepare for disasters which potentially involve flooding and cholera. Oxfam has also organized the digging of an extensive network of drainage ditches to channel the run-off of water after periods of heavy rain, which has benefitted 60,000 people.
- In the city of **Cap Haitien**, which is vulnerable to typhoons and flooding, Oxfam is working with the Department of Emergency Planning to train and build the capacity of 27 instructors to deliver DRR strategies for northern Haiti.
- In **Nippes**, Oxfam is working with communities to support tree-planting programs to reduce the risk of land erosion and flooding, and to construct walls, stabilize river banks, plant bamboo and elephant grass, and improve irrigation systems to protect crops. Oxfam is also working with communities to enhance their capacity to respond to the risk of flooding and hurricanes by raising awareness about early warning and evacuation processes.

## The future

Oxfam's biggest challenge is how to support the GoH and local civil society to build a strong and sustainable reconstruction plan for Haiti. Oxfam aims to open up space for dialogue between government and civil society, so that the voice of the community can be heard and can influence housing reconstruction policy. The effects of the earthquake, endemic poverty, lack of access to basic services, a degraded environment and a succession of natural disasters have all contributed to a dramatic increase in the vulnerability of Haiti's people. Moreover, the earthquake has severely weakened the state's capacity to adapt and respond to disasters.

## 4. The need for protection

**People living in poverty in Haiti are acutely vulnerable to violence, theft, rape and disease. While vulnerable people have a right to protection from the state, in reality social protection systems are very weak.**

### **Oxfam's response**

Within months of the earthquake, Oxfam put in place measures for staff to include protection issues as a core part of its work in running WASH and livelihoods programs. This included making staff, partners and beneficiaries more aware of the dangers and impact of violence, particularly against women, in a community and to know how and when to refer people to available support systems. These protection-related activities are escalating in importance given the increasing numbers of forced evictions from the IDP camps.

- Feedback mechanisms, e.g. telephone hotlines and notice boards, were established in camps for residents to ask questions and raise concerns. These had varying degrees of success. In the inner-city area of **Croix-des-Bouquets**, where large numbers of people are returning from temporary camps, Oxfam is starting projects with community groups and local authorities to ensure that victims of domestic and gender-based violence are welcomed and integrated into activities. Oxfam is also reinvigorating relationships with women's organizations that flourished before 2010, as part of a grassroots strategy to put women and vulnerable people at the heart of its program.
- In **Croix-des-Bouquets**, Oxfam has built an orphanage for 100 children and an adjacent public primary school for 400 children.
- Oxfam started integrating protection work into its livelihoods program in 2010, and has scaled up activities in 2011 as enterprise and economic training has grown. Women are informed and guided about how to protect their rights, and helped to see themselves as entrepreneurs on an equal footing with men.
- In **Carrefour Feuilles**, Oxfam involved women as equal partners in reconstruction activities, with the same levels of access as men to discussion with local authorities and the mayor. A new Women's Network has been formed, with seven women's organizations starting to work together.

## Case study 7

### Message on the streets

“We set up our organization – ACSIS – after the earthquake to help out with the relief effort,” says Azor Richardson. “There are 15 of us, all aged between 20 and 35. We registered our name at the town hall, so when Oxfam was looking for organizations to partner with on a program to raise awareness of gender-based violence, we were on the list. We wanted to be involved because there is a lot of violence in Carrefour Feuilles, and this was an opportunity for us to help and to be active in reducing it.”

“Oxfam taught us a lot and opened up our thinking,” says Beneicia Aoxidor, another member of the group. “I didn’t know that a boyfriend could rape his girlfriend. I thought rape was when a stranger raped a woman.” Another ACSIS member, Pierre Jiphie, said: “We were missing a lot before we worked with Oxfam. They have helped us to define what our organization is about. We are maturing and now understand more how to represent ourselves.”

“We know what form gender-based violence takes and the consequences that this behaviour has on the individual, the family and the wider community,” continues Pierre. “The biggest problem in Haiti is lack of awareness. We want to get rid of the myths about this kind of violence. People are reacting to our work in different ways. Some have accused us of making women believe that they are superior to men. But others are saying that our work is very important. We are trying to reach all the people in our area with our information sessions.”

“We have to be careful in terms of security,” says Azor Johnny (Treasurer). “If we are met with a violent reaction, we call the police. We always tell the authorities what activities we are planning. We are being careful in terms of security.” The team is finding that its messages are spreading, more people are asking about ways to protect themselves, and contacts and addresses are provided for those seeking help.

