

Haiti

## United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

### Final Report

### Early Recovery Program

PROJECT ID: 00064024 ER CAYES

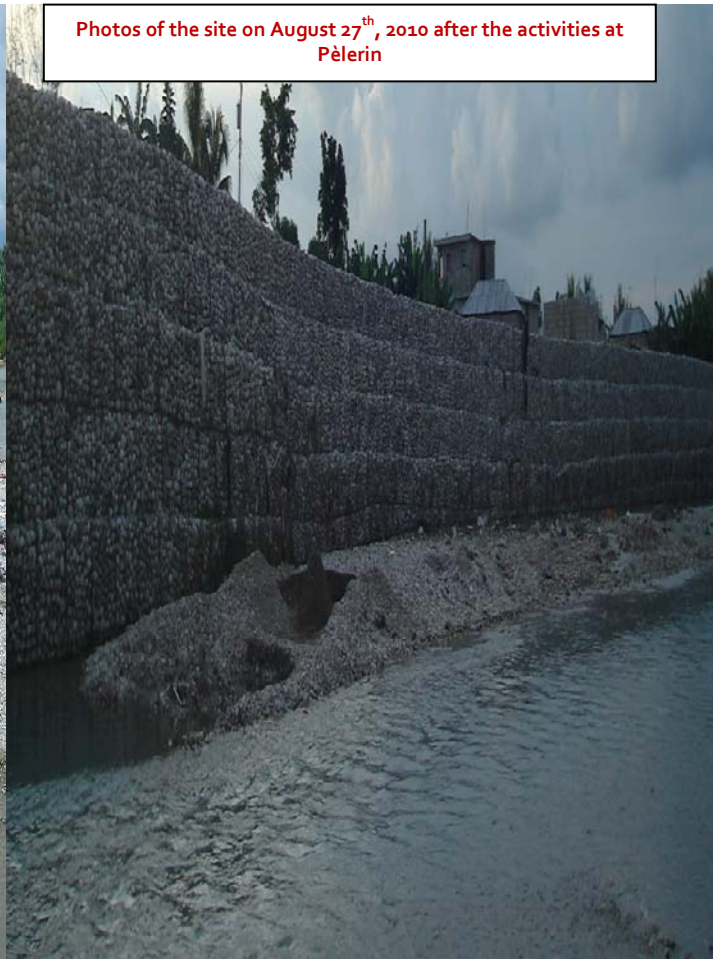
Southern Regional Sub-Office – Les Cayes

Period 2009 - 2010

Photos of the site on December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008 before the activities at Pèlerin



Photos of the site on August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2010 after the activities at Pèlerin



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Haiti

Early Recovery of Livelihoods and Disaster Risk Reduction in Haiti  
 Project 00064024  
 FINAL REPORT

POST- HURRICANE RESTORING LIVELIHOODS AND REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY  
 FOR POPULATION LIVING IN HIGH RISK AREAS IN THE SOUTH DEPARTEMENT.  
 Les Cayes

<b>Project Title:</b>	Post Hurricane early recovery in the Southern Department
<b>Geographical Coverage:</b>	<b>Commune of :</b> Les Cayes, Saint jean du Sud, Port à Piment, Chardonnières
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	UNDP
<b>Implementing Institutions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mairie des Cayes</li> <li>2. Southern Department for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DDAS)</li> <li>3. KDS (Caritas Diocésaine Sud)</li> <li>4. NGO GIPPN (Groupe D’initiatives pour Port à Piment Nouveau),</li> <li>5. (CCPC)Communal Committee for Civil Protection of Chardonnières</li> <li>6. Mairie de Saint Jean du Sud</li> </ol>
<b>Duration:</b>	August 2009- Mars 2010
<b>Total Budgets MULTI DONORS</b>	\$ 1,330.000.00 US ( Figure in Atlas)
<b>Breakdown Funding sources</b>	TRAC : <b>US\$ 50,100.00</b>
	BCPR: <b>US\$ 782,927.11</b>
	Liechtenstein : <b>US\$ 131,530.54</b>

1. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

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As a result of hurricanes Ike, Fay and Gustav and tropical storm Hanna of august and September 2008 Haiti suffered heavy damages and substantial losses, evaluated at \$268 million. Ten percent of the population or 800,000 people which represent 165,000 families were affected across the country.

