



Haiti Urban Food Security Assessment

November 2016

Data analysis and collection, May – August 2016





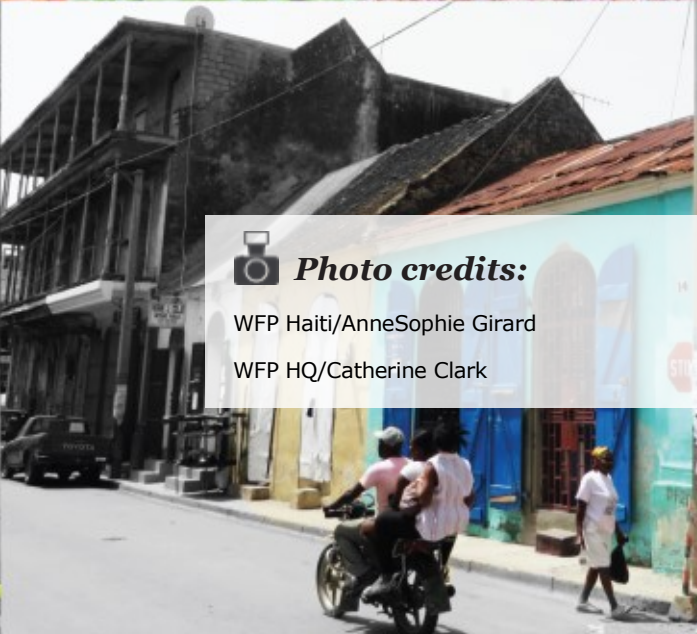
Acknowledgements

This report is based on the findings of the urban Food Security Assessment that was conducted in June 2016 in Haiti.

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Executive summary

2016 has been the third year of consecutive drought in Haiti, worsened by the influence of the El Niño weather phenomenon. These prolonged conditions, with the consequent important crop losses, plunged the country's many rural households into food insecurity.

As rural populations are considered to be the most exposed to food insecurity, assessments conducted to estimate the drought's impact on the population's food security have only focused on rural areas. However, there is a concern that food insecurity may increasingly become an urban issue.

In Haiti more than half of the population lives in urban centres (about one in two Haitians live in urban areas, and about one in four Haitians live in the Metropolitan Area of the capital Port-au-Prince). Spikes in food prices and political instability may trigger the proliferation of urban food insecurity, particularly in the poorer areas.

In June 2016 an Urban Food Security Assessment was conducted by the *Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CNSA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to estimate the food insecurity prevalence and to identify community/ neighbourhood factors that can directly influence food insecurity, nutrition and economic vulnerability in the Haiti urban context.

The assessment showed that:

- In the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince, 30 percent of the households are food insecure (about 750,000 people) out of the estimated 2.6 million total inhabitants. The level of severe food insecurity is 2 percent (about 50,000 people);
- The level of food insecurity in the

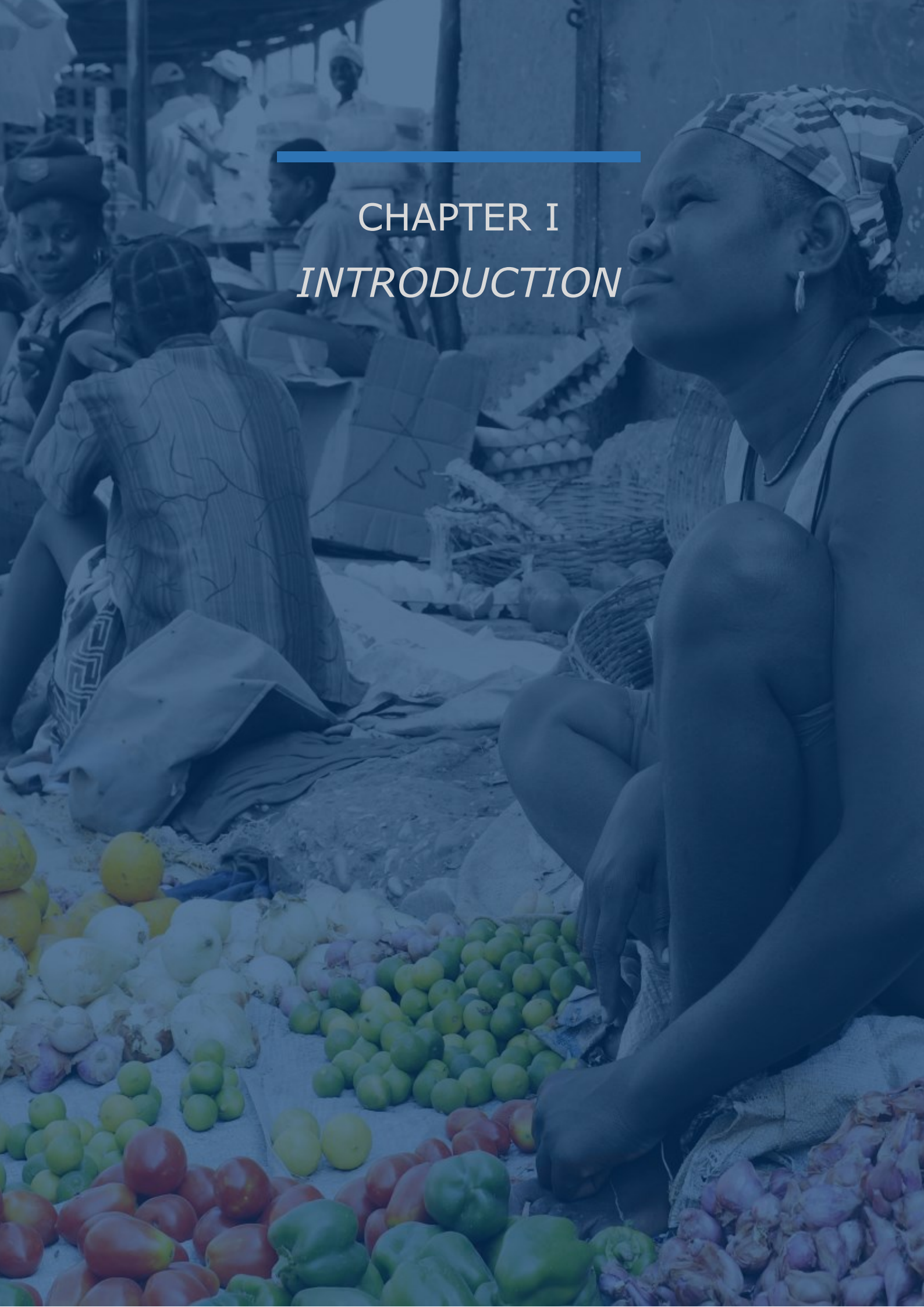
Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince is considerably less than that seen in the drought affected rural areas assessed in the December 2015;

- The commune of Cité Soleil and the cities of Gonaïves, Jérémie, and Port-de-Paix stand out as having the highest levels of food insecurity;
- 40 percent of households have unacceptable food consumption;
- Food insecurity is also driven by economic vulnerability, with 50 percent of households spending over half their budget on food;
- Increase in prices of food and other goods is the most common shock reported;
- The majority of households are forced to engage in negative coping strategies, including 25 percent relying on crisis or emergency strategies, which are difficult to reverse.

The present report looks at the intricacy of the assessment process, strategies and tools with a specific focus on the context of the analysis. It finally reveals that food insecurity in the Haiti urban scenario should continue to be monitored, as further increases in food prices or other shocks are expected to continue to negatively affect a sustainable urban food security situation in the country.

