



HAITIAN EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORTS (HERE)



MID-TERM EVALUATION

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HERE

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The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of Gecades SA.

Coverage photo : Canal Drain Valira
Source : Gecades SA, February 27, 2009

Executive summary

The passage of 4 hurricanes and tropical storms in 2008 has caused the loss of productive assets of the Gonaives population. The cash injection through the Haitian Emergency Relief Efforts (HERE) program was believed to be an appropriate and necessary response helping in the clean-up phase and enabling beneficiaries to get access to the means of the recovery their assets and livelihoods. This mid-term evaluation aims most importantly at evaluating the impact of the Cash-for-Work (CFW) component of HERE on the quality of life of the targeted population. To do this, we use data both from the “treated” population and a non treated group. The sampling strategy insures that the treated group includes both individuals who are still under contract with CHF and those that have benefited since November 2008. First, we report data on the overall program and beneficiaries. Second, we use econometric models to measure the impacts of CFW. The results suggest that, all though the respondents’ participation in the CFW activities has the correct sign, it is not different from zero, statistically speaking. In the current predicament of Gonaives, CFW activities are doubtlessly essential, but the daily wage rate (3.75 USD) seems too low to significantly impact the quality of life of beneficiaries (which we proxied by the monthly expenditures) and the reconstruction efforts. A further possible interpretation is that the (officially) authorized period of participation in the program (12 days)—that leads to a 45 USD-payment for a round of participation—seems also too short to make any difference. We observe as well that the less wealthy strata of the population are the ones involved in this kind of job. The evidence also indicates that households that begin the rebuilding of their assets are those where member(s) benefited additional support from other humanitarian programs, and where another source of income and the possibility to pursue the same economic activity as before the hurricanes exist.

We have also performed focus groups and key informants interviews. The qualitative data gathered reveal that the money received from the CFW activities was mostly used to feed the household members and in lesser extent to pay part of school fees and other expenses. In fact, it is worthwhile noting that the opportunity cost of time of the beneficiaries in the CFW is close to zero, given that participating in those activities was their best alternative after the hurricanes. Consequently, comparing with their after-hurricanes situation without the HERE program, the beneficiaries are doubtlessly better off as a result of the program. However, this improvement should be viewed as short term and fragile given the characteristics of CFW component of the HERE program.

As of the mid-term evaluation of the CFW component of the HERE program, the community is still waiting on program/projects with medium and long term potential impacts to rebuild their means of existence after the hurricanes.

Table of contents

Acknowledgment	1
Executive summary	2
Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
1 The HERE program background	5
2 Methodology	7
2.1 Analysis of the documents pertaining the HERE program	7
2.2 Designing individual questionnaire, Focus groups protocol, and key informants guide	7
2.3 Performing the focus groups, key informants interviews, locating the beneficiaries, and testing the individual questionnaire	8
2.4 Sampling strategy, Collecting and analysing individual data	9
2.5 The econometric models	11
3 The HERE’s mid-term situation (by January 15, 2009)	12
4 Analysis of qualitative data from the focus group	16
4.1 After-hurricanes experiences of the affected population with the help of aid agencies and governmental authorities	16
4.2 Perception of the community about the aids/activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes	17
4.3 Socio-economic Impacts of the CFW activities of CHF international in Gonaives	18
4.3.1 Opportunity cost of time using in CHF Cash-for-work activities	18
4.3.2 Standard of living after the hurricanes	19
4.3.3 Social capital	20
5 Descriptive analysis of the individual data	21
5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the beneficiaries	21
5.2 Socio-economic characteristics of the participants before and after the hurricanes	22
5.3 Usage of the money received by the beneficiaries from the Cash-for-work activities of CHF	24
5.4 Gender equity and other aspects in Cash-for-work activities recruitment	25
5.5 Reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees after the hurricanes	25
6 Understanding the micro-impacts the HERE CFW activities—Econometric evidence and discussions	26
6.1 The probability of participating in the CFW component of the HERE program	26
6.2 Participation in CFW and quality of life	27
7 Concluding remarks and recommendations	32
References	35
APPENDICES	36
Appendix I—Interview Guide with Local CHF Staff in Gonaives	36
Appendix II—Time Frame submitted by Gecades SA at the early phase of the process	38
Appendix III—The damages of the Hurricane Jeanne in photos (12 days later)	39
Appendix IV—Questionnaire for individual Survey	40
Appendix V—Focus Group Protocol	43
Appendix VI— HERE Project Status by January 15, 2009	45
Appendix VII—Gonaives in Photos after the Hurricane in September 2008	46
Appendix VIII— HERE Summary of Performance Results	47
Appendix IX—Buildings cleaned up by the CHF’s CFW activities	48
Appendix X—(A) CHF teams at work and (B) The need to find a consensus	53
Appendix XI—Statistical data	55

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CFW	Cash for Work
df	degree of freedom
HTG	Haitian Gourdes
HERE	Haitian Emergency Relief Efforts
MINUSTAH	Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation d'Haïti
OIM	Organisation Internationale de la Migration
USD	United States Dollar

1 The HERE program background

Extreme poverty, unemployment, non-schooling children, etc. continue to be the greatest challenges in Haiti, the poorest country in the hemisphere. Deforestation has reached such an extent that natural disasters are being pervasive and cause considerable damages in both human and material dimensions. The last years give significant examples. On 18th and 19th of September 2004, the Hurricane Jeanne hit the northern part of the country. The city of Gonaives was completely devastated (see Appendix III). Nearly 2,000 dead and some 25,000 homeless people are registered. Homes, hospitals and schools were destroyed. Four years after, during the 2008 hurricane season, Haiti has been hit again by 4 hurricanes and tropical storms (Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike) which have contributed to further deteriorate the precarious socio-economic situation and infrastructure of the country.

The Haitian population as a whole was deeply affected by these natural disasters, but the city of Gonaives is known for being the most devastated area of the country. Located at 150 kms from the Capital of Port-au-Prince, it was completely flooded and covered with mud. The agricultural production and the infrastructures were devastated. Besides the 466 dead¹, the latest statistics report 50,000 families affected, 65,000 families placed in temporary shelters and about 13,000 houses (administrative buildings, schools, hospital, etc.) destroyed or damaged by the passage of these four successive hurricanes in Gonaives.² Without shelter and being exposed to serious health problems, the victims are living in precarious conditions of power and total promiscuity.

As of mid September 2008, after the initial distribution of foods and drinking water to the affected population in Gonaives, local assessments have identified intensive clean-up activities and rapid repair of key infrastructure as the priority response. This priority has laid the foundation for the HERE program sponsored by USAID through its Office of

¹ *Rapport d'évaluation des besoins après désastre. Cyclone Gustav, Fay, Hanne et Ike.* Government of Haiti (2008).

² Direction de la Protection Civile (cited in MINUSTHA). *Haiti : Gonaïves, deux semaines après le déluge.* September 19, 2008.

Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and implemented by CHF, an international development and humanitarian organization in Haiti. Its main objective is to provide livelihood assistance and support the recovery of critical social infrastructure in Gonaives and Petit-Goave. Through its approach of intervention, the program specifically aims at providing with immediate access to income to the flood and hurricanes affected population while performing basic clean-up and repair to key infrastructure. Through a community-based targeting approach, clean-up projects have been identified and labor teams were recruited to perform Cash-For-Work (CFW) activities.

HERE is being implemented in Gonaives and Petit Goave. As mid of January 2009, CHF International Haiti was about to conduct a mid-term evaluation for HERE with a special focus on Gonaives. The main purpose of this mid-term evaluation is to assess the impact of HERE cash-for-work component on some important socio-economic outcomes of the beneficiaries. Specifically, the following objectives are being pursued:

1. Assess to what degree the HERE cash-for-work activities have contributed to the improvement of quality of life of the beneficiaries;
2. Gather the necessary demographic, social and economic data so as to give a good understanding of the living conditions in Gonaives;
3. Provide data on the current type and level of employment;
4. Describe the current level of community participation and involvement in disaster relief activities; and
5. Provide ground-level analysis on the impact of HERE in Gonaives.

The independent consulting firm Gecades SA has won the tender to conduct this work. The structure of this report is organized as follows. Section 2 outlines the methodology (the econometric models, the sampling strategy, the empirical data and the findings). Section 3 presents the background of the HERE program. Section 4 draws the situation of this program on January 15, 2009. Section 5 analyses data from the Focus Group. Section 6 deals with individual impacts of the CFW component, and section 7 concludes and proposes recommendations.

2 Methodology

As described below, several methods of data collection and analysis were used in order to better address the objectives of this mid-term evaluation. Each one complements the others. Gecades SA has fully completed the consultation—from the study design to the final report—in seven calendar weeks between January and March 2009. The different activities that have been performed according to the time table are shown in Appendix II.

2.1 Analysis of the documents pertaining the HERE program

In the first place, Gecades SA started to meet with the CHF contacts to discuss the relevant aspects of the evaluation, to deeper its understanding of the program to be evaluated and at the same time to identify and request the necessary documents for analysis. These first steps have allowed Gecades SA to better capture the objective of the program and consequently what is to be measured through the mid-term evaluation. CHF submitted to Gecades SA a set of documents pertaining the program (the HERE program basic document, project sites, payroll sheets, and the performance results until January 15, 2009). We have analysed all these documents which provide us with precious information to understand the HERE program background and its situation trough the mid-term implementation.

2.2 Designing individual questionnaire, Focus groups protocol, and key informants guide

The second phase of the process consisted of devising the necessary tools for information collection devoted to achieve the first three objectives of this mid-term evaluation. Based on the analysis from the first phase, we have devised an individual questionnaire (Appendix IV) which has been pre-tested on the targeted and non targeted population of Gonaives (see below). This questionnaire contains questions about individual socio-economic variables (age, sex, marital status, education level, formal and informal training, economic activities, employment, income), household variables (household size, number of dependents and employed, private transfers, expenditures, housing tenure, CFW participation) and neighborhood variables (distance, attendance associational life).

We developed as well a focus group protocol (Appendix V) in order to capture qualitative data aimed at describing the perception of the targeted community about the HERE program as well as its involvement in disaster relief activities after the natural disaster and at providing ground-level analysis on the impact of HERE in Gonaives. We developed also a key informants guide (Appendix VIII) that has been used to conduct interview with HERE's stakeholders. That is, both quantitative and qualitative data can be combined to fully capture the (mid-term) impacts of the program on the community of beneficiaries. These tools were discussed with the key contacts of CHF to make sure they are designed according to the objectives of the study.

