



Reporting phase II: Rehabilitation	
<p>The purpose of this form is to enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SHO member agencies to report on progress against the objectives and planned output of the rehabilitation/ emergency programs (co)funded by the SHO.</li> <li>• SHO member agencies to reflect on the programme performance against the SHO quality standards.</li> <li>• SHO reporting to involved stakeholders</li> </ul>	
Name of SHO Campaign	Help slachtoffers aardbeving Haïti
Programme implementation period	13 January 2010 - 31 December 2014
Reporting period	13 January 2010 – 31 December 2012
Agency Name	ICCO & Kerk in Actie (PKN)
Agency Contact Details Head Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name</li> <li>• Position</li> <li>• Telephone</li> <li>• Email</li> </ul>	Dick Loendersloot Progr. Leader Oper. Team Disaster Response – Haiti Earthquake 030-8801765 <a href="mailto:dick.loendersloot@iccokia.org">dick.loendersloot@iccokia.org</a>
Title of programme	Haiti Earthquake Response Programme, rehabilitation phase
Summary of main results and findings for the reporting period (max 150 words)  <i>Instruction for interim reports: provide a summary of the entire programme and give a brief overview of the progress as compared to the previous report.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearly 1,750 people received psychosocial counselling.</li> <li>• Nearly 16,000 people have access to save drinking water, or to a (community) latrine.</li> <li>• 225 families started their own vegetable garden. 150 families received a grant to restart their small business.</li> <li>• 1 school rebuilt in Léogane area: 350 students and 18 teachers; providing hurricane shelter to 1248 community members. 60 people received literacy training. 24 young journalists were trained to produce documentaries on the rehabilitation of Haiti. Staff of libraries and archives received training in conservation of material (80 people). 180 young people</li> </ul>

	<p>started a vocational training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 325 families received cash vouchers for house rentals; 130 families received temporary shelter (tent) support; 47 families received materials and help in constructing semi-permanent shelters. The houses of 121 families were repaired and 527 (421 + 46 + 50 + 5 + 5) families received a new core house.</li> <li>• 5,000 IDPs were informed of their rights as well as 984 camp residents; more than 1,600 children and adolescents receive psychosocial support and participate in recreational activities.</li> <li>• Missions by water- and waste management experts took place and the office of DATIP, support body of the Les Palmes municipalities was installed.</li> </ul>
Completed by	Els Hortensius & Anne Zijlsing
Position	Program officer / Financial officer for Haiti Earthquake Response Program
Date presented to SHO	28 February 2013

**NOTE:**

The activities of all partner organisations are in line with the general objectives formulated in ICCO & Kerk in Actie's Haiti Earthquake Rehabilitation Programme as prepared mid 2010 and approved by the SHO. Meanwhile, as per its policy, ICCO & Kerk in Actie supports project proposals submitted by national and international organisations since January 2010 till date and respects the autonomy of its national and international partners in planning concrete activities with the communities they work with.

This means that in terms of type and quantities the results being realized differ considerably from what was planned mid 2010 and presented in our rehabilitation programme plan. By doing so, we are much more flexible in making effective use of locally available response capacities, in adapting to the (big!) changes in context over time and in filling unforeseen needs gaps left by other organisations.

**Humanitarian Response Phase II: Rehabilitation Programme report**

For multi country responses please provide a separate report for each country

**Country:** Haiti

**A Changes in context**

Please briefly describe any relevant changes that have occurred during this reporting period in the region in which this humanitarian programme is operating and describe if and how they affected the situation of the intended beneficiaries and the implementation of the programme.

Political situation

In the fourth report we mentioned how the delay in establishing a new government after Michel Martelly had been elected president had a negative effect on the rehabilitation process in general, and on the work of different partners in specific. Unfortunately, this situation more or less continued during 2012. After the resignation of the Prime Minister in early 2012 it took again several months before a

new cabinet could be appointed, and the end of the year once again saw a reshuffle, with a number of new ministers in replacement of others. Long overdue parliamentary and municipal elections have been postponed until 2013, meaning that especially those partner organisations that work in close coordination with national and local authorities experience moments of delay and indecisions.

An example is the international organisation that together with a local organization of university students in Tabarre has implemented a project offering alternative housing for camp residents. During the four months the project has been running, the focal point at the municipality of Tabarre changed four times, which means repeated investment in training, information sharing etc. without any concrete results. Also, needed follow-up by the municipality and justice of the peace was lacking, and therefore the camps remain partly in place.

On the other hand, Haitian partner organisations have condemned the hard line of the government with regard to the camp residents, forcing them to leave without offering a sustainable housing alternative. According to them, municipalities are not doing enough to protect their citizens. The situation in the remaining camps has deteriorated since virtually all humanitarian aid has been stopped. Sexual and gender-based violence continues, making living especially dangerous for women and girls. This is one of the reasons why several of our national partners are focussing on young women and girls, offering vocational training and not only informing them of their rights but also helping them in claiming these rights. This has the attention of the new minister of women's rights who recently opened the first "refugee house" for victims of domestic and gender based violence; in general, more importance is being given to gender equity in Haitian society, although much remains to be improved.

#### Natural disasters

Haiti was hit by two major hurricanes: first Isaac in August, then Sandy in October. Both caused massive material destruction: land was flooded, livestock killed and harvests lost. Roads were destroyed or blocked. In total more than 70 people lost their lives. Although the partners were pleased to notice that the houses they had recently built had remained firm and had even offered shelter to people less fortunate, the reconstruction of subsequent houses was delayed by a couple of weeks because of the general destruction in the communities, blocked roads etc. International appeals were launched, but the international response was not very encouraging.

#### Country office of ICCO & Kerk in Actie

A few months before the earthquake, ICCO & Kerk in Actie had installed a small country office in Haiti. After the earthquake, the team was expended in order to respond to the increased needs and to be able to manage, together with the regional office in Managua and the global office in Utrecht, the SHO funds. During the first months of 2012, the team monitored the work of partner organizations (PMS). Early 2012 it was decided to close the country office and manage the projects from the global office, as this turned out to be more efficient and effective, as well as a reduction in costs. The organizational triangle (Haiti – Managua – Utrecht) had proven to be too complicated and time-consuming. Although the transfer back to the Netherlands of course caused considerable delays in the beginning, the partners and the team in Utrecht can now notice the benefits of the fact that the program is managed from one office, as speed is picking up in preparing contracts for investing the remaining balance. Team members in Utrecht are experienced ICCO & Kerk in Actie colleagues who know the systems and organisation. Also, despite the fact that we are no longer physically present in Haiti, we have increased our collaboration with other members of the ACT Alliance. Further we have the support of a consultant living in Port-au-Prince, who has known most partners for years and is also well-informed about ICCO & Kerk in Actie / SHO policies and procedures.

### **B Progress in programme implementation**

1. Describe the strategy for the rehabilitation phase and, if applicable, indicate adjustments.

Most of the strategies previously explained (ICCO & Kerk in Actie opting for a cross-sector approach of interventions, and working mainly with national partners who in turn have close relations with local communities and groups of beneficiaries) remain relevant during this stage of rehabilitation and even more so.

Our rehabilitation program has two main groups of partners. On the one hand, the **members of the ACT Alliance** present in Haiti. After the joint emergency program had ended in 2011, we discussed

the possibilities of new joint interventions, of which the Initiative Les Palmes rehabilitation programme is the largest one. Five ACT members, together with national organizations (local government, women associations and other organizations with expertise in the region), form part of a working group that does the first screening and selection of presented projects, according to pre-established criteria. CORDAID also joined the working group.

Three meetings took place in the region, to which local organizations were invited and at which the aim of the program and the criteria for submission of projects were explained. Concept notes of possible proposals have been presented mainly by national organizations, including community-based groups. The current construction, with management and monitoring taken care of in Haiti, enables us to finance also a limited number of relatively small projects of community-based organizations, thus contributing also to local capacity building. The first batch of 7 projects (out of 27 projects that had been assessed by the working group) has been contracted and started implementation early 2013; the second and third/final batches are soon to follow. In total, after the three meetings 117 proposals applied for funding. The projects so far initiated focus on food security, water, sanitation, and agriculture production (socio-economic development).