Recognising the need to expand food security surveillance to main Haitian cities, WFP and the CNSA, in collaboration with key food security stakeholders, plan to set-up a food security monitoring system in large cities in order to get regular and timely information, and prevent food crises.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION



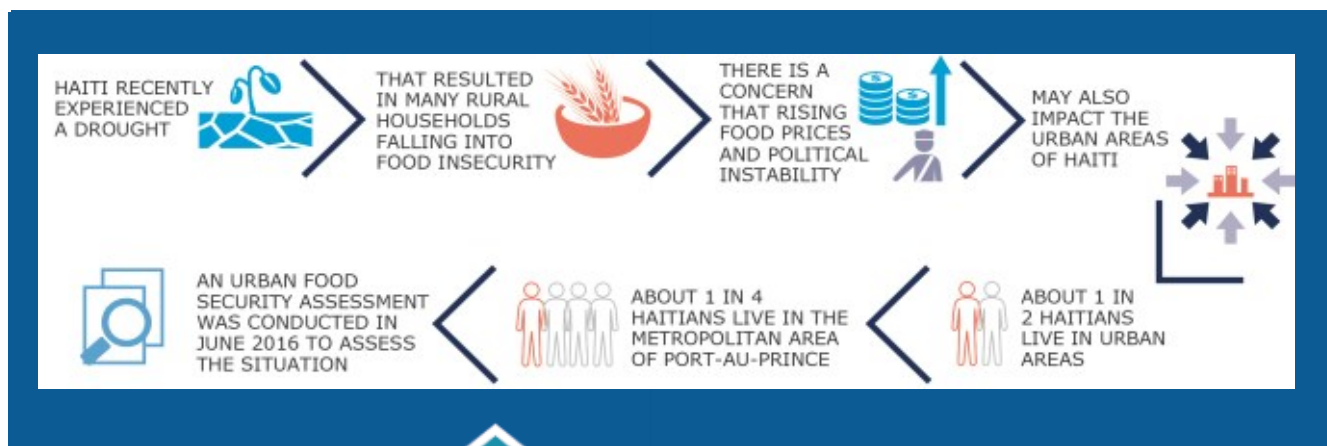
I. Introduction

More than six years after the January 2010 earthquake that rocked the capital and other areas of the country, Haiti has more recently been impacted by the rise of food prices of many key staples over the past year. These rising prices are caused by the drought and the devaluation of the *Gourde* (the currency of Haiti) compared to the US Dollar (USD) and the Dominican *Peso* over the past year.

Rural populations are of continued concern with regard to food insecurity. Much of the rural population is chronically vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly to the impacts of drought. A rural Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted from December 2015,¹ to determine the extent of the impact on these rural populations. Ongoing programmes to assist the

most vulnerable in rural areas are also in place. While there is little current information available on the plight of the large population of urban poor in Haiti. Indeed, assessments conducted to estimate the drought's impact on the population's food security have only focused on rural areas, in a country where more than half of the population lives in urban centres. Haiti is also experiencing rapid inflation and political instability, factors that could further hinder food insecurity, particularly in urban areas.

In December 2015, the CNSA and WFP conducted a Port-au-Prince case study as part of the 'Adapting to an Urban World Project',² which provided insights on the factors defining vulnerability as well as lessons learnt and recommendations for the adaptation of indicators and approaches within the urban context.



Food insecurity, hunger and wealth indicators show similar trends. Urban populations remain vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly in poorer areas.

They should continue to be monitored, as further increases in food prices or other shocks will likely result in increases in food insecurity.

IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE
29% ARE FOOD INSECURE



out of the estimated 2.6 million total inhabitants

THE LEVEL OF SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY IS 2%

1. WFP, 2016. *Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence (ESASU)* - Haïti. April 2016. Available at http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp283549.pdf?_ga=1.238277504.1637837759.1462191961

2. The Adapting project was developed to address an identified gap in urban assessment tool. More information can be found at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/adapting_to_an_urban_world_2016_stock_taking.pdf

II. Objectives

Building on the lessons learnt and recommendations of the Port-au-Prince case study, the CNSA and WFP conducted some food security data collection and analysis in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and other urban areas to assess the situation.

Specific objectives were to:

- Estimate food insecurity prevalence in urban areas;
- Identify the main sources of incomes, food,

food consumption and expenditures' patterns of households;

- Describe the main shocks and coping strategies of urban households;
- Provide recommendations for the set-up of an urban observatory;
- Monitor the food security situation in urban areas.

This document presents the results of the four complementary components implemented, as shown by the graph below:



Figure 1: The four components implemented in the *food security data collection and analysis* – Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and other urban areas.

III. Methodology

1. Online Survey

In order to measure perceptions of the food security situation in greater Port-au-Prince, WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) developed a 10-question online survey in French and Creole (See Annex II).

The survey was conducted by using the Random Domain Intercept Technology (RIWI) in six communes of the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince – namely Carrefour, Cité Soleil, Delmas, Port-au-Prince, Tabarre, and Pétionville – and surrounding communes – Croix-des-Bouquets and Kenscoff – from 20 May to 9 June 2016.

Example :



Figure 2 : Sample online survey question. Respondents could complete the survey in French or Creole.

The sample size of 991 responses includes 518 complete and 473 partial responses, i.e. respondents answered at least demographic and urban challenge questions. Very few responses were received from Cité Soleil and Kenscoff.

In focus :

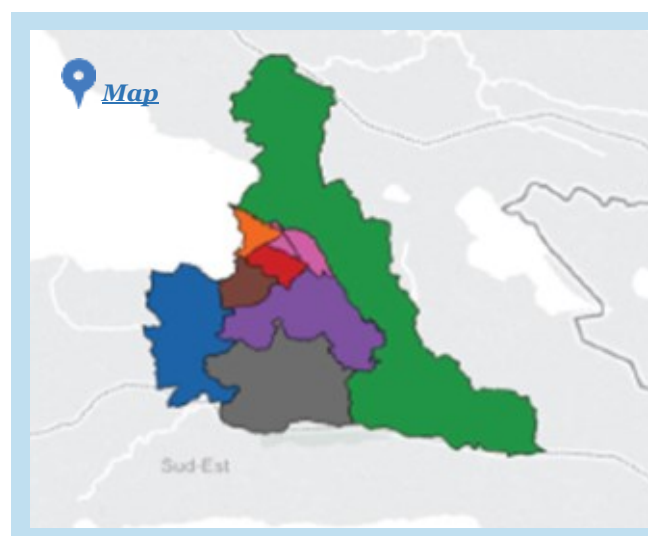
The RIWI methodology

The Random Domain Intercept Technology (RIWI) uses specifically designed online survey forms that reach random respondents as they surf the web: when users navigate to a link that is broken or inaccurate, they encounter a survey form instead of a broken link notification. Surveys are geolocated, providing a better understanding of the respondent’s profile.

The exponential growth of global internet access means that in a few years, such surveys could become a widespread and viable tool for measuring food security.

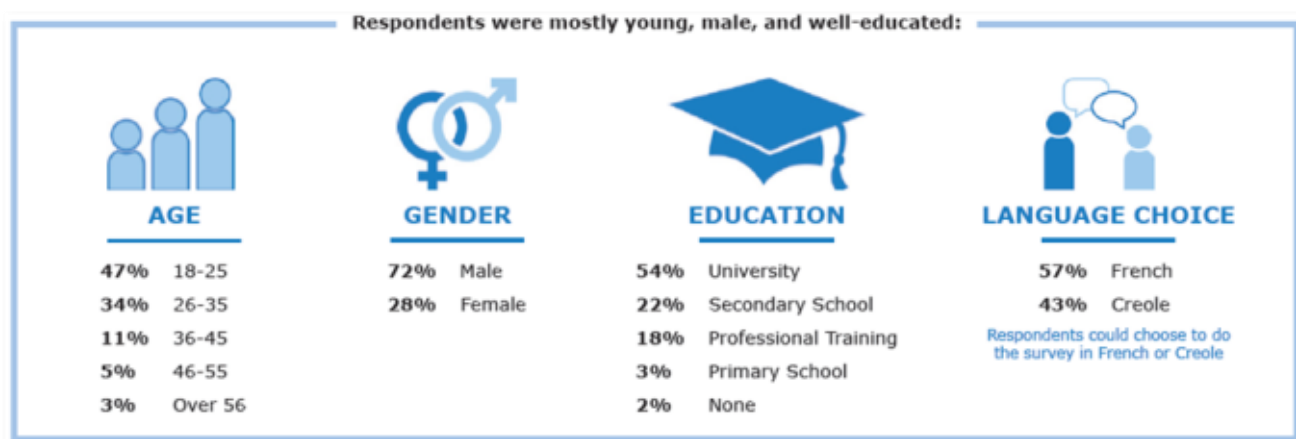
Limitations:

Since a sample generated through an online survey would not be representative of the general population, respondents were asked to provide general perceptions of food security related issues in their neighbourhoods. The sample is mostly male, young, and well-educated.