Haiti needed a concerted response to reconstitute devastated communities and re-capitalize families so that a second wave of humanitarian disaster does not follow on the heels of the hurricanes.

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), carried out in October 2008 by the Government with the help of UNDP, the World Bank and the European Union determined that damages and losses following the natural disasters represented 14.6% of the country's GDP which equals the economic growth of Haiti over the past 7 years. Most systems of irrigation have been damaged or destroyed. Road infrastructure, watersheds, and drinking water systems have also been severely damaged.

In response to these disasters, UNDP launched Early Recovery Program based on PDNA recommendations, structured and articulated around four core activities namely:

- Watershed Protection (downstream and upstream)
- Access to safe water in rural areas
- Rehabilitation of Urban Infrastructure
- Risk and Disaster Management

Since January 2009, and to respond to the government's priorities, UNDP has established a large decentralized program in the capital cities of 4 Regions: Port de Paix (Northwest), Les Cayes (South), Jacmel (South East) and Gonaives (Artibonite). These areas have been identified as priority areas by the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) after the 2008 cyclones, their vulnerability towards natural disasters, and the existing network of partners involved in the implementation of such projects. For each area, a sub-office has been set up and staffed (with international Early Recovery Advisor and National Officers). The offices have undertaken the assessment, development and implementation of Early Recovery activities. These Regional Offices allowed UNDP to maintain current and critical information in regards to prevention and response to potential crises.

In the South Department, 27,754 families were affected by the cyclones. 615 houses were destroyed and almost 8,800 houses were damaged. The most affected communes were Les Cayes, Torbeck, Port a Piment, Chardonnières, Ile a Vache and Cavillon. Most of irrigations systems and rice fields were damaged or destroyed. Livestock was killed; road infrastructures, watersheds, and drinking water systems were also severely damaged resulting in an estimated loss of USD 16.5M.

In February 2009, the UNDP's Office in Les Cayes was established to assess the needs of the population and support the implementation and strategic coordination of programs aimed at restoring livelihoods and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, especially in the city of Les Cayes and peri-urban areas where more than 1,500 houses remained very vulnerable in the case of another disaster.

Following the flooding of May 2009 which destroyed the sources of livelihoods for many families in the Department, several consultations have been organised by the Steering Committee with different stakeholders in order to define the areas which needed immediate interventions to reduce vulnerability and risk during the 2009 Hurricane season.

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As results of these consultations, seven sub-projects have been selected, funded and implemented under the Project 00064024 with financial support of UNDP and contribution from Liechtenstein.

The planned activities were as follows.

### Activity 1: Water and Sanitation

#### Two (2) Sub projects completed:

- 1. Rehabilitation of Safe Drinking water systems in the Commune of Saint Jean du Sud (peri-urban areas)**
  - Donor: UNDP/BCPR (US\$ 38,049)
  - Implemented by: Commune Council of Saint Jean du Sud
  - Duration: 3 months
- 2. De-clogging of main canals crossing the capital city of Les Cayes to prevent the city from flooding.**
  - Donor: UNDP/TRAC (US\$ 50,100)
  - Implemented by: Administration Communale des Cayes (Les Cayes city Council)
  - Duration: 2 months

### Activity 2: Watershed Management (Downstream), Flood mitigation

- ❖ Protection of the population of Les Cayes (along the river Ravine du Sud), where 1500 houses were at risk of being destroyed by the inundation

#### Four (4) Sub-Projects completed:

- 1. Protection of the Ravine du Sud/bloc Pèlerin through the construction of the 100 meters of gabion and correction of the riverbanks (reprofiling).*
  - Donor: UNDP, Funds: BCPR (US\$ 281,337)
  - Implemented by: Regional Department for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DDAS)
  - Duration: 4 months
- 2. Stabilisation of riverbank and re- profiling of the river Ravine du Sud (left Riverside) through the construction of 160 meters at the bloc La Creole.*
  - Donor : BCPR –Liechtenstein (US\$ 316,387.41)
  - Implemented by: Regional Department for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DDAS)
  - Duration: 4 Months
- 3. Construction of protection wall 2x50 meters along the river Madame Samedi to prevent the communities living there from inundations and destruction of livelihood sources.*
  - Donor: UNDP, Funds: BCPR (US\$ 49, 516.20)
  - Implemented by: Caritas Diocésaine Sud
  - Duration: 5 Months