The Les Palmes Initiative is focussing on a specific area, the Les Palmes municipalities: Gressier, Léogane, Petit Goave and Grand Goave. We are also supporting initiatives of the ACT Alliance members in other areas. Together with two international ACT members we support the housing reconstruction project of a Dominican ACT member in Boen and Ganthier, east of Port-au-Prince. In a Memorandum of Understanding, signed by all four parties involved, the roles and responsibilities (such as the technical monitoring of the building process by one of the donors) of each participant have been agreed upon.

On the other hand, we have **national partner organisations**. In 2010 our support was mainly geared at helping the national partners get back on their feet: rebuilding offices, renting new building, installing office equipment, etc. Already before the earthquake, our partners were joined in PICCOH (**Partenaires d'ICCO en Haïti**), a network for sharing of information and for joint capacity building. In 2011, we strengthened the capacities of these partners by implementing the program "*Building disaster response capacity*" for which we received financial support from PSO. With the help of external facilitators we offered partners a broad range of subjects aimed at enabling them to position themselves better in the new context. A number of partners also benefitted from individual coaching and training on organisational development. In 2012, we have been discussing with partners their needs and interests for continued capacity building, and this has resulted in a new program that, although less ambitious than before, will be implemented in 2013. It will be mainly geared at preparing partners for a future with more competition for funding, strengthening their fundraising capacities and improving their (financial and administrative) management abilities, including disaster response and disaster risk management.

In 2012, several projects of national partners continued to be implemented, while a number of new projects was approved.

Finally, we continue to support a number of organisations that do not belong to either of the above mentioned networks. These are the Prince Claus Fund (PCF), the Salvation Army (TSA) and the Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten International (VNG I). TSA and VNG receive support both as guest participants of the SHO and as partner of ICCO & Kerk in Actie. In 2012, we also supported a program of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). A local organization, active in a small camp in Tabarre, contacted us as they wanted to do something for the people in the camp. We established contact with the IOM, who supported the camp residents in finding alternative housing, and offered a capacity building program to the local organization, thus enabling them to implement future projects themselves.

The activities of all partner organisations are in line with the general objectives formulated in the rehabilitation phase of the Haiti Earthquake Response Programme. However, unmet needs of the affected communities have changed considerably over time and since ICCO & Kerk in Actie respect the autonomy of its national and international partners in planning concrete activities when responding to these needs and changing context, activities and actual outputs and outcomes differ considerably from what was presented late 2010 in our rehabilitation programme plan. Also, not all national and international partners that were mentioned in the rehabilitation programme plan presented a project proposal, and instead a number of new partners has become involved.

Two examples of the way we work and results in the reporting period:

#### Building or renting?

In 2011, we mentioned the shift from semi-permanent to permanent houses, giving examples of two of our national partners that were rebuilding houses in Jacmel and Gressier. These houses (46 and 50) have been completed in 2012. Several other national and international partners have started construction projects, which will lead to 94 (43 + 15 + 25 + 11) new houses to be completed in 2013 (in addition to 10 houses that these partners already finished in 2012. But building is not always possible, especially in areas where landownership is not clear or where people before the earthquake did not own a house but instead rented a place to live. It is this last group that in large part is still living in tents, mainly in the camps in Port-au-Prince. For these people, who often have also lost their job and income, financial support to pay for the rent is a temporary solution to their housing problem. One of the projects that we supported in 2012 aimed at exactly this: offering people the possibility to leave the tents, and rent a safe and secure living space. Even if the rent is paid for only one year, it means a safe place to spend the night (especially important for women and girls, given the violence in the camps) and people can fully concentrate on other things, such as finding a job (which will enable them to pay the rent once the grant has stopped) or getting their children back into school. Already 285 families have moved towards housing outside the camp, and another 110 will follow during the first few months of 2013.

#### Livelihood

A house is not enough in order to build back your life; you need income and a job. Already before the earthquake jobs were a problem in Haiti, where reportedly 70% of the population was formally considered unemployed. Education and vocational training opportunities have been lacking, and many Haitian who did get an education have left the country. Therefore, several partners have started projects that focus on vocational training, especially for women and young people still living in the camps. The trainings respond to the current need for building professions: plumbers, carpenters and electricians. Women are encouraged to be trained in these traditionally non-female occupations, contributing to gender equity.

2. Please comment on the progress in the realisation of the planned outputs and outcomes. Please complete Table 1 at the end of this form which seeks details of quantifiable outputs and outcomes and beneficiary household numbers by sector.

#### Progress of outputs and outcomes

As explained above, ICCO & Kerk in Actie is implementing its rehabilitation programme together with over twenty autonomous national and international organisations with which we have developed an equitable partnership. Objectives, planned outputs and outcomes, locations and target groups are defined by these partners when preparing project proposals, together with local rights holders and stakeholders. ICCO & Kerk in Actie staff then discusses the proposals, choice of objectives etc. and decides if the projects are in line with our overall goal and objectives of the programme. This means that the specific outputs, locations and targeted numbers of beneficiaries as mentioned in the original Table 1 were indicative and are continually being adapted due to changes in needs, context and absorption capacities, as presented by our partners. Our rehabilitation programme is also aimed at linking the rehabilitation response to longer-term development perspectives, enabling our national partners to shape their own future.

As mentioned above, the ICCO & Kerk in Actie country office was closed in March 2012 and since that moment the work has been transferred to the Global Office in the Netherlands. The team responsible for the implementation of the rehabilitation program currently consists of three program officers and two financial officers, accompanied by a senior officer with SHO expertise. Through regular visits to Haiti and with the assistance of a consultant based in Port-au-Prince, planning, monitoring and evaluation are taken care of.

In 2012, several partners continued to focus on **shelter**. Each of these organizations was confronted with rising prices of building materials or delays because of the tropical storms. We mentioned in the 4<sup>th</sup> report that one of our national partners was building 110 houses in Jacmel (60% with SHO funding), but because of the increased costs this number had to be reduced to 76 that were all finished by the end of October. Another national partner, also building in Jacmel, turned out to be a capable negotiator: our funds had obliged them at first to reduce the size of the houses, but they were

able to negotiate a good price with the contractor and have increased the size back to the original plans. Of the 48 planned houses, 5 had been finished by the end of 2012. Our national partner in Gressier completed 50 permanent houses of which the keys were handed over during a festive celebration in November, while another national partner has finished planning for the building of 20 houses in Labrousse, south of the Les Palmes area. The Dominican ACT Alliance member completed 16 houses in Boen and Ganthier, east of Port-au-Prince (5 with SHO funding).

In situations where building is not an option, an international organization has assisted 285 families in moving into safe and secure houses, paying the rent for the first year. Another 110 families will move during the first few months of 2013.

In the 4<sup>th</sup> report we had already referred to the problems related to the **WASH** sector: all but one of the community latrines in one of the projects had disappeared within a year after their construction. The international partner that built these sighed that never again will they build community latrines. The ACT Alliance member building houses in Boen and Ganthier has opted for individual latrines, to be built together with the houses. They were confronted with another problem: the shallow water table at some places does not always permit the construction of latrines. So far two third of the finished houses has a latrine; for the others a better adapted model will be selected.

Attention for WASH undoubtedly remains of vital importance, and the ultimate responsibility of national and local government. This is where one of the Dutch partners has come in, offering an extensive consultancy programme on waste and water management in the Les Palmes region, in close collaboration with the municipalities of the four towns: Gressier, Léogane, Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave. The waste consultancy has resulted in the selection of two landfill sites, while the municipality technicians are working on collection pilots and recycling initiatives are in preparation in all four towns.