Sample size by Commune	
Carrefour	110
Cité Soleil	19
Croix-Des-Bouquets	90
Delmas	234
Kenscoff	20
Pétionville	186
Port-au-Prince	276
Tabarre	56
Grand Total	991

Map 1: Metropolitan Areas of Port-au-Prince covered by the online survey. **Source:** http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/haiti_dataviz.html



Source: WFP/mVAM 2016 - <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp284879.pdf>

2. Secondary data review

The secondary data review aimed at identifying urban food security assessments and studies conducted within Port-au-Prince pre-and-post-earthquake. The objective was to contextualize the primary data, by covering topics such as urbanization, poverty, macro-economic trends and nutrition and health to identify context specific issues linked to food insecurity and economic vulnerability.

3. Neighbourhoods relative wealth classification

In urban contexts, access to public services, hygiene/sanitation conditions, and quality of infrastructure are often community/neighbourhood factors that can directly influence food insecurity, nutrition and economic vulnerability. Building on the lessons learnt and recommendations of the 'Adapting to an Urban World – Port-au-Prince case study'³, the *quartiers* (neighbourhoods) of the Metropolitan Area of Port-Au-Prince were classified into relative wealth groups (very poor, poor, average/better off). In order to classify these *quartiers*, two key informant interviews were conducted in each of the six communes that make

up the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince. Each interview consulted two to three key informants, totalling 12 key information interviews, with 27 key Informants.

Key informants consisted of staff working in NGOs (national and international) located in the selected areas, along with local leaders, and people working at the *Mairie* (city hall) of the commune. The key informants were asked to classify the *quartiers* in their commune into the relative wealth categories. To reduce subjectivity, each classification was defined using general characteristics such as population density, access to latrines/toilets, sanitation/hygiene conditions, access to basic services, quality of construction, etc.

Then, the key informant classifications were triangulated using geospatial and satellite data on buildings density. For most of the *quartiers*, this triangulation process simply verified the key informant findings. Of the 368 *quartiers* total, three data points were added to *quartiers* not classified by the key informants, three errors in classification were suspected, verified, and then corrected. These stratifications were also taken into consideration in designing the sample of the ongoing urban food security household survey, which will allow for analysis and reporting by three wealth classifications.

Limitations:

While the classifications are considered to be generally reliable, they are subject to a few caveats:

- *Quartiers* are not homogeneous. Not all households in a very poor *quartier* are very poor, nor will all households found in average/better off *quartiers* be middle and upper class;
- Some cases need further confirmation, so the *quartier*-specific results should be interpreted carefully if used as a geographic targeting tool. The results continued to be triangulated by field visits and other data sources;
- The results of the household survey will also be used to check these findings, verifying if the household level indicators of economic vulnerability and food insecurity show worse results in the neighbourhoods with worse classifications.

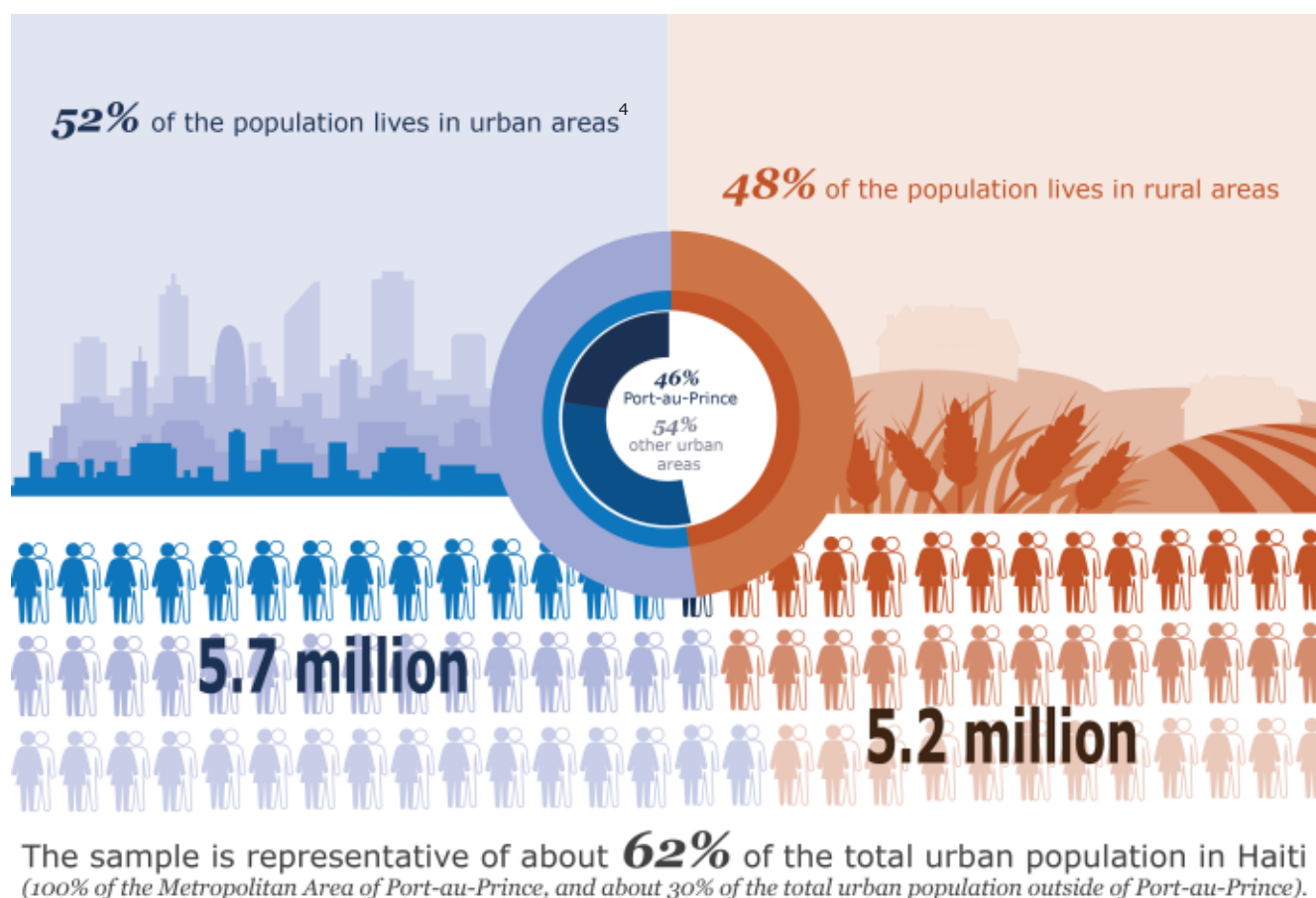
4. Household Survey

The **survey sample** was designed to give representative estimates for each of the six communes that make up the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince, each of the other nine *villes* (cities) that are a *chef-lieu* (departmental capital cities). The results can also be aggregated to provide estimates for the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and for the ensemble of the other *chefs-lieux*.