2.3 Performing the focus groups, key informants interviews, locating the beneficiaries, and testing the individual questionnaire

For adjustment purposes, we have proceeded by testing the data collection tools on the field of the study. With the help of CHF representatives in Gonaives, we have implemented a first field trip to locate the project sites selected by CHF, and the participants in CFW and non participants as well, test and calibrate the individual questionnaire and in the same time perform the focus groups and key informants' interviews. All these interviews have been performed on February 13, 2008. We had 9 questionnaires (6 participants and 3 non participants) pre-tested by our trained surveyors. Few changes have been necessary in the individual questionnaire. The final version is presented in Appendix IV.

We conducted three focus groups (FG) with the direct beneficiaries who participated in the different clean-up sites as workers and team heads. Three different local served to perform these interviews : Hopital La Providence (14 individuals of whom 9 men and 5 women), Ecole Nationale de Descahos (9 participants : 4 men and 5 women) and the home a team head nearby the Délégation de l'Artibonite (10 participants : 5 men and 5 women). The information from the focus groups was recorded and then transcribed for content analysis. The FG protocol is presented in Appendix V. We also interviewed key informants (a controller and a program director) of the CHF in Gonaives (see the Interview guide in Appendix VII). These interviews have been transcribed and analyzed.

They give us the qualitative data needed to better understand the perceptions and experiences of the beneficiaries with the program. We report results from these interviews in section 4 and 5.

2.4 Sampling strategy, Collecting and analysing individual data

Two main types of evaluation exist (Human Resource Development Canada (1998) cited in Matchaya (2006)): (i) *process evaluation* that aims at determining if the program has been implemented as planned and (ii) *summative evaluation* that measure whether the program has succeeded in achieving its specific objectives. We will focus here mostly on the summative evaluation method which focuses on how individuals' outcomes are altered by the HERE. The better way to do this is to compare what we observe with measures of what individuals' outcomes would have been in the counterfactual situation, i.e. if they did not participate in the HERE. The difference in the main outcomes indicators is the impact of the program. But the counterfactual situation is not observed.

Table 1
Distribution of the sample

	Count	%
Participants	94	75%
Non participants	31	25%
Whole sample	125	100%

Source: The authors' calculations

We then need to estimate proxies of counterfactual outcomes. To do this, we compare a treated group (TG) and a non treated group (NTG).³ Generally, three pre-conditions are necessary for better results: size, experience and pre-disposal (Freeman *et al.* 1979). But, due to budget constraint, the whole sample was set to 125 individuals of whom 78% are direct beneficiaries—who are currently working (or had worked) with CHF only—of the project and 22% are non beneficiaries (Table 1). The latter constitute a control group. But, all the respondents are comparable on all other aspects. Furthermore, as HERE is an emergency response, a baseline was not available. It is then difficult to compare the current situation to the one that existed before HERE. However, we attempt to isolate

³ See Matchaya (2006) for a technical point on the evaluation problem.

effects from other similar programs currently implemented in Gonaives by focusing on people who have worked and are currently working in the CHF program only and by introducing other control variables.

In order to perform individual data collection, we have used the list of the beneficiaries of the different project sites and from 6 payroll sheets submitted by CHF to randomly select a representative sample. Two methods are combined to construct the sample: the method of quotas and the probabilistic one. Once the number of beneficiaries from a site is defined with respect to the weight of the site in the overall 624 individuals being still under (or had a) CFW contract with CHF on the six project sites, the respondent were selected randomly. These are replicated in the selected sample (see table 2). We used payroll sheets over the period of November 12, 2008-January 27, 2009—as submitted by CHF—to identify beneficiaries by the means of tokens. The rest of the sample is selected randomly as well from the non participants in CFW that we consider as a non treated group. The beneficiaries interviewed belong to 9 representative teams of the 41 that exist (such clusters) so far and have been operating in different sites of Gonaives. The data collected were then entered into a data base in Excel and converted into SPSS⁴ for treatment (uni- and bivariate analysis) and into STATA10 for multivariate analysis in order to establish evidence of the HERE impact on its stakeholders.

Table 2
Composition of the sub-sample of CFW participants

Project site	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage	Sub-sample of participants per project site
Hopital La Providence	152	24%	18
Delegation de l'Artibonite	91	15%	11
Université Indépendance	76	12%	9
Université Indépendance	61	10%	7
Bibliothèque J.S. Alexis	46	7%	6
Loge Sympathie des coeurs	46	7%	6
Collège Immaculée Conception	152	24%	18
TOTAL	624	100%	75

Source: The authors' calculations

⁴ Statistical package for the social Sciences.

2.5 The econometric models

The main question that CHF practitioners may pose is whether the HERE program has any significant effect on the standard of living of the targeted population. In other terms, does the CFW component impact the households' expenditures on foods and non food items? In the meantime, a concern may exist about how to isolate the CFW effects from other similar programs. The main problem we are facing here is to determine causality.

In order to estimate the causal impact of CFW, we adopt three specifications. First, we model the participation in CFW activities (1). The dependent variable is response to the question (Q21): "Have you participated in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international?" in Gonaives. As the answer is dichotomized (Yes=1 or No=0), model (1) is a binary probit.

$$\text{PartCFW} = X\beta + \mu \quad (1)$$

Second, we aim at measuring the causal impact of CFW on the quality of life of participants (2). We use average total consumption expenditures (ME) after the hurricanes (in natural log) as a proxy for income and we use these terms interchangeably. Pragmatically, we assume that in the current predicament of Gonaives, expenditures are a better measure than expressed income.⁵ However, we need to deal with endogeneity concerns. As there are no official criteria to recruit workers (see below) who are then selected by a team chief representative of the site to be cleaned up, we then assume that participation in CFW (PartCFW) may suffer from endogeneity problem. So we need to find out excluded instruments (Z) responsible for participation (or not) in the program, that is, directly correlated to PartCFW and indirectly to the dependent variables (orthogonality condition).⁶ We then adopt the following simultaneous model where X is a

⁵ See Narayan and Pritchett (1999) for a point on this topic and similar hypothesis. In our data set, the monthly revenue expressed by the respondent before and after the hurricanes are respectively 6,006.66 and 5,683.64 HTG in average. Whereas the monthly expenditures before and after the hurricanes are respectively 8,889.28 and 6,656.18 HTG in average.

⁶ To be valid, our instruments must satisfy two conditions: (i) Z is correlated with the endogenous participation in CFW activities, but (ii) uncorrelated with the error term in the income and reconstruction structural equations.

k-dimensional matrix that includes regressors at three levels: the individual, the household and the neighborhood variables (sex, education, number of employed in the household, the housing tenure status (whether owning=1 or renting=0), membership in associational life, etc.). We explore as well the effect of interacted terms.

$$ME = \text{PartCFW}\alpha + X\gamma + \eta \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{PartCFW} = Z\delta + \pi \quad (2.2)$$

Alternatively, we also assume that participation in CFW may foster livelihood rebuilding. The dependent variable (Reconst) is the answer to the question Q30 : “Have you already started rebuilding your assets and other means of existence destroyed by the hurricanes?” (Yes=1 and No=0) Therefore, we adopt the following endogenous binary probit model (3):

$$\text{Reconst} = \text{PartCFW}\rho + X\theta + \varepsilon \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{PartCFW} = Z\lambda + \omega \quad (3.2)$$

The k-dimensional matrix X is—with few differences—the same as in (2). In dealing with the different causal mechanisms by which participation in CFW impact income, we use instrumental variable estimation. We then need valid instrument and theoretical arguments about the model. We select the following excluded instruments set: gender, number of years living in the locality where he/she is interviewed, age and marital status. ω , π and η are error terms that stand for non observed variables. μ and ε are random variable standing for unobservable household heterogeneity. We assume that μ and ε are mean-zero and standard normally distributed. With this distributional assumption, we deal with binary probit models. α , θ , β , γ , δ , θ , λ , and ρ are parameters to be estimated.

3 The HERE’s mid-term situation (by January 15, 2009)

HERE has a main component based on Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities which have two phases: (i) clean-up and (ii) rehabilitation. The former started on the 12th of November 2008 and until 27th of January 2009, six sites (public and non public buildings mostly hospital, government administrative buildings and schools) have been cleaned up according to the 6 payroll sheets transmitted to Gecades SA. In sum, 624 temporary jobs

have been created to the benefit of the Gonaives population. But more globally, 30 projects on different sites have been identified and planned pertaining to the clean-up and rehabilitation of public infrastructures (see the project list in Appendix VI). As of the 15th of January 2009, 23 of these projects have been completed pertain to the Clean-Up phase. CHF aimed at employing temporarily 5400 workers by itself in CFW. This objective is achieved at 47% by the mid of January 2009 (see Appendix IX). The Infrastructure Rehabilitation phase has not started yet.

The recruitment process is orchestrated by representatives of the CHF selected site to be cleaned. The workers are then set up in teams in which the criteria of selection seem to be the worker's age, physical strength and the proximity to the site (see the coverage photo and Appendix X). One may distinguish the controllers, the team head and the workers *per se*. For the controllers, the selection is generally made by CHF local representatives with respect to years of experience with the individuals. A worker belongs to a team of 12-15 persons supervised by a team head. The contract—which we consider as informal since a written document is not available for both parts—with a worker is normally valid for a “bi-weekly period” and is non renewable in order to offer the same opportunity to a maximum number of workers. At the end, the payment is done by Fonkozé on behalf of CHF. The daily wage rates are 380, 220, and 150 HTG respectively for controller, team leader and worker for six hours of work per day (from 7:00 AM to 1:00 PM or from 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM) from Monday to Saturday.

According to six payroll sheets for the period of November 12, 2008-January 27, 2009 submitted to Gecades SA, a total amount of 1,169,080.00 HTG (29,227.00 US dollars)⁷ has been disbursed to create temporary jobs for 624 persons (of whom 41 team leader, 574 workers, and 9 controllers). See table 3 for further details with regard to the sites and Appendix X for teams at work. We identified three categories of direct participants in CFW: the controller (who supervise 5-6 teams), the team head (who controls the work of about 12-15 workers), and the workers *per se* who perform clean-up jobs. The workers and their team chiefs are supposed to be hired for a two-week period while the controllers

⁷ Exchange rate : 1 USD=40 HTG.

may operate over a longer period.⁸ Figure 1 illustrates this pattern that we observed on the field. The quality of the performed work does not seem to be a requirement since workers are not being paid on the basis of the quality of work done but on the basis of the number of work-days performed.

