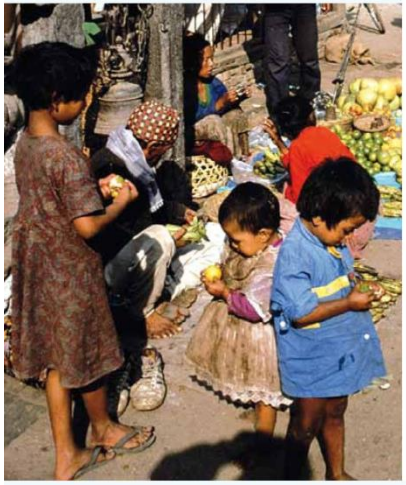
Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty

2 YEARS OF NOPOOR RESEARCH

Mid Term Assessment

20th November 2014,

Living conditions after the earthquake in Haiti : challenges, results and lessons







Javier Herrera, François Roubaud, Camille Saint-Macary, Constance Torelli, Claire Zanuso

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Motivations

- **Natural disasters are a constant presence in all our lives, but especially so far for the poor.**

- Disasters are especially prevalent in the most populous region of the world (Asia) and most catastrophic in the destruction, they wreak in the poorest countries.

- **The need to understand the role of disasters and their impacts on the poor**, in creating and sustaining poverty, and in generating poverty traps, is even more acute as the changes due to human-induced climate change are predicted to be more extreme in poorer countries and will thus place additional barriers to poverty alleviation.

- **The 2010 earthquake that rocked Haiti on 12 January 2010 was one of the four greatest killers recorded worldwide since 1990**.

- Following the phase of emergency aid to earthquake victims, the time has come to review and analyze its impacts on Haitian society. **National and international demand for a robust and constructive diagnosis of the post-earthquake situation**, especially household living conditions and the labor market.

- This new interest is attributable first and foremost to a growing awareness of the potentially catastrophic nature of these events, but also a result of the **increasing awareness that natural disasters are social and economic events**: their impact is shaped as much by the structure and characteristics of the countries they hit as by their physical characteristics (Noy & Karim, 2013) .

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To what extent the population living conditions deteriorated compared to the situation prevailing before the earthquake?

What has been the response of the labor market, main transmission belt between macroeconomic dynamics and household living conditions?

What has been the impact of institutional aid ?

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Research in partnership & capacity building

EISHA « **E**valuation de l'**I**mpact du **S**éisme en **HA**ïti », the Post Earthquake Living Conditions project :

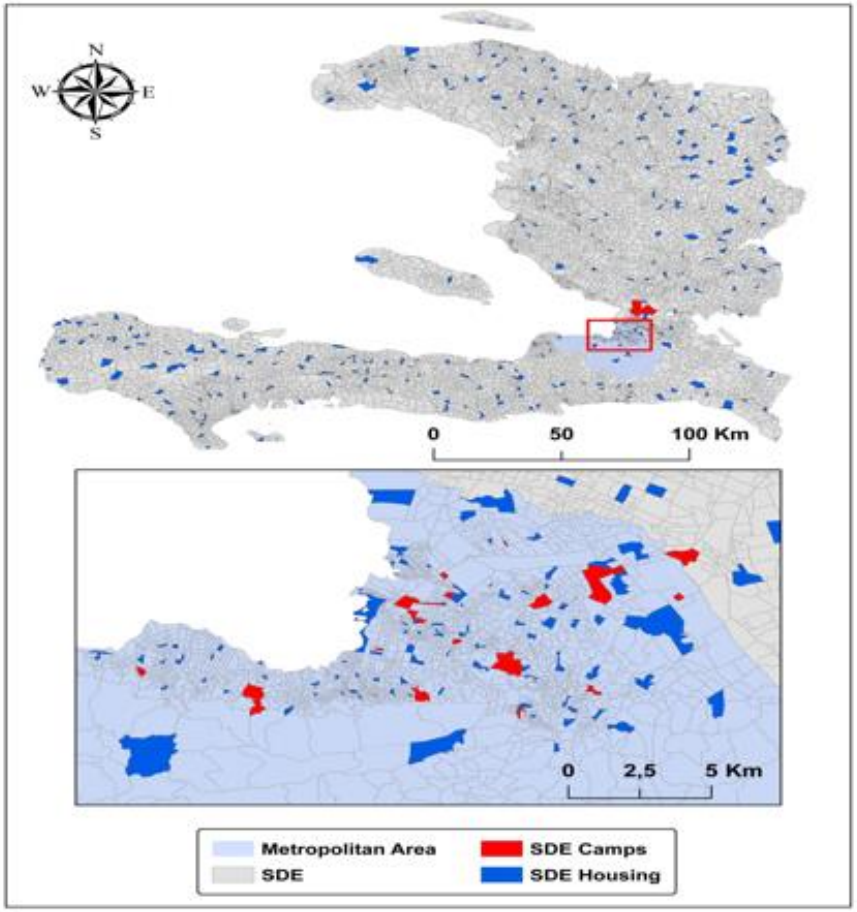
- a long-standing partnership between IRD – DIAL and the Haitian Statistics and Data Processing Institute (IHSI) (2005) ;
- a broader partnership : IHSI, DIAL, INSEE, Adetef, World Bank.

