

**DESTROYED 80%**  
of Port-au-Prince

**IMMENSE DAMAGES**  
in urban areas

**2.3 MILLION** displaced people

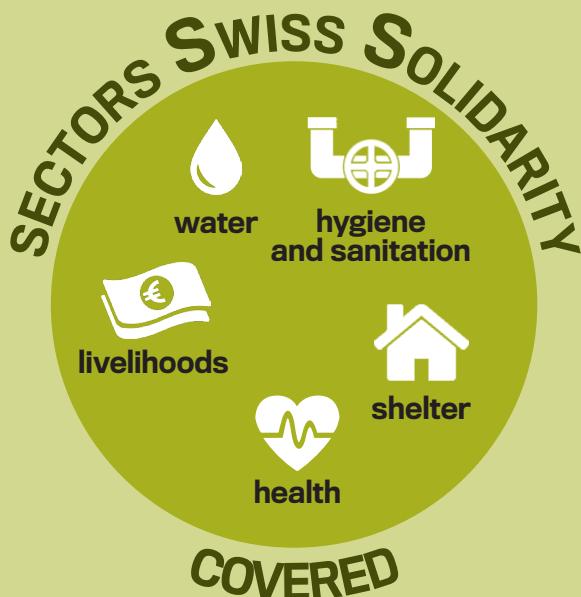
Swiss Solidarity's appeal raised  
**66.2 MILLION CHF, 95%**  
was used to finance projects to help  
the victims in Haiti



## 10 YEARS LATER: SWISS SOLIDARITY AND PARTNERS' RESPONSES IMPACT EVALUATION

- Purpose of the evaluation: 10 years later, what effects of Swiss Solidarity response are still noticeable?
- And, to what extent has the resilience of households, communities and institutions been strengthened?

### METHODOLOGY



## 👍 STRONG POINTS

of households attributed **the most significant change in their lives since the earthquakes** to projects funded by Swiss Solidarity



**92%**

**90%**



of beneficiaries stated that the assistance they received enabled them to cover their basic needs and recover their livelihoods following the earthquakes



**95%** of survey respondents who received shelter support still live in houses

**95%**

**100%**

of Swiss Solidarity-funded shelters are sustainable



**84%** feel completely or largely protected from weather conditions

**84%**

**87%**

of households still use the latrines they received



**75%** of households still use the water points Swiss Solidarity partners rehabilitated or constructed

**75%**

**76%**

feel safe in their house



Some water points are no longer functional, due a variety of reasons: stolen solar panels, technical defects, the source dried up, faulty pipes and/or tanks were washed away during Hurricane Matthew

**58%**

of households received training and across geographical areas, the vast majority still uses the learning acquired there



## LESSONS LEARNED 👎

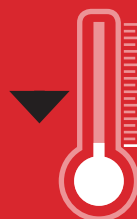
of surveyed beneficiaries were not aware of the beneficiary selection criteria



**49%**

**1** only one project established a feedback and complaint mechanism

households said they regretted having to financially contribute to the maintenance of repaired or installed water points, as this negatively impacted their budget



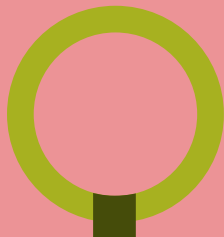
few of the professional training participants found permanent work after the training



projects did not use cash transfers, depriving them of a flexible assistance modality that could have favoured local markets

# A TABLE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

## FACTORS THAT SUPPORTED SUSTAINABILITY



The presence of NGOs before the earthquakes

• Staff stability during the emergency phase

• Staff's physical presence at the local level, to monitor the implementation of community-led projects

• The NGOs' continued presence in the region, 10 years later

• Links with local authorities: the Swiss NGOs worked within existing structures and in a participatory manner to involve the local authorities from the start of their projects

• The quality of the handover at the end of the project. Local structures were able to continue certain activities at the end of the projects

• Communities' participation in implementing interventions that concerned them, particularly through trainings

## FACTORS THAT HINDERED SUSTAINABILITY



The sharp rise in food prices, combined with a slowdown in economic activity, which sharply increased the number of people living below the poverty line and indebted half of the country's households

• The lack of access to credit has hampered their ability to establish their own livelihood activities, in particular for fishermen and young apprentices