As mentioned above, the program HERE has two main components: (A) Cash for Work and (B) Infrastructure Rehabilitation. As pointed out by a key informant, the program initially focused on public institutions but after meeting with local authorities and other aid agencies (CARE, CARITAS, OIM, etc.) involved in the same type of activities, CHF revised its plan of work. This fact *per se* suggests a good collaboration between CHF and other operators in the same area of intervention. By contrast, the community does not seem to have played any role in the selection of the sites to be cleaned. However, the population seems to be very committed and motivated in cleaning up its city. At this moment, it is however possible to identify the following impact of the CFW:

1. for people participating in the CFW component of the HERE program, this alternative seems to be the unique one available to them after losing all their livelihoods; and
2. the clean-up phase has facilitated the resumption of several activities (such as schools, hospital, library, etc.).

⁸ However, a controller expressed that the contract duration is the same for controllers and workers as well.

Figure 1
Relationship between different entities of the HERE program

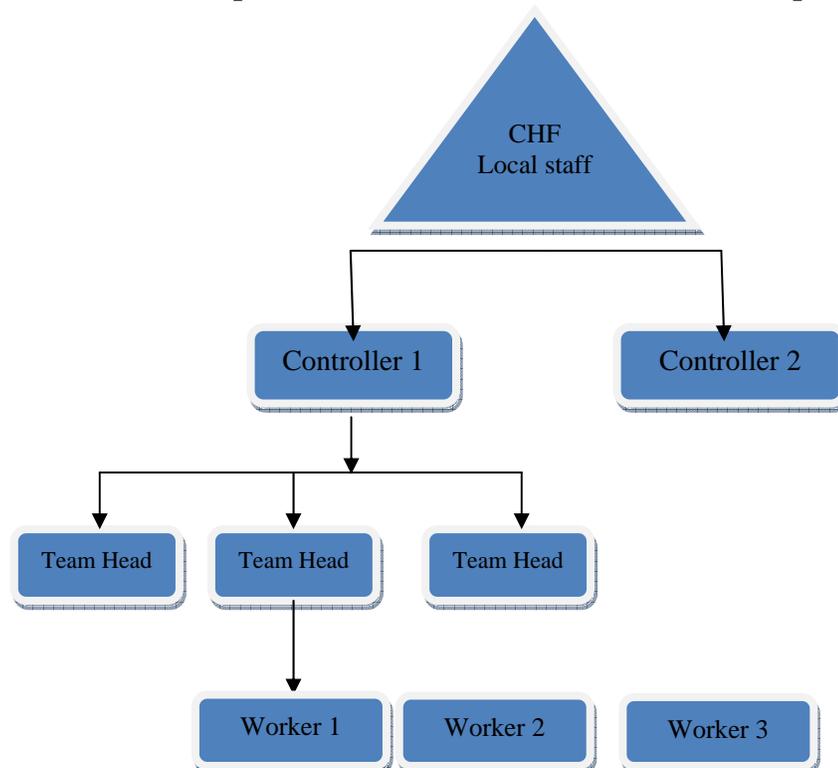


Table 3
Total Disbursement at the Mid-Term

Project sites	Number of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (HTG)	%	Period
Hôpital la Providence	152	287,520.00	25%	12-27 Nov.08
Délégation de l'Artibonite	91	158,200.00	14%	27 Nov-10dec08
Délégation de l'Artibonite	76	143,760.00	12%	15-28 Nov.08
Université Indépendance	61	115,920.00	10%	03-09 Déc.08
Bibliothèque Jacques Stephen Alexis	46	88,080.00	8%	12-24 janv.09
Loge Sympathie des cœurs	46	88,080.00	8%	10-23 janv.09
Collège Immaculée Conception	152	287,520.00	25%	14-27 janv.09
Over all	624	1,169,080.00**	100%	12 nov08-27janv.09

Source : The authors' calculations

Notes.—**Equivalent in USD : 29,227.00 USD (1 USD= 40 HTG). Daily wage rates : Controller : 380 HTG (9.5 USD) ; Team head : 220 HTG (5.5 USD) and worker : 150 HTG (3.75 USD).

4 Analysis of qualitative data from the focus group

The data gathered from the focus group interviews can be categorized under three main points pertaining to the purpose of this mid-term evaluation: we investigated in the first place the general experiences of the beneficiaries with humanitarian aids after the hurricanes, then we put more focus on searching information related to the perception of the population about the activities of CHF as well as searching to identify areas of impacts of its activities on the beneficiaries.

4.1 After-hurricanes experiences of the affected population with the help of aid agencies and governmental authorities

From the three focus groups conducted during the evaluation, unanimously, the participants acknowledged the presence and the effort of different types of NGOs (CARE, OIM, PAM, OXFAM, ACF, CHF International) and the governmental authorities (through public local administration: the municipal administration and the Ministry of transport and telecommunication) providing humanitarian aids to alleviate the sufferings of the affected population of Gonaïves. However, in general terms, when it comes to the efficacy and efficiency of the distribution of those many aids, one may raise some question marks depending on which aid agency or local authority implementing them. Firstly, from the information gathered, we noticed a lack of fairness or a certain degree of inequity in the providing of the aids to the people. Most of the participants stressed on the partisanship spirit that has prevailed particularly during the beginning of the process. Though the situation affected everyone, the women would be the first victims of this problem. Nevertheless, this information should be weighed cautiously as it is often heard of from population coping with such situations. Secondly, the highest level of dissatisfaction came from the experiences with the direct intervention of the governmental authorities through the municipal administration. The lack of control of their operational process has led to a high degree of inefficiency in their process of helping restore life in the city. Finally, despite the above-mentioned complaints, the participants on average have expressed a low degree of satisfaction (but within two

groups, it varies from 40% to 50% on average) with those many aids that have intended to helped them survive the after-hurricanes' periods.

4.2 Perception of the community about the aids/activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes

According to the participants of the focus group interviews, CHF seemed to differentiate itself from the low degree of satisfaction mentioned above. In many aspects, the interviewees have sorted out CHF from the negative remarks raised in the precedent section. Mainly, CHF has distinguished itself through:

- Its approach of helping the population coping with the socio-economic difficulties after the hurricanes. Through its Cash-for-work activities to clean up social infrastructure, not only does it provide to the direct beneficiaries an economic way of going through the hard times, but also contributed to prevent the rapid dissemination of caused-infections and diseases through the whole community. In other words, it has helped contain the damages that could have been done in the area of public health in Gonaives.
- The sense of fairness, coordination and control in the process of implementing its interventions on the field. The opinions voiced by most of the groups in this vein suggest that the payroll sheet reflects the reality of the work done. The “partisanship” spirit in reaching out to affected people was contained. In that way, more needed people are reached and the amount of work done is reasonable for the planned expenses.
- Being perceived by the beneficiaries to be the first organization to bring about serious restoration in a reasonable timeframe to the social infrastructures in Gonaives, which was important in so many ways to keep this community alive after the hurricanes. The beneficiaries have expressed great satisfaction with the presence of CHF in Gonaives and the way it has been implementing the HERE program. They request that CHF stay for a long period of time in Gonaives as it is perceived to be an organization that can bring about real improvement in the life

of the community. For that matter, they recommend that CHF comes up with other types of projects having potential medium term or long term impacts, that is, projects capable of helping them rebuild their means of existence destroyed by the flood/hurricanes.

However, the beneficiaries have voiced some complaints against CHF. They have reproached the organization with not being able to make the payroll on time and also with applying too low a wage rate for the CFW activities. For example, in one group, the participants were expressing their bitterness over the fact that they were recruited for a 12 days-period of work but were stopped after 6 days. And it's getting worse when 2 weeks after they have not been paid yet.

4.3 Socio-economic Impacts of the CFW activities of CHF international in Gonaives

The socio-economic impacts of the HERE program on the affected population of Gonaives are best measured by indicators of impact using statistical tools, but the analysis of opinions gathered from the focus groups may give corroborating thoughts or shed some light for better statistical interpretation of the results of the individual surveys. With that said, the purpose of this section is to expose the impacts of the program on the population according to their opinions pertaining to that matter. To this end, we have investigated through three broad areas.

4.3.1 Opportunity cost of time using in CHF Cash-for-work activities

The beneficiaries interviewed are comprised of diverse categories of people in terms of skills or activities for a living: tailor, seamstress, little farmer, painter, student, house builder, retailers, etc. After the passage of the hurricanes, as the whole city were devastated, there were no demands for such skills on one hand, and there was no money to replenish the stocks of goods or to replace working tools destroyed by the flood on the other hand. Most of the aids to the population on the first time consisted of foods, water, and other basic needs. Consequently, people spent their time in line waiting for foods (not

without difficulties), or doing nothing capable of producing economic benefit. According to their opinion, when CHF came to the city with the Cash-for-work activities, it brought hope to put their time back to work. For them, there was not another best alternative for their time. Without the CHF cash-for-work activities, it would have been almost impossible for them to find another job. Those testimonies suggest that CHF has created a major impact on the short term job market in Gonaives after the hurricanes.

4.3.2 Standard of living after the hurricanes

The CFW activities constituted the major source of income (not to say the only source) for the beneficiaries interviewed. The analysis in this section focuses on whether or not the generated income has contributed to improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries. For that purpose we have gathered information related to the use of the money earned for food items and for non food items. As for the food items expenses, the beneficiaries voiced that part of the money earned was used to feed the members of their household as it is considered their first priority. Given the many needs to satisfy after the hurricanes and the limited amount they receive from the CFW activities, they are not able to talk about real increase in their expenses for food consumption in comparison with before-flood/hurricanes period. The best they can do is to optimize the use of this income to make sure basic food is provided in the family. However, considering that the cash-for-work activities of CHF was the best alternative for the use of their time, one may say that those activities have greatly contributed to maintain the necessary level of food expenses in the households of the beneficiaries.

Though the first priority of the beneficiaries is to feed their household or themselves with the money received, most of them have provided exciting items of information when it comes to talk about the use of the money for non food items. The most frequent expenses that came up were related to paying schools for their children. This was very important given that the disasters happened just before the beginning of the academic year. For the students, the money allowed them to pay (partially for some) to continue with their learning. Some participants are able to pay basic healthcare for their kids and for

themselves; some of them use part of the money to pay rent. One should not ignore however the fact that for some of them, they are just able to feed their household from the money they hope to receive. That said, it is worthwhile mentioning another interesting point raised by the participants: a current contract with CHF gives to the beneficiaries the capacity to borrow emergency money from a third party.⁹ That is, the contract with CHF increases the credibility to pay back and consequently allows the beneficiaries to better cope with some urgent needs.

The cash-for-work activities don't allow the beneficiaries to make expenses related to making new acquisitions such as buying livestock, replacing tools to continue their profession, improving their dwelling. They are not able to accumulate savings either. However, individual survey reveals expenses made possible by CFW activities: food (52.1% of the respondent), commerce (10.4%) and other (37.5%) (see Graphic 3).