In 2011, **health** was a sector that continued to receive attention from partners. One of these partners, a community radio station in Les Cayes, in 2012 continued to play an essential and effective role in informing the inhabitants of the potential risks of cholera and what measures one could take to decrease the possibilities of infection. Community members were trained to share their knowledge with others in Les Cayes. The project of one of the international partners looks at health from a different angle: the emotional and psychosocial effects of the earthquake and its aftermath on children and youth. At 8 locations (one more than in 2011) in and around Port-au-Prince they continued a comprehensive programme, offering children in different age groups three times a week a varied selection of activities: sports, crafts, and music as well as life skills. At some locations, the activities are concentrated in the weekend, to allow the children time for homework on weekdays. A start has been made with the introduction of making hand bags, shoes and embroidery, offering the older children some skills to make a living in the future. The 1589 meetings held in 2011 and 2012 were attended by an average of 84 participants per meeting, totalling 134.065 children and adolescents. The 66 field workers received training on post-traumatic stress management, children's rights and sexual education, among other subjects. Parents have started to notice positive changes in their children's behaviour. As one mother comments: *"Marvens couldn't have good results in school... Now, with the help of the program, he has made progress... What I mostly enjoy is that he is always ready to explain me his feelings: joy, fear, sadness, anger. When he disagrees with me, he has the courage to tell me."*

Children go to **school** and this is what one of the ACT Alliance members decided to focus on: together with a local partner that manages schools around Léogane, they finished the rebuilding of five schools, one of them paid with SHO funds. The school buildings are earthquake and hurricane resistant and will be used as community shelter during hurricanes, offering shelter to 5.450 people. They have biogas latrines installed, which supply gas for the school canteen. And through a cash-for-work programme, the parents (men and women) were able to earn money to help them pay for school fees, while the construction process made them feel that the schools are theirs!

Meanwhile, several other national partners have started vocational training programmes for young men and women. Most of them focus on, for women, non-traditional vocations, such as carpenters and plumbers, as these represent professions that are in large demand. And at the same time this contributes towards more gender equity. It is of course one thing to offer these trainings, yet another to convince young women to take them, as most still seem inclined to opt for sewing and bakery. This was also noticed by the national partner building houses in Gressier: after searching actively for female building contractors they had to hire men, as they were not able to find women. For male and female contractors and builders different projects offer opportunities, not only through concrete

building projects, but also because of the additional capacity building involved. One partner mentioned that the 30 trained builders already have been contracted by other organisations for similar building projects.

To create awareness on **disaster management** and the reconstruction process in particular, one partner produces documentaries on the reconstruction, made by local journalists. Documentaries are being broadcast on national television and screened in schools, to encourage involvement of people on the way various issues in the reconstruction are being dealt with. Videos show the progress in reconstruction, including perspectives from different angles: NGOs, camp residents, vulnerable groups and local government. Especially the sessions in schools were meant to create a discussion among students: what do they think of the various aspects of the reconstruction? Videos evoked diverse reactions, ranging from children who were not interested in "poor people", to children who recognised the situations shown on video and expressed their sympathy.

The school sessions were not as effective as was planned, however. The facilitation could be improved and therefore the concept is being redeveloped and will be launched again in 2013.

### 3. Only for interim reports: comments on progress from the previous interim report up to date.

See table 1: "Report Phase I Emergency" for the progress between the fourth and fifth reporting periods (this involved only the final part of the cholera prevention project in Les Cayes; all other emergency projects were concluded in 2011).

See table 2: "Report Phase II Rehabilitation" for advances with respect to rehabilitation projects in 2012.

Most projects supported by ICCO & Kerk in Actie continued as planned, with the unfortunate exception (again) of the establishment of a Treatment Centre for safeguarding library and archives collections, supported in coordination with one of the Dutch partners. The delays were again caused by the uncertain political situation: early 2012 the recently appointed minister of foreign affairs was promoted to the position of Prime Minister, leaving a gap in the agreements reached. Fortunately, the implementing partner was able to organize two trainings preparing a number of Haitian library and archives personnel for the work and they could also safeguard 400.000 documents. The construction of the Treatment Centre will now take place during the first months of 2013.

Another partner experiencing delays is implementing a programme aimed at strengthening the four municipalities of the Les Palmes region. Again, delays are caused by the uncertain political situation, where everyone is waiting for the municipal elections to take place before real decisions can be taken.

### 4. Are there any unforeseen / unplanned activities or outputs?

Over the course of time, partners encounter unforeseen results or unplanned activities and outputs. Because of the enormous needs and demands, also in 2012, some partners decided to expand their activities, to include more students or to reach out to more camps. Another partner, building houses in Jacmel, was able to increase the size of the houses by 22% through sharp negotiations with the contractor. The room plan and model of the houses has remained the same, but rooms are now larger than was agreed on in the contract. This is good news, since the original plan also included larger houses, but the surface needed to be reduced because of the restricted budget.

The partner building water reservoirs in Gressier was able to finish the construction of the 20 reservoirs faster than planned as they decided to finish this during the dry season. During that time it is easier to transport materials and families could stock some water at the beginning of the rainy season. In two years, the partner built 40 water reservoirs and reconstructed 1400 meters of potable water works to provide water to the kiosks. A campaign was launched to inform people about the importance of hygiene and the risks of cholera; a song writing contest was part of the campaign.

The Les Palmes Initiative, in which several ACT members and other organizations are working together on rehabilitation, introduced some methodological changes, motivated by the experience of the first few months. For example, a small core group was created, to do a first screening before proposals were sent to the working group. Also, a new evaluation grid was developed after the first batch of projects had been assessed: this will clarify the process and make it more transparent, showing the roles played of the different actors during the evaluation process.

### 5. How did your agency coordinate with other humanitarian actors in the crisis region?

ICCO & Kerk in Actie are members of the ACT (Action by Churches Together) Alliance, an international network of 125 churches and church-related organisations involved in humanitarian, long-term development and advocacy issues. In Haiti, the ACT Forum has currently 14 members, among them country offices of northern NGOs, and since last year two Haitian organisations which joined the Alliance.

The ACT Forum was supported by the Secretariat of the ACT Alliance, based in Geneva, which shortly after the earthquake had stationed three staff in Haiti, in order to support the Forum for coordination, communication & advocacy, and for security. As the Emergency Appeal came to an end in December 2011, the team was disbanded, but in order to facilitate certain activities the Forum members decided together to sponsor a part-time coordinator as of 2012. In the summer of 2012, three of the ACT Alliance members moved into a joint office, allowing for more exchange and collaboration. The part-time secretariat of the ACT Haiti Forum is also located at this office.

The different ACT members attended the IASC Cluster meetings, relevant to their programmes and activities. Often, information from the Cluster meetings was then shared with other ACT Forum members who were not able to attend certain meetings, hence saving time and resources. Depending on their activities and the project location, the ACT members also participated in local Cluster meetings.

However, most Clusters have ceased to function, as many humanitarian organizations have ended their programmes or withdrawn their support. They are in part being replaced by the *Tables de Concertation*, which are organized at departmental and sectorial level. Partners participate at these tables when considered useful and effective.

In addition to these more formalized exchanges, partner organisations coordinate with other actors depending on the issue. For example, the national partner building houses in Gressier has coordinated closely with the local authorities (in order to arrange for land ownership titles for the residents of Petit Boucan), as well as with the community based organisations that already existed prior to the earthquake. Once the partner had done a survey in the Petit Boucan area, in order to determine the condition of the houses and the number of houses to be rebuilt, criteria of eligibility and selection were discussed with the local authorities and representatives of the community-based organisations. As a result, it was decided to concentrate this project in one particular section of Petit Boucan: Sou Kafou.

Another example of partners coordinating with other actors is the international organization offering alternative housing for camp residents in Tabarre. They shared the final list of selected beneficiaries with HelpAge International, specialised in taking charge of elderly people. Within the scope of return projects, HelpAge International has developed a special kit for people over 50 years of age who are taking care of children under 18. It turned out the 12 families fit the criteria of HelpAge, and they were subsequently taken over by this organization, receiving financial support for school fees, in addition to an amount of US\$ 500 for rent.