Additionally, the sample can be disaggregated to provide a representative estimate for each of three relative wealth classifications of the different *quartiers* in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince. An improved precision was desired in areas with greater populations, so slightly larger sample sizes were allotted to these strata.

The **sampling methodology** employed a two-stage cluster sample. A total of 300 *section d'énumération* (SDEs) were randomly selected, with probability proportional to size sampling, and 15 households were randomly selected in each SDE. The planned sample size was 4,500, and the actual sample size is 4,490 households. Probability weights were used in analysis to adjust for the population and sample size differences between the sampling strata (See Annex III).

The **data collection** was done over 23 days (from 12 June to 3 July 2016), by 12 teams (48 enumerators, 12 sampling agents, and 12 team leaders). Tablets were used to collect the data, using an application developed in ODK (See Annex III).



4. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2015. *Population totale, population de 18 ans et plus, ménages et densités estimés en 2015*. March 2015.



METHODOLOGY Food security data collection and analysis - Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and other urban areas

WHY? to Identify community/neighbourhood factors that can directly influence food insecurity, nutrition and economic vulnerability in urban contexts

WHAT? Online survey

HOW?

10

internet-based questions

991

RESPONSES

WHO?

Random respondents

WHERE?

METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE
6 COMMUNES,
2 SURROUNDING COMMUNES

Random Domain Intercept Technology (RIWI)

WHAT? Households survey

WHERE?

METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE
6 COMMUNES,
9 DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL CITIES

HOW?

Face-to-face interviews

4,490

HOUSEHOLDS

48

ENUMERATORS

12

TEAM LEADERS

12

SAMPLING AGENTS

WHO?

WHAT?

WHERE?

METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE
6 COMMUNES

HOW?

12

INTERVIEWS

WHO?

27

KEY INFORMANTS

to contextualize the primary data.

Topics:
DEMOGRAPHICS,
POVERTY, MIGRATION,
AND URBANIZATION.

Tablets:
application developed in
Open Data Kit (ODK)

Classification of quarters using
geospatial and satellite data

20 May

1 June

3 June

12 June

20 June

3 July

CHAPTER II
CONTEXT ANALYSIS



I. Demographics and urbanization

1. Urbanization

The population in Haiti is rapidly urbanizing – in 1990, 29 percent of the population lived in urban areas. In 2014, that figure had risen to 52 percent,⁵ and it is projected to reach 76 percent by 2050. This is one of the highest rates of change in the world.⁶ Approximately 2.6 million people, i.e. one quarter of Haiti's population, are living in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (IHSI, 2015 estimate).

In Haiti, an exodus of farmers from the countryside to urban areas began during the 1950s under the *Duvalier Regime*.⁷ The beginning of a significant economic decline in rural areas and the impossibility to compete with cheap rice imports pushed farmers to look for new opportunities, especially in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince.

A 2013 study on urbanization in Haiti estimates that the urbanization rate increased from 12.2% in 1950 to nearly 50% in 2012.⁸ Meanwhile, relatively stable growth was observed within the whole country followed by a rapid economic decline alternating with periods of stagnation. These economic development patterns combined with urban growth have led to a highly unequal distribution of the population across the country, and to a redistribution of the population towards the cities resulting in an increasingly unbalanced urban hierarchy. Although Port-au-Prince remains the primary city, the 2013 *Duval* study highlights that its weight in the overall urban population has passed from 35 percent in 1950 to 19 percent in 2012. This decline is due to the spreading of the capital and the emergence of new "towns" such as Carrefour, Delmas, Tabarre and Cité Soleil, with an uncontrolled movement towards the outskirts of Port-au-Prince that has gradually created the conurbation between the different towns that surround the city.

The period from 1948 to 1968 saw the closure of many provincial ports, which strengthened economic, political and administrative centralization in Port-au-Prince, causing a large territorial imbalance. Then appear the development of the first informal settlements, phenomena that will continue to accelerate during the following decades.

In the 70s, Delmas neighbourhood gradually transformed into a large residential suburb for the

middle class, becoming today a multifunctional urban area, while Carrefour followed a reverse progression and experienced strong impoverishment. In 1982, these areas got the status of municipalities and, the following year, "Urban Community of Port-au-Prince" (*Communauté Urbaine de Port-au-Prince*) comprising of the municipalities of Port-au-Prince, Gressier, Carrefour, Delmas, Pétion-Ville and Croix-des-Bouquets.⁹

Urban growth continued then especially towards the North and the Northeast. The majority of the population lives in the many slums - newly constructed or originating from the degradation of old neighbourhoods - that spread throughout the city. The richest populations are installed in the upper part of the city (Pétion-ville, Thomassin, Fermathe) while the poorest live in the slums in the lowest part of town. (Cité l'éternel, Liberté, Bréa, Sanatorium...). The city is organized around three major urban areas, with different socio-economic, cultural, or geographical characteristics:

- **The coastal strip** located around the areas of wastewater discharge, directly connected to the centre and the main places of activity of the city which allows residents to develop many informal businesses distributed along major highways. The area of the waterfront is a strategic place of prime importance but represents today a *lieu repoussoir* (a stymied area).
- **The central area** is inserted into the fabric of the city, its main axes constituting significant economic corridors. These districts host a high concentration of inhabitants and economic activities, however the basic infrastructures work poorly (schools, health, etc.). This is an intermediate zone, a transition zone between several neighbourhoods despite its informality, marginal and unhealthy.
- Finally, the **upper part** of the city includes a few privileged urban centres like Pétion-Ville, as well as many informal settlements that develop along topographic features where there is significant exposure to natural hazards, and the geography is an obstacle for urban improvement.

The breaking up of Port-au-Prince that had begun in the 1980s, whereby suburbs became communes, has not had the expected results. The creation of municipal authorities for Carrefour and Delmas in 1982 and for Tabarre and Cité-Soleil in 2003 have only increased the number of entities without having a significant impact on the quality and effectiveness of services provided to citizens. Instead, this initiative has reduced the municipal authorities' capacity for action.

5. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), 2015. *Population totale, population de 18 ans et plus, ménages et densités estimés en 2015*. Mars 2015.

6. United Nations (UN), 2015. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*. New York, 2015. Available at <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Publications/Files/WUP2014-Report.pdf>

7. The 'Duvalier Regime' lasted from 1957 to 1986, when Francois Duvalier and his son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, administered over Haiti.

8. Duval C.J., 2013. *Croissance des villes en taille et en nombre : causes et conséquences*. Study presented at the XXVII International Congress on Population. South Korea, August 2013.

9. Solidarité Internationale. 2011. Simon Deprez. Eleonore Labattut. *La reconstruction de Port-au-Prince : analyses et réflexions sur les stratégies d'intervention en milieu urbain*.

Although urban population has a better access to services than rural populations, about 50 percent of the poorest neighbourhoods of metropolitan Port-au-Prince still have limited access to essential community services including health, education, public institutions, police, fire services, banks and markets. Between 30 percent and 40 percent of the neighbourhoods of Cité Soleil, Pétion-Ville, Delmas and Tabarre are missing at least four of these services.¹⁰

2. Internal displacement due to the 2010 earthquake

Issues related to urban marginalization (lack of basic services, poverty and exposure to risk) are most evident in the informal settlements in Port-au-Prince. These areas were therefore the most affected areas by the earthquake. Thus, it is in these poor areas that the majority of the risk reduction issues and challenges issues are concentrated.

