

Camp
Programming
Options
3 years +



Revisiting RC/RC Camp Response to Haiti 3 years and beyond

Rational of the study

Despite RCRC extensive work to support Camp population 2010-2013

- **Camp support and mitigation**
- **Return and relocation**

The RCRC wanted to reflect on how its **impact could be greater to support camp residents at 3+ years** after the Haiti earthquake with the **Camp to community strategic direction** in mind.

April-June 2013 RCRC Task Force lead a study “*Revisiting RCRC response to Internally Displaced People in Haiti: Situation Analysis and Programming Options*”

Structure of the study

- 1. Review of past/current RCRC programming to support camp population;**
- 2. Analysis of**
 - **current situation of people living in camps;**
 - **classification of camp typologies**
- 3. Review of position and strategy of**
 - **Government of Haiti,**
 - **other humanitarian actors outside the Red Cross;**
- 4. Identification of possible interventions for each Camp typology; gaps, opportunities.**
- 5. Inform the RCRC way forward to assist camp population effectively at 3+ years.**

Methodology

1. Extensive review of secondary sources
2. Internal consultations within the RCRC movement partners through **Task Force** consisting of **IFRC, American RC, Canadian RC and French RC**
3. Interviews with implementing agencies outside from the RCRC as well as actors that have a wide understanding of the actual situation of the camps and neighborhoods in Haiti.

Government of Haiti at different levels: UCLBP, DINEPA, Municipalities

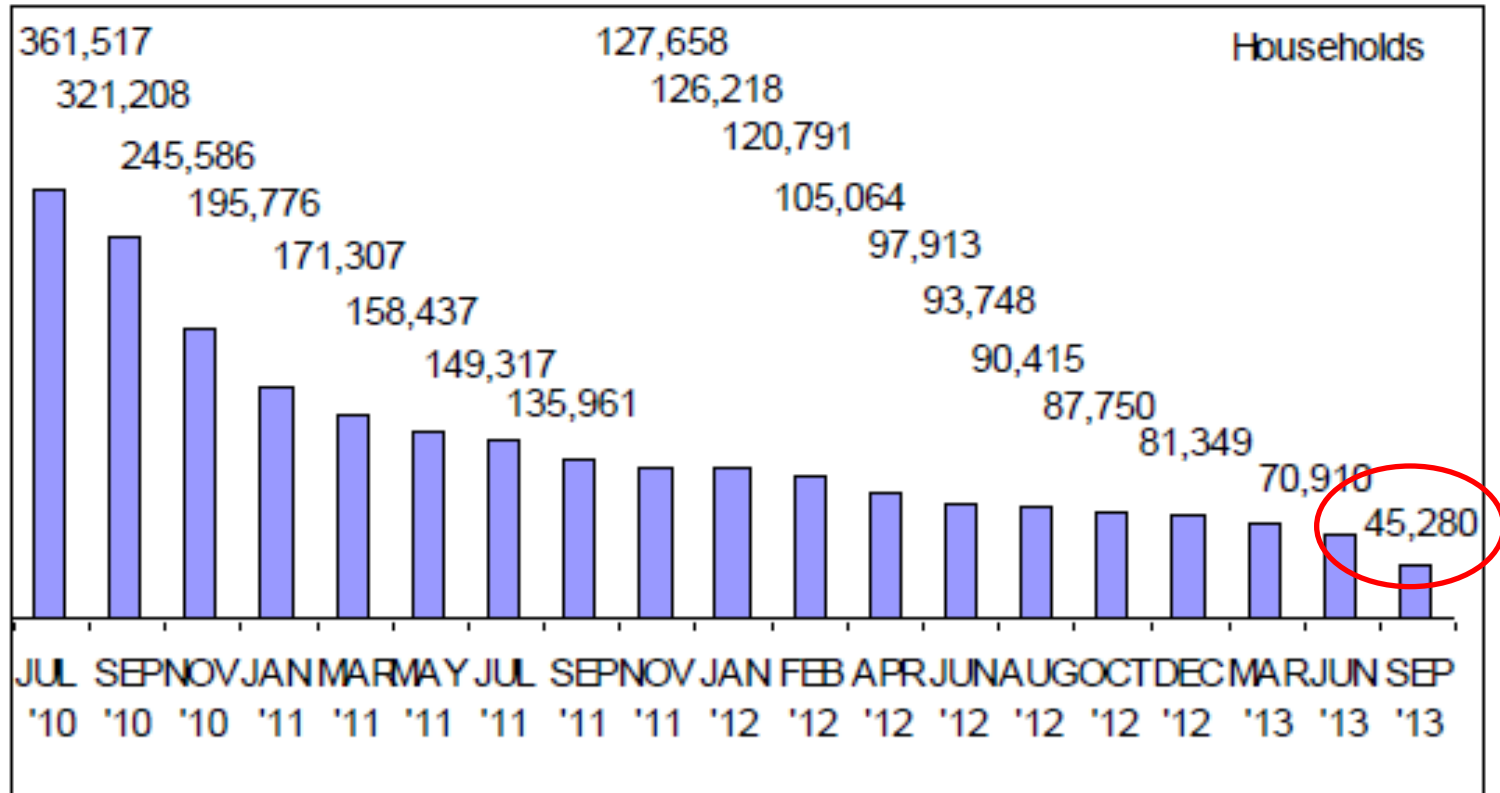
Concern, World Vision, CARE, UNOPS, JPHRO, IOM, Solidarités, UNICEF, CRS, IRC, GRET, PADF, OXFAM

