On October 4, 2016, a category 4 storm, Hurricane Matthew, devastated the southern region of Haiti. In its aftermath, the Interuniversity Institute for Research and Development (INURED) in collaboration with the Center for Haitian Studies (CHS) and Project Medishare, implemented a post-disaster study in the most affected regions of the departments of Grande-Anse and Sud.

The objectives of this mixed methods study, which included surveys, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, ethnographic observation and mapping, were to determine the impact of the disaster on affected communities, assess their perceived needs, and identify and map local resources and assets that are critical for an equitable recovery and reconstruction.

**PROJECT TIMELINE**

**OCT 4**

2016

Hurricane Matthew hits southern region of Haiti

**NOV 2016**

CHS and Medishare grant funds to help INURED implement the study

**FEB 2017**

Study implementation ends. Presentation of preliminary results to the Consortium of civil society organizations in Haiti

**APR 9-10 2017**

Project Medishare medical mission in Chambellan in response to study results

**OCT 10 2016**

INURED self-funds a preliminary assessment of the impact of Hurricane Matthew on the Grand Sud

**DEC 2016**

Study implementation begins

**MAR 2017**

Presentation of preliminary results with the Consortium of civil society organizations to Haiti’s Prime Minister. Restitution meetings of preliminary study results conducted with mayors’ offices in Anse d’Hainault, Chambellan, Côteaux, Dame Marie, and Les Anglais.

**APR 27 2017**

University of Miami Institute for Advanced Study of the Americas Town Hall meeting to disseminate study results
**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The Government of Haiti (GoH) should establish agricultural banks that provide loans to local farmers associations, women’s organizations, and cooperatives.

- The GoH should hire agricultural extension workers and veterinarians to revitalize crop production and animal husbandry in the impacted communes.

- The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) should collaborate with the faculty of agronomy at universities to conduct scientific investigations to identify solutions to pest threats to agriculture and livestock in the impacted areas.

- The MoA should collaborate with the faculty of agronomy at universities to survey and catalog rare, indigenous trees that have been destroyed in the region for replanting and reforestation.

- The GoH should earmark funds to provide free schooling and supplies to the victims of the disaster.

- The GoH, international organizations, and NGOs must maximize the use of local materials from the communes they serve in construction and other forms of intervention.

- The GoH should provide access to potable water in the communal sections that currently have limited or no access.

- The GoH should establish mini-health clinics in the communal sections staffed by community health volunteers.

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**FINDINGS (BASED ON SURVEY RESPONSES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Issue Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTHCARE</td>
<td>Lack of access to healthcare</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL HEALTH</td>
<td>Physical health problems</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTABLE WATER</td>
<td>Lack of access to potable water</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOILET OR LATRINE</td>
<td>Lack of access to toilet or latrine</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUITABLE SHELTER</td>
<td>Lack of access to suitable shelter</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL HEALTH</td>
<td>Family member has mental health issues</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD</td>
<td>Limited access to food</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIEF AID</td>
<td>Problems with the way aid is provided</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMIC SECURITY</td>
<td>Lack of economic security</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILDREN’S EDUCATION</td>
<td>Difficulty providing education to children</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>