6. What activities have you developed in the area of lobbying and/or advocacy? Please list the outcomes.

Specific activities in terms of lobbying or advocacy were continued both via the ACT Haiti Forum (e.g. on land issues) and via some national partners. As a member of the Coordination Europe-Haïti (COEH), a lobby and advocacy network of European NGOs active in Haiti, ICCO & Kerk in Actie has supported the various activities the Coordination has realised since the earthquake. **Output:** From 2012, the COEH has engaged in a more consistent lobby on the rehabilitation financed by the EU. For example, in March a letter was written to the High Representative/Vice-President Baroness Catherine Ashton, expressing our concerns about the political situation (intimidation of journalists, parliamentarians and members of the legal profession; the refusal to schedule elections for a number of municipal and senatorial seats; etc.), as well as about the process of post-earthquake reconstruction (the limbo situation existing since the termination of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission). We pleaded for a new model of reconstruction coordination, which would allow the Haitian government to coordinate the reconstruction effort in a manner, which is accountable to both its citizens and international donors. **Outcome:** in May we received an answer of the EU, who share our concerns and indicate that they “continue to maintain regular and frequent contacts with the Haitian authorities and the group of international donors in order to coordinate activities, avoid duplications and ensure an effective division of labour. To us, a central point remains the progressive



*appropriation of donor coordination by the Haitian authorities.”* The core group and chairman of the COEH continued to have regular contact with EU officials on the process of reconstruction.

National partners have been active at various times and on different issues. Most active on lobby were our human rights partners, who each published various reports, for example on the forced evictions of a number of camps, and on the situation of women and girls after the earthquake (especially women and girls in the camps). One of our human rights partners has been especially active in promoting the rights of the camp residents. They have organized meetings of camp residents with parliamentarians, the minister of social affairs and other government authorities, to generate more understanding of the situation of the people who are still living in tents. This partner also wrote letters to government officials proposing alternative solutions and travelled to Washington as part of the JE NAN JE campaign, organized by Action Aid. This land and housing rights campaign prioritizes strong aid accountability and reform the national housing plan to help secure safe, affordable, long-term housing for the most vulnerable displaced Haitians, partnering with Haitian social movements, such as our partner.

### **C Monitoring and Evaluation**

Please describe which monitoring and evaluation activities have been undertaken during this reporting period, including the M&E activities of your own organisation, your network and your partner organisations, and describe the major findings:

Each partner organisation has their own Monitoring and Evaluation system and their reports offer details on the way these systems are being implemented. In turn, ICCO & Kerk in Actie staff members also visit each partner regularly, aimed at monitoring and supporting the implementation of the projects. In 2009, a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation guide has been developed to assist our team members during their monitoring visits. In the case of the joined ACT program field visits and brief ex ante evaluations are part of the decision process. Here is one example of M&E systems of partners, and the results of two external evaluations.

#### The M&E system of one of our national partners

Monitoring of our national partner working on reconstruction in Gressier has been done at different levels. At the basic level the two teams (technical and animation) have worked directly with the participants. The engineers of the technical team monitored the building regulations, the quality of the building materials, etc. and received complaints of a technical nature. The social workers supported the collective work, planned the activities with the solidarity groups, and received the complaints related to the group dynamics. The teams used a PME tool specifically designed for them. In order to avoid that both teams work at cross, weekly meetings took place where problems were discussed and possible complaints shared, while the teams tried to find joint solutions. The results were then shared at meetings of the solidarity working groups or general assemblies of all solidarity groups.

At another level, the steering committee (local authorities, and representatives of the participants, the community, the partner and local organisations) discussed general issues related to the building process as well as being in charge of monitoring the activities. Complaints could be presented also at this level, by local authorities, representatives, etc. on behalf of the families of the participants.

Although the building process is finished, this monitoring system is still in place.

ICCO & Kerk in Actie colleagues met with the partner on several occasions during the planning and implementation process, and were present at the festive handover of the keys to the new home owners. A final external evaluation will take place during the first months of 2013.

#### External evaluation of a partner in Jacmel

The executive summary of the evaluation report gives an overview of the general conclusions with regard to the relevance, the effectiveness, efficiency, the impact and the viability of the program as well as the lessons learned. The overall conclusion is that the post-earthquake program could have had more impact if the efforts had concentrated on a smaller number of activities. And when the work had been concentrated in one commune instead of several, the effects of the available budget might have been better visible. But the evaluation also gives clear examples that support the relevance of the program: people have a roof over their heads, builders have received practical training which they have been able to put to use, jobs and income have been generated, and the project has made good use of local labour. The two activities co-financed by ICCO & Kerk in Actie / SHO (houses and

vegetable gardens) responded to the priorities of the communities as they answered to the needs of a new home and income as well as food.

The evaluator is positive about the participation of the beneficiaries who have been involved in the activities from the very start up until the end. The first model was presented to the local authorities (also deemed very important), representatives of associations, community leaders and of course the future potential inhabitants. The construction process involved local artisans, while the beneficiaries had to contribute both in materials (sand, rocks, etc.) as well as in labour time.

Among the lessons learned is a plea of the evaluator to build houses with two bedrooms: one for the parents and one for the children. Funds did not permit this but possibly a loan system can be introduced, enabling families to add an extra room to their houses in due time.

#### External mid-term evaluation of an international partner, working with children and youth

This evaluation took place from April to July and aimed at carrying out an objective assessment of the results, the relevance, the sustainability, and the management of the project, and to share lessons learned and make recommendations to improve the program before its deadline.

From the report: "... we have reached the conclusion that the program is very relevant and is even considered to be one of its kind in the context of Haiti. The number of beneficiaries exceeds slightly what had been expected and that of the fieldworkers has dropped significantly. Effectiveness estimated from the logical framework indicators is 83%, whereas the impacts of the program as well as its sustainability are yet to be improved. Therefore, the recommendations ... are intended to help remedy certain shortcomings and perpetuate good practices through a concerted action plan."

The partner has taken the recommendations and grouped them according to the items concerned: partnership, administration, logistics and program development. They are taking follow-up measures on all recommendations, although this is not always easy and successful. For example, the recommendation to keep updated lists of the participants is being hampered by the high turnover. The recommendations to develop partnerships with other NGOs for the sharing of experience and exchange of services, and to mobilize staff and field workers to work with other organisations in the domain of child development are taken seriously, but the results have so far been limited. The recommendations related to program development have all received follow-up (for example: to involve the parents in the program; to offer better teaching materials; and to develop activities that enhance the livelihood possibilities of the beneficiaries).

ICCO & Kerk in Actie colleagues met with this partner on several occasions, both at the office in Port-au-Prince and during a field visit to the Les Palmes area, where they met with field workers and children. A short extract from this visit: "I also talk to ..., in charge of the coordination of the groups (and of the field workers) in Petit Goave and a few of the other communities. The biggest challenge is maybe the fact that some children, mostly because of economic reasons, drop out. Most come back after a while, asking to be reintegrated. Reasons for not showing up are having to stay at home to care for younger siblings, lack of decent clothing, etc. Positive are the enthusiasm of the children and also of the parents: regular meetings with parents take place, and parents are very positive about the changes they notice in the behaviour of the children: children are happier than before, have ways to express themselves and the feelings better than before."

#### **D quality standards**

1. List 3 or 4 elements included in the quality standards (CoC and Sphere) which were well addressed in the implementation of the programme during this reporting period. Describe how they were addressed.

In 2011 we co-financed, together with DCA and World Vision, the presence of a Sphere trainer and a programme of workshops and trainings. The trainings increased not only the humanitarian actors' capacities on the effective use of Sphere, but also the capacities of Haitian government and local civil society. ICCO team members, staff of ACT Alliance members, and national partners participated in the workshops, increasing their knowledge on the use of Sphere standards substantially.

Some examples of well-addressed quality standards by partner organisations:

- **Shelter and settlement standard 1: Strategic planning:** "Assess and analyse the shelter and settlement needs of the affected population in consultation with the relevant authorities and the population themselves". The international partner has discussed the three options with

all camp residents, giving them the choice (all residents opted for renting). The next step was to assess and inspect the proposed lodgings, in order to establish their safety (anti-earthquake and anti-cyclone). The authorities were involved in the selection process by validating the registration.

- **We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from whom we accept resources:** Regular information is sent to the donors and headquarters. Since the presentation and implementation of the program the financial aspects have been discussed to empower ownership and collective responsibility. Each project location always has the possibility to control the cash advances they have received and the tickets they have given (social worker and staff have their own binder).
- **Core standard 1: People-centred humanitarian response: local capacity:** the Dominican ACT Alliance member, building houses in Boen and Ganthier is working with local advisory committees, not only on building issues, but they also reinforce existing capacities by training the committee members on disaster risk reduction, gender equality and cholera prevention, among others.