In the immediate aftermath of the 2010 earthquake, a counter urban to rural migration movement took place, with around 600,000 people leaving the affected areas to stay with relatives or friends in the countryside. This meant increasing pressure on already stretched food resources, when in many cases the host families themselves were already food insecure. An additional 160,000 people fled to the border with the Dominican Republic, mostly to extremely poor communities, putting considerable pressure on local services and resources. However, due to the inability of host communities to provide adequate support, along with the lack of jobs and good-quality schooling in rural areas, by August 2010 at least 40% of those who left the quake zone had already returned to metropolitan Port-au-Prince.¹¹

In Greater Port-au-Prince, UN-Habitat has categorised the different camps in three groups:¹²

- **Camps located in symbolic public spaces**, such as the *Champs de Mars* or the *primature* which were to be completely dismantled to let spaces regain their original function. Physically occupying the emblematic places of power, they were the most visible and numerous and so they easily attracted media attention.
- **Small camps integrated into the urban fabric**, which could become integral parts of existing neighbourhoods. Informal settlements were built similarly, through the

appropriation of free land illegally squatted, where the habitat was consolidating gradually, according to the resources available to the family.

- **Large camps outside the city**, such as *Corail* and its consequences that are *Canaan* and *Jerusalem*¹³ which very quickly became cities, because of the more than 100,000 people settling around *Corail* in few weeks in the hope of receiving help, getting land or finding work. Many came from the provinces and were not direct victims of the earthquake.

As of July 2016, 61,302 displaced people are still living in 33 camps since the 2010 earthquake, with 45,626 residing in 19 camps in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince. A net decrease of 1,475,145 displaced people and 1,522 camps was observed compared to July 2010, which was the height of displacement. The decrease was possible through the elaboration of rental subsidy programs, leading the relocation of 82,589 households that have left the camps since 2010.¹⁴

3. The Quartiers of the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince

The Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince is subject to a range of natural hazards that affect different neighbourhoods depending on their geographical location and quality of construction. Steady heavy rains in the capital have consequences which are aggravated by the topography of the city: run-off waters along steep slopes are exacerbated by the absence of vegetation and the constant increase in built-up areas. These water flows dig gullies, transforming heavy rainfalls into floods of mud, carrying sediments and waste towards the sea. Consequences differ depending on the "height" of the *quartier* in the city:

- Informal settlements built on steep slopes on the sides of hills (*mornes*) regularly face landslides which destroy part of the buildings;
- Homes installed along ravines and gullies are exposed to the collapse of the eroded water banks. Those living within the ravine itself are threatened by flash floods and large deposits of waste;
- At the bottom of the city, near the coast, the houses are built on unstable land, consisting of accumulated waste and sediment. Frequent floods made these areas truly unhealthy swamps.

10. International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Community Resource Centres, 2015. *Vulnerability Survey of the Metropolitan Port Au Prince, Haiti*. Final report. February 2015.

11. Oxfam, 2010. *Planting now. Agricultural challenges and opportunities for Haiti's reconstruction*. Oxfam briefing paper 140. October 2010. Available at https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp140-planting-now-agriculture-haiti-051010-en_0.pdf

12. Solidarités Internationale. 2011. Simon Deprez. Eleonore Labattut. *La reconstruction de Port-au-Prince : analyses et réflexions sur les stratégies d'intervention en milieu urbain*.

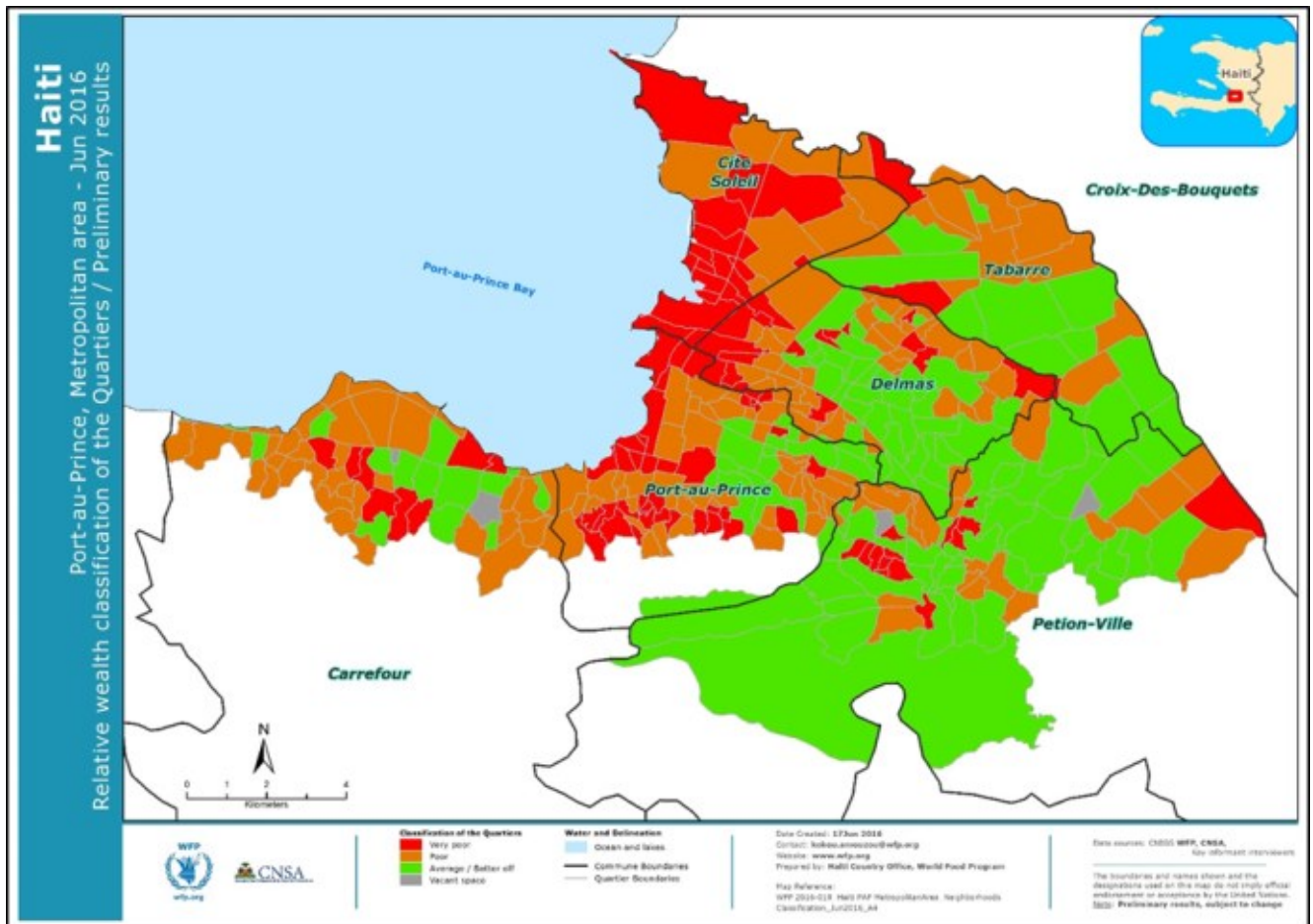
13. Now the three sites are part of Croix des Bouquets IOM, 2016. *Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Haiti*. Round 26. June 2016. Available at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/dtm_rd26_eng.pdf

14. OIM, 2016. Déplacement Matrice de suivi (DTM) Haïti. Round 26. Juin 2016. Disponible à l'adresse http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/dtm_rd26_eng.pdf

While natural hazards threaten the whole city, the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince are not equally at risk, as social inequality and poverty accentuate the risk exposure. This is reflected even at neighbourhood level, where social inequality have spatial implications, pushing the poorest and least able to protect themselves against risk, to the most dangerous areas i.e. mostly along the banks of gullies (*ravines*). The *quartiers* in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince with likely higher

concentrations of poor households are more commonly – though not exclusively – found in the communes of Cite Soleil, Port-au-Prince, and Carrefour, and they are generally located near the bay (see map 2 below).

There are estimated to be roughly 950,000 people living in these very poor neighbourhoods across the Metropolitan Area, 950,000 living in the poor neighbourhoods, and 700,000 living in the average/better off neighbourhoods.



Map 2: Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Metropolitan Area, Relative wealth classification of the quartiers/preliminary results.