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4. *Downstream Watershed Management in the Commune of Port a Piment (67 Km from les Cayes) through the construction of a 200 meters long protecting wall, combined with the anti-erosive tree planting programme, and the digging and reprofiling of riverbeds( Grand Passe).*
  - o **Donor: UNDP/BCPR, Liechtenstein (US\$ 149,801.28)**
  - o **Implemented by:** Groupe D'initiatives pour un Port à Piment Nouveau
  - o **Duration:** 6 Months

### Activity 3: Urban Infrastructure

#### One (1) Sub-Project completed:

1. *Construction of 1385 linear meters of drainage canal along the Coastline in the commune of Chardonnières to protect vulnerable communities of Chardonnières from inundations as well as to protect 44 hectares of cash and food crops which are the main source of income for the communities.*
  - o **Donor: UNDP/BCPR (US\$ 49,516.20)**
  - o **Implemented:** Comité Communal de Protection Civile des Chardonnières (CCPC)
  - o **Duration:** 4 months

Apart of reducing vulnerability, these above-mentioned sub-projects have contributed to the creation of temporary local employment through HIMO approach. They have contributed to the protection of local agriculture and decreasing of food insecurity as well. Around 53,808 man/day and 1,500 temporary jobs were created by the end of this multi-funds project.

#### 2. Implementation Methodology:

At the core of recovery activities, a few guiding principles have been followed:

- 1- Ensuring national ownership at local level in the planning, execution and monitoring of recovery sub projects
- 2- Promoting local and national capacities,
- 3- Use of participatory processes,
- 4- Capacity building through on the job training of local work force at the beginning of the activities in order to transfer knowledge and to develop constructive interactions and coordination among local NGOs and local government institutions.

The creation of temporary employment has been a critical means to inject cash into the local economy to facilitate recapitalization of poor families in the beneficiary communities. This was achieved through implementation of Highly Labor Intensive Activities. Gender considerations were important in the selection criteria and priority was given to female headed households and unemployed youth.

#### 3. Objective and focus of the project 00064024

*The main objective of the project was to reduce environmental vulnerability for population living in high risk areas in Les Cayes and other target communes( Chardonnières, Port a Piment, Saint Jean du Sud) and to restore rural livelihood and critical infrastructure damaged/destroyed by floods and hurricanes.*

The specific objectives of the project were to:

- o Stabilize and protect river banks for the river Ravine du Sud through erection of protection wall

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(gabions) at two critical areas (100 linear meters at Pèlerin and 160 linear meters at Creole), awareness raising at the community level and the creation of temporary employments through labor intensive activities (construction of gabions);

- Rehabilitate the drinking water supply systems at Saint Jean du Sud
- Carry out downstream watershed management at Port a Piment through re-profiling of the Grande Passe River Bed, correction of riverbank and construction of 200 meter long stone wall
- Protect and prevent the city of the Cayes against inundation and flash flooding through the de-clogging of the urban drainage canals in Les Cayes

Funds from the Government of Liechtenstein contributed partially in the implementation of two (2) sub-projects in the south department namely:

- The Stabilization of River banks of the River Ravine du Sud/Les Cayes (UNDP/BCPR USD 254,526.81) and Liechtenstein **USD 61,860.94**),
- Protection of riverbanks and re profiling of the 2000 meters of river bed of the Grand Passe River at Port a Piment. (UNDP/BCPR USD 109,082.72 US and Liechtenstein **USD 40,718.56 US**)

The five (5) other sub-projects were completely funded by UNDP resources.