2. Which quality standards were problematic to apply during this reporting period and why? What, if any, measures are taken to correct?

- **Shelter and settlement standard 1: Strategic planning:** "Assess and analyse the shelter and settlement needs of the affected population in consultation with the relevant authorities and the population themselves". This standard proved problematic where it involved the local authorities. Constant changes of the focal point within the municipality (4 x during this four-month project) did not support a fluid collaboration. Also, once the people that participated in the programme had left the camp, this was not closed by the municipality, meaning that a few "new" families remain on the premises.
- **Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs (we will also endeavour to minimise the negative impact of humanitarian assistance, seeking to avoid long-term beneficiary dependence upon external aid:** This point is particularly sensible in a land that traditionally already hosts a great number of NGOs, a number that increased after the earthquake.

In general, more and more partners inform us that they find it difficult to link their activities and attitudes to Sphere standards, as they see these as related to emergency relief action. For the people in Haiti, even those who have been directly and greatly affected by the earthquake, the event itself is losing its relevance as a determining factor, especially since people have experienced subsequent disasters since January 12, such as the two devastating hurricanes in 2012, the political turmoil and the economic hardships.

Also, the two working groups, mentioned in last-year's report, that were installed in 2010 and 2011 to follow-up and exchange on Sphere and HAP standards (the Accountability Learning Working Group and the Sphere Working Group), in which several of our partners participated, have ceased to exist, due to dwindling interest and the fact that many of the first-hour members have since left Haiti.

3. Please report on your positive and negative experiences with respect to the following key considerations:

#### **Accountability to beneficiaries**

Generally, partners have organized accountability to beneficiaries through community advisory committees. In some cases, these have been specifically established (for example, camp committees), in other cases the partners were able to coordinate with pre-existing community-based organisations. Below are some examples of accountability.

The international partner, assisting camp residents at finding alternative housing, has been working closely together with a small local organisation, active in camp CCHT. This organisation of young people (mainly students) was involved in sensitizing the population about the move and the different options from which the residents could choose, and in explaining the process. Once the selection had been made and the lists validated by the municipality, these were published at the camp and the municipality. People who were not on the list were invited to present their case if they thought they had been wrongly denied participation. Of the 45 complaints received, 12 were found justifiable: these

families were admitted to the list. The others were informed by the municipality of the negative decision and asked to vacate the camp voluntarily.

The national partner that is building houses in Gressier has the large advantage of having been active in the community for many years. Their selection process is comparable to the one mentioned above: lists are validated by local authorities and CBOs and made public. Families who have not been chosen can ask for a reconsideration of their file. In the end, a meeting with all beneficiaries is held to inform every one of the process and outcome. The beneficiaries were not considered as such, but instead were participants or partners. This has worked well: people are being addressed as equals, in accordance with the slogan of the project: *Si se pa nou, se kiyès?* ("if it is not us, then who?" meaning we have to do this ourselves). According to the partner, the idea of having the participants join together in solidarity groups contributes to the social structuration of the area, as the groups are expected to continue also once the construction of the houses has been completed.

When asked about their complaint system, one partner answers that they don't have a formal complaint system in place, other than the usual public justice system of Haiti. However, the structure of their local counterpart is based on representation, as this organization consists of the joint community based organizations in the "*sections communales*" where the partner is active. At different levels delegates are being elected and these delegates together form the Assembly of which the counterpart coordination depends. The legitimacy and its sensitivity towards the needs and claims of the communities are thus guaranteed through this democratic system of representation. Equally, this system is supposed to permit all kinds of complaints or injustice observed in the field to be taken into account and observed, from bottom to top in the democratic system.

The partner building houses in Boen and Ganthier has a complaint box installed that so far has not been used by the beneficiaries, who instead preferred to share their concerns during meetings with field staff. Apparently, this is a better way of dealing with comments than making people deposit a formal complaint at the organisation.

### **Building on local capacity**

At global level ICCO & Kerk in Actie focuses on four general strategies; capacity development is one of these strategies. During the rehabilitation phase, we have supported the development of local capacities as follows:

- The Capacity Building in Emergency and Rehabilitation Response Programme: a training programme with our national partners, financed by PSO, and implemented with the help of external facilitators in 2011. Different staff members of in total ten national partners participated in workshops on Sphere, PME, generating external funding, human resources management, strategic planning, and gender. In addition, at the request of partners they were also able to profit from individual training on organisational development; six partners made good use of this possibility. In 2012, an inventory of needs for further capacity building has been made, and follow-up will be given in 2013.
- Training on Sphere standards: during six months we supported the presence of a Sphere trainer, thus facilitating Sphere training for staff of agencies, local civil society and local government, among them staff of our partners. According to the external evaluation report, the greatest achievement has been to build the capacity of the DPC (Department of Civil Protection). This Department now has a national level Focal Point and one departmental trainer in each geographic department of Haiti. A few mayors, camp committees and other local government authorities (ASEC/CASEC) have also been trained.
- We encourage partner organisations, both national and international, to get together as a programme coalition in order to come up with common efforts in relation to the rehabilitation process in the Les Palmes region (Gressier, Léogane, Petit-Goave and Grand Goave). In the last months of 2011, possibilities for a joint programme have been researched and national organisations as well as local government institutions have been consulted for proposals. The programme, coordinated by an ACT Forum working group, facilitated by ICCO & Kerk in Actie, started its implementation in the second semester of 2012; the first 7 projects have recently been contracted; the results will become visible in 2013. Some of the smaller, less experienced selected organizations have started collaboration with NGOs that can mentor them. An example is the partnership between a community-based organization for handicapped people in Léogane and one of the Haitian ACT members, specialized in working with handicapped people.

The individual partners, both national and international, have been building on local capacity in different ways. One of the partners that has built houses in Jacmel has trained 30 local artisans. Not only have they played a crucial role in the construction of the houses of this particular project, but they have since been contracted by other parties to take charge of building projects.

Another partner mentions that the participants / group members were expected to contribute to the building of the houses of their group. This was done according to “konbit”, a well-known form of mutual aid to realise a private or communal activity. The group work consisted in the collection of rocks and stones, the preparation of the building place, collection of water, and assistance of the building contractors in those activities that don't require qualified labour.

In addition, the construction work was done by local building contractors, who were monitored by engineers employed by the partner. The local contractors have received training during the pilot phase, prior to this project, and started this particular project with two sessions during which they could share their experiences of the pilot and be updated on earthquake resistant construction techniques.

#### **Addressing specific needs of the most vulnerable groups**

Partners are addressing the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups in different ways. The international organization assisting camp residents to find alternative housing, has referred elderly people (over 50 years of age) who are taking care of children under 18 to HelpAge International, as this organization had a special support program which included support for school fees, in addition to the rent for new lodgings. The mobile medical and psychosocial team visited the two camps (CCHT and CHT 25). In total, over 90 persons received medical aid, while nearly 60 persons were assisted by the psychosocial team.

Partners were taking additional care of the needs of women. One partner, when forming the solidarity groups in charge of the reconstruction of houses, made efforts to facilitate the participation of women in the groups. As a result, women occupy 30% of the responsible posts (coordinator, treasurer, secretary) within the groups. During the group meetings, the animators of the partner talk about gender equality, while at the meetings of local authorities with community leaders, equal representation of women and men is the norm.

Two other partners are focusing on (young) women while initiating their vocational capacity building programs, introducing non-traditional professions, such as plumbing and masonry. These activities not only help young women to build back their lives, but also contribute towards gender equity, offering women and men the same opportunities. One of these partners originally had planned to focus exclusively on women, but because they became aware of the enormous demand also among young men, they decided to open 20% of the classes for men.

Children are also among the most vulnerable groups and several partners are implementing programs directed at their specific needs. One of the partners is focussing on poor families and their children in Carrefour by offering grants to expand their small businesses and thus have money to pay for school fees. In this same project, illiterate people are included in the grants project and have been taught techniques on how to check prices of the goods they buy and sell.