E-Shelter / CCCM Cluster, IOM, UNHabitat, Groupe URD

4. Site visits to 23 camps within the Port au Prince Metropolitan area, which included direct observation and semi structured interviews with camp committees and camp dwellers
5. **GIS Analysis** on camps sample and services available on surrounding neighborhoods.

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Evolution of displaced families since 2010



171,974 IDP individuals

Source



IASC Inter-Agency
Standing Committee
HAITI E-SHELTER/CCCM CLUSTER

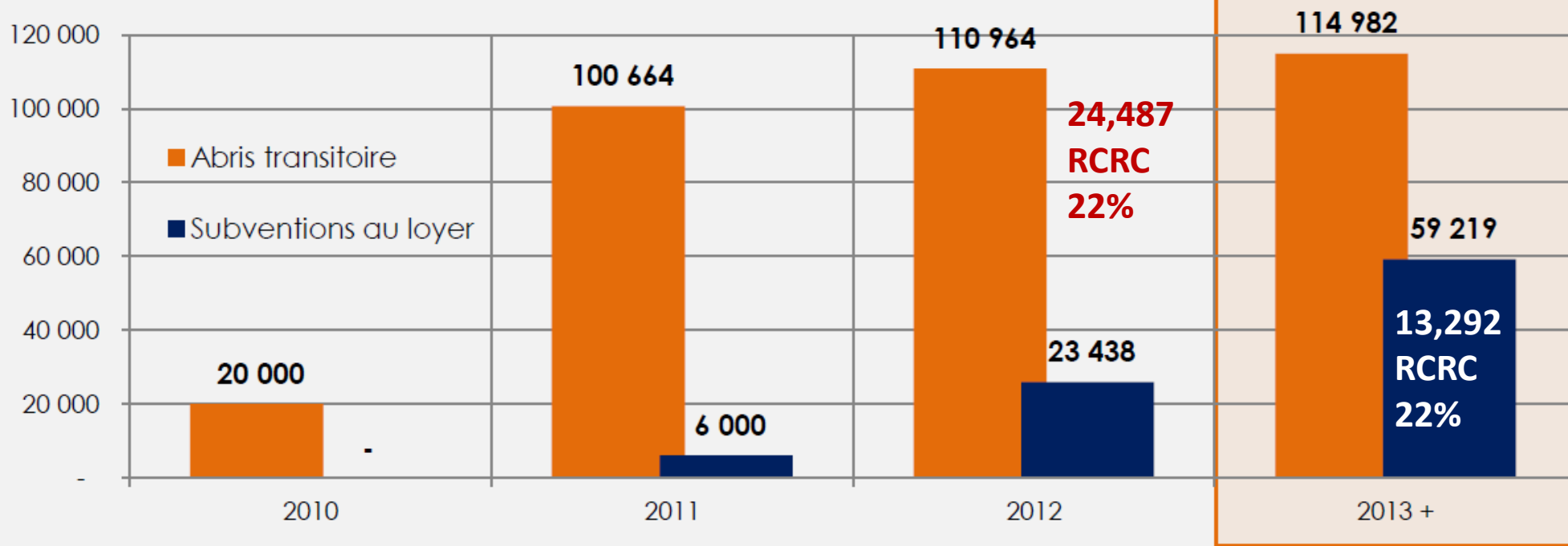
www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Major shelter related interventions – all actors