Dial's tasks :

- Scientific and technical support ;
- Capacity building of an institution key to reconstruction ;
- Selection, recruitment and 5 weeks training of a team of over 100 enumerators (mostly students).
- Field support : 500 person/days

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Data

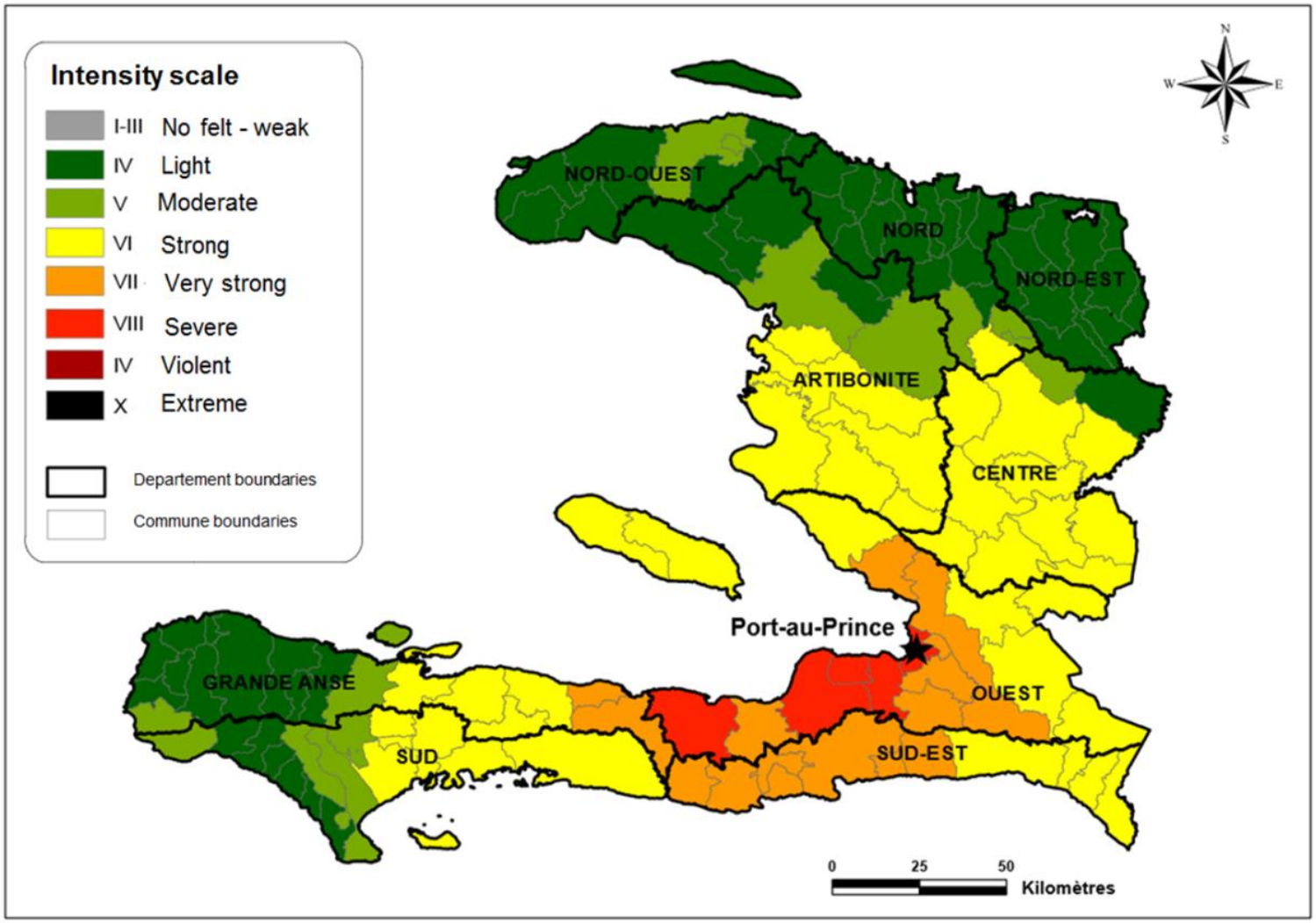


- **The Post Earthquake Living Conditions Survey (ECVMAS)** was conducted by the Haitian Statistics and Data Processing Institute (IHSI) in partnership with DIAL and the World Bank to survey a sample of 5,000 households representative of the entire population.
- The first socioeconomic survey to be taken since the earthquake.
  - + The survey on Employment and the Informal Economy (EEEI, 2007) was carried out with DIAL's support.
- **3 major methodological challenges:**
  - **Use a computer-assisted survey tool (CAPI vs PAPI)**