#### **Coordination in the crisis region with other humanitarian actors**

As a member of the ACT Alliance, ICCO & Kerk in Actie has been coordinating with the ACT members present in Haiti since directly after the earthquake. In the beginning, weekly meetings took place, later reduced to every fortnight. Currently, the Forum is meeting once a month.

ACT Alliance visibility was enhanced through participation in external coordination meetings: attendance of CCO (NGO Coordination Unit), OCHA led Humanitarian Forum, CLIO, Religions for Peace, as well as some of the cluster and sub-cluster meetings. The choice to attend or not depended on agenda items and relevance of the topics for ACT members work. The ACT Alliance coordinator was on cluster mailing lists as well. This enabled her to share relevant information with the ACT members (for example: UNIFEM guide on how to address Gender-Based Violence with communities). As a member of the board of the Joint Humanitarian Security Forum since mid-2010 and with close connection to the “dormant” IOS, the ACT Alliance security advisor had timely access to reliable security information and useful collaboration from wide and varied sources both in NGO and non NGO

sectors. Apart from the NGO network, good relations were maintained with organisations such as Global DIRT, Haitian Red Cross, the MINUSTAH camp in Jacmel, the Anti-Kidnapping Unit, the Joint Operation Tasking Centre and Haitian National Police.

Individual partners (both national and international) have been participating in relevant cluster meetings, also at regional level, something which often was considered more effective than attending the general cluster meetings in Port-au-Prince. Coordination was not always successful or easy. For example, in 2011, the Sphere evaluation report has remarked the following: *Due to the shortage of one (50%) project staff and the emphasis on offering trainings, this aspect has been covered only on an ad-hoc basis with the result of low knowledge and commitment by UN clusters, quality management and sectorial working groups, UN agencies and International Humanitarian Agencies (Red Crosses, etc.).*

As mentioned earlier, most Clusters have ceased to function, as many humanitarian organizations have ended their programmes or withdrawn their support. They have in part been replaced by the *Tables de Concertation*, which are organized at departmental and sectorial level. Partners participate at these tables when considered useful and effective.

Individual partners (both national and international) also have been coordinating with relevant actors at local level.

#### **E Exit /transition strategy**

Follow up: what will happen after this programme has been completed. Describe, if any, disaster risk reduction activities that have been executed and if disaster preparedness measures were taken by the implementing organisations. Pay attention to the link emergency-rehabilitation-gradual return to mainstream development work.

ICCO & Kerk in Actie is not implementing programmes itself, but is supporting other organisations, both national and international. The national partners that are involved in the rehabilitation phase are often long-term partners who have worked with ICCO & Kerk in Actie before in development programmes. As such, together we are able to put into practice the principle of linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) In addition to these long-term partners new partners with relevant activities and experiences have been, and will be, added to forward the rehabilitation phase. Also, we continue collaborating with the ACT Alliance Forum in Haiti, while at the same time supporting some adding-value initiatives presented by Dutch organisations.

In all cases, we demand that the contracting organisation includes a clear exit or transition strategy. Here we present a few examples of individual organisations:

The international organisation supporting camp residents offers the following strategy: Once the families have left the camps and moved to their new homes, they will be visited after six weeks. If they are still living at their new dwellings, the final tranche will be paid. The houses of the beneficiaries have all been inspected previous to admission: all approved houses are earthquake and hurricane (flooding) proof. The small local youth organization has been trained in disaster risk management. Because of the training, this youth organization is better equipped to the work they have been doing in the communities and can build on this experience.

The strategy (= paying the rent for one year) has been questioned by other organizations, mainly national ones, as not offering a sustainable solution: what happens when the year is over? On the other hand, living conditions outside the camps are much more tranquil and safer, especially for women and girls. Money that otherwise would have to be spent on housing, can now be used for school fees or invested in a small business. The year gives people an opportunity to get their lives back on track and leave behind the difficult camp life.

One of the partners building houses in Jacmel uses the fact that small commerce is one of the main income generating activities in the area to help people to get back on their feet also economically. The small extra room that was added to the design of the new houses is meant to sell merchandise from home. This will allow people to gain income after they have moved into their new homes. This partner also intends to look for a partner in microfinance, to support the people in Embouchure further after this project.

Many of our national partners were already active in their region before the earthquake and they will continue to be so also once the rehabilitation program has ended. Already they are returning gradually towards their traditional programs and activities, also because for many people the effects of the earthquake have been surpassed in the meantime by new disasters, such as the two hurricanes of 2012.

## **F Constraints and lessons learned**

1. Report on some of the constraints encountered and the particular lessons learned relevant for your organisation at the following levels:

### **a) Constraints encountered and lessons learned in the field**

The partner building houses in Gressier has systematically reported on constraints and lessons learned. First some constraints:

- It turned out that Sou Kafou had very little rocks and stones available; this caused people to walk for long distances in search of stones, and also to use whatever kind of stones, not always of the required quality. This could put the quality of the house in danger.
- Hurricane Isaac caused considerable damage in August, de-capitalizing the rural families that were preparing themselves for the new school year. Because of the effects of the hurricane many families were absent from the regular group meetings as they had to take care of emergencies.
- A strike of the drivers of the national cement company (Cimenterie Nationale, CINA) caused a weeklong delay in rebuilding because the partner ran out of cement.
- Because all building places were ready to start at the same moment, some of the solidarity groups had difficulties to decide where to start and became almost dysfunctional.

And here the subsequent lessons learned:

- The transparency of the process has permitted that the population remained confident that the partner would be able to respond to the housing problem.
- An action that touches all major problems in a community contributes to strengthening social cohesion. At the beginning, some of the solidarity groups had difficulties working together because of interpersonal problems. The animators would then work with the group, helping them to focus on the joint task of building together. Currently, there are very few interpersonal problems in the groups.
- In the future, all houses of a solidarity group should be constructed at the same time, so the group will not become dysfunctional.

The partner building houses in Boen and Ganthier informed us that as part of the participatory process of beneficiaries in this project, building materials are stored in the (temporary) houses of the beneficiaries. In three cases (of the total number of 16 houses being constructed at that time), materials were reported stolen from the houses. Investigation showed that in only one case the material was actually stolen, the other families had sold the materials or not properly guarded them. As a consequence, the partner decided not to paint the houses of these families, which saved them the costs of the lost materials. And they used this as an example while preparing the next group of beneficiaries. Another option would be to have people buy the material themselves, but in that case the costs would be much higher as they would have to take care of individual transport, while actually the partner can save on these costs by ordering large amounts of material in town.

The international partner working in Tabarre reported that a number of families moved to the camp after the registration moment; these families were not included in the program. But as the municipality has not taken any action towards these people, the camps are not completely vacated.

The international partner working with children and adolescents mentioned that there are still great differences between the field workers in term of potential and capacities. Measures taken: *"we will continue to train them, using team work to empower the weakest. We will use the field workers evaluations to identify the appropriate training. Some of them are very good and we have given them more responsibilities (school help, supervision, observation of other programs). To assure a good quality, we need to intensify the supervision – which may be difficult as we are already fully occupied. We need to visit more often and include unannounced supervision to keep our field workers on track."*

The film school partner reported that the sessions planned for awareness-raising at schools and in

camps have not been implemented as planned. The programme appeared to lack sufficient coherence between the documentaries and the way the sessions were planned to be held. Also, motivation of school directors needs to be worked on. The problems in the implementation of the sessions were identified too late. This part of the programme is now being redeveloped.

Documentation of the assessments in the first batch of projects done by the working group of the Les Palmes Initiative did not always provide enough insight for the ICCO & Kerk in Actie team in Utrecht to review the projects and the decision-taking process.

#### b) Constraints encountered and lessons learned in collaboration with partner organisations and/or international umbrella organisations

One of the international partners informed us that the parenting school and the sexual education for every child (including the 6-12 years old children) are challenging because this sort of offer is new. Measures taken: the issue has been discussed with an ICCO partner specialized in HIV-Aids, which gave them good advice, for example to integrate parents in the procedure. The organization has also contacted Compassion International.