Group	Description
VERY POOR	This includes areas recognized as "urban slums" (<i>bidonvilles</i>). Generally very high density populations. Households generally don't have latrine/toilets inside the homes. General poor sanitation/hygiene throughout the quartier (accumulated trash, no organised trash removal, for example). Poor access to basic services (health, water, etc.), and in risky areas (ravines, steepinclines, etc.)
POOR	Generally moderate density areas. Some households may have some services, though not all. The quality of house construction is generally better than that found in the slums (<i>bidonvilles</i>), though is not consistently high quality (high quality generally recognized as cement construction, non-dirt floors, etc.)
AVERAGE/BETTER OFF	These are areas of generally lower density populations, living in larger houses (with some exceptions, for example, moderate population density in some areas of Petion-Ville are nonetheless quite rich areas). These <i>quartiers</i> have better access to basic services (water, electricity, etc.). Household consistently have running water and toilets within their homes. Households often own cars/mopeds.
NO RESIDENTS	Few to no residents. Usually these <i>quartiers</i> are academic campuses, industrial zones, or hotel complexes.

II. Macro-economic and poverty trends

1. Macro-economic trends

Haiti remains one of the poorest countries in the world with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$ 846 in 2014 (World Bank, 2016). After a 5.5% contraction in GDP in 2010 due to the earthquake, Haiti experienced a real growth rate averaging 3.4% and a per capita GDP growth of 2.0% from 2011 to 2015, spurred in part by high levels of reconstruction aid and remittances. However, in fiscal years 2014 and 2015, real GDP growth decreased as a result of the weak performance of the agricultural sector. Haiti is also one of the most unequal countries, with a Gini coefficient of 0.61 as of 2012.¹⁵

Since 2014, the Haitian *Gourde* (HTG) has been depreciating against the USD and the Dominican *Peso* (DOP), which are both important currencies for the country's food imports. In 2015, the rate of depreciation of the HTG accelerated to 19.7 percent against the USD showing a huge spike in July 2015, and to 17.5 percent against the DOP. It has continued to do so through 2016.

From January to the first week of March 2016, the HTG depreciated further by 6 percent against the USD and the DOP. In March 2016, the local currency had lost 33 percent of its value compared to March 2015 and it stood at 61.8 to 1 USD, while 1 peso was exchanged at 1.36 HTG, with the Haitian currency losing 29 percent of its value compared to March 2015. The depreciation has been exacerbated by the country's political instability, the scaling back of the United Nation Stabilization Mission in Haiti (UN MINUSTAH), and the fear that production losses and the agricultural slowdown could lead to further price inflation.¹⁶

Inflation, and in particular food inflation, increased sharply. Inflation rates have increased significantly since June 2015, coinciding with the sharp drop in the value of the HTG and also reflecting the reduced harvest of that same year. In January 2016, the annualized rate of inflation reached 13.3 percent, double its value at the same time in 2015 (*Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances*, MEF, 2016). More than half of the contribution to the inflation rate has come from the increase in food inflation in each month since July 2015. However, prices of non-food items have increased significantly as well. By contrast, the growth in the

cost of services has remained relatively stable. Inflation has accelerated to 14.4 percent year on year percent at end of February, mostly driven by higher local food prices following droughts in several parts of the country.

2. Labour market and poverty trends

According to the World Bank, only 60 percent of working-age individuals participate in the labour market in Haiti. Unemployment affects 40 percent of the urban workforce, and almost 50 percent of the female workforce and approximately 60 percent of youth.¹⁷

Employment and income-generating opportunities in urban areas (especially the Metropolitan Area) are limited by both the scarcity of jobs and the prevalence of low-paid employment. Among those who find a job,¹⁸ 60 percent have earnings below the minimum wage and women earn, on average, 32 percent less than men. Close to 71 percent of the population lives on USD 3.10 per day (World Bank, 2016). Extreme poverty declined from 31 to 24 percent between 2000 and 2012. Urban areas have relatively fared better than rural areas, reflecting more non-agricultural employment opportunities, larger private transfers, more access to critical goods and services and narrowing inequality compared to rural areas.¹⁹

According to the latest household survey (ECVMAS 2012), more than 6 million Haitians live under the national poverty line of US\$ 2.42 per day and over 2.5 million live under the national extreme poverty line of US\$1.23 per day. The Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince has a large proportion of poor households. These households are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks, such as increases in the cost of food, among others. In 2012, there were an estimated 725,000 people living in poverty (29%), of which approximately 125,000 are living in extreme poverty (5 percent).²⁰

3. Markets and Food Prices

The price of the food basket in Haiti went up by nearly 16% (nominal prices) between the first trimester of 2015 and the first trimester of 2016,²¹ and since then it has continued to increase each month. While of concern, the rise is less than that observed during the food price crisis of 2008. The relative stability of the price of imported rice has tempered the food basket price increases.

15. World Bank, 2016. Haiti webpage.

16. WFP, 2016. *Haiti Market Analysis*. April 2016. Available at http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp282834.pdf?_ga=1.170048800.1637837759.1462191961

17. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2016. *Haiti Transitional Appeal 2015-2016*.

18. <http://lenouvelliste.com/lenouvelliste/article/159204/Larrete-fixant-le-salaire-minimum-enfin-publique>

19. World Bank, 2014. *Investing in people to fight poverty in Haiti. Reflections for evidence-based policymaking*. Washington, 2014. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/222901468029372321/pdf/944300v10REPLA0sment0EN0web0version.pdf>

20. World Bank, 2014. *Ibidem*.

21. CNSA, 2016. *Panier alimentaire et conditions de sécurité alimentaire*. Bulletin 13. April 2016. Available at <http://www.cnsa509.org/panier-alimentaire-et-conditions-de-securite-alimentaire-avril-2016/>



Minimum wages

The president raised the minimum wage, effective May 1 of this year. The last raise in minimum wages was in April, 2014. There are 6 classes of minimum wages, each with a different level of increase: a) banks, grocery stores, big shops, etc.: From 260 to 340 Gourdes/day (+30%); b) buildings and public works, hair salons, delivery services, etc.: From 240 to 285 gourdes/day (+19%); c) Agriculture, forestry, agriculture processing, NGOs, restaurants, etc.: From 225 to 260 gourdes/day (+16%); d) Factories making things for re-export (mainly the textile sector): From 225 to 300 gourdes/day (+33%); (note: this was raised to from 225 to 240 in May, 2015. The workers were striking a few weeks ago, demanding 500 gourdes/day).

The consumer price index (CPI) for food, drink, and tobacco has increased 16.7 percent between May 2015 and May 2016, and the general CPI in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince has gone up to 15.1% during this same period. In the last 12 months, increases in local food commodity prices have been even worse than during the 2008 food price crisis. In particular, in the first quarter of 2016, black beans and local maize meal experienced a year-on-year increase four times that of the first quarter of 2008. This sharp increase was tempered slightly by the second quarter, with similar increases demonstrated for 2008 and 2016. Despite relatively stable month-on-month price increases or decreases in February and April 2016, the price level remains nevertheless significantly high and above the five-year average. Maize meal prices were unchanged in June and higher than at the same time last year, reflecting tight supplies from the reduced 2015 harvest and the devaluation of the Gourde. Cereal imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 650,000 tonnes, 3 percent below last year's record level.²² The moderate decline in imports mainly reflects the lingering impact of two years of drought reduced outputs on local supplies, particularly for maize and rice. It is worth noting that prices of rice on the international market are at the lowest since 2008. However, recent upward trends are noted as well. Imported rice prices remained relatively stable in 2015, helped by a favourable international environment that has seen the USD value of imported rice downward trending for several years.²³ However, since the end of the first quarter of 2016, the price for imported rice has been on the rise despite the slowdown in the depreciation of the HTG against the USD. In June 2016, prices of imported rice remained generally stable in most markets of the country but above their levels from a year earlier, mostly reflecting the depreciation of the *Gourde*.