4.3.3 Social capital

In addition to the economic benefits to the beneficiaries, the presence of CHF has brought some other social advantages to the community. First of all, according to them, there is a sense of solidarity created among the members of a team working on the field; they support each other by sharing some time their food while working. In other words, they cultivate a fraternity spirit in the team-work. Second of all, they acquire the habit of getting together under CHF representative leadership to discuss about matters of interest. They left believe that CHF would be the first organization to perform that kind of activity in Gonaives, which has brought a sense of closeness among the members of the community. They would confess also that the approach used by CHF has allowed people from a given area to go to work to a different area without suffering any aggression by the residents of the latter. This kind of mobility and mutual acceptance are very difficult when it is about distributing food in the city.

⁹ It is worthwhile to highlight the fact that this is a program that CHF is implementing in partnership with FONKOZE. The program is called "TiKredi", and has been designed to revive micro enterprise activity in the city of Gonaives. The program is designed to re-establish and create 1,150 microenterprises in Gonaives.

As for the socio-economic impacts of the HERE program, the analysis of the information provided by the focus groups suggests the following conclusions:

- Without the jobs created by the CFW activities in Gonaives after the passage of the hurricanes, the opportunity cost of time of the beneficiaries is close to zero.
- Compared to the period before the hurricanes, it was hard for the beneficiaries to confess enjoying real increase in their quality of life after the hurricanes as a result of the CFW activities; this is explained by the many needs left behind by the hurricanes in comparison with the limited amount receive from the cash-for-work activities.
- However, the cash-for-work activities have allowed the beneficiaries to maintain the necessary level of expenses for food consumption in their household and mainly to keep up with school expenses and in a lesser degree to cope with some minor healthcare spending for their kids. In other words, seen in that way of comparison, the CFW activities has contributed to increase the purchasing power of the beneficiaries.
- Compared to the after-hurricanes' situation without CHF in Gonaives, one may argue in favor of a certain degree of improvement in the quality of life of the beneficiaries. This should be viewed as a short-term and very fragile improvement because it does not provide the beneficiaries with the capacity to rebuild their means of existence.

Finally, these conclusions need to be validated by impact indicators measured via statistical tools based on the data collected from the individual surveys. This will be the purpose of the section 6 below.

5 Descriptive analysis of the individual data

We report in this section a rapid descriptive analysis of the data collected from the individual survey. The statistical tables are compiled in Appendix XI.

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the beneficiaries

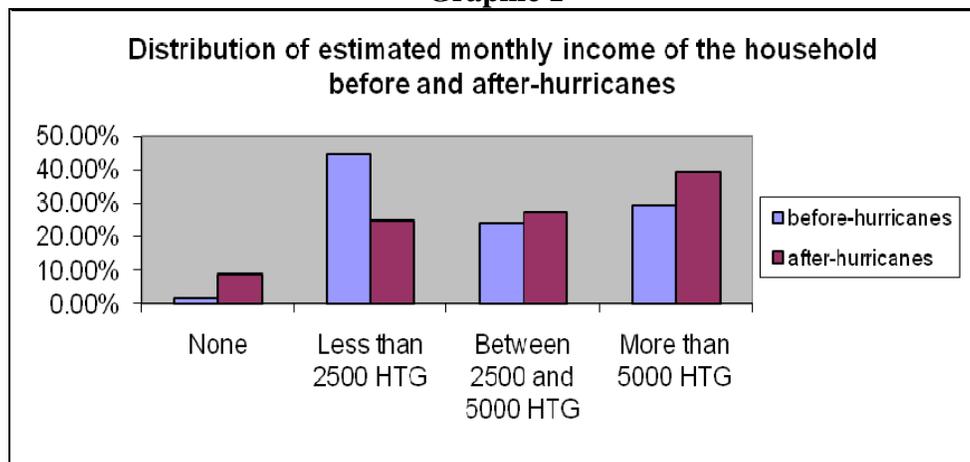
The analysis of the data collected shows that the interviewed sample is comprised of 37.6% of women and 62.4% of men. In terms of age, 44.8% of them are between 25 and

35 years-old, 29.6% between 36 and 46 years-old and 19.2% are more than 46 years-old. (Table 12.1). 76% of the people surveyed are not married. As for the level of literacy, 95.2% of them went to school but only 12% have reached beyond high school level and 35.2% have reached high school level of education (Table 12.4). In terms of skills and training, the data indicates that 45.6% of the people interviewed have attended an informal training and 30.4% own a professional diploma in a given technical discipline (Tables 12.5 and 12.6). As for the size of the household of the participants to the survey, 44% of them have between 4 and 6 members, 24% have declared having more than 6 members in their household and 24.8% have between 1 and 3 members (Table 12.10).

5.2 Socio-economic characteristics of the participants before and after the hurricanes

Before the passage of the hurricanes, 87.2% of the participants had income-generating activities (Table 12.7) and 84.4% of them were independent workers or self-employed (Table 12.8). During this period of time, 24.8% have generated monthly revenue estimated to less than 2,500 HTG vs. 44.8% after the hurricanes; 27.2% had estimated monthly income between 2,500 HTG and 5000 HTG before the hurricanes compared to 24% in that same range after the hurricanes. 39.2% of them generated more than 5000 HTG estimated monthly income before compared to 29.6% in that interval after the disasters (Graphic 1).

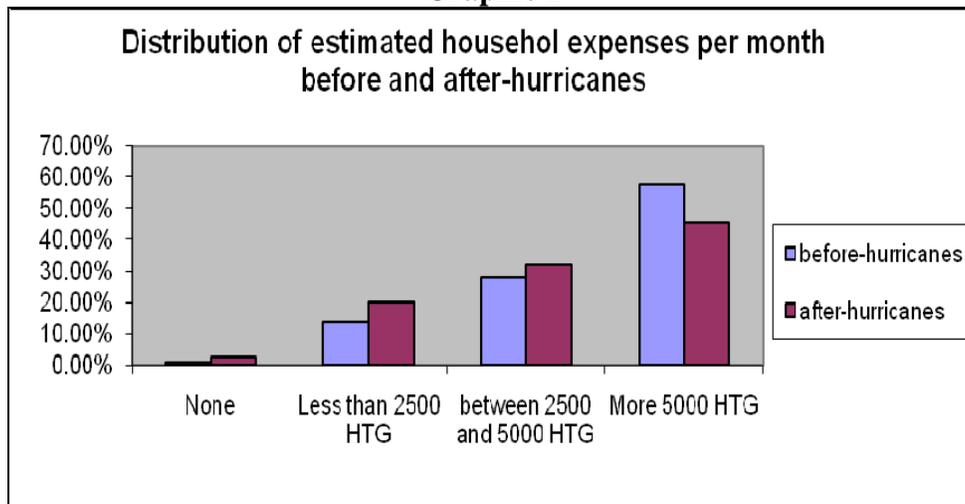
Graphic 1



Source: The authors

On the expense side, we notice from the data that 13.6% of the participants have estimated their household expenses to less than 2,500 HTG before the hurricanes compared to 20% declaring the same estimate after the hurricanes; an estimated monthly amount between 2,500 HTG and 5000 HTG had been spent in the household before the floods according to 28% of the participants; the percentage of participants went up to 32% after the hurricanes for the same range of estimated expenses. However, the percentage of interviewees that declared more than 5000 HTG as estimated household expenses before the hurricanes decreases from 57.6% before to 45.6% after the natural disasters.

Graphic 2



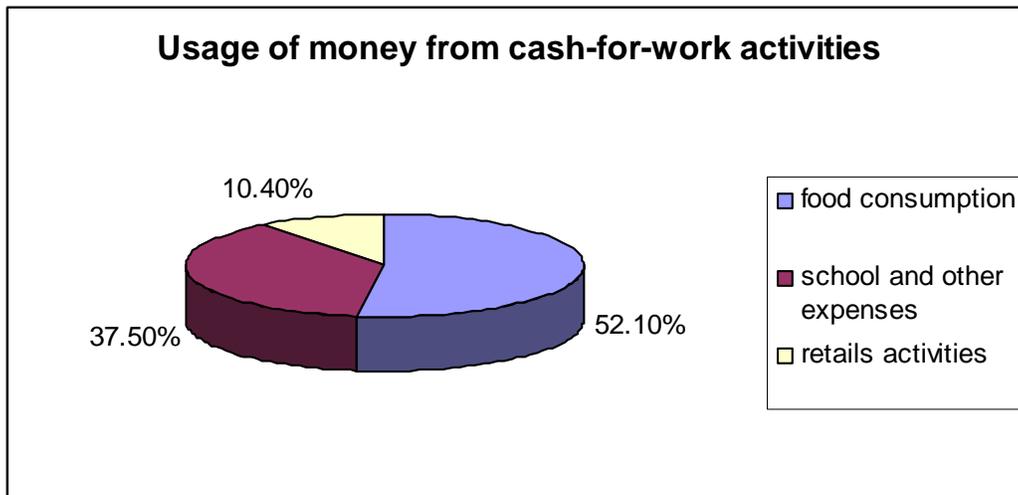
Source: The authors

The analysis of the data shows that for the less wealthy interviewees, there is a positive increase in the percentage of participants that enjoyed more expenses in their household after the hurricanes; however there is a decrease in the percentage of those who enjoyed more than 5 000 HTG of expenses per month in their household. On another vein, 72% of the interviewees did not receive any financial assistance from their relatives residing in Haiti after the hurricanes. Nonetheless, 76.8% of them have received money transfer from their relatives abroad (Tables 12.22 and 12.23).

5.3 Usage of the money received by the beneficiaries from the Cash-for-work activities of CHF

We observe from the data that 58.3% of the beneficiaries of the cash-for-work activities have worked for more than a biweekly period in the program. At the time of the survey, 97.9% of the participants have finished their contract with CHF (Table 12.24 and 12.25). The members of the family of 76% of the interviewees did not participate in the cash-for-work activities. Moreover, 86.4% of them declared that their family members were not direct beneficiaries of other humanitarian or reconstruction programs after the hurricanes. Among the Cash-for-work activities' direct beneficiaries, only 37.6% have participated in other humanitarian or reconstruction programs after the floods (tables 12.27, 12.29 and 12.30)

Graphic 3



Source: The authors' calculations

The salary received by the participants was used for different types of expenses. In fact, 52.1% have used the money to buy food for their household; 37.5% of them have spent the money to pay school for their children, buy cloths, pay back their debts and satisfy other basic needs. Only 10.4% of them declared using the money for retail activities (little commerce). In spite of their participation in the Cash-for-work activities, more than three fourth of the beneficiaries are not able to start rebuilding their means of

existence yet. Furthermore, there is no significant relation between the number of members in a household that enjoyed cash-for-activities and the reconstruction of the means of existence of that household (table 12.40).