Oxfam is funding ACSIS for two years, accompanying the team on its journey so that at the end of this process it is self sufficient. “The idea is that Oxfam is working to strengthen our organization so that we can be independent,” says Azor Johnny.

Azor Johnny (treasurer), Beneicia Aoxidor, Azor Richardson, Kerline Dorvelus, and Pierre Jiphie (left to right) are all members of ACSIS – a new, young organization that informs and educates people about violence against women



## Forced evictions

After the earthquake, hundreds of thousands of people sought refuge in the city's open spaces – parks, car parks, and church and school courtyards. Most of these spaces are privately owned and now, nearly two years later, some owners want their land back. In July 2011, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that there had been a 400 percent increase in forced evictions from July 2010 to July 2011. One in five IDPs – 100,000 people – are now under threat of eviction.

Many of those evicted have nowhere else to go, and so either move to other camps or create new ones. Although Oxfam recognizes that land tenure is a complex issue, the use of forced eviction and intimidation of displaced people is unacceptable. People living on these lands must be offered an alternative, with attention paid to meeting their long-term housing needs.

When Oxfam hears from camp residents about a potential forced eviction, usually after a visit from the landowner and occasionally following violent confrontation, we share this information with local authorities and UN agencies leading on protection issues. At the same time, Oxfam facilitates negotiations between people in the camp and landowners, and where appropriate involves the local mayor, local authorities, and the IOM. The aim is to find suitable short-term solutions.

- Oxfam is working with the IOM and the Protection Cluster to make recommendations for standard operating procedures for government and local authorities, in order to guarantee the rights of displaced people.
- Oxfam is researching the impact of forced evictions by tracking the journeys of evacuees from four camps to better understand the issues that they face. In 2012, Oxfam will release a report detailing the effects of forced evictions on women.
- After camp residents told Oxfam of threats of forced evictions, Oxfam made 15 separate intercessions between the government, the humanitarian community and local landowners that resulted in negotiated 'stays of eviction'.

## The future

Oxfam will continue to tackle issues of violence against women as a key part of its humanitarian and longer-term development work in 2012. Oxfam will work with organizations to address specific issues related to gender-based violence, and continue to build relationships with women's groups. Oxfam will provide more information and training to community groups, monitor the extent to which women are specifically supported within its programs, and work with other agencies and local government to improve existing social protection systems.

The steep increase in forced evictions is another warning to the GoH of the urgent need to implement a comprehensive return-and-resettlement plan based on principles of dignity and durability. Oxfam urges the GoH to protect the rights of IDPs according to international law, and to delay and prevent forced evictions wherever possible – especially when they are violent and without warning. Oxfam is also working in collaboration with other INGOS and local authorities in the Protection Cluster group to influence discussions with the GoH, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other stakeholders responsible for addressing the issue of forced evictions.

## 5. A long-term partnership approach

**Oxfam has worked in Haiti for more than 30 years in close cooperation with Haitian organizations and other NGOs. Most Oxfam staff members are Haitian (around ten percent are expatriate), working either as deliverers of emergency response or in partnership with agriculture organizations, small entrepreneurial groups and community-based organizations in urban and rural areas.**

“Oxfam is the first organization that has shown us what accountability means. We now always explain to people what we are doing in a community. We also ask this question of other NGOs who come to work here, asking them to be accountable to us. We shared ideas with Oxfam from the start. Oxfam worked with us and did not impose their ideas on us.”  
Fleurisme Ismael (works for government agency ASEC, and is President of COMPHARE)

### Oxfam’s response

Oxfam worked with a wide range of partners in response to the earthquake. New partners included large governmental and private sector partners, such as DINEPA, CAMEP and water trucking companies, with whom Oxfam worked to deliver WASH, rubble-clearance and shelter programs. Oxfam also partnered with numerous smaller Haitian organizations, working in communities to deliver targeted business enterprise and essential food and livelihoods support.

The earthquake shattered the ability of local community and women’s groups to function properly. Relatives, friends and colleagues were killed, offices and networks fractured, and people’s energies and attention were obviously diverted to the immediate needs of survival. Oxfam was also focused on meeting immediate needs – but long-term work has also continued with partners in and outside Port-au-Prince. As Oxfam’s strategy turns to the recovery phase, rebuilding relationships with partners will continue to be a priority.