## 4. Activities and Results

### 4.1 *Stabilization of River Ravine du Sud, bloc Créole, left side) /les Cayes through construction of 160 linear meters of stone wall (gabions)*

#### 4.1.1 Justification for the selection of the sub-project

Given the high risks for the vulnerable and marginalized communities living in the peri-urban area of Creole/les Cayes with 1600 houses at high risk of being washed away by the overflowing of the River Ravine du Sud, the steering committee made this project a priority. A letter of Agreement was signed between the UNDP and the implementing partner (Southern Department for Agriculture, Natural Resource and Rural Development - DDAS). The activity was co-funded by UNDP (us\$ 254,526.81) and Liechtenstein (us\$ 61,860.94). The project was completed in 4 months due to the delay on disbursement and Earthquake January 12<sup>th</sup> 2010.

#### 4.1.2 Sub- Project Outputs

- Awareness raising for 400 participants in different environmental issues
- Training/build capacity of 400 persons in the construction of gabion (stone) using a Highly Labor Intensive approach
- Construction of 160 meters of stone wall at the left riverside to protect the 1600 houses.
- 6864 m/d of temporary jobs created through High Labor Intensive Activity
- Re-profiling of the river bed
- Livelihood of 120 household revitalized with the injection of cash into rural economy
- About 1500 house, the general hospital, and the Les Cayes prison protected again flash flooding and inundation.
- Environmental vulnerability and water-borne diseases reduced.

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**4.1.3 Some photos of project activities**



**4.2 Protection of 200 meters of river banks at the locality Grand Passe (Port a Piment) [Watershed management in Port a Piment (100 km from les Cayes) UNDP/BCPR USD 109,082.72 and Liechtenstein USD 40,718.56**

**4.2.1 Justification for the selection of the project**

The purpose was to reducing vulnerability of communities in the city of Port a Piment to the flooding of the



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river, improve yield of cash crops through the increasing of water level /high debit in the irrigation canal and increasing the cultivable land surface.

This project was the second phase of a project that was implemented 3 years ago by the ministry of agriculture. The construction of protecting wall of 200 meters combined with the anti-erosive tree planting programme will protect the communities from Port a Piment from inundations.

Port à Piment was seriously damage by the 20098 hurricane with dozens of houses destroyed and lots of livestock and food stuff carried away. The steering Committee had selected this project to prevent further flooding and destruction of cash crop fields. UNDP signed the micro capital grant with a dynamic local NGO, GPPIN (Groupe d'Initiative pour un Port a Piment Nouveau). The project was completed in 7 months

### 4.2.2 Sub- Project Outputs

- Digging of 200 linear metres and erection of a stone wall (gabion structure)
- Establishment of bamboo nursery and planting of 10,000 Bambous cutting
- Re-profiling of 2000 linear metres of the Grande Passe river bed to reduce the overflow and to increase the flow in the irrigation canal
- Plantation of 7,000 bambou seedling along the riverbanks to protect the soil against erosion
- On –job training for 40 youth on tree planting methods/cover plants

### 4.2.3 Some photos of project activities



## 4.3 Construction of 100 Linear meters long Protection wall along the banks of the Ravine du Sud River, and reprofiling of the river (Bloc Pèlerin/Les Cayes) Donor: UNDP/BCPR: USD 281,337.00

### 4.3.1 Justification for the selection of the subproject

This project completed the first part of the gabion wall that was constructed 14 years ago. Besides protecting the communities, the project contributed in the training of 400 members of the community in the construction of gabions. The gabion structure constructed on the southern gully along La Creole and Pèlerin provided a big relief for the 1500 families

Due to the roadblock resulting from hurricane, the Steering Committee decided to complete the work which was started 14 years ago. The Southern Department for Agriculture, Natural Resource and Rural

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Development was responsible for the implementation of the project. The project was executed in 4 months.

### 4.3.2. Sub-Projects Outputs

- 100 linear meters of erected wall of gabions
- Livelihood of 120 household revitalized with injection of cash into rural economy
- 400 workers trained during 2 training sessions on the construction of gabion structures
- Around 600 houses protected again flash flooding and inundation.
- Rural Road rehabilitated and communities inter-connected.
- 5413 men/day of temporary jobs created

### 4.3.3. Some photos of the sub-project



## 4.4. Assainissement de la Ville des Cayes (Sanitation and de-clogging of drainage Canals in Les Cayes) UNDP/TRAC Funds USD 50,100

### 4.4.1. Justification for the selection the sub-Project

As result of May 27<sup>th</sup> 2009 flooding of Les Cayes due to the lack of appropriate drainage canals, the Steering Committee has prioritized this project submitted by the Les Cayes Council authorities for direct implementation. The main objective was cleaning up of the streets and drainage canals and disposal of the

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wastes (2240m<sup>3</sup>) generated by the population living in down town Les Cayes. The project was executed in 2 months.