Findings from the online survey on Food Prices

Throughout the communes, food prices were reported to have increased in the period of March – May 2016 by most respondents of the online survey. Across metropolitan Port-au-Prince, the price of a plate of spaghetti, a common street food, was most frequently reported as 50-75 Gourdes, but in the wealthier communes of Delmas and Pétiion-Ville, the most commonly reported price range went higher, 50-100 Gourdes.

4. Access to credit

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that financial intermediation in Haiti is very low, with high costs for financial services and credit highly concentrated.²⁴ The sector is dominated by two domestic private banks providing about two-thirds of the private sector credit, while the formal banking system is concentrated in Port-au-Prince. Bank lending to the private sector remains the lowest in the region (under 20 percent of GDP), despite credit has rapidly increased after the 2010 earthquake. Moreover, relatively few borrowers account for a significant share of credit, and only better-off clients can access credit on favourable terms. Smaller borrowers pay significantly higher rates, reflecting higher perceived risk (IMF, 2015). According to Lundahl,²⁵ rural informal credit markets in particular tend to display high rates of interest. In this context, close personal relationships can replace formal institutional mechanisms: in most cases, credit comes from informal markets, where the most important sources are traders, friends, family, and rotating credit associations, as further highlighted by Lundahl (2011). The high costs of financial intermediation in Haiti constrain growth not only by limiting access to credit, but also by driving up the costs of receiving remittance transfers, in a country where over half of all households receive remittances from the Haitian diaspora (IMF, 2015). The microfinance sub-sector remains unregulated, with limited data available. A 2013 study²⁶ verified whether Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) discriminate against the poorest of the poor, in shantytowns of Port-au-Prince, to have access to credit. The study concluded that there is no discrimination regarding the access of the poorest to credit, contrarily to what happens with the formal banking system. The paper also confirms the key role of networks in leading access to credit: the fact that friends receive a loan makes it easier for a head of household to have access to credit as well, thanks to the valuable information provided by that social relation.

III. Nutrition, water, sanitation and Health

Compared to the 2006 Mortality, Morbidity, and Service Utilization Survey (EMMUS) IV, the 2012 EMMUS V survey showed a reduction from 29 percent to 22 percent in chronic malnutrition (stunting), from 10 percent to 5 percent in global acute malnutrition (wasting), and from 2.2 percent to 1 percent in severe acute malnutrition in children under 5 years. The highest prevalence of wasting was observed in the Nord-Ouest (7.5%) and the lowest in the Sud-Est (3.2%), while it was about 5% in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and 6.4% in the camps.

21. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2016. *Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Haiti country brief*. July 2016

22. WFP, 2016.

23. IMF, 2015. *Haiti: selected issues*. IMF Country Report 15/158, 2015.

24. Lundahl M., 2011. *Poverty in Haiti. Essays on Underdevelopment and Post Disaster Prospects*. 2011.

25. Lenève J. and Cadet R.L., 2013. *Microfinance in Haiti: Do the poorest have access to credit?* November 2013.

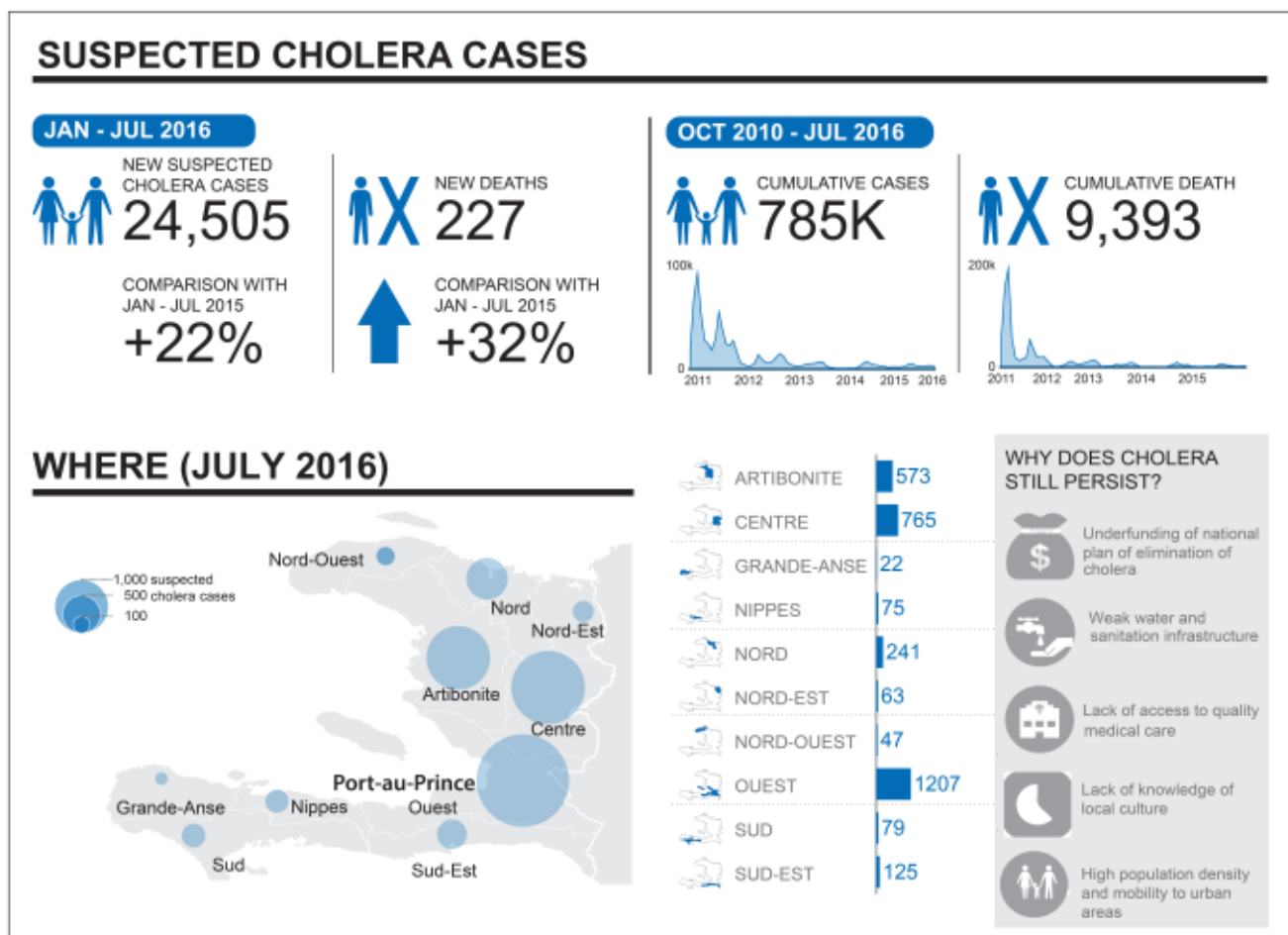
In 2012, the prevalence of underweight was 7 percent of children under five in the Metropolitan area when the national prevalence reached 11 percent.

Barely 1 in 10 children receive all 3 optimal feeding practices of infant and young child (breast milk, complementary feeding and frequency of meals). Despite a rising trend, more than half of children do not receive all the recommended vaccines, with no significant difference between rural and urban areas. Gender inequalities and violence facing women and girls are also among the root causes of malnutrition, as well as the high fertility rate among adolescent girls and in rural areas.

According to EMMUS V²⁷, about 13% of women in Haiti suffer malnutrition and half of all women (49%) are mildly, moderately, or severely anaemic. The level of poverty is a significant factor of inequity in the coverage of maternal health in

particular.