2.2 Abris et Subventions – données annuelles



Source:



IASC Inter-Agency
Standing Committee
HAITI E-SHELTER/CCCM CLUSTER



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Camp Categories



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Camp Categories: **Camps that must be closed**

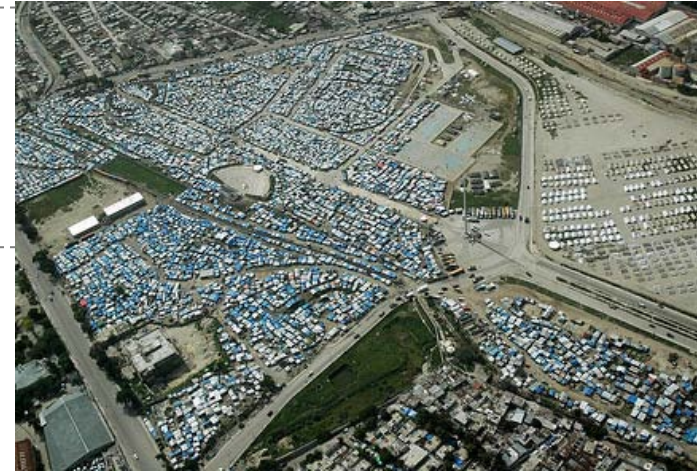


- Located in high risk areas (flooding, landslides, exposure high winds)
- In public domain that impedes the normal functionality of a neighborhood
- Extremely dense
- No social cohesion among camp population
- At risk of eviction

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Camp Categories:

Camps on sites suitable for new housing developments



- Clear land tenure status; agreement with land owner
- Located in areas that have limited risk or where risk mitigation can be done
- Proximity to basics services (water, sanitation, health clinic, schools, etc)
- Possible employment opportunities
- Topography of land area
- Government agreement

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Camp Categories:

Camps to be formalized (upgraded in-situ to become permanent)

- Clear land tenure status; possible agreement with land owner
- Low risk areas or where risk mitigation measures can be taken
- **Strong social cohesion and organization**
- **Beneficiary/household investment in progress**
- Proximity to basic services (water, sanitation, health clinic, schools, etc)
- Close to employment opportunities
- Agreement of local authority

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Camp Categories: **Camps to remain temporarily**



- Temporary agreement with land owner
- **No immediate risk of eviction**
- Located in areas that have limited risk
- **Existing social cohesion**
- Proximity to basics services
- Proximity to employment opportunities
- **Camps with acceptable density**
- **High % of T-Shelters already in the camp**

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Camp Categories:

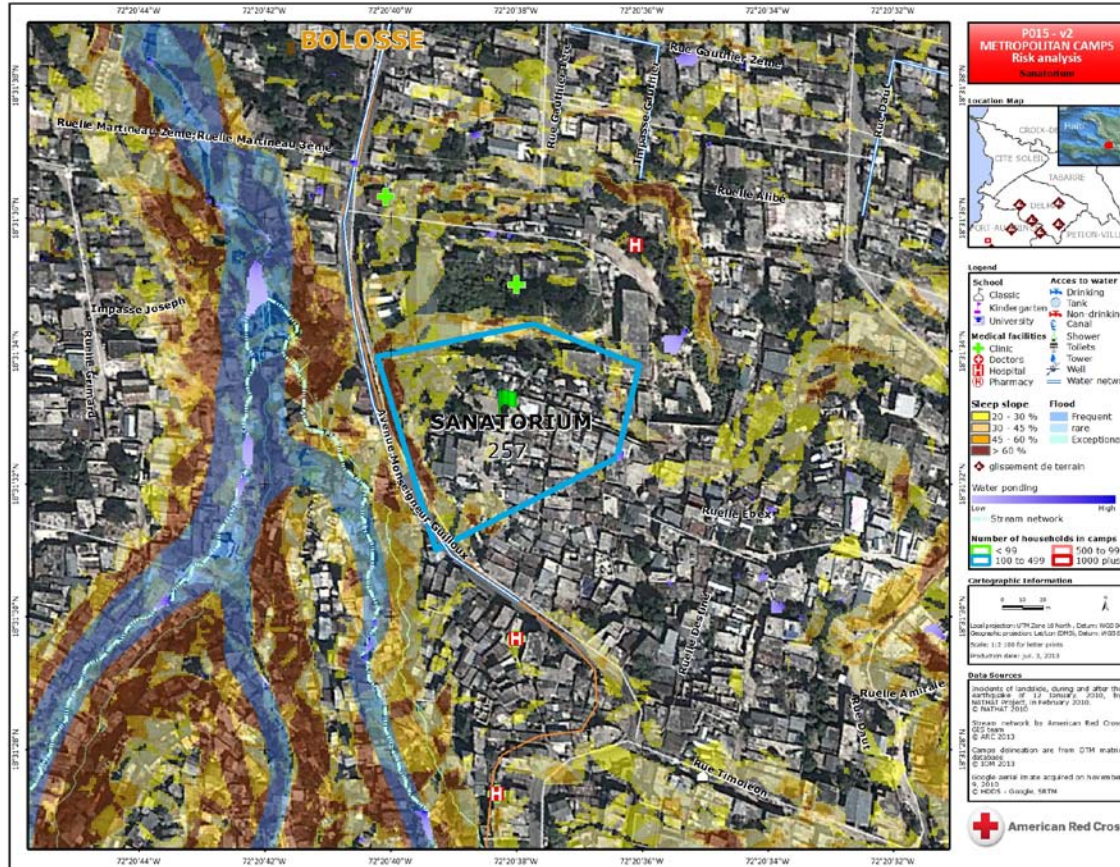
Camps created as a result of Structural poverty

- **High % of households living in the camp were not directly affected by the 2010 earthquake**
- **Households living in these camps may have benefited already by a relocation/support program, but returned to camp**
- **Located in high risk areas such as ravines**
- **Created pre-earthquake**



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Camp and neighborhood analysis



Analysis of strategies and programming in PaP Metropolitan Area

Focus on camps

- a) **Services to camps:** Minimal support to latrine desludging, latrine maintenance and solid waste management by **IFRC, FRC**, DINEPA/IOM/Jetco/UNICEF; IRC/UNICEF ; **IRC/ARC; CRS/ARC**
- b) **Camp Autonomization:** **FRC**
- c) **Camp relocation:** **IFRC, CRC, ARC,BRC**, IOM, Concern, CRS, JPHRO, World Vision, Goal, Acted

Focus on neighborhoods (as part or not of INA)

- a) Repairs/ retrofit (**IFRC, FRC, ARC**, CARE, PADF, UNOPS, CRS, GRET, HfH)
- b) Infrastructure work (**IFRC, BRC, FRC, ARC**, CARE, PADF, UNOPS, GRET, HfH)
- c) New (pilot) housing (UNOPS, PADF, JPHRO, GRET, HfH, **FRC, BRC, ARC**)

Except for the case of CARE (Retrofit for rental programming) there has been no link between programs implemented in the neighborhood and the population in the camps.

Analysis of strategies and programming in PaP Metropolitan Area

Actors investigating other possible responses to camp situation:

Camp Formalization

- a) CRS/Cordaid : Carradeux Camp and Canape Vert
- b) UNHabitat : Looking into pursuing pilot camp formalization in small and medium camps located in well serviced areas in the urban context, already doing technical support in Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville
- c) URD: Analysis of the situation in Canaan and advocacy for camp formalization
- d) USAID: RFA for Camp formalization and house financing mechanisms issued. (Various actors have applied for this RFA)

Linking repairs, retrofitting and new construction to the population living in camps through rental schemes

- CARE (already doing it), UNOPS, PADF, JPHRO looking into the possibility.