### 4.4.2. Sub- Project Outputs

- De-clogging of 600 meters along the main avenues and streets (Jacques Acaau, Dessy, Chateaudin, Avenue Cartagena, Duvivier Hall, Capitale, Gossin)
- Disposal of 2240 m<sup>3</sup> of garbages and home waste
- 3402 men/day of temporary jobs created (through High Labour Intensive activities for low income and vulnerable groups)
- 636 temporary jobs created
- Regional Hospital (Immaculée Conception) protected again flooding

### 4.4.3. Some photos of sub project activities



## 4.5. Riverbank protection and re-profiling of Madame Samedi River at the level of cite John Paul II/Les Cayes. Donor: UNDP/BCPR USD 54,484

### 4.5.1 Justification for the selection of the project

This is the second project which was approved by the Steering Committee in response to the may 2009 flooding which destroyed houses, cash crops fields and caused the roadlock and death by drowning of 3 persons in the l'Islet river. The purpose of the project was to reduce the risk of further inundations during the 2009 hurricane season through the construction of a 100 linear meters of gabion structure along the banks of the river

### 4.5.2 Project Outputs

- De-clogging of drainages canals to avoid overflow of l'Islet river
- Collection and disposal of 1380 m<sup>3</sup> of garbage and domestic waste
- Erection of a gabion wall of 92 meters along the river bank to protect more than 100 riversides houses

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- Cleaning out of 3152 linear meters of canals
- 2416 man/day temporary jobs created

### 4.5.3 Some photos of Project activities



### 4.6 Construction of 1385 linear meters of drainage canal at level of the Ravine Lapas at Chardonnières (Phase II) Donor: UNDP/BCPR USD 49,516.22

#### 4.6.1 Justification for the selection of the project

To reduce the vulnerability to the threats of floods, the UNDP worked in partnership with the Civil Protection Committee for the Chardonnières Communes (CPCC) within the framework of the implementation of this project. The project, which was an extension of the phase I funded by PUGRD (Project d'Urgence pour la Gestion des Risques et des Désastres). The project consisted of the construction of drainage canal at the locality of Lapas (1385 meters) to channel water and to protect the 44 ha of farmlands production (bananas, maize and sorghum) and communities against floods.

It is important to recall that 8 cases of death were reported in this community during the 2008 cyclones. This project is expected to contribute in strengthening the capacity local Civil Protection Committee of Chardonnières. The project was executed within 4 months.

#### 4.6.2 Sub- Project Outputs

- Partial protection of houses again overflow in the ravine Lapas through the erection of 230 linear metres channel drainage and rockwall ;
- Rehabilitation of 44ha of flood prone lands for agricultural use
- Creation 2015 man/day temporary jobs during the execution of work
- On-job training for members of the beneficiary community during the digging, re-profiling and erection of wall.

NB: *In order to further reduce the vulnerability of the communities, there is an urgent need to complete the*

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*construction of remaining the drainage canal, approximately 1000 linear meters. The UNDP is currently seeking funds to execute this activity.*

### 4.6.3 Some photos of the project activity



### 4.7. Rehabilitation of drinking water systems distribution line of the 3rd municipal Section of St. Jean du Sud (Centre-Ville, crab-eating and Boyer). Donor: UNDP/BCPR USD 38,049.52

#### 4.7.1. Justification for the Selection of the sub-project

The inhabitants of downtown St Jean du Sud, Crabier and Boyer were supplied with drinking water by a system of collection set up by the CARE since 1980. Over the years, the system had developed many problems. The inhabitants of these communities were forced to trek several kilometers and would often wait in long lines in order to buy water from public fountains. The goal of this project was to rehabilitate the system and other fountains to reduce distance covered by the population in search of portable water. The

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project was executed within 4 months.

