



□ Implementing Agency:

Cordaid , part of Caritas Internationalis

□ Project Overview:

151 T-shelters completed in prototype phase + **1850** T-shelters

□ Location:

1. The commune of Grand Goave, the northern part of Section Communal 7, which consists of Papette subdivided in Haute Papette, Bas Papette, Kadera and part of the neighboring quarters Dimini and Foulche.

Number of households:**4000** Assessed:**1920** Verifications:**460** T-shelters built:**81**

2. The commune of Léogâne, the southern part of Section Communal 3, the area around Haut Lompré

Number of households:**2000** Assessed:**1000** Verifications:**576** T-shelters built:**70**



Beneficiary selection

Design Notes

- Open-source design
- Transitional to permanent. Cordaid is trying to get as many people under a proper roof before the end of the rain- and hurricane-season. The pressure-treated timber-frame construction and coated tin-plated roofing have a lifespan over 15 years. In the initial stage the timber frame is covered with tarpaulins, handed out by Cordaid, as a temporary measure for closing the shelter during the rainy season. The resources and training needed for the beneficiaries to make their houses permanent, is part of the program Cordaid is starting after November 2010 when the hurricane season is over.
- Design is developed through prototypes. The 151 prototype T-shelters realized are based on locally prefabricated timber-frame panels. With the introduction of this prototype design-changes were adapted; e.g. the community requested to have three doors instead of one door on the shelters. They also indicated that two doors on the gable side facing the road, and one door on the backside as a standard in vernacular housing. The design of the second prototype of 1850 shelters, to be realized from June onward, will incorporate these community based design decisions, but also technical improvements based on evaluation, strength- and wind calculation.

Construction Methodology

- Prefab timber-frame panels constructed by a Haitian timber factory,
- Shelter construction by beneficiaries, assisted by trainees of a vocational training centre; Providing internship to Haitian carpenters, walling realized by beneficiaries using tarpaulins provided by Cordaid or local techniques.

Beneficiary Selection

- Assessment interviews conducted by Cordaid's local partner organisation
- Verification surveys and site assessments were conducted by Cordaid teams (Haitian social worker and Cordaid architect): first good insight into the community and to verify the state of the building, site and advice on improving the site to make it safe for reconstruction (part of DRR-disaster risk reduction).
- Pilot selection criteria are oriented on secure land tenure, extent of damage and number of persons in households.
- All families affected by the earthquake are eligible for assistance. For the t-shelter programme large families with collapsed houses and with security of tenure were prioritised.



Proud beneficiaries

□ Land Solutions

- Three relatives/neighbors testify by signature for the duration of the plot occupancy by the beneficiary. In the future the testimony will also be signed by the CASEC.
- Beneficiaries also come up with own solutions/contracts to safeguard a minimum of 3 year stay on the land in which the landlord agrees to place not any claim on the shelter.

□ Links with other sectors

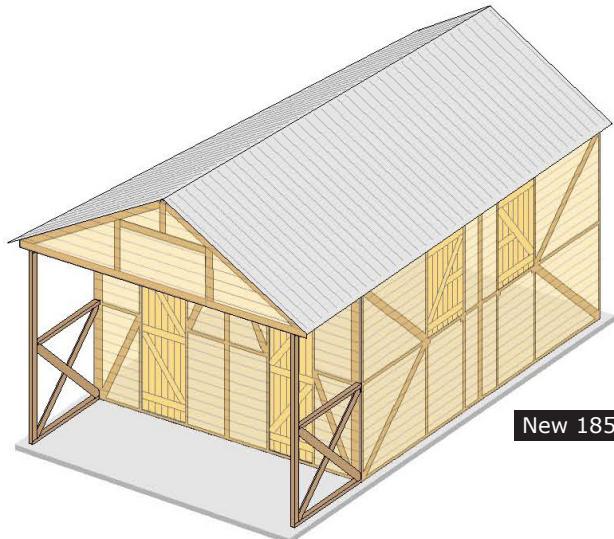
- Community led construction of t-shelters is a joint effort of social workers and technicians, therefor a field team always comprises one architect and one social development officer
- For improvement of livelihoods Cordaid hands out tools (pickaxe, hammer, shuffle and rope) which are used during the construction process. We have also provided trainings to the community on how to assist with the construction thus developing capacities
- During the verification the need for WASH facilities are preliminarily assessed, Cordaid will implement or cooperate with other organisations a WASH programme from end of the year onwards.
- Linkages and cooperation with other NGO's operational in the same/and bordering areas for coordination and development of complementary programs

□ Lessons learnt from 151 T-shelters pilot project

- Approach requires many resources whereby the HR is critical. Insufficient Haitian staff at this stage.
- Consistency in data management has proven difficult (i.e. GPS data not collected on first visits)
- More preparation time is required for proper community participation
- Database organization and information management between field and office
- Engineering for the hurricane seasons, whereas the porch, the (hurricane)straps, the connections and the foundation are points of attention.



152 prototype design



New 1850 design