  - **Update an obsolete sampling frame:** the project had to develop a sampling plan to contend with the massive destruction of housing + needed to cover the displaced population living in refugee camps.
  - **Build a suitable questionnaire:** tailored to Haitian circumstances + made to include the upheavals caused by the earthquake. Analysis of household living conditions is not restricted to material and monetary considerations, but also subjective and non-monetary dimensions of welfare.

➢ **At the same time, we also conducted a panel data survey with tracking in Port-au-Prince Metropolitan area (2007 – 2012). This survey is still unreleased.**

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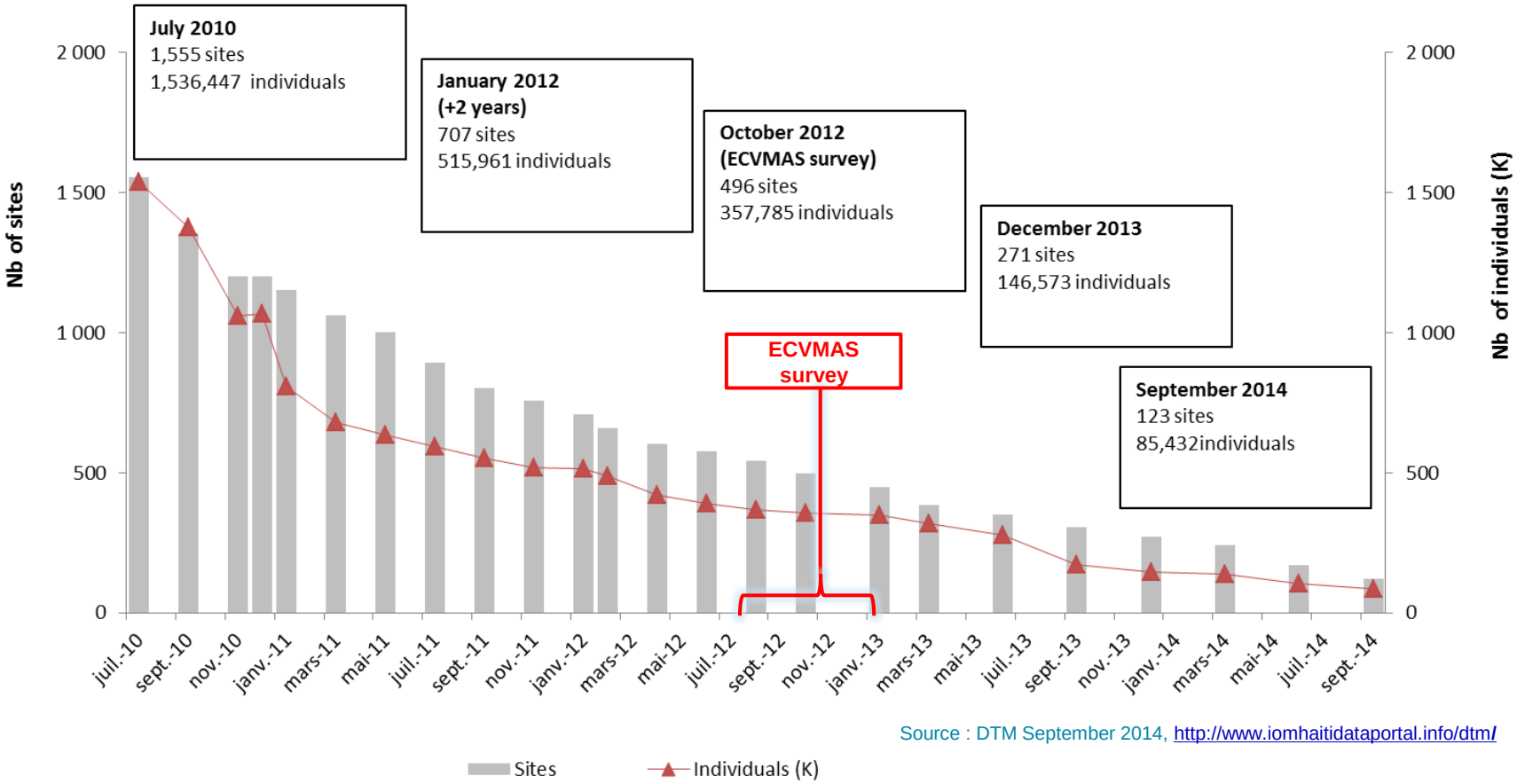
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Source: US Geographical Survey ; Author's calculations