Currently, only a quarter of the population has access to improvement sanitation facilities and 64 percent have access to safe water.²⁸ Although the number of people affected by cholera has decreased significantly since the start of the epidemic, the persistence of cholera in Haiti is mainly due the lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities and still require significant water, sanitation and hygiene improvements. With the start of the hurricane season, a resurgence of cholera cases was observed in the last few months, especially in the communes of Port-au-Prince, Tabarre and Carrefour. According to the Ministry of Health, nearly 23,000 cases have been registered in 2016, with 211 deaths. Since the cholera outbreak began in October 2010, more than 776,000 cases and 9,000 deaths were recorded, with more than 350,000 cases being recorded in 2011.²⁹



Source: OCHA 2016 - <http://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-cholera-figures-july-2016>

Fair access to health care services remains a major challenge in Haiti. There are serious disparities between the provision of services in urban and rural areas. Before the earthquake, 47 percent of the population had no access to health care

because of the highly centralised nature of the health system. The earthquake has destroyed an estimated 60 percent of the Haiti's health system³⁰ and a number of hospitals have still not been fully rehabilitated, while others still lack staff and essential medical equipment.³¹

27. OCHA, 2016. *Ibidem*.

28. OCHA, 2016. *Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan*.

29. OCHA, 2016. *Humanitarian bulletin - Haiti*. Issue 63. July 2016. Available at <http://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-humanitarian-bulletin-issue-63-july-2016>.

30. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). <http://www.unicef.org/haiti/french/health.html>

31. ACAPS Haiti crisis analysis <https://www.acaps.org/country/haiti-0/crisis-analysis>

Urban Population

2.6 million people live in the Metropolitan Area of **Port-au-Prince**

$\frac{1}{4}$ of Haiti's population (11 million) - source IHSI 2015



50% of the poorest urban neighbourhoods have limited access to essential community services

source: IOM, 2015



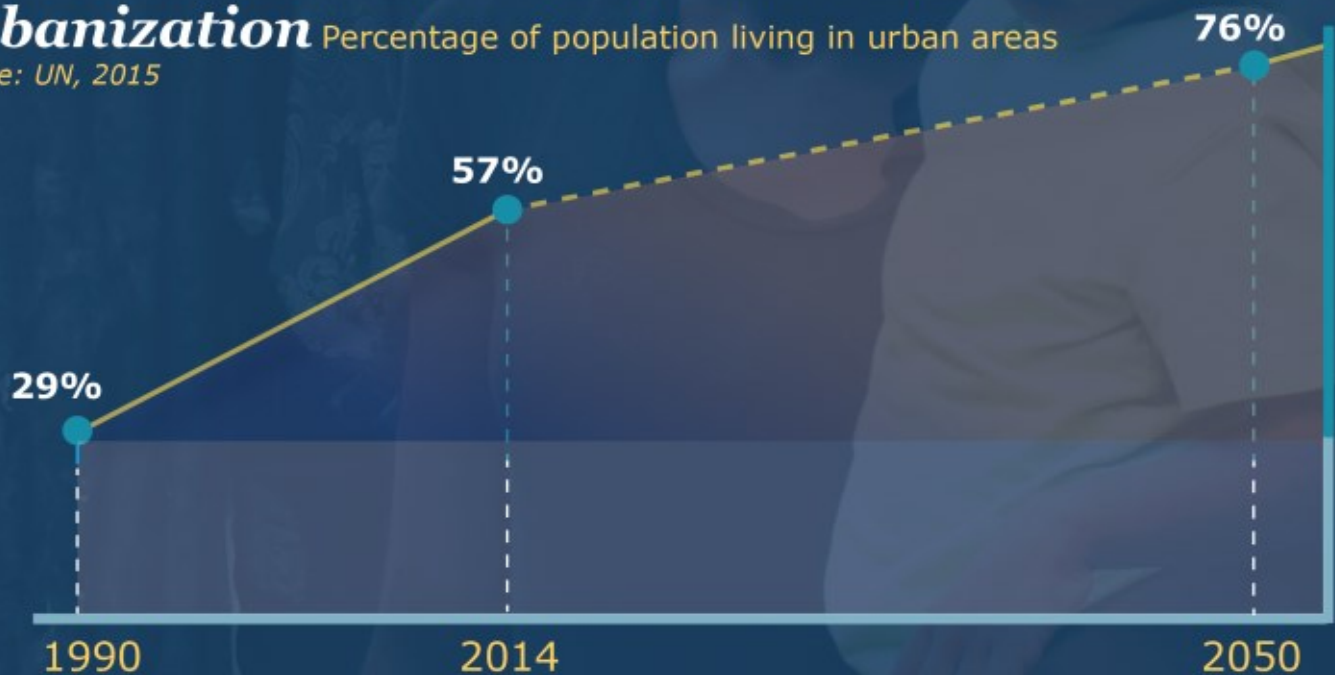
61,302 displaced people still live in 33 camps since the 2010 earthquake of which **45,626** still reside in 19 camp in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince

source: IOM, 2016

Urbanization

Percentage of population living in urban areas

source: UN, 2015



Poverty

source: WB, 2014
Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince



Food prices

source: CNSA, 2016
Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince

The consumer price index for food, drink, and tobacco has gone up between **May 2015** and **May 2016**

up to **15%**



Nutrition

source: 2012 DHS
Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince

Stunting: 15% of children under-five

Wasting: 5% of children under-five

Underweight: 7% of children under-five

13% women suffering malnutrition



CHAPTER III
FOOD SECURITY



I. Food Security Classification — an overview

Using the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI),³² each surveyed household is classified into one of four food security categories (see Annex I, Table 2). This classification is based on three indicators:

- The household's current status of food security, using food consumption score groups;
- The households potential coping capacity, using percentage of total expenditures on food (economic vulnerability); and
- The use of livelihood coping strategies (asset depletion).

Looking at all areas covered by the survey, 30% of households are food insecure, of which 28% are moderately food insecure, and 2% severely food insecure. Although food consumption scores classify 39% of households as food insecure, the other indicators report lower prevalence. To be classified as severely food insecure, a household must have poor food consumption and then either moderate or severe economic vulnerability and moderate or severe asset depletion, or severe asset depletion and severe economic vulnerability, with borderline or poor food consumption. Only a small percent of households (2%) overall fit these criteria. When disaggregating by the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (PaP) and other areas, only slight differences are seen (see Annex I, Table 2).

In the Metropolitan Area of PaP, 29% of households are food insecure (27% moderate, 2% severe), while in other cities, 34% of households are food insecure (30% moderate, 4% severe). In both areas, the prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption are similar. However, households outside the Metropolitan Area of PaP tend to spend more of their total expenditures on food, and slightly more likely to reporting having used emergency coping strategies.

II. Food Security, Hunger and Wealth

This section presents proxies of food security by the key geographic strata of the survey. Three key indicators are used here:

- The **Food Security Index (FSI)** uses a combination of food consumption, expenditures, and coping behaviours to classify households as food insecure (severe and moderate). This indicator can be

compared across time and space (for example, it can be compared to the December 2012 EFSA results);

- The **Household Hunger Scale (HHS)**,³³ which is a perception based indicator based on questions related to food deprivation, or hunger, at the household level. This indicator is also comparable across time and space, and is somewhat comparable between countries/contexts;
- The **Wealth Index (WI)**, which is a relative measure of household wealth, based on assets, house construction, crowding, and other indicators such as water and sanitation. This indicator is not comparable in terms of absolute prevalence, as it classifies households into five equal size groups of relative wealth (from the poorest 20% to the richest 20%).

These indicators consistently identify four areas of greater food insecurity, hunger, and low wealth: Commune of Cité Soleil, Ville de Gonaïves, Ville de Jérémie and Ville de Port-de-Paix. Cap Haitien also has an elevated prevalence of reported hunger, and Miragoane is among the areas with highest prevalence of poorer households. It is important to note that all geographic strata have a non-negligible prevalence of households that are counted amongst the hungry poor. No area is free or even mostly free of food insecurity.

1. Food Security Index