### 4.7.2. Sub- Project Outputs

- Rehabilitate 3,97 Km of pipeline for drinking water line,
- 2 fountains and 1 public facility in downtown,
- 2 fountains and 1 public in Crabier
- 1 fountain and 1 public facility in Boyer the fountains and public facilities ,
- cleaning out of wastewater disposal channels
- creation of 4320 m/d of temporary jobs and digging and replacement of pipes

### 4.7.3. Some photos of the sub- project activities



## 5. Summary Positive effects of the sub- projects

- The positive effects were very visible at the completion of the 7 projects. The drainage project implemented with the Les Cayes Council facilitated the flow of running water during the October 2009 rains. Without the cleaning of the canals, such rains would normally lead to floods in the town of Les Cayes.
- According to some residents, the gabion wall (2 x 50 ml) erected on both sides of the Madam Samedi River provided protection for them during the rainy season 2009.
- The gabion structure constructed on the southern gully along La Creole and Pèlerin provided a big relief for the 1500 families. This project completed the first part of the wall that was constructed 14



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years ago. Besides protecting the communities, the project contributed in the training of 750 members of the community in the construction of gabions.

- The projects created over 800 temporary jobs (53,806 man/days) within the beneficiary communities. The sustainability of the project was ensured through the creation of two local management and follow up communities. The working of these committees provided a forum for capacity building and the transfer of skills (construction gabions and management of bamboo plant nurseries) to local community members
- Following the protection of the banks of the river in Port a Piment, the community has resumed agricultural activities on lands previously abandoned as a result of floods. The project also contributed in the creation of temporary jobs providing revenue to very low income families. The project also contributed in the protection of the irrigation system that was recently created by IOM.
- Inhabitants of LAPAS reported that the wall erected in Chardonnières protected the area from floods during the heavy rains of October 2009. Usually such floods would also have destroyed crops. The protection provided by the wall also made it possible for them to recover some of their farmlands that had been abandoned for fear of floods.
- Through the project for the “rehabilitation of the portable water supply pipeline” in Saint Jean du Sud, more than 5000 people were able to have access to safe drinking water. The project significantly reduced the time and energy spent by members of the community in fetching water. The project is also expected to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases in the community. A 6,000 gallons reservoir was rehabilitated.
- During the implementation of these sub-projects, the Sub Office provided technical support and capacity building for local partners in areas such as: Project cycle management, Preparation of narrative and financial reports, understanding of the modalities of collaboration and with UNDP in the implementation of projects, financial management of grants, involvement of council officials in local development, social cohesion and community violence reduction
- Communities were at the center of the program. The collaboration between the UNDP and the local partners (local government officials and civil society ) in the implementation of these projects had strengthened their understanding of the objectives UNDP Early Recovery Programme in Les Cayes

## 6. ***Challenges encountered and management strategies***

While the majority of the partners’ institutions had some experience in the management of projects, several of them had difficulties adhering to the financial management requirements and implementation procedures of the UNDP.

Given the strict nature of the UNDP Agreements, most of the partners found it quite challenging to respect the clauses and articles of the Agreement. Several times, staff of the sub office had to take time to assist the officials of the partner organizations.

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The highly centralized nature of some of the local partners especially the government had made collaboration difficult in the implementation of the projects. The regional representation of some technical government departments had a major problem with the opening of an account for the purpose of the project. The Head of the UNDP Office in Les Cayes in certain instances had to intervene at the level of the central administration to facilitate certain operations in relation to the project.

There were a very limited number of potential partners for the execution of such projects within the region. The Sub Office was sometimes forced to get in contact with firms from outside the region to make sure that the proposals from the firms available were offering good value for money.

The quality of the delivery by the local partners was in some cases unsatisfactory. Due to the lack of expertise at the local level, the implementation of certain specific projects in 2010 would require the selection of suitable qualified partners through the procurement procedures of the UNDP.

The weak financial capability of some of the partners, and the slow disbursement of funds affected the timely implementation of projects. To resolve this issue, the UNDP Sub Office contacted certain enterprises and provided a moral guarantee so that the implementing partners could be supplied with materials for which they could pay later. This was particularly useful in the cases of the projects implemented in Chardonnières and Saint Jean du Sud by the communes.