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Population living in camps : a constant flux

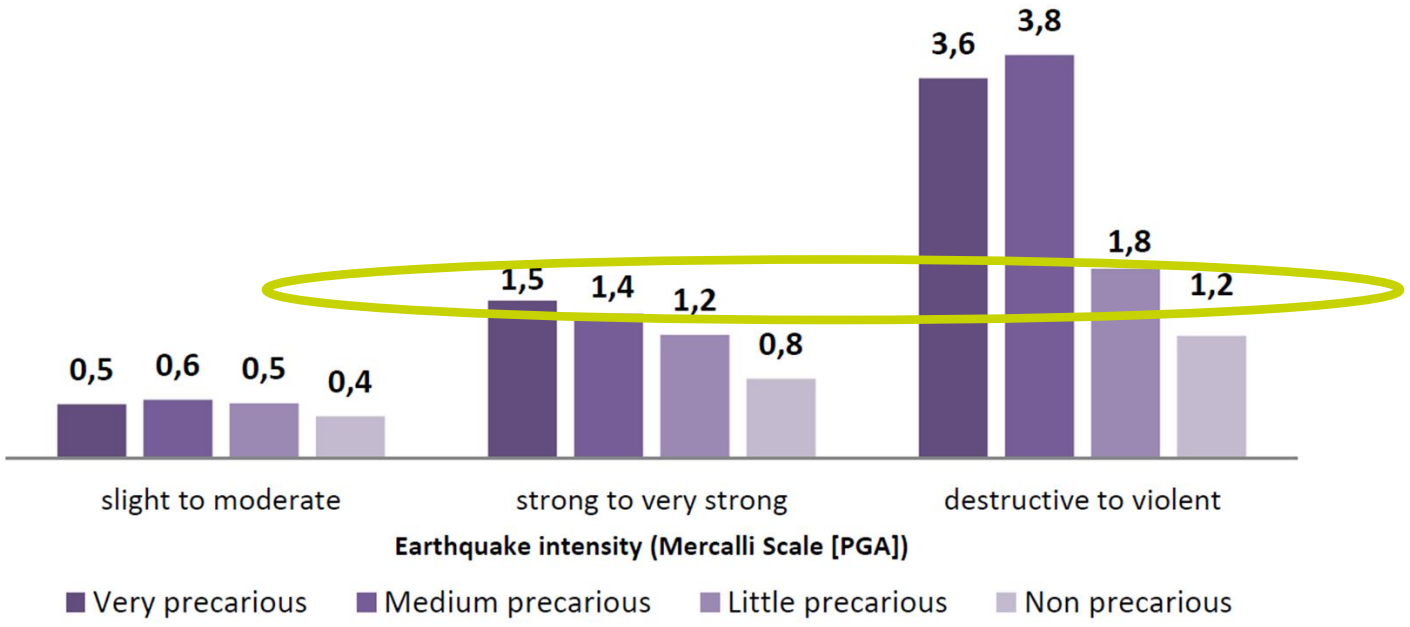


Source : DTM September 2014, http://www.iomhaitidataportal.info/dtm/

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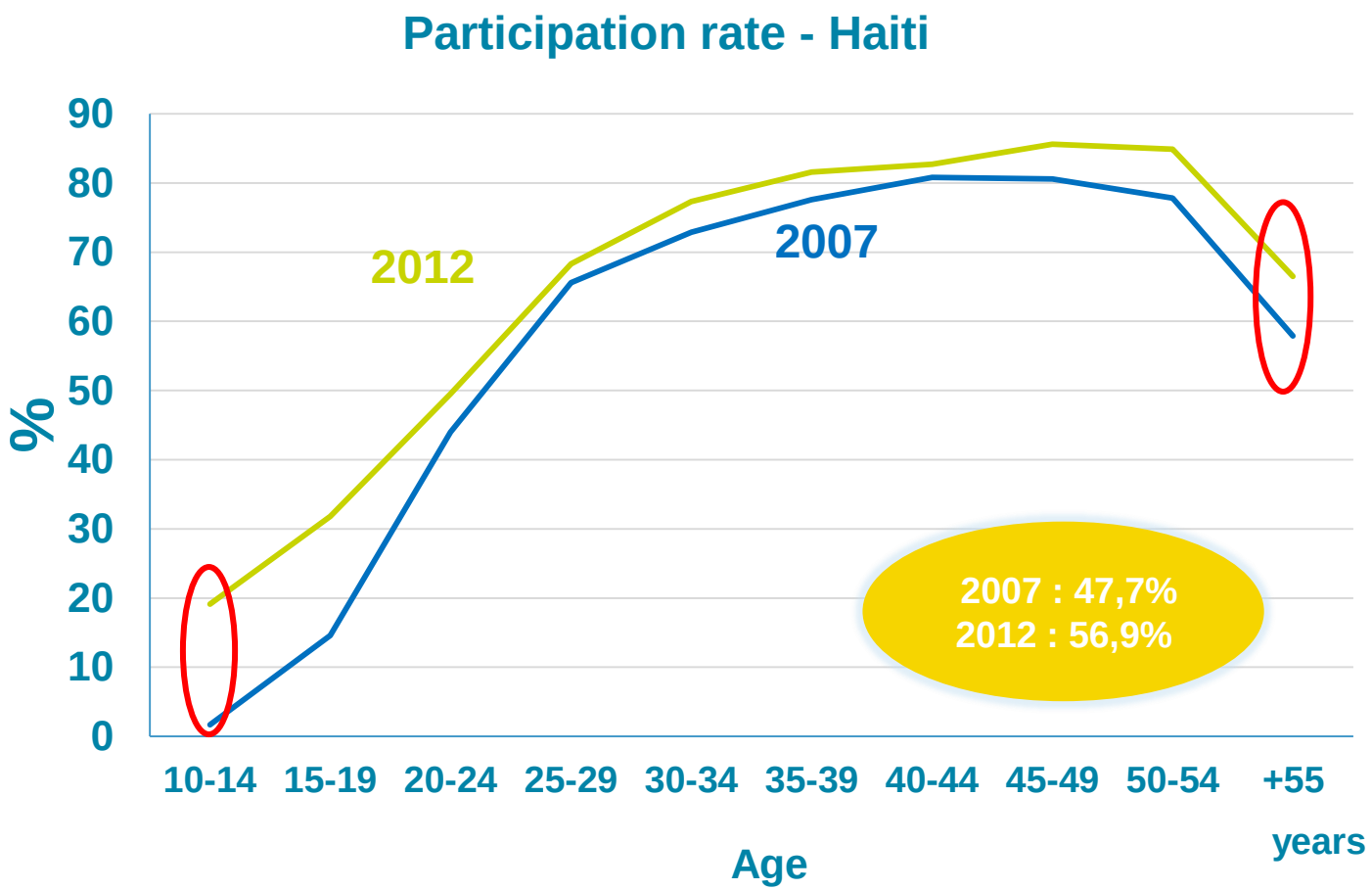
Findings (1) : Natural Hazards, UnNatural Disasters

Housing destruction score based on earthquake intensity and building vulnerability



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Findings (2) : Beyond standard labor market indicators



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Findings (2) : Beyond standard labor market indicators

Unemployment rate	**2007**	**2012**	**Evolution**
10-24 ans	36,5%	13,9%	-22,6 pts
25-54 ans	14,9%	16,4%	1,5 pts
55 ans ou plus	4,3%	5,8%	1,5 pts
Total	**16,8%**	**14,1%**	**-2,7 pts**

Extended unemployment rate			
Metropolitan area	52,1%	40,2%	-11,9 pts
Total	**40,6%**	**28,9%**	**-11,7 pts**