Oxfam made sure when delivering humanitarian services in the camps and in surrounding areas that it kept talking with beneficiaries and other stakeholders. It is essential to forge productive partnerships with local and national government bodies in order to deliver successful programs. This often involves liaising with the local mayor’s office or national government ministries. At a community level, Oxfam has worked hard to create a space where beneficiaries and partner organizations can raise issues and solve problems.

Oxfam helps partners to work in networks and strengthen much-needed social cohesion. For example, following the earthquake canteens were set up in **Carrefour Feuilles**, where Oxfam continued to work in partnership with local organizations that existed before the earthquake. Partners identified the people who were most in need of financial help and agreed the best ways for Oxfam to provide cash grants. This model worked well so it was extended to other areas. Oxfam sought out new partners, and invested time with them to ensure that the right criteria were used to select beneficiaries, to avoid fraud and abuse. In other examples of partnership-building:

- In **Delmas**, Oxfam is working with local groups to encourage people to recycle waste. Oxfam has paid for some new heavy-lifting equipment and two garbage trucks, which has resulted in more rubbish collections.

“At the start of our social mobilization programme, we sat down with Oxfam to outline all of the problems that the community faced. We found that the biggest problem was ill health, and then sanitation, water, lack of electricity, and education. We then drew out the solutions. This work will help us to identify donors and other agencies who can work with us.” Blanchard Edison (Proteine)

- Oxfam has trained 100 partner organizations to better manage and dispose of solid waste. This involves recycling valuable items and composting organic material. Partners have also been given materials to train local people.
- Oxfam worked closely with DINEPA – a government partner accountable for WASH provision in all camps – supporting its work and priorities, and helping to train and build capacity of employees. DINEPA will now work directly with the Water Committees in the camps where Oxfam has phased out direct activities.
- Through its international volunteer program, Oxfam allows civil society organizations to improve their capacities. Following the earthquake in Haiti, the profile of the volunteers and the length of their stay were adapted to better complement the overall Oxfam response.
- In August 2011, Oxfam evaluated its work with civil society and local authority partners during the humanitarian response. This identified the need to map the humanitarian capacity of different partners in order to find out where more training was needed.

Oxfam also took care to communicate its own identity to beneficiaries so that they would understand the way that the organization worked. For example, 2,500 copies of a leaflet about Oxfam’s history, values and ways of working were produced in Creole and shared through community mobilizers with camp committees, civil society organizations and local authorities. Oxfam also produced 160 information boards for camp and neighborhood locations.

Oxfam will continue to focus on working with partners, and will establish new guidelines for more coherent and effective partnerships in Haiti.



## **Oxfam Haiti emergency response: 2011 partner list by sector**

### **WASH**

**ACF** (Action Contre la Faim); **APROSIFA** (Association pour la Promotion de la Santé Familiale); **ARC** (American Red Cross); **CEAPA** (Comité d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable et d'Assainissement); **Caritas Autriche**; **City Halls** – Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Léogâne; **CHR International**; **COMPHARE** (Modele d'Implementation a Travers les Acteurs Locaux); **Concern Worldwide**; **CRS** (Catholic Relief Services); **CRWRC** (Christian Reformed World Relief Committee); **DINEPA** (Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et Assainissement); **DWR** (Disaster Waste Recovery); **Friendship Club**; **FOKAL** (Fondasyon Konesans ak Libete); **GESKHIO** (Le Groupe Haïtien d'Etude du Sarcome de Kaposi et des Infections Opportunistes); **GOAL**; **GRET** (Professionnels du Développement Solidaire); **GIZ** (German Development Cooperation); **Handicap International**; **ITECA** (Institut de Technologie et Animation); **Luxembourg Red Cross**; **LWF** (Lutheran World Federation); **Malteser International** (Humanitarian aid of the Order of Malta in Africa, Asia and the Americas); **Médecins du Monde**; **Medicos del Mundo Espana**; **MEDEJH** (Mouvement Educatif pour le Développement et l'Epanouissement de la Jeunesse Haïtienne); **MJC/D** (Mouvement des Jeunes de Campêche pour le Développement); **MOJUPEDDH** (Mouvements des Jeunes Unis pour la Protection des Enfants Démunis et le Développement d'Haïti); **MSF Belgique**; **MSF Swiss**; **MSF Holland**; **MSPP** (Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population); **MTPTC** (Ministère des Travaux Publics); **NOVEDEM** (Nouvelle vision pour les Enfants Démunis d'Haïti); **OFAMOLA** (Oganizasyon Fanm Mon Laza); **OREPA** (Office Regional pour l'Eau et l'Assainissement); **OSJD** (Organisation Soleil Justice Pour Le Développement); **People in Need**; **PEJEFE** (Programme d'Encadrement de Jeunes Femmes et d'Enfants); **PU-AMI** (Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale); **RHVDHA** (Rassemblement des Hommes Visionnaires pour le Développement d'Haïti); **Save the Children Fund**; Schools in Delmas and Léogâne; **Solidarité International**; **SMCRS** (Service Métropolitaine de Collecte et Ramassage des Résidus Solides); **SOIL** (Sustainable Organic Integrated Livelihoods), **Terre des Hommes**; **VDH** (Le Volontariat pour le Développement d'Haïti); **Viva Rio**; Water Committees (in various camps).