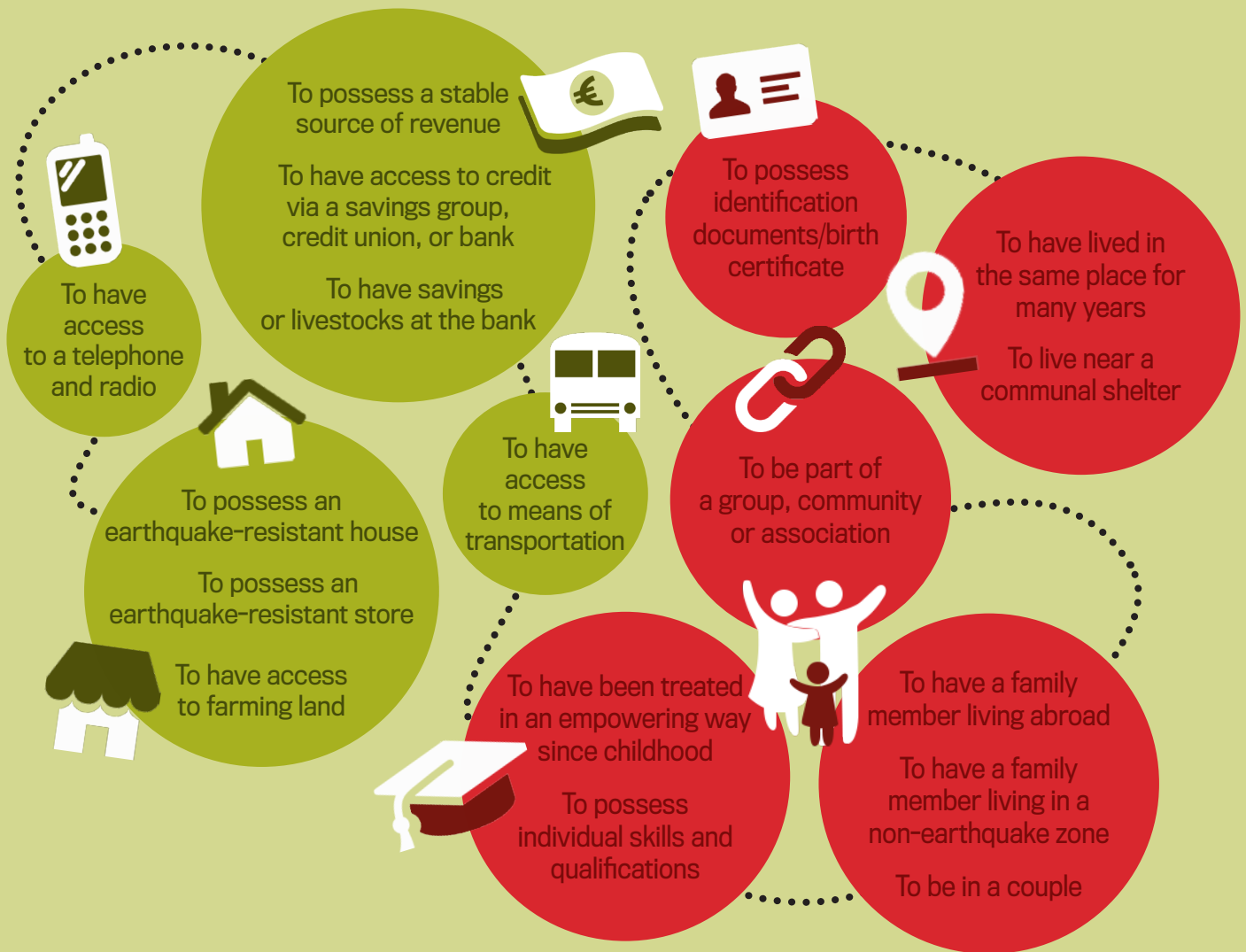
• The lack of opportunity to consolidate learning, especially during a follow-up process between the end of professional training and hiring

• The frustrations that result from what the population considers to be broken promises or unmet expectations

• Structural problems such as the quality of existing infrastructure and poor access to services



# RESILIENCE FACTORS WERE IDENTIFIED AT THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LEVELS



**10 YEARS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKES, AND BASED ON THE CRITERIA ABOVE**



**57 %** | of beneficiaries feel better prepared for future shocks

**19 %** | are not sure

**24 %** | of beneficiaries do not feel better prepared for future shocks

# RECOMMENDATIONS



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of results, rather than just activities

Integrate the concept of resilience into the design of each project and foster a link with development

## IMPLEMENTATION

Reinforce the interventions' flexibility

Integrate existing local structures

Diversify community representatives

Dedicate sufficient resources to community communication efforts

Strengthen social marketing activities on access to water

## PROJECT DESIGN

Conduct a systematic study of the relevance of using cash transfers

Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the different housing models

Integrate a strong accountability component for the affected population from the outset

Strengthen gender mainstreaming

Ensure that all persons meeting vulnerability criteria can access activities

Take into account the environmental aspects of the response: 'build back greener'

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

Integrate an assessment of local markets' functionality into the situation analysis, whether it be the labour market or the goods and services used to implement the projects

From the outset, involve local implementing partners

Strengthen the capacity of Swiss Solidarity partners to implement programming in urban areas

## PREPARATION