5.4 Gender equity and other aspects in Cash-for-work activities recruitment

The analysis of the data revealed that the participation in the program is not conditioned by the sex of the participants: 70.2% of the women interviewed were direct beneficiaries of Cash-for-work activities vs. 80.8% of men (table 12.31: Chi2=1.834, df =1, p-value =0.176). The same observation is true for the level of education and the number of persons in the family of the beneficiaries (table 12.37: Chi2=7.403, df=7, p-value=0.192; table 12.38: Chi2=1.951, df=3, p-value= 0.583).

However, being a member of a local association is significantly correlated to the participation in the program (table 12.48: Chi2=8.427, df=1, p-value= 0.004). Though participation in the program is not conditioned by sex, the length of participation and the sex of the participants are significantly associated according to the data: male beneficiaries have enjoyed more biweekly periods of contracts than female participants (table 12.33: chi2=5.235, df=1, p-value=0.022).

5.5 Reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees after the hurricanes

The analysis of the data revealed that the reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees is significantly linked to their participation in other humanitarian programs (table 12.41). Au contraire, for a household, the reconstruction of the means of existence destroyed by the hurricanes is independent of the quantity of its members who have a job, who have participated in the cash-for-work program or other programs (tables 12.40, 12.42 &12.43). In the same vein, the reception of financial assistance from relatives living in other part of the country or abroad does not have a significant impact on the process of reconstruction of the means of existence of the interviewees (tables 12.45 &12.46). Finally, the data show a significant relation between the reconstruction of the

means of existence of the participants and the fact that their spouse have a given generating income activities after the hurricanes (table 12.44, $\text{Chi}^2=7.895$, $\text{df}=2$, $\text{p-value} = 0.019$).

6 Understanding the micro-impacts the HERE CFW activities—Econometric evidence and discussions

6.1 The probability of participating in the CFW component of the HERE program

In table 4, we report the determinants of participation in CFW component. We find evidence that participation in the CFW component is most likely when the respondent is the household head (that is, he/she has the responsibility to bring the resources that is indispensable for the living of the household). This variable increases the probability of participation by 33 percentage points. We observe that the respondent age also matters. We interpret this as the opportunity given by the physical strength of the youths but marginal effect is low (1.19 percentage points). At the same time, participation is most likely when the spouse of the respondent has an economic activity after the Hurricanes. We may explain this finding as a form social capital. As there are no specific criteria to select individuals to participate in the program and as friendship matters, it is then plausible that when the spouse has set up a small business, this may leads to informal networks that facilitate information on recruitment process. By contrast, participation is less likely with housing ownership. That is, as a house is a symbol of wealth, the possible explanation is that wealthier people do not participate in the CFW. They are supposed to have access to other assets.

Table 4
Individual determinants of participation
in the CFW activities—Probit estimates (N=93)

Explanatory variables	Mean ⁺	Marginal effect (dF/dx)	Robust Std. Err.
Age (years)	36.7634	.0119617**	.0057178
Sex (male=1)	.666667	-.002215	.1148812
Marital status (Married =1)	.27957	-.0233759	.1041587
Years of education	8.97849	.0231027	.0186376
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	.290323	-.2645916*	.1586779
Informal vocational training (Yes=1)	.483871	.0767434	.0864085
Number of dependents	5.34409	-.0273587	.0172222
The spouse of the respondent has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.290323	.1832286**	.0744116
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.387097	-.2397565***	.0950878
Other member of the household participate in the CFW project (Yes=1)	.247312	.1108668	.0901165
The respondent benefited from other humanitarian program after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.322581	.0872015	.0919558
Other member(s) of the household benefitted from other humanitarian program after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.129032	-.0933407	.1815282
Years of residency in the locality where the respondent is interviewed	16.7913	-.0020808	.0032318
The respondent is the Household Head	.827957	.3258047*	.1905681
Number of employed in the household after the Hurricanes	.172043	.0489311	.1444438
Wald chi2(15)	25.72**		
Log pseudolikelihood	-39.156351		
Pseudo R2	0.2473		
Observed probability	.7526882		
Predicted Probability at the mean	.8254971		

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—The dependent variable=1 if the respondent participate in the CFW component of the HERE Program. Number of obs = 93 due to missing value from certain variables. Number of children in the household dropped because of collinearity. Stars denote the rejection of H0: The coefficient equals zero at 10% (*), 5% (**) or 1% (***) levels of significance. For dummy variables, dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1. + The average value for dummies variables indicate the proportion of the farmers who answered « Yes » to a question.

6.2 Participation in CFW and quality of life

The preferred regression reported in table 5 suggests that the respondent's monthly expenditures respond positively and significantly with years of schooling and

participation of other member of the household in the CFW component of the HERE.¹⁰ Meanwhile, even though the respondent's participation in CFW has the correct sign, it is not different from zero. Having said that, one possible explanation to this finding is that CFW program is important, but the daily salary rate (3.75 USD) seems to be low and the (officially) authorized period of participation in the program (12 days) that lead to a 45 USD payment seem not enough to significantly impact the workers' quality of life. We observe at the same time that the participation of the respondents conditional to the participation of another member of the household in the CFW is negatively associated with the monthly expenditures. This seems to indicate that salary earned is too low to facilitate intra-household transfers.

We paid attention to both the relevance and the weak instruments problem highlighted in the recent econometric literature. We confirm that our instruments are valid, since they do not have explanatory power in the structural model (Test of overidentifying restrictions: Score $\chi^2(1) = 2.61403$ ($p=0.1059$))¹¹, but they remain weak as the F-test is below the level of 10 (Stock, Wright and Yogo 2002). We have however selected the best set of instruments available from our database.

We also explored the probability to begin the reconstruction of assets. We ran both binary (Table 6) and IV-probit (Table 7) models. The latter allows us to deal with endogeneity concerns. Table 7 shows that the number of dependents decreases by 5 percentage points the probability of reconstruction. By contrast if the respondent benefited from other humanitarian program, the probability to start reconstruction is increased by 19 percentage points. Two other factors have significant and bigger effects on this probability: The respondent has the same economic activity after the hurricanes (Yes=1) and the respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1). All these findings illustrate that additional resources are needed at least to begin the reconstruction of families' assets and livelihoods.

¹⁰ The return from an extra year of schooling is high enough (9%) in the current predicament of Gonaives and is comparable to broadly overall levels (see an international update in Pscharopoulos and Patrinos 2004).

¹¹ Overidentifying tests the Null that over-identification restrictions are valid.

Table 5
Determinants of income (N=93)

Explanatory variables	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1)--Instrumented	.3322004	.9924017
Years of education	.0907307***	.0258165
Sex (Male=1)	-.0612628	.2238233
Marital status (Married=1)	.2123671	.2006783
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	.064047	.1859255
The respondent attended in informal vocational training (Yes =1)	.0850771	.1901465
The respondent had an economic activity before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.0275615	.3682519
Number of dependents in the household	.0573027	.0391797
Number of employed in the household after the hurricanes	.0394442	.1361995
The respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.5804057	.6530627
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricane (Yes=1)	.4810345	.3139856
The respondent received local transfers from relatives after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.1680777	.1922355
The respondent received international transfers from migrants after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.2049803	.2029563
Other member of the household participates(ed) in CFW activities (Yes=1)	1.474343***	.4298615
The respondent benefited from other humanitarian program (Yes=1)	-.2890697	.1994012
Other member of the household benefitted from other Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)	-.1342939	.271282
The respondent is member of any Organization (Yes=1)	-.4810588	.3890408
The respondent is the household head (Yes=1)	.0269455	.3189838
The respondent participates(ed) in CFW * another member in the household participates(ed) in CFW (Yes=1)	-1.441481*	.7656141
The respondent participated in CHF * His spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.3731427	.7585342
Intercept	7.148332***	1.096435
Wald chi2(20)	106.60***	
R-squared	0.3760	
Root MSE	.65918	
Diagnosis on the reduced form:		
R2	0.5096	
Adjusted R2	0.3646	
Partial R2	0.0376	
Robust F(2,71); [Prob > F]	1.53923; [0.22]	

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—The dependent variable is the natural logarithm of the average monthly expenditures after the hurricanes. The instruments are : (1) Age of the respondent and (2) years of residency

in the same locality. Stars denote the rejection of H_0 : The coefficient equals zero at 10% (*), 5% (**) or 1% (***) levels of significance.

In table 7, we deal with endogeneity concerns. We use the better set of excluded instruments available from the data base (the respondent' age, sex, marital status, years of residency in the same locality, and attendance in the local associational life such as church, local development organization, etc.). We assume that these instruments are directly associated with participation in CFW—as the criteria for workers selection are in a certain extent physical strength and residency in the locality as mentioned above, while at the same time, an important role is left to the team leader, a representative of the project site, in the workers recruitment—and indirectly associated with the probability to begin reconstruction. Firstly, we observe that the appropriate Wald test accept the Null Hypothesis of the exogeneity of participation in CFW activities with regard to the dependent variable. Secondly, we observe that only two explanatory variables have explanatory power in the probability of having started rebuilding the mean of existence which is most likely when the respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1), and less likely with Number of dependents in the household. The evidence seems then clear enough that with the low wage rates currently paid to the workers, it is difficult to boost reconstruction phase without additional resources to be brought by other members in the family. In other words, there is no doubt that CFW activities are necessary, but they are not sufficient to help the targeted population to move forward in terms of reconstruction. That is, longer term interventions are necessary.

Table 6
The likelihood of beginning the reconstruction of families' assets (N=86)

Explanatory variables	Marginal effects (dF/dx)	Robust Std. Err.
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1)--Instrumented	-.1174379	.1335356
Age	-.0036462	.0050373
Sex (Male=1)	-.2354349	.1554226
Marital status (Married=1)	.0301508	.1327159
Years of education	-.0109685	.0157214
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	-.0342044	.1123252
The respondent attended in informal vocational training (Yes =1)	.0917204	.0997736
Number of dependents in the household	-.0511803**	.0243767
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricane (Yes=1)	.059777	.1022134
The respondent benefitted from other humanitarian program (Yes=1)	.1950199*	.1237549
Other member of the household benefitted from other Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)	-.1299686	.080908
Years of residency in the locality where the respondent is interviewed.	.0022012	.0033199
Number of employed in the household after the hurricanes	-.1227035	.0922153
The respondent had an independent economic activity before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.2608153	.1860345
The respondent has the same economic activity after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.3302623***	.0948915
The respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.4264092***	.1405357
The respondent received local transfers from relatives after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.0666121	.1277877
The respondent received international transfers from migrants after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.0715719	.090422
The respondent is member of any Organization (Yes=1)	-.0507773	.0940275
The respondent is the household head (Yes=1)	-.0095331	.1577107
Observed probability	.255814	
Predicted probability at the means	.1614916	
Wald chi2(20); [Prob > chi2]	36.76 [0.0125]	
Log pseudolikelihood	-32.64401	
Pseudo R2	0.3325	

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—Dependent variable=1 if the respondent expressed having started to rebuild his assets and livelihoods. For dummy variables, dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1.