## Livelihoods

**AIBMRD** (Association des Irrigants du Bas Maitre Rive Droite); **AILA** (Association des Irrigants de Liancourt Artibonite); **ARUP** (global consultancy); **ASSAPVIS**; **ASSURAIID**; **AVOVIS-12**; **CAFEM** (Centre d'Appui et de Formation En Management); **CODEC**; **COZPAM** (Plateforme des Associations Communautaires de Zone Métropolitaine); **CRAD** (Centre for Development Research and Action); **FED** (Femmes en Democratie); **FONKOZE** (Fondation pour micro credit); **FOPS**; **HI Belgium** (Handicap International Belgique); **MAFLPV** (Mouvement d'Aide aux Femmes Liancourt Payen Verettes); **MOFAK**; **MOSODI**; **MUSOPAH**; **OCCED'H** (l'Organisation des Cœurs pour le Changement des Enfants Démunis d'Haïti); **ODEBANA**; **OCIRSED**; **OJADH**; **OREFHA** (Organisation pour l'Epanouissement de la Femme Haïtienne); **PEJEFE** (Programme d'Encadrement des Jeunes et des Femmes); **PEST**; **RACPABA** (Réseau des Associations Coopératives pour la Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles du Bas-Artibonite); **RJPS**; **RORSS** (Rezo Oné Respè Solidarite Sitwayen); **UNICEF** (Cluster WASH); **VCI**; **World Vision**; **Zakat Zanfan**.

## Shelter

**CRWRD**; **GIZ** (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit); **HAVEN**; **MIT** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

## Disaster risk reduction

**DRC** (Department of Emergency Response, Government of Haiti); **Haitian Red Cross**.

## Protection

**ACSIS** (Action Communautaire de Solidarité et d'Intervention Sociale); **DPC** (La Direction de la Protection Civile); **GAAIDH** (Global Action and Aid for Haiti); **GVIF** (Groupe Vigilance des Femmes); **IOM** (International Organization for Migration); **KRO** (Comité de résistance organisée); **MCVH-GASCH**; **MOFRE** (Mouvement des femmes réunies de la plaine du cul de sac); **POHDH** (Plateforme des Organisations Haïtiennes des Droits de l'Homme).

## 6. Finance

**As we reported in the one-year progress report, Oxfam raised approximately \$98 million for its three-year earthquake response program. A further \$8 million income was raised in 2011, bringing total income raised to \$106 million. By the end of 2011, Oxfam will have spent approximately \$96 million, and there are plans in place to spend the rest in the coming year.**

This money has been spent on a continued humanitarian response to meet the basic needs of earthquake survivors and also in establishing longer-term development programs. The remaining \$10 million will be used in 2012 to continue Oxfam's WASH and livelihoods programs, working through partner organizations and community groups to continue to support reconstruction efforts.

Oxfam has raised additional funds (not reported in this document) over the last year to deliver more activities with local partners, and to prevent the spread of the serious cholera outbreak in October 2011 with water, sanitation and public health programs.

### **Sources of funding**

Funds for Oxfam's Haiti response came from a wide range of sources, with approximately \$52 million raised from public donations alone. A further \$38 million of public donations came through other mechanisms such as the Dutch Cooperating Organisation (SHO) fund and the UK's Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC).

The remaining \$16 million came through governments and other agencies, for example the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), and the Spanish, Belgian, Flemish, Scottish, and Quebec governments, as well as AusAID, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).