The field office of one of the international partners has learned that continuously harmonising efforts and clearly defining roles among actors is crucial to project success. For example, after their recruitment, the water and waste municipal technicians needed to be integrated into the municipalities. Since municipal management lies at the cores of the Canadians' efforts, the field office has extensively collaborated with the Canadians to help implement a uniformed planning and reporting system in the mayor's office. Two times a year coordinating meetings are organised between the local actors and the international support organisations. Nevertheless, real collaboration requires a lot of discussion and time to coordinate, as donors each have their own requirements, preconditions, planning horizons, reporting schemes, etc.

#### c) Constraints encountered and lessons learned at HQ level

As mentioned before, early 2012 it was decided to close the country office and manage the projects from the global office, as this turned out to be more efficient and effective, as well as a reduction in costs. The organizational triangle (Haiti – Managua – Utrecht) had proven to be too complicated and time-consuming. Although the transfer back to the Netherlands of course caused certain delays at the beginning, the partners and the team in Utrecht can now notice the benefits of the fact that the program is managed from one office, as speed is picking up in the remaining contracts. Team members in Utrecht are experienced ICCO & Kerk in Actie colleagues who know the systems and organisation. Also, we are working more closely together with the other members of the ACT Alliance. And we have the support of a consultant living in Port-au-Prince.

### 2. What changes do you propose or have you been able to effect as a result of F1 above?

#### a. Changes/recommendations at field level

The international partner working in Tabarre, in reaction to the mentioned constraint recommended for future interventions, that competent authorities (municipalities, Civil Protection Directory, justice of the peace) are trained on the management of return projects, with the help of the Unité de Construction de Logement et des Bâtiments Publics (UCLBP), in order to ensure a better collaboration and guaranteeing the rights of all people still living in the camps.

The film school partner is currently developing a new strategy for awareness raising sessions, in response to the above signalled constraint.

The Les Palmes Initiative has introduced a new project evaluation grid and has decided on additional field visits to answer raised questions (not all organizations are experienced NGOs; some need more attention and accompaniment during the project formulation process).



**b. Changes/recommendations at level of collaboration with partner organisations and/or international umbrella organisations**

The international partner working in Les Palmes mentions that more initial and continuous communication among international partners on reconstruction and development strategies that are being executed in the field is important at national and international level. This is why their field office representatives participate actively in the round table meetings of donors in Haiti. More specifically with the Canadian partners they are in permanent contact, also in view of the consequence of a continuation of the Canadian program after June 2013, which might have implications for the partner's own involvement in the region.

The ACT working group was not always able to spend enough time to prepare for the meetings where the proposals were discussed. This is why an evaluation grid has been developed and introduced, which will make assessment easier and more balanced. Also, a core group was established to do a pre-assessment of the proposals.

**c. Changes/recommendations at HQ level**

As mentioned before, early 2012 it was decided to close the country office and manage the projects from the global office, as this turned out to be more efficient and effective, as well as a reduction in costs. The organizational triangle (Haiti – Managua – Utrecht) had proven to be too complicated and time-consuming. Although the transfer back to the Netherlands of course caused certain delays at the beginning, the partners and the team in Utrecht can now notice the benefits of the fact that the program is managed from one office, as speed is picking up in the remaining contracts. Team members in Utrecht are experienced ICCO & Kerk in Actie colleagues who know the systems and organisation. Also, we are working more closely together with the other members of the ACT Alliance. And we have the support of a consultant living in Port-au-Prince.

**G Funding and Expenditure**

Please complete the attached financial monitoring spreadsheet

**1. If applicable, what are the reasons for any significant variations or delays in expenditure compared to the (adjusted) plan? Please indicate which adjustments have been effected.**

In general prices run high for conducting RMA's and evaluations. Qualified auditors and evaluators are difficult to find and market prices do reflect their scarcity.

One partner managed to negotiate down the price for RMA and evaluation with Euro 2300 which amount could be used for capacity building strengthening the organisation's administration.

Also rented vehicles and fuel are very expensive and in some cases pressurized partners to buy second hand vehicles that need frequent repairs and maintenance.

Some organisations have adjusted their budgets to fit the changing reality due to the increased price of the construction materials and the unfavourable rate of exchange. In some cases, the organisation was forced to cover the deficit with other or own funds

In some cases the partner the community contributed up to 30% of its labour to house construction and acquiring local materials. That partner was also able to negotiate a better price with the constructor which made it possible to enlarge the houses (to 30 m2).

Due to economies made on the training budget line using more in-house resources as well as less than expected expenses on other budget lines (i.e. camp decommissioning costs), one organisation might reach more people than originally planned.

For another partner during the execution of the project 3 field workers resigned and 1 passed away. All field works were replaced. However, working conditions and team cohesion still was reported as good.

Expenditures of an organisation (in the field) are higher than the received amount. The partner has been pre-financing activities to be financed by I&K via SHO.

2. If applicable, what are the reasons for any projected underspending for the remaining period of this phase II programme?

One partner faced a huge underspending since it saw its project getting delayed by 22 months (from June 2012 till April 2014) due to delays in acquiring land for its construction work. This had to do with political developments which hampered the acquisition process. But in general no underspending against total budget is foreseen for the remaining period of the rehabilitation programme, and if any would be identified they would be reallocated to new budget lines or to increase the number of units presented in a revised budget.

3. Are there any financial audits or financial monitoring realised in line with the SHO financial regulations? Please mention major findings.

Resources management audits were received from 5 organizations. The RMA's were satisfactory and did not reveal financial mismanagement and/ or fraud. One RMA gives some useful recommendations and suggestions for future disaster response programming. Financial audits were received from 10 organizations. For 3 organisations the RMA and/ or audit is delayed. New agreements have been made to assure timely receipt in 2013. Some others are expected in March and April.

#### **H Case**

Please describe at least one human interest case that can be used to inform the Dutch public/donors on humanitarian work realities. The case should present your work in more detail, including the situation, the action and specific results at micro-level. The case does not necessarily have to be a success story.

#### **I Human interest case Turtletree (film productions)**

The film school project of Turtle Tree Foundation produced various documentaries in 2012, short and long. One of the longer ones was the documentary "Conversations with the dead", in which earthquake survivors talk about the loss of family and friends. One of the interviewed is Fania, an 18-year-old girl who lost six family members in the earthquake. Her appearance in the documentary brought her publicity: "My friends thought it was great, that I was seen on television everywhere!". Beyond the fame, she found the documentary addressed the losses many Haitians have to deal with: "I think it is good that people who haven't lost anyone are reminded of the pain of those who did lose a loved one. Everybody forgets. Everybody wants to forget. And for us, the survivors, it is not really possible to talk about our loss. People do not want you to talk about it. But when it is on a screen, it is easier to accept."

Sometimes victims of the earthquake become reporters. Nirva, a reporter at the film school, got stuck under a building in the earthquake and had her leg amputated. She was selected for the film school training and made several short documentaries on handicapped people. Wondering how people continue their lives after the loss of a limb, she soon got interested in other handicaps as well, like blindness and muscular dystrophy. Through her documentaries, she wants to create awareness on the discrimination of handicapped people, so that others will understand the situation of the handicapped in Haiti. Her contribution to the film "Haiti, le Bien et le Mauvais" may have been the first time handicapped people were shown as capable persons. (The report "Comment guérir un handicap" can be viewed in the link <http://youtu.be/sB1eOHp3MwY>, min. 27.40)

Videos on the rehabilitation were also screened in school, which evoked interesting discussion among students on the contents of the videos. Some comments:

- Teacher: "I think it was too much information. The videos are well made, but it was difficult for our students to understand all subjects, and the subjects were not introduced well by the social workers"
- Student: "I have a neighbour who lost her legs in the earthquake and I liked the film on the handicapped people"
- Student: "How do they know the truth? All those people in the camps, they stay there because they receive goods." Other student: "I don't agree, nobody wants to live like that"

#### **II Human interest case ITECA (building of houses)**

My name is Francky Dénizé, I have three children, three girls. My wife and I work as teachers at a

small community school. We live in a small village called Jangi, that is part of the slighter bigger village Sou Kafou. The earthquake of Tuesday January 12, 2010 has destroyed the one-room house where we lived. With the scraps and debris of the destroyed house we have built a shed to provide a shelter for our family.