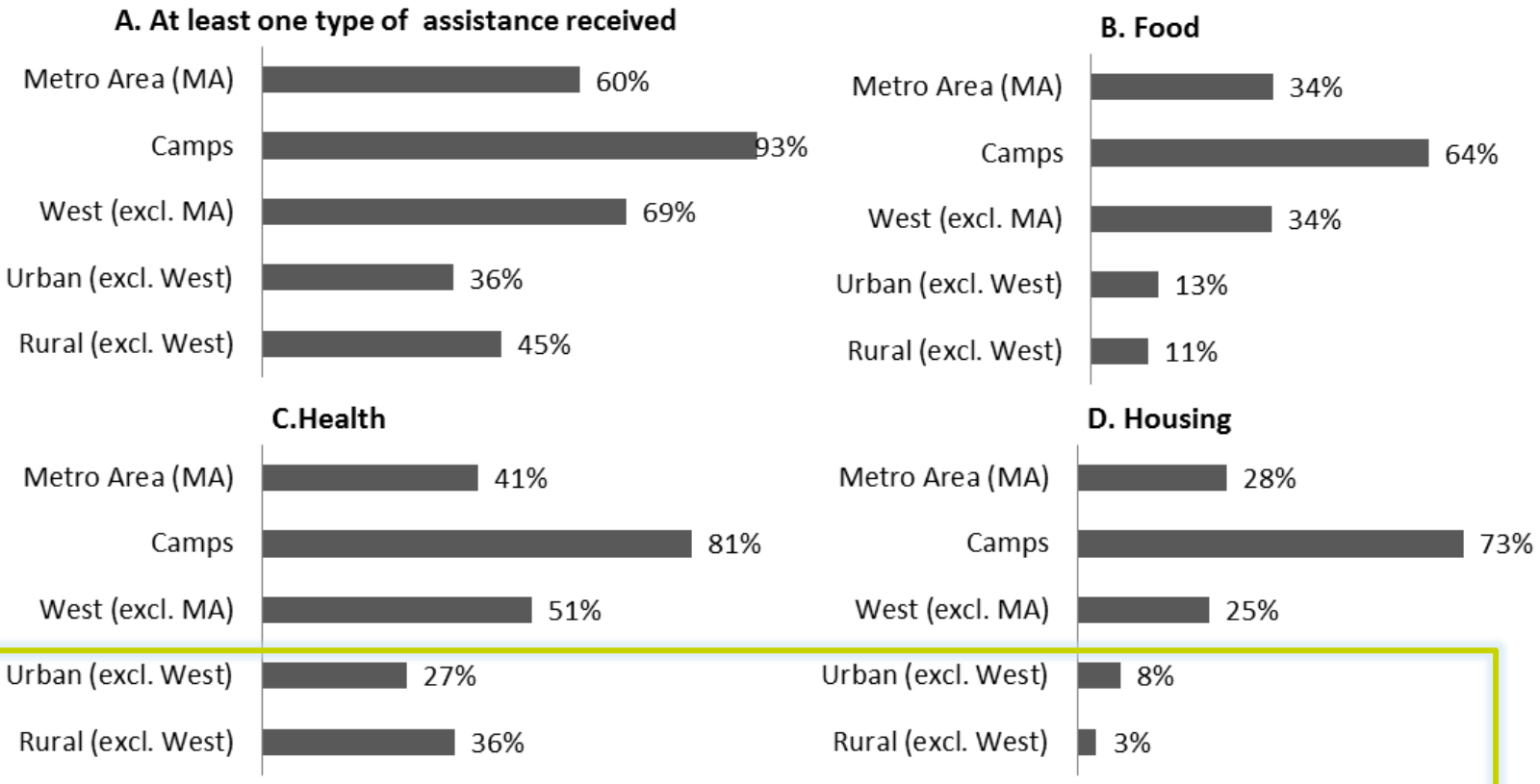
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Findings (2) : Beyond standard labor market indicators

	Household head level of education					
	Never attented	Primary school	Secondary school 1	Secondary school 2	Superior	Total
Employment rate						
2012 (%)	33,7	27,5	25,3	23,9	16,8	28,4
Evolution 2007-2012 (%)	+157,3	+174,5	+104,1	+119,7	+88,9	+142,8
Monthly income (including income=0)						
2012 (%)	706	809	2 161	2 669	4 648	1 296
Evolution 2007-2012 (%)	-73,1	-75,8	-37,3	-37,7	+18,0	-58,6

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Findings (3) : institutional assistance



Reconstruction aid reached just 7% of the households that suffered extensive damage to their housing.