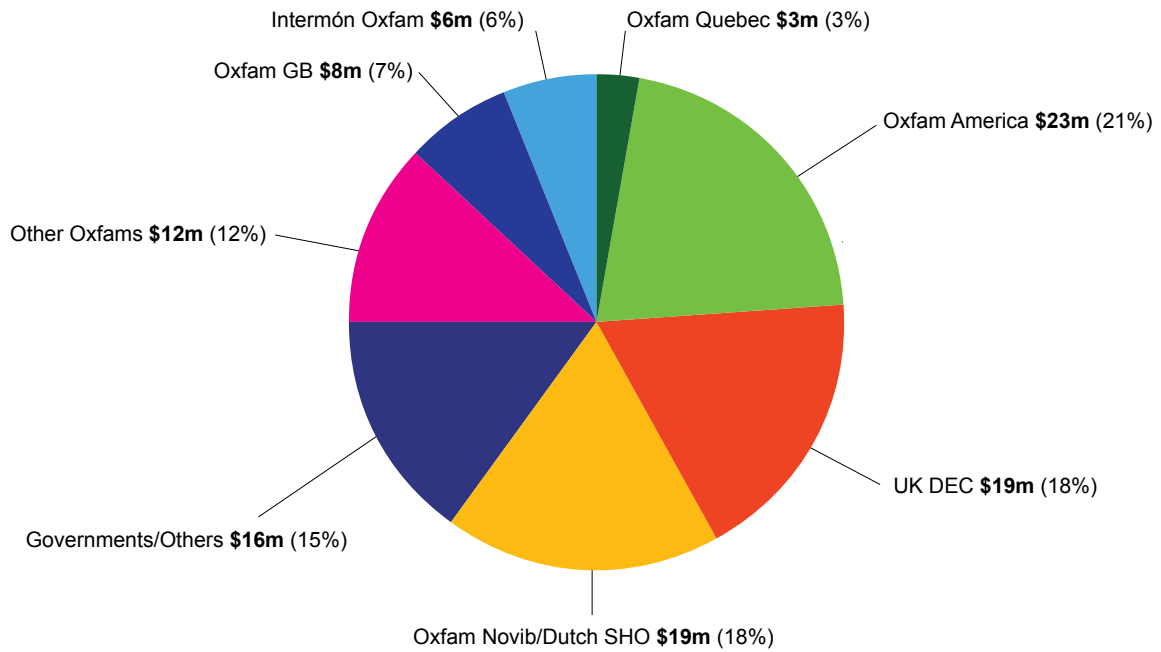
### **How the money has been spent (2010-2011)**

The biggest focus of Oxfam's spending over the past two years has been on the delivery of Oxfam's WASH program in IDP camps and inner-city neighborhoods, with \$31 million spent on emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities. A further \$16 million was used to help people to re-establish their livelihoods and on food security. More than \$5 million was used to provide shelter and distribute non-food items (such as the contents of hygiene kits).

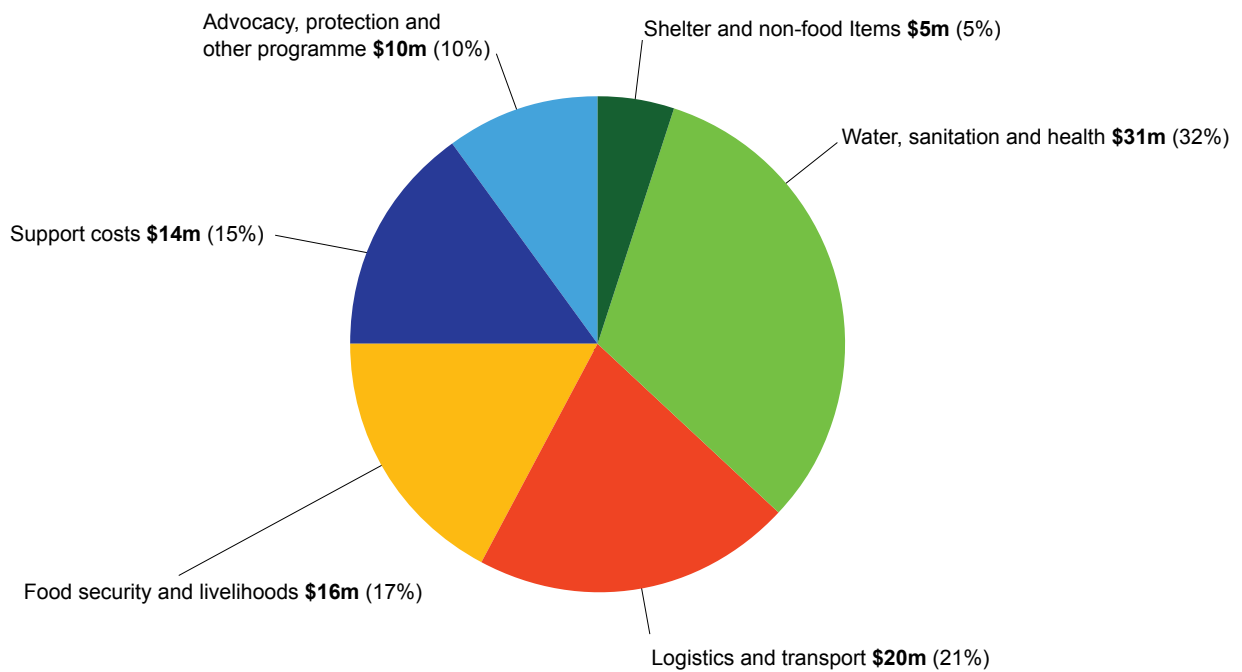
An emergency response of this scale could not have been achieved without a sophisticated logistics operation, and \$20 million was spent ensuring that vital supplies and equipment – ranging from plastic sheeting to wooden structures for latrines, and vehicles – were bought, transported, and stored safely in warehouses before being distributed and used in camps and with communities. Another \$10 million was spent on activities such as disaster risk reduction, protection, advocacy, campaigning, and media.