### 7. *Lessons Learnt*

The simultaneous implementation of **Seven (7) Projects** was a challenge in itself. Also, the fact that most of the partners were not familiar with UNDP Procurement procedures did not make matters any easier. However, six projects were successfully implemented in spite of the difficulties mentioned above. One was under estimated and did not reach the targets.

Among other lessons learnt, we can mention the following:

- It is important to consider all aspects of a problem in the design of disaster management and risk reduction projects. In fact, it is important to make sure that the reduction of risks for one community does not lead to an increase in risks for another community. I.e. While the population of La Creole /Les Cayes/ feels relatively safe from the risk of floods now, the communities on the other riverside (Renaud, Labiche) are quite worried by the likelihood of floods.
- The need for additional funds to implement the program along the banks of the Ravine du Sud in Les Cayes (2,000 linear meters) is a prerequisite for an integrated long term response the overflowing of the River Ravine du Sud and the risks of floods in the city of Les Cayes.
- Establishing good working relations with project partners and other local Government authorities (Delegate Governmental Representative) was vital for the successful implementation of project activities. Working with local representatives of technical government departments played a major role in the monitoring and follow-up of project activities.
- Environmental education remains the key for a holistic response to the flooding problem of the Cayes.





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There is also a need on initiating as soon as possible a waste management program in this city where the rapid increase (partly due to the return of some origins of the South Department mainly from Port au Prince after the earthquake of January 12 2010) of the population and promiscuity constitute the big challenges. There is not a proper and coordinated home waste and garbage from public places. Due to the lack of structures, the residents are forced to dump the waste in the drainage canal, clogging them and increasing the risks for flooding.

- Considering the weakness in management of projects by local organization, it would be important for the UNDP Sub Office to continue its technical assistance throughout the appraisal process as well during the implementation period.

## 8. FINANCIAL REPORT

### 8.1. Break down of funds per donors and per sub projects.

Partenaire	TRAC/UNDP	BCPR/UNDP	Liechtenstein	Cost in USD
Mairie des Cayes	50,100.00			50,100.00
Mairie de St Jean du Sud		38,049.52		38,049.52
GIPPN		109,082.72	40,718.56	149,801.28
Caritas Diocésaine		50,414.84		50,414.84
DDAS / Pèlerin		281,337.00		281,337.00
DDAS / La Créole		254,526.81	61,860.94	316,387.41
CCPC / Chardonnières		49,516.22		49,516.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,100.00</b>	<b>782,927.11</b>	<b>102,579.50</b>	<b>935,606.27</b>

## 9. Tables and Graphs of Donors contributions

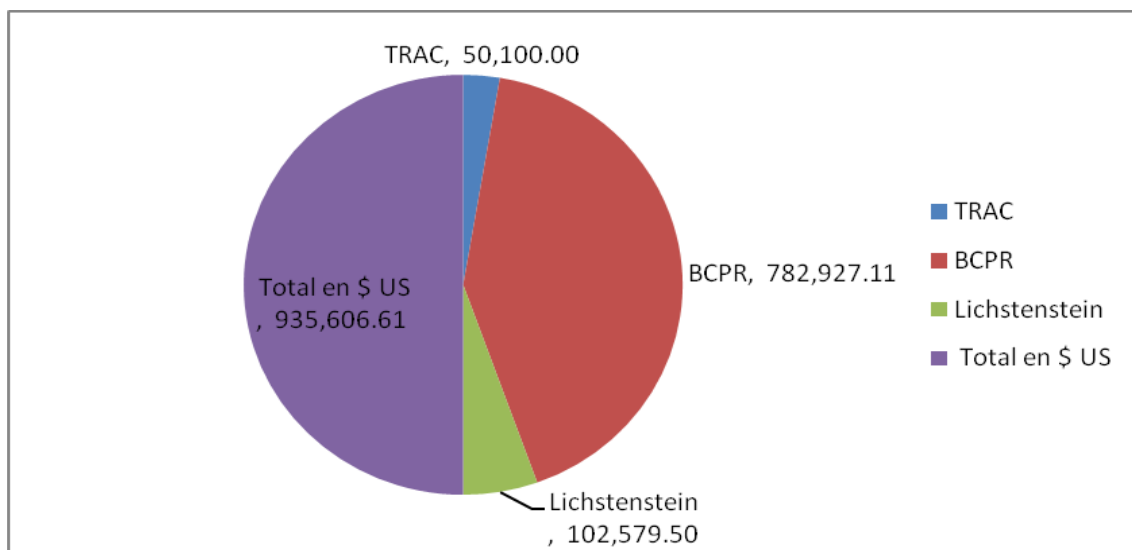
### 9.1. Table of Donors Contributions (\$ US)