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Conclusion

- The severity of a disaster depends on both the physical nature of the extreme event and the social nature of the human populations affected by the event.
- In Haiti 3 times more makeshift dwellings than permanent buildings were destroyed in the hardest hit areas.
- It is the most vulnerable (rural communities, women, young people and Haitians from humble backgrounds) who are paying the highest price for the disaster, and inequalities are growing rapidly.
- The main coping strategy in the aftermath of the earthquake was to send secondary members out to work.
- This was followed by drawing on the support network and household solidarity, especially where remittances were already the main source of income for many households (limitation : massive covariant shock).
- International assistance came mainly in the form of emergency aid and largely overlooked the population outside the Metropolitan area.
- More earthquake victims were living outside the camps than in them where a large proportion of the assistance was concentrated.
- One of the main reason for aid ineffectiveness is poor institutions. The country is dramatically undergoverned and lacks local managers to develop and implement public policies.

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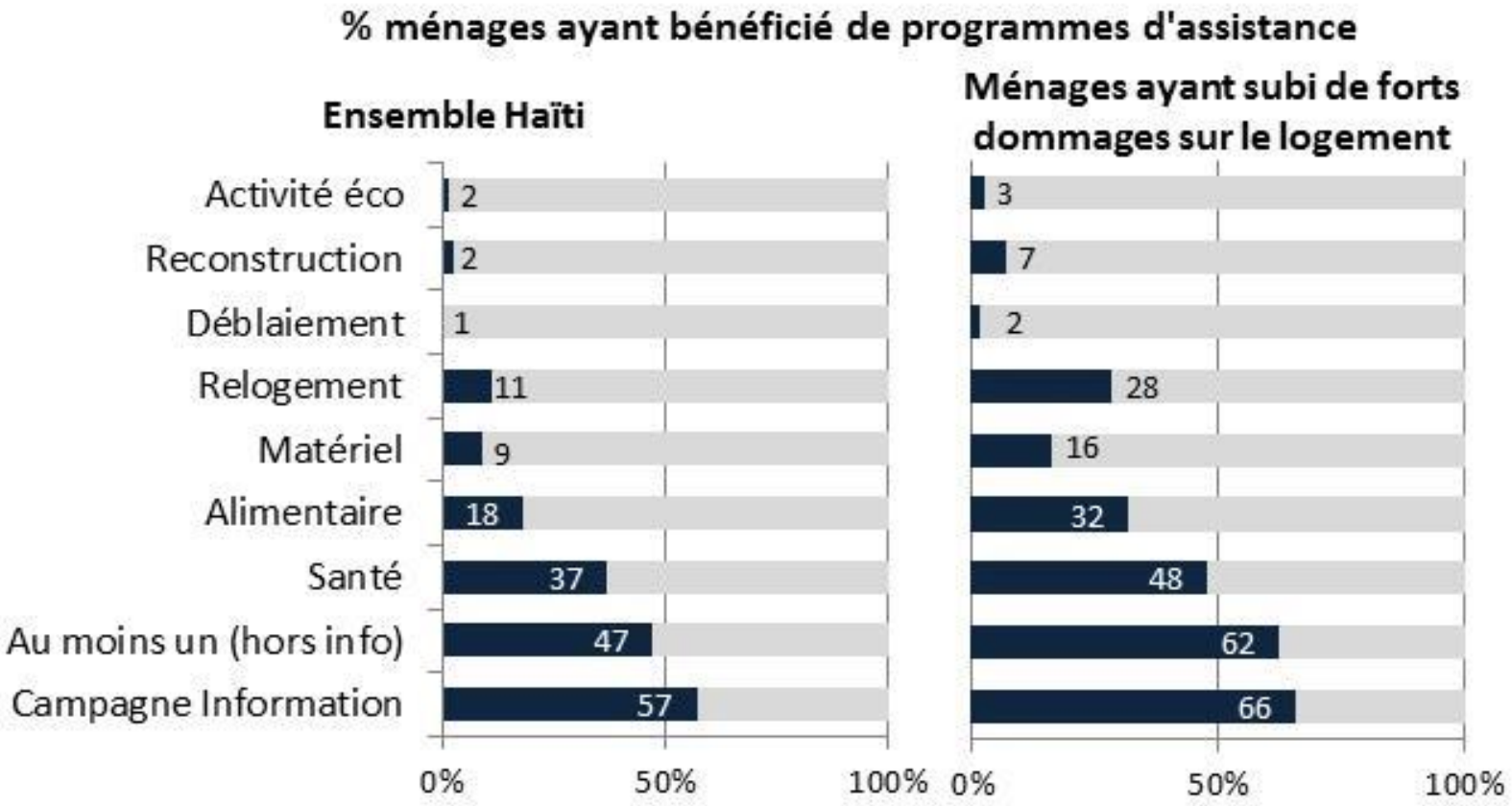
Thanks !