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Camp Programming Options



Camp support/autonomization

- Provide basic support services such as latrine desludging and hygiene promotion
- **Reduce dependence by building self-management capacity**
- Services also to neighborhoods surrounding camps
- Provide other 'software' i.e. protection, DRR, community development
- \$ 100 per HH (for basic services); \$ 350 per HH (for camp autonomization)

Benefits: High # of beneficiaries, scalability, targeting most vulnerable camp residents

Risks: Increased expectations, pull factor, not a permanent solution, on-going support

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Return and Relocation

- **Provision of a 12-month rental subsidy and complimentary cash grant to families returning to available safe housing units in PaP, or relocating to the provinces**
- **Self-determination; families decide where they want to go**
- **\$ 1,000 – 1,700 per HH**

Benefits: Low cost, high # of beneficiaries, high impact given scalability, quick intervention

Risks: Rental market saturation, potential return to camps, durability/sustainability

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Retrofit for Rental

- **Housing rehabilitation/renovations on the condition that the owner agrees to provide free rental accommodation for one year to a camp household**
- **Possibility to rent the accommodation for one additional year at a reduced rent**
- **Addresses two key issues: increases safe housing stock and supports accommodating camp residents**
- **\$ 4,000 - 7,800 per house/HH**

Benefits: Direct and indirect beneficiaries; contributes to densification strategy for PaP, owner-driven, supports local economy

Risks: Respecting rental agreement, finding sufficient number of willing owners

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Camp Formalization/Conversion

Only applicable where there is high likelihood of land tenure resolution and there is high social cohesion in the camp

- Facilitate the development of a planned neighborhood through community participatory site planning and upgrading
- Provide community development and technical support
- Design and implement basic infrastructure
- \$ 1,500 (technical support) and 4,000 – 7,500 per HH

Benefits: Cost effective, building on social cohesion, community ownership, improved site and service planning, sustainable option

Risks: Local authority and GoH approval, duration, costs vary with camp size

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Sites and services

Only applicable to open, viable plots made available by GoH:

- Provision of minimum of essential infrastructure needed for habitation (roads, water supply, drainage, electricity, street lightning)
- Provide community development and technical support
- \$ 7,000 – 8,500 per HH
- HHs build their own homes



Benefits: Higher number of beneficiaries

Risks: Social cohesion, potential for low quality construction, slum developments, long-term support required to improve outcomes

Social Housing

Based on availability of open, viable land or sufficient space within neighborhood;

- **Construction of social housing in addition to providing sites and services**
- **Provision of minimum of essential infrastructure needed for habitation (roads, water supply, drainage, electricity, street lightning)**
- **\$ 28 – 37k+ per HH (incl. site and services costs)**



Benefits: Highest quality house and neighborhood

Risks: Expensive, fewest beneficiaries, social cohesion, beneficiary selection, site selection and proximity to employment

Camp Categories vs. Program Options

Camp Categories	Programming options
Camps that must be closed	Return and relocation Retrofit for rental
Camps to be formalized (upgraded)	Camp Formalization/Conversion (upgraded in situ) Camp support/autonomization
Camps located in sites suitable for new housing development	Return and relocation Retrofit for rental Sites and services Social housing
Camps to remain temporarily	Camp Support Return and Relocation Retrofit for Rental
Camps created as an result of structural poverty	Camp formalization support to ensure these don't become slums

Follow up activities since Study

- Following RC/RC workshop, concept notes were prepared on different options by 30th June for different RCRC partners to submit to back donors as necessary.
- Study presented to other humanitarian actors at CCCM/E-shelter cluster led by UCLBP/IOM on 6th June 2013
- GoH is moving ahead on the Sites and Services option: agreement with Government of Chile to develop such a site with a contribution of \$2 million and a total project cost of \$5 million.
- The Red Cross will continue working on Camp Autonomization and hopes to partner with selected partners for Retrofit for Rental in the coming months.
- DFID/Ukaid Funding IOM with 4.7 M£ into Return and Relocation programming.

Follow up activities since study

- CCCM/IOM/UCBLP are setting up a working group on Camp Formalization.
- CCCM and IOM are following up on the camp formalization option and short listing camps for this purpose. Identification of possible camps for formalization is under way.
- UNHabitat will also work in partnership with the Red Cross to explore methods to formalizing the camps and prepare a road map for other organizations.
- USAID completed their RFA for development of housing options in a large camp area in PaP 5.

Thank you!