Right after the earthquake, together with other community leaders, I started to help the victims. ITECA was the first organization to arrive in the area and has accompanied us during the first few weeks after the earthquake, when the humanitarian needs were extremely high. After a few days of exchanging ideas, we decided that we would want to start working at rebuilding permanent houses, contrary to other initiatives in the area at that time.

I have contributed to the large mobilization of community members to be at the forefront of the construction of their own houses. *Si se pa nou se kiyès?* (If it is not us, then who?) and *Ayisyen se poto mitan rekonstriksyon an*. (Haitians are the motor of the reconstruction) were the two main slogans that animated the work of the solidarity groups. Together with two others I conduct the solidarity group "Anpil fòs" de Jangi (A lot of strength of Jangi), that has 13 members. We have worked to get the first necessary materials for the construction of the houses (we collected and crushed rocks, we collected water, etc.), and we transported the materials to the construction sited that had been supplied by ITECA.

Today, in contrast to the situation before the earthquake, I am living in a house with three rooms and a gallery that serves as a family room. I share a room with my wife and my children are sleeping in the other room. The house has a latrine and a water reservoir that can hold 1000 gallons.

This house has really changed my living conditions. I have a lot more space, which has solved the crowded and packed situation we lived in before. The sanitary conditions have improved because we can now stock water and treat it with chlorine, and we have a private latrine. Now I don't have any worries when the arrival of a cyclone is announced. I also know that the house is built in accordance with the anti-seismic regulations.

I continue to encourage my solidarity group, in order to reflect together and to find solutions to other problems that we have. This experience has permitted us to experience the strength of collective work, the importance of the organization and above all the obligation to have a "project" that, with a lot of determination, can mobilize the key persons in a community.

Link to short film about ITECA and PLAJEF/IOM: <http://youtu.be/ij2tL8WPY9s>

### III Human Interest Case GARR (vocational training)

**"Mijn droom? Toiletten bouwen voor vrouwen en hun kinderen!"**

Renée Marie Hélène (33 jaar)

Drieëndertig jaar is ze en ze woont al bijna drie jaar in een tentenkamp met haar dochter van zestien en zoon van elf. We hebben een van onze partners gevraagd of we iemand kunnen ontmoeten die deelneemt aan de activiteiten van het rehabilitatieprogramma, en tegenover mij zit een jonge, dynamische vrouw die vertelt over het kamp en het kinderprogramma waar zij een van de leidsters is. Drie jaar in een tent, niet voor te stellen voor iemand als ik, die nooit meer dan vier weken achtereen gekampeerd heeft. Mogelijkheden om buiten het kamp iets te vinden heeft Renée niet. Nóg niet, moet ik zeggen, want ze vertelt enthousiast dat ze geselecteerd is om, in het kader van het project, een beroepsopleiding te volgen: ze heeft gekozen voor loodgieter. Daar is niet alleen veel vraag naar na de aardbeving, maar het is ook een heel nuttig vak: "dan kan ik straks toiletten bouwen, vooral voor vrouwen en hun kinderen. Want de hygiënische toestanden in de kampen en de volksbuurten van Port-au-Prince zijn slecht, en toiletten zijn een bron van infecties en ziektekiemen."

Renée is een van de deelnemers aan het wederopbouwprogramma dat GARR, een partner van ICCO & Kerk in Actie, uitvoert ten behoeve van de bewoners van een tentenkamp naast hun kantoor, in het centrum van Port-au-Prince. Teamleden van GARR organiseren samen met bewoners recreatieve activiteiten voor de kinderen in het kamp. Renée vertelt dat in het kamp zelf geen scholen zijn. Een aantal kinderen bezoekt scholen buiten het kamp maar hoewel de huidige regering gratis basisonderwijs als prioriteit heeft, betekent dit niet automatisch dat nu alle kinderen naar school gaan. De bijkomende kosten, zoals boeken en schriften, schooluniformen en dergelijke, zijn voor veel ouders onoverkomelijk. De activiteiten van GARR zijn daarom zeer welkom!

Naast het kinderprogramma geeft GARR voorlichting aan vrouwen over hun rechten. Renée vertelt dat veel kampbewoonsters te maken hebben met geweld, maar de vrouwen zullen er niet snel over spreken. Ze zijn afhankelijk van hun man en weten niet hoe ze alleen zouden moeten overleven. De beroepsopleidingen van GARR geven de vrouwen niet alleen een kans op inkomen maar dragen ook

bij aan het vergroten van hun autonomie en weerbaarheid. Wanneer ze straks een baan als loodgieter heeft zullen Renée en haar gezin op eigen kracht het kamp kunnen verlaten en een huisje in de buurt kunnen huren.

## I Photographs

Please include at least three interesting photographs, or send them digitally. Kindly mention in this section what photographs are included or annexed, who took the picture(s) and at which location they were taken.



Bouw van huis in Jacmel (foto: Susan Muis)



huis in Jacmel (foto: Susan Muis, ICCO)



ITECA slogan solidarity groups

(foto: Els Hortensius, ICCO)



Beroepsopleiding (foto Jethro Kleibeuker, ICCO)



Beroepsopleiding (foto Jethro Kleibeuker)

**EXTRA: Recommendations from the court of auditors**

**J Cash flow:** Please indicate the cash flow (including numbers) from HQ to the beneficiaries.

**See annex**

**K Definition and calculation PMS:** What costs are presented under programme management costs. Indicate how your organization calculates PMS

Costs of ICCO & Kerk in Actie are reported as PMS as long as these costs relate to activities meant to support the implementation of the response towards the populations affected by the earthquake. Hours spent by staff on this kind of activities are registered as such. Costs related to activities and hours worked for reporting, administration etc. are put on AKV as per the SHO regulations.

**L Result attribution:** indicate the method used to link SHO-funds to reported results (eg by earmarking, proportional calculation)

In case I&K finances 100% of a project of a partner organisation, all results obtained are reported to the SHO. In case of co-funding a project or programme which is also partly funded by one or more other donors, the funds of I&K are administratively earmarked to certain specific results and related direct costs. In such cases, I&K finances indirect and overhead costs proportionally to these results up to a certain maximum percentage of direct costs as per its guidelines in which a distinction is made between software oriented and hardware oriented project components. Based on the reports of partners, it can then be determined what part of the results and costs to include in the reports to SHO.



# Justification per sector / sectorale verantwoording inzake

Organisatie:	28-02-13	-	
datum indiening:	17-01-10	-	
Rapportageperiode:		31-12-12	-

Expenditures per country, phase and sector			
Sector	Commitments	Actual Expenditure in the Field	Balance
<b>Emergency aid</b>			% difference
1. Health	285 780	285 558	222
2. Water and sanitation	11 905	11 905	0
3. Food security/ nutrition	541 343	541 577	-534
4. Livelihood/ household security	680 555	680 344	431
5. Education	13 637	13 637	0
6. Shelter	1 894 085	2 012 715	-215 751
7. Disaster management	118 952	118 952	0
8. Protection			0
9. Program management support	415 266	415 356	-43 073
<b>Subtotal Emergency Aid</b>	<b>3 058 953</b>	<b>4 055 695</b>	<b>-128 742</b>
			-3%
<b>Rehabilitation</b>			
1. Health	3 704	3 904	-453
2. Water and sanitation	283 361	177 345	88 616
3. Food security/ nutrition			0
4. Livelihood/ household security	285 253	185 355	171 288
5. Education	757 250	525 129	232 101
6. Shelter	3 263 137	2 504 680	755 447
7. Disaster management	112 840	88 640	23 230
8. Protection	580 947	431 345	188 502
9. Program management support	985 751	580 517	435 222
<b>Subtotal Rehabilitation</b>	<b>6 281 831</b>	<b>4 459 095</b>	<b>1 822 736</b>
			29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 238 784</b>	<b>8 544 790</b>	<b>0%</b>

## Notes:

Please provide an analysis/ reasoning for the differences between commitments and actual expenditure up or above 10% per sector or up or above -25% per sector.