zanuso@dial.prd.fr

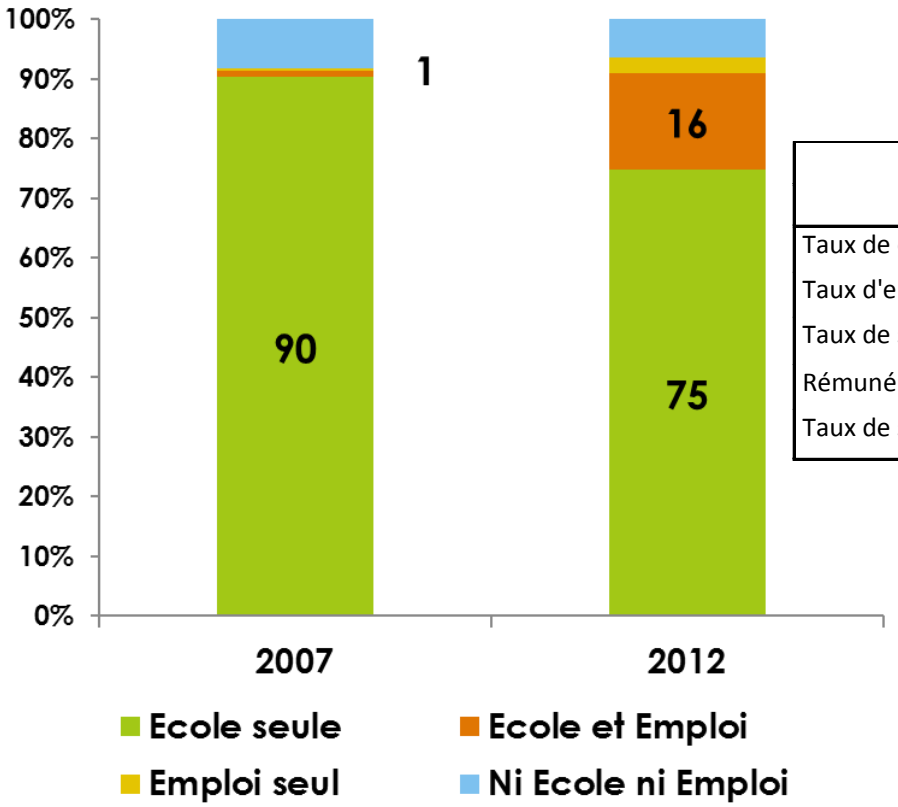
www.dial.ird.fr

www.desastres-naturels.fr

Assistance


% ménages ayant bénéficié de programmes d'assistance
Ensemble Haïti
Ménages ayant subi de forts dommages sur le logement
Activité éco
Reconstruction
Déblaiement
Relogement
Matériel
Alimentaire
Santé
Au moins un (hors info)
Campagne Information
2
2
1
11
9
18
37
47
57
3
7
2
28
16
32
48
62
66
0%
50%
100%
0%
50%
100%

Youth



	Niveau 2012		Evolution 2007-2012	
	10-24 ans	25 ans et +	10-24 ans	25 ans et +
Taux de chômage	14%	14%	-23 pts	+1 pts
Taux d'emploi	28%	65%	+17 pts	+3 pts
Taux de salarisation	13%	25%	-9 pts	+8 pts
Rémunération (hors a.f.)	4 050	7 050	-3%	+18%
Taux de sous-emploi global	89%	61%	+17 pts	+9 pts

Les transferts post-séisme

- Transferts : source importante de revenus en Haïti, en 2007 comme en 2012. Plus d'un ménage sur deux perçoit des transferts en 2012.
- 13% des ménages ont reçu un transfert exceptionnel au lendemain du séisme, ils sont davantage parmi les sinistrés.