Finally, \$14 million was spent on management support, mainly locally but also from our head offices around the world, to provide the necessary external support and supervision, and to carry out monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning exercises that have helped Oxfam learn lessons and reflect and improve upon the work done over the past two years.

**Sources of funding for Oxfam's Haiti earthquake response – total \$106m**



**Expenditure on Oxfam's Haiti earthquake response – total \$96m**



NB: the financial report includes the use of forecasts for the period from October to December 2011.

## 7. The future

**Oxfam is committed to the reconstruction process in Haiti, and will develop innovative programs to help empower local communities and build the foundations of a stronger civil society. This will involve:**

- Working closely with local government authorities in areas where water, sanitation and public health facilities are poor and permanent solutions can be established. This is not always easy, as ongoing issues over land ownership can make finding suitable locations to erect community latrines or drill boreholes difficult.
- Helping communities and local authorities to clear garbage, unblock drainage channels and improve sanitation facilities, and through this to be part of a process of rebuilding neighborhoods.
- Providing timely grants and loans to encourage the growth of small and medium sized businesses, with a view to these then taking on other employees.
- Extending activities with small-scale farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs to strengthen their endeavors to rebuild agricultural production and marketing activities.
- Ensuring that Oxfam retains a strong humanitarian capability to facilitate rapid response to emergencies, alongside strengthening disaster mitigation programs at a community level so that people can prepare for and be less vulnerable to hurricanes, flooding or future earthquakes.
- Investing in building the skills and capacity of local organizations so that they operate more effectively, and strengthening networks of partners and NGOs so that information and learning can be shared. Where Oxfam is playing a leading role in INGO networks it also ensures that expertise is shared and that issues are raised appropriately at a governmental level.

The solution to Haiti's recovery lies in the ability of the new government to harness the skills and will of its people, working as equal partners, to rebuild their country.

The majority of Haitians still live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. It is therefore essential that agriculture has a central place in post-earthquake reconstruction, and that farming communities secure the land, resources and credit that they need to boost income and productivity.

In the years to come, Oxfam will continue to work with farming communities to increase their yields, diversify their produce, and find new outlets for selling their produce in towns and cities.

Oxfam Ambassador Kristin Davis discusses mango products with Francoise Anol, who works in a cooperative in the Artibonite region of Haiti. "We travelled into Haiti's beautiful countryside where we met with cooperatives set up to farm rice and mangos. All the people want is one day to be able to export their produce," Kristin says. "I met farmers, street sellers, and women's aid groups that are using Oxfam's support to get back on their feet. The road to recovery will be a long one, but I truly feel that Haiti has turned the corner and is ready for great things. I felt that potential, that energy, from the camps of Port-au-Prince to the farmlands in the countryside."

Photo: Claire Lewis/Oxfam



#### Endnotes

- I. From Relief to Recovery – Supporting good governance in post-earthquake Haiti, Oxfam 2011
- II. Haiti Government Figure, Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassegue, Communications Minister (2010)
- III. International Office of Migration (IOM), 30 Nov 2011
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- X. US Agency for International Development, Factsheet 2. 2011
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