7 Concluding remarks and recommendations

This report attempts to assess how well the HERE program works. For most of the people we interviewed, the program is the unique work opportunity, and for certain young workers, it is their first employment experience. We have no doubt that the hurricanes impoverished the local population. It is found that at this time —the one of data collection—, all the expected results have not been yet achieved according to the econometric evidence. However, the program gave access to cash which in turn helps families to deal with certain expenses (food, schooling, debt repayment, cloths, etc.) or set up a small business (retailed commerce), that would not be performed without the project. Econometric evidence shows that when the participant’s spouse (either husband or wife) is occupied in an economic activity, it is then most likely to start rebuilding livelihoods and assets.

We recommend:

- 1 the continuation of the program’s activities with—if the budget allows that—a higher wage rate or otherwise by providing a hot meal to workers;
- 2 CHF to make an effort to pay the workers on time in order to keep them motivated;
- 3 that an appropriate place be negotiated with the local authorities in order to dump rubbish. The last pictures in Appendix X give evidence that the danger is still present as the streets are under the mud that has been extracted by workers of other operators from the drainage canal or a cleaned site. All tough this is not in CHF’s sites, the latter may need to call a consensus in order to avoid that the good work done to be compromised;
- 4 that beneficiaries have their house cleaned by the program after the public building;
- 5 that local authorities (Mairie, Délégation, etc.) and aid agencies find appropriate means (such as credit) to help the population rebuild their assets;

- 6 that people with the higher level of education be employed not only as workers but in a better position in order to take a greater role in the future of their city;
- 7 that CHF local Staff in Gonaives attempt to have a closer look—may be by offering guidelines to the team leaders—on the recruitment process which so far needs to be better clarified. Some basic criteria (mostly age, physical strength) should be formally used in the selection process, since it is observed in the data set five participants with respectively 65, 70, 72 and 81 years old ;
- 8 that relationship between controller, team head and workers to be formalized. Years of education or vocational training should be used in giving more responsibilities and then greater wage.

Finally, to allow the community to rebuild their livelihoods after the hurricanes, program/projects with medium and long term potential impacts should be designed and implemented.

Table 7
Probability to begin the reconstruction--Correcting for endogeneity (N=86)

Explanatory variables	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1)-- Instrumented	.2978343	1.110701
Years of education	-.0356597	.0547929
The respondent attended in formal vocational training (Yes =1)	.0529173	.4941067
The respondent attended in informal vocational training (Yes =1)	.5234379a	.3312549
The respondent had an independent economic activities before the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.6590422	.5508609
Number of employed in the household after the hurricanes	-.2409772	.3666541
The respondent's spouse has an economic activity after the Hurricanes (Yes=1)	.9221013*	.514062
The respondent owns the house where he/her lived before the hurricane (Yes=1)	.3430387	.3511965
The respondent received local transfers from relatives after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	.4480245	.4755537
The respondent received international transfers from migrants after the hurricanes (Yes=1)	-.1262637	.4070776
The respondent benefitted from other humanitarian program (Yes=1)	.5220923	.4086488
Other member of the household benefitted from other	.7548711	.9741961

Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)		
The respondent is the household head (Yes=1)	-.2497073	.4847565
Number of dependents in the household	-.1711466**	.0821636
Other member of the household participates(ed) in CFW activities (Yes=1)	.8117825	.7537716
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1) *		
Other member of the household participates(ed) in CFW activities (Yes=1)	-.0206095	1.034549
The respondent participated in the CFW activities (Yes=1) * Other member of the household benefited from other Humanitarian Program (Yes=1)	-1.902029a	1.182935
Constant	-.0449505	1.356605
<hr/>		
/athrho	-.3373986	.4155691
/Insigma	-1.176386***	.0754994
rho	-.325153	.3716332
sigma	.3083913	.0232833
Log pseudolikelihood	-55.778638	

Source: The authors' estimates

Notes.—Dependent variable=1 if the respondent expressed having started to rebuild his assets and livelihoods. The a significant at the 11% level. The instruments are (Sex (Male=1)) : age, sex, marital status, years of residency in the same locality, and attendance in the local associational life (such as church, local development organization, etc.). Stars denote the rejection of H0: The coefficient equals zero at 10% (*), 5% (**) or 1% (***) levels of significance. a=significant at 11%. Wald test of exogeneity (/athrho = 0): $\chi^2(1) = 0.66$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.4169$.

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APPENDICES

Appendice I—Interview Guide with Local CHF Staff in Gonaïves (Mission of February 13, 2009 in Gonaïves)

Questions	Responses
What are the criteria to recruit the workers for CFW?	
Does the recruitment process target individuals or households?	
Can one worker benefit more than one contract over the execution period of the program? If not, why? If yes, according to what modalities?	
Have the people employed received any specific training from CHF?	
Does any mechanism exist to control the productivity of the individual workers or the teams?	
Does the remuneration of the workers base on the number of work-days or on the quality of the work performed?	
Does the community participate in the selection of the projects? If yes, which ones? If not, what has been the basis for their selection? And how does the community adhere to them? What is its responsibility?	
Do the organizations operate according to a shared vision in Gonaïves? What are their activities ? During what periods do they do their activities? Give a brief overview of their realizations.	
Quelles sont les relations du CHF avec les autorités locales ?	

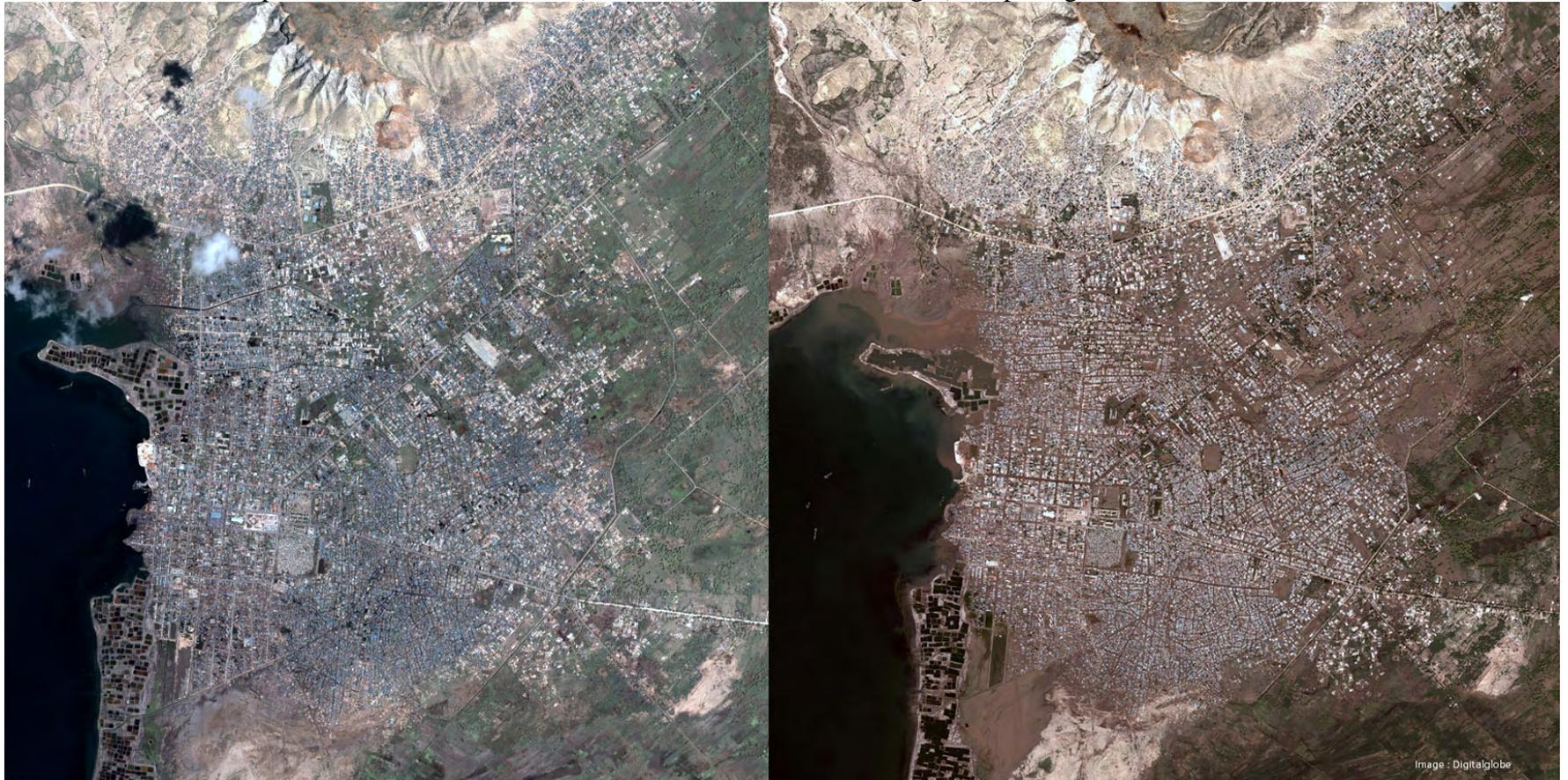
What are the relationships between CFH and the local authorities?	
What are the relationships between CHF and the other organizations?	
The name of Fonkozé appears on the payroll sheets, what role does it play in the process?	
Do you have any comments on the program?	
Thank you very much for your time?	

Appendix II—Time Frame submitted by Gecades SA at the early phase of the process

Proposed work Calendar for the HERE mid-term Evaluation program																																			
January 2009					February 2009														March 2009																
	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V	L	M	M	J	V					
Activities	26	27	28	29	30	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	25	26	27	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	13
Devising survey instruments, focus group protocols and template for data entry and treatment	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow																														
Sampling from the list submitted by CHF the beneficiaries to be surveyed according to a random sampling technique						Green	Green																												
Training the surveyors on the survey and focus group instruments								Yellow	Yellow	Yellow																									
Pre-testing the instruments/finalizing the instruments and locating beneficiaries and non beneficiaries											Green	Green	Green	Green	Green																				
Performing data collection/validating collected data																Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow																
Entering and treating data																					Green	Green	Green	Green	Green										
Performing data analysis and writing preliminary report																										Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow					
Reviewing the first draft and writing of final report (both in French and English)																															Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Appendix III—The damages of the Hurricane Jeanne in photos (12 days later)

Satellite picture of Gonaïves, before (to the left) and after (to the right) the passage of the hurricane Jeanne



Source : Busselen Tony. 2004. L'ouragan Jeanne- 1 500 morts en Haïti. Comment est-ce possible? Web Site: www.ptb.be/scripts/article.phtml?lang=1&obid=24830. Processed on May 10, 2005.