TRAC	BCPR	Lichtenstein	Total en \$ US
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50,100.00	782,927.11	102,579.50	<b>935,606.61</b>
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**9.2 Graph of Donors Contributions (\$ US)**



**9.3 Table for the contributions of Donors per project Partner**

Partners	TRAC	BCPR	Lichtenstein	Contributions (\$US)
Mairie des Cayes	50,100.00			50,100.00
Mairie de St Jean du Sud		38,049.52		38,049.52
GIPPN		109,082.72	40,718.56	149,801.28
Caritas Diocésaine		50,414.84		50,414.84
DDAS / Pèlerin		281,337.00		281,337.00
DDAS / La Créole		254,526.81	61,860.94	316,387.41
CCPC / Chardonnières		49,516.22		49,516.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,100.00</b>	<b>782,927.11</b>	<b>102,579.50</b>	<b>935,606.27</b>

**9.4 Table of Donors' Allocations by Project (\$ US)**

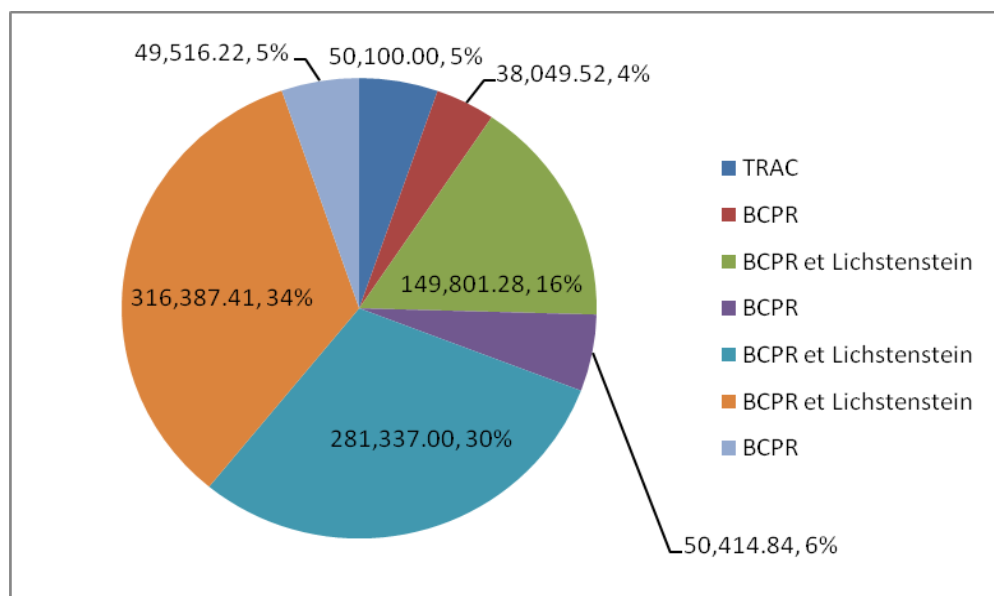
Partners e	Donors	Contributions \$ US
Mairie des Cayes	TRAC	50,100.00

**Haiti**

Mairie de St Jean du Sud	BCPR	38,049.52
GIPPN	BCPR et Lichstenstein	149,801.28
Caritas Diocésaine	BCPR	50,414.84
DDAS / Pèlerin	BCPR et Lichstenstein	281,337.00
DDAS / La Créole	BCPR et Lichstenstein	316,387.41
CCPC / Chardonnières	BCPR	49,516.22

**9.5**

**Graph of Donors' Allocations by Project (\$ US)**



Annex: Atlas Report (see separated sheet)