



INTERUNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE for
RESEARCH &
DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
INSTITUTE for ADVANCED
STUDY of the AMERICAS



UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
COLLEGE of
ARTS & SCIENCES



AFTER HURRICANE MATTHEW

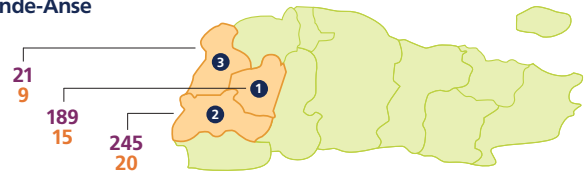
RESOURCES, CAPACITIES, AND EQUITABLE RECOVERY OF DEVASTATED COMMUNITIES IN HAITI

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.

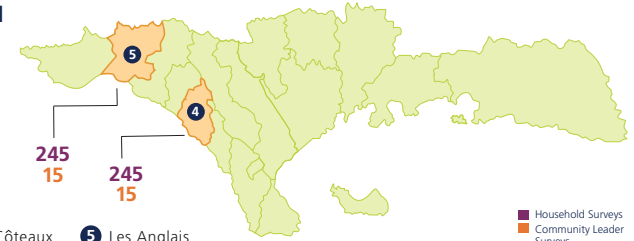
POST-DISASTER STUDY SURVEY

Grande-Anse



1 Chambellan 2 Anse d'Hainault 3 Dame Marie

Sud



4 Côteaux 5 Les Anglais

Household Surveys
Community Leader Surveys



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



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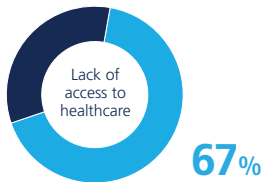


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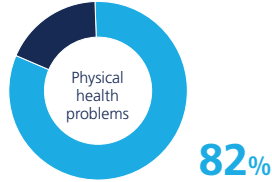
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FINDINGS (BASED ON SURVEY RESPONSES)

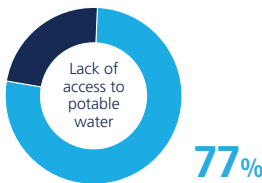
HEALTHCARE



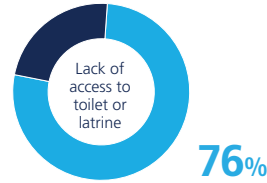
PHYSICAL HEALTH



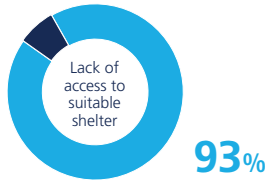
POTABLE WATER



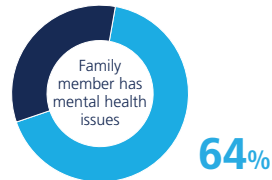
TOILET OR LATRINE



SUITABLE SHELTER



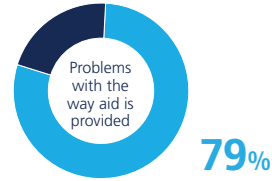
MENTAL HEALTH



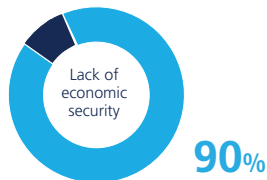
FOOD



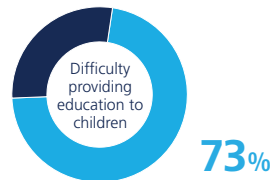
RELIEF AID



ECONOMIC SECURITY



CHILDREN'S EDUCATION



Source: Mapping Assets-Access for Equitable Recovery and Reconstruction Study 2017.

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, international organizations and NGOs must commit to hiring local professionals from affected areas in reconstruction and infrastructure projects.
- The Ministry of Education should support school canteens that use local agricultural products.
- The GoH, international organizations, and NGOs should provide tools for debris removal.
- 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.