Appendix IV—Questionnaire for individual Survey

Sir, Madam,

We seek to understand and to assess the direct and short-term impacts of the HERE program currently implemented by CHF international Haiti in Gonaives. We specifically aim at measuring the cash-for-work activities impacts on the standard of living of the beneficiaries who were affected by the recent hurricanes in Gonaives. The information that will be collected will be kept confidential. We inform you that we will write down on this questionnaire some of the information you will be providing during the survey. You may have access to the results of the survey if need be. These results should in many ways allow CHF to be more efficient and efficacious in implementing its activities in the community. Do you accept this interview? Thank you for your collaboration.

Code (not to be filled) :		Date:	
Name of the surveyor :		First and last name of the surveyed person :	

No.	Questions and screens	Responses et codes	Go to
1.	What is your age ?		
2.	Sex	0 () Female 1 () Male	
3.	What is Your marital status?	1 () Married ; 0 () Other	
4.	What is your highest level of education?		
5.	Do you have a diploma in any vocational field?	0 () No 1 () Yes. explain : _____	
6.	Have you attended any informal vocational training?	0 () No 1 () Yes If Yes. explain : _____	
7.	What economic activities did you use to perform before the passage of the hurricanes last summer?	1() independent worker (little commercial activities, tailor/seamstress, etc.) ; 2() public sector employee ; 3() Private sector employee; 4() Agriculture ; 5() Other—explain : _____ ; 6 () None.	
8.	Do you perform the same activity (ies) after the passage of the hurricanes?	0 () No	

		1 () Yes	
9.	Do you currently have a job?	0 () No 1 () Yes If yes, explain :	
10.	How many people do you have under your care in your household?		
11.	How many children (less than 15-years old) do you have in your household?		
12.	What was your total revenue during last month (whether you were under a contract with CHF or not)?	_____ HTG	
13.	What was the total monthly revenue of your household before the passage of the hurricanes?	_____ HTG	
14.	Give an estimate of your weekly expenses to feed the members of your household during last month.	1.before the hurricanes : _____ HTG 2.after the hurricanes : _____ HTG	
15.	Give an estimate of your other weekly expenses (toilet articles, transportation, healthcare, education, etc.) for your household during last month.	1.before the hurricanes : _____ HTG 2.after the hurricanes : _____ HTG	
16.	How many members of your household have a job?	1.before the hurricanes : 2.after the hurricanes :	
17.	Does your spouse have a generating income activity?	1.before the hurricanes : 0() No 1() Yes 2.after the hurricanes : 0() No 1() yes	
18.	Did you own the house you inhabited before the hurricanes?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
19.	Have you received after the hurricanes any money transfer from your relatives living in other regions of Haiti ?	0 () No 1 () yes	
20.	Have you received after the hurricanes any money transfer from your relatives living abroad?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
21.	Have you participated in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international?	0 () No 1 () Yes	If no, go to 25
22.	If yes, are you still under a contract with CHF ?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
23.	How many biweekly periods have you spent in the program?		
24.	What have you done with the cash received from the program ?		
25.	Have other members of your household participated in the program ?	0 () No	

		1 () yes	
26.	Are you beneficiary of any other humanitarian or reconstruction programs after the passage of the hurricanes ?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
27.	Are other members of your household direct beneficiaries of the program ?	0 () No 1 () Yes	
28.	What is the distance (walking time) between your dwelling place and the project site where you work for the Cash-for-work activities program of CHF international Haiti in Gonaives?		
29.	How long have you been living in the same locality?		
30.	Have you already started rebuilding your assets and other means of existence destroyed by the hurricanes?	0 () No 1 () Yes If yes, give some examples :	
31.	Are you a member of any network association (Church, political group, socio-professional association, youth groups, local development group, club, etc.) in your locality?	0 () No 1 () yes If yes, explain :	

Appendix V—Focus Group Protocol

A. General information

Code (not to be filled) :		Date :	
interviewer :		Beginning time of the interview :	
Assistant :		Ending time of the interview :	

B. Identification of the interviewed group

Localities represented (local areas) :		Number of men:	
Projects (sites) represented :		Number of women :	
Number of participants in the group :			

C. Generalities

1. In a general manner, elaborate on your experience with the different types of humanitarian aids (aids from the central government, local authorities, NGOs, etc.) that have helped you to cope with socio-economic difficulties caused by the passage of the hurricanes in Gonaives.
2. Express your degree of satisfaction from such humanitarian aids.

D. Perception of the community about the aids/activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes

3. Do you think CHF (through its cash-for-work activities) has done something positive that the other aids providers have not done in seeking to improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries after the passage of the hurricanes? According to your answer, explain how?
4. Express your opinion about the activities realized within the community by the HERE program of CHF International Haiti.

E. Socio-economic Impacts of the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international in Gonaives

5. Had you not been employed by the cash-for-work activities of CHF international Haiti would you have found other work opportunities after the passage of the hurricanes to be able to survive?

6. What do you do with the cash you have received from the Cash-for-Work activities of CHF? (Buying food, clothes, paying school for your children, acquisition of assets/livestock, commerce, savings, etc.).
7. Make a comparison between the quality of life you are having after participating in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international Haiti and that that you had before the losses brought to you by the passage of the hurricanes (for example, increase in the amount of expenses allocated to satisfying basic needs, new expenses that were not possible before, etc.).
8. Talk about any other kind of benefits, apart from the economic ones, that the Cash-for-work activities of CHF have created within the community (for example, creation of new association among the beneficiaries) ?
9. In your opinion, what would be the greatest impact on the quality of your life as a result of participating in the Cash-for-work activities of CHF international Haiti after the passage of the hurricanes?

Appendix VI— HERE Project Status by January 15, 2009

Item	Project Site	Building Type	Clean-Up Phase	Rehabilitation Phase	Projected End Date
1	Rehabilitation of surgery block	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
2	Rehabilitation of emergency services block	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
3	Rehabilitation of Maternity Ward	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
4	Rehabilitation of Pedriatic Unit	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
5	Rehabilitation of general medicine department	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
6	Rehabilitation of ARV section	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
7	Providence Dépot Pharmaceutique (DSA)	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
8	Ophthalmology	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
9	Foreign Doctor's Housing (Ministry of Heath Complex)	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
10	K Soleil Paint Repair	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
11	K Soleil Rehabilitation of electrical and hydraulic systems	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
12	K Soleil Roof restructuring and cooling system repair	Hospital	Completed	Started	Jan 23rd
13	Palais de justice	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
14	Loge Sympathie des Coeurs	Public Utility	20/01/2009	Not started	5 work days
15	Affaires Sociales	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Feb 5th
16	Universite de l'indépendance.	School	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
17	Mémorial de l'Ind.	Public Monument	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
18	Heureuse Indépendance	Public Monument	20/01/2009	Not started	February 9th
19	Dépot départemental	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
20	Direction departementale	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
21	Résidences des Médecins	Housing for Doctors	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
22	DéLégation de l'ART.	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
23	Bibliothèque Jacques Stephen Alexis	Government Admin	Completed	Not started	Jan 25th
25	Ecole Petit de Roseline	School	Completed	Not started	26 work days
26	Cesmed	School	Completed	Not started	26 work days
27	Ecole Nationale Descahos	Education	19/01/2009	Not Started	26 work days
28	Collège Eben-ezer	Education	19/01/2009	Not Started	26 work days
29	Ecole Pierre-Marcel Ste-Marie	Education	19/01/2009	Not Started	26 work days
30	Assainissement routier et collecte d'alluvion dans les localités Nan M et Provence PG	Road	22/01/2009	Not Started	48 work days

Notes.—This list has been submitted to Gecades SA by CHF on January 24. But payroll sheets have been made available only for the project number 14, 16, 22 and 23. By contrast, the College Immaculée Conception and Hopital La Providence for which we have payroll, are not listed above.

Appendix VII—Gonaives in Photos after the Hurricanes in September 2008

1



2



3



4



Sources :1, 2, 3 :Alter presse, September 13, 2008 ; 4 : AFP/Thony Bélizaire, September 2008

Appendix VIII— HERE Summary of Performance Results

Cross-cutting Theme	Performance Indicator	Supporting Documents	LOP Targets	Frequency of Data Collection	Performance per reporting period											Cumulative Total	% Achieved
					01-Nov	15-Nov	01-Dec	15-Dec	01-Jan	15-Jan	01-Feb	15-Feb	01-Mar	15-Mar	01-Apr		
(A) Cash for Work	Number of people employed by CHF in the CFW	Payroll Sheets	5400	Bi-Weekly	744	459	456	424	442	0						2525	47%
	Number of people employed by CARE in the CFW	Payroll Sheets	4500	Bi-Weekly	477	600	608	577	534	0						2796	62%
(B) Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Number of infrastructure type constructed/rehabilitated	Last payroll sheets	35	Bi-Weekly	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	0%

Source: CHF (Monitoring and Evaluation Unity), January 2009.

Appendix IX—Buildings cleaned up by the CHF's CFW activities

(Source : Gecades SA, February 13 and 26, 2008)



Hopital La Providence



Hopital La Providence



One of the Gecades SA's surveyors showing the level reached by the water during the Hurricanes at the Hospital La Providence



Bibliothèque JS Alexis



Université de l'indépendance



Université de l'indépendance



Délégation départementale



Collège Immaculée Conception



Loge Sympathies des Cœurs

Appendix X—(A) CHF teams at work and (B) The need to find a consensus

Source : Gecades SA, February 26-27, 2009

Panel A: CHF's teams at work cleaning up the "Canal Ceinture Bien AC Gateau" nearby the national Road crossing Gonaives





Panel B: The need to find a consensus to evacuate the mud



Appendix XI—Statistical data

(df=degree of freedom)

Table 12.1
Distribution by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25 years-old	8	6.4
Between 25 and 35 years -old	56	44.8
Between 36 and 46 years -old	37	29.6
More than 46 years -old	24	19.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.2
Distribution by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	47	37.6
Male	78	62.4
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.3
Distribution by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Other	95	76.0
Married	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.4
Distribution by level of education attained

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
None	6	4.8
1 st fundamental cycle	9	7.2
2 nd fundament cycle	27	21.6
3 rd fundamental cycle	24	19.2
Secondary level	44	35.2
University level	15	12.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.5
Distribution by attendance to any formal vocational training

Formal training	Frequency	Percentage
No	87	69.6
Yes	38	30.4
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.6
Distribution by attendance to any informal vocational training

Informal training	Frequency	Pour cent
No	68	54.4
Yes	57	45.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.7
Distribution according to whether or not the respondent had an income generating activity before the hurricanes

Activity	Frequency	Pour cent
No	16	12.8
Yes	109	87.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.8
Distribution according the nature of the income generating activity before the hurricanes

Nature of the activity	Frequency	Percentage
Salary-based	17	13.6
Self-employed	92	73.6
Total	109	87.2
Missing value	16	12.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.9
Distribution according to whether or not, the respondent performs the same economic activity after the hurricanes

Same activity	Frequency	Percentage
No	64	51.2
Yes	61	48.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.10
Distribution according to the number of dependents in the household

Number of people	Frequency	Percentage
None	9	7.2
Between 1 and 3	31	24.8
Between 4 and 6	55	44.0
More than 6	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.11
Distribution according to the number of children (less than 15 years old) in the household

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage
None	17	13.6
Between 1 and 3	78	62.4
Between 4 and 6	25	20.0
More than 6	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.12
Distribution according to the monthly income of the respondent after the hurricanes

Income	Frequency	Percentage
None	2	1.6
Less than 2500 HTG	56	44.8
Between 2500 and 5000 HTG	30	24.0
More than 5000 HTG	37	29.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.13
Distribution according to the monthly income of the respondent before the hurricanes

Income	Frequency	Percentage
None	11	8.8
Less than 2500 HTG	31	24.8
Between 2500 and 5000 HTG	34	27.2
More than 5000 HTG	49	39.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.14
Distribution according to the monthly expenditures of the respondent before the hurricanes

Expenditures	Frequency	%
I don't know	1	0.8
Less than 2500 HTG	17	13.6
Between 2500 and 5000 HTG	35	28.0
More than 5000 HTG	72	57.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.15**Distribution according to the monthly expenditures of the respondent after the hurricanes**

Expenditures	Frequency	Percentage
I don't know	3	2.4
Less than 2500 HTG	25	20.0
Entre 2500 et 5000 HTG	40	32.0
Plus 5000 HTG	57	45.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.16**Distribution according to the number of employed in the household before the hurricanes**

Number of people	Frequency	Percentage
None	94	75.2
Only one person	29	23.2
Two people	1	0.8
More than 2 people	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.17**Distribution according to the number of employed in the household after the hurricanes**

Number of people	Frequency	Percentage
None	106	84.8
Only one person	16	12.8
Two people	2	1.6
More than 2 people	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.18**Distribution according to whether or not the spouse has an income generating activity before the hurricanes**

Income activity before hurricanes	Frequency	Percentage
No	50	40.0
Yes	49	39.2
No answer	26	20.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.19**Distribution according to the number of employed in the household after the hurricanes**

Income activity after hurricanes	Frequency	Percentage
No	66	52.8
Yes	27	21.6
No answer	32	25.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.20
Distribution according to the housing tenure before the hurricanes

	Frequency	Percentage
No	79	63.2
Yes	46	36.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.21
Distribution according to the reception of money transfers from relatives resided in Haiti after the hurricanes

Transfer s from internal migrants	Frequency	Percentage
No	96	76.8
Yes	29	23.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.22
Distribution according to the reception of remittances from external migrants after the hurricanes

Transfer s from external migrants	Frequency	Pour cent
No	90	72.0
Yes	35	28.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.23
Distribution according to the participation in CHF's CFW activities

Participation in CHF's CFW	Frequency	Percentage
No	29	23.2
Yes	96	76.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.24
Participants who are still under contract with CHF

Under contract	Frequency	Percentage
No	94	75.2
Yes	2	1.6
Total	96	76.8
Missing value	29	23.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.25
Distribution according to the number of bi-weekly periods performed in the CFW

Number of bi-weekly	Frequency	Percentage
Only one	40	32.0
More than one	56	44.8
Total	96	76.8
Missing value	29	23.2
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.26
Distribution according to whether or not another member in the household participates in CHF'CFW activities

Participation of other family Members to CFW.	Frequency	Percentage
No	95	76.0
Yes	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.27
Distribution according to whether or not the respondent benefits from other humanitarian programs after the hurricanes

Beneficiary from other humanitarian programs	Frequency	Percentage
No	78	62.4
Yes	47	37.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.28
Distribution according to whether or not other members of the household benefit from other humanitarian programs

Beneficiary from other humanitarian programs	Frequency	Percentage
No	108	86.4
Yes	17	13.6
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.29
Distribution according to the number of years of residency in the same locality

Number of years of residency	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 3 years	16	12.8
Between 3 and 10 years	46	36.8
More than 10 years	63	50.4
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.30
Distribution according to whether or not the respondent has already started rebuilding assets and livelihoods

Start rebuilding	Frequency	Percentage
No	95	76.0
Yes	30	24.0
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.31
Membership in local organization

	Frequency	Percentage
No	64	51.2
Yes	61	48.8
Total	125	100.0

Table 12.32
Sex and participation in CFW

		Participation in CFW		
Sex		No	Yes	Total
Female	Count	14	33	47
	%	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%
Male	Count	15	63	78
	%	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
Total		29	96	125
%		23.2%	76.8%	100.0%

Chi2=1.834 df=1 p-value=0.176

Table 12.33
Sex and number of bi-weekly periods performed in CFW activities

Sex	Number of bi-weekly periods		Total
	One	More than one	
Female			
Count	19	14	33
%	57.6%	42.4%	100.0%
Male			
Count	21	42	63
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	40	56	96
%	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%

Chi2=5.235 df=1 p-value=0.022

Table 12.34
Sex and participation in other humanitarian programs after the hurricanes

Sex	Participation in other programs		Total
	No	Yes	
Female			
Count	25	22	47
%	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
Male			
Count	53	25	78
%	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
Total			
Count	78	47	125
%	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 2.722 df=1 p-value=0.099

Table 12.35
Sex and reconstruction of the livelihood

Sex	Rebuilding your livelihood		Total
	No	Yes	
Female			
Count	36	11	47
%	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
Male			
Count	59	19	78
%	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
Total			
Count	95	30	125
%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.15 df=1 p-value=0.904

Table 12.36
Age and reconstruction of the livelihood

Age	Reconstruction		
	No	Yes	Total
Less than 25 years old			
Count	7	1	8
%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Between 25 and 35 years old			
Count	40	16	56
%	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
Between 36 and 46 years old			
Count	27	10	37
%	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
More than 46 years old			
Count	21	3	24
%	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Total			
Count	95	30	125
%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 3.148 df=3 p-value=0.359

Table 12.37
Level of education and participation in CFW activities

Level of education	Participation in CFW		
	No	Yes	Total
None			
Count	0	6	6
%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 st fundamental cycle			
Count	3	6	9
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
2 nd fundamental cycle			
Count	9	18	27
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
3 rd fundamental cycle			
Count	8	16	24
%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Secondary level			
Count	7	37	44
%	15.9%	84.1%	100.0%
University level			
Count	2	13	15
%	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	29	96	125
%	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 7.403 df=5 p-value=0.192

Table 12.38
Number of dependents and participation in CFW activities

Number of dependents	Participation in CFW		
	No	Yes	Total
None			
Count	1	8	9
%	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
Between 1 and 3			
Count	8	23	31
%	25.8%	74.2%	100.0%
Between 4 and 6			
Count	11	44	55
%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
More than 6			
Count	9	21	30
%	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
Total			
Count	29	96	125
%	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 1.951 df=3 p-value=0.583

Table 12.39
Reconstruction and number of bi-weekly periods performed in CFW activities

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Number of bi-weekly periods		
	One	More than one	Total
No			
Count	33	40	73
%	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	7	16	23
%	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%
Total			
Count	40	56	96
%	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%

Chi2= 1.570 df=1 p-value=0.210

Table 12.40
Reconstruction and participation of other members of the household in CFW activities

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Participation of other members of your family in CHF		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	77	18	95
%	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	18	12	30
%	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Total			
Count	95	30	125
%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 5.540 df=1 p-value=0.19

Table 12.41
Reconstruction and participation of the respondent in other humanitarian programs

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Participation of the dependents in other humanitarian programs		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	66	29	95
%	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	12	18	30
%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Total			
Count	78	47	125
%	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 8.442 df=1 p-value=0.004

Table 12.42
Reconstruction and participation of other members of the household in other humanitarian programs

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Participation members of your family in other humanitarian program		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	83	12	95
%	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	25	5	30
%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	108	17	125
%	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.316 df=1 p-value=0.574

Table 12.43
Reconstruction and number of employed in the household after the hurricanes

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Number of employed in household after the hurricanes				Total
	None	One	Two people	More than two people	
No					
Count	81	12	1	1	95
%	85.3%	12.6%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Yes					
Count	25	4	1	0	30
%	83.3%	13.3%	3.3%	.0%	100.0%
Total					
Count	106	16	2	1	125
%	84.8%	12.8%	1.6%	.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 1.076 df=3 p-value=0.783

Table 12.44
Reconstruction and economic activity of the spouse

Reconstruction of your livelihood	Economic activity of the spouse			Total
	No	Yes	No answer	
No				
Count	54	15	26	95
%	56.8%	15.8%	27.4%	100.0%
Yes				
Count	12	12	6	30
%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total				
Count	66	27	32	125
%	52.8%	21.6%	25.6%	100.0%

Chi2= 7.895 df=2 p-value=0.019

Table 12.45
Local private transfers and reconstruction

Reconstruction of livelihood	Reception transfers from internal migrants		Total
	Non	Yes	
No			
Count	76	19	95
%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	20	10	30
%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total			
Count	96	29	125
%	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%

Chi2= 2.275 df=1 p-value=0.131

Table 12.46
Reception of remittances and reconstruction

Reconstruction of livelihood	Reception transfers from external migrants		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	68	27	95
%	71.6%	28.4%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	22	8	30
%	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Total			
Count	90	35	125
%	72.0%	28.0%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.035 df=1 p-value=0.852

Table 12.47
Housing tenure and reconstruction

Reconstruction	Housing tenure		
	No	Yes	Total
No			
Count	59	36	95
%	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
Yes			
Count	20	10	30
%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total			
Count	79	46	125
%	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%

Chi2= 0.204 df=1 p-value=0.652

Table 12.48
Participation in CFW and membership in associational life

Participation in CFW		Membership in associational life		Total
		No	Yes	
No	Count	8	21	29
	%	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
Yes	Count	56	40	96
	%	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
Total				
	Count	64	61	125
	%	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%

Chi2=8.427, df=1, p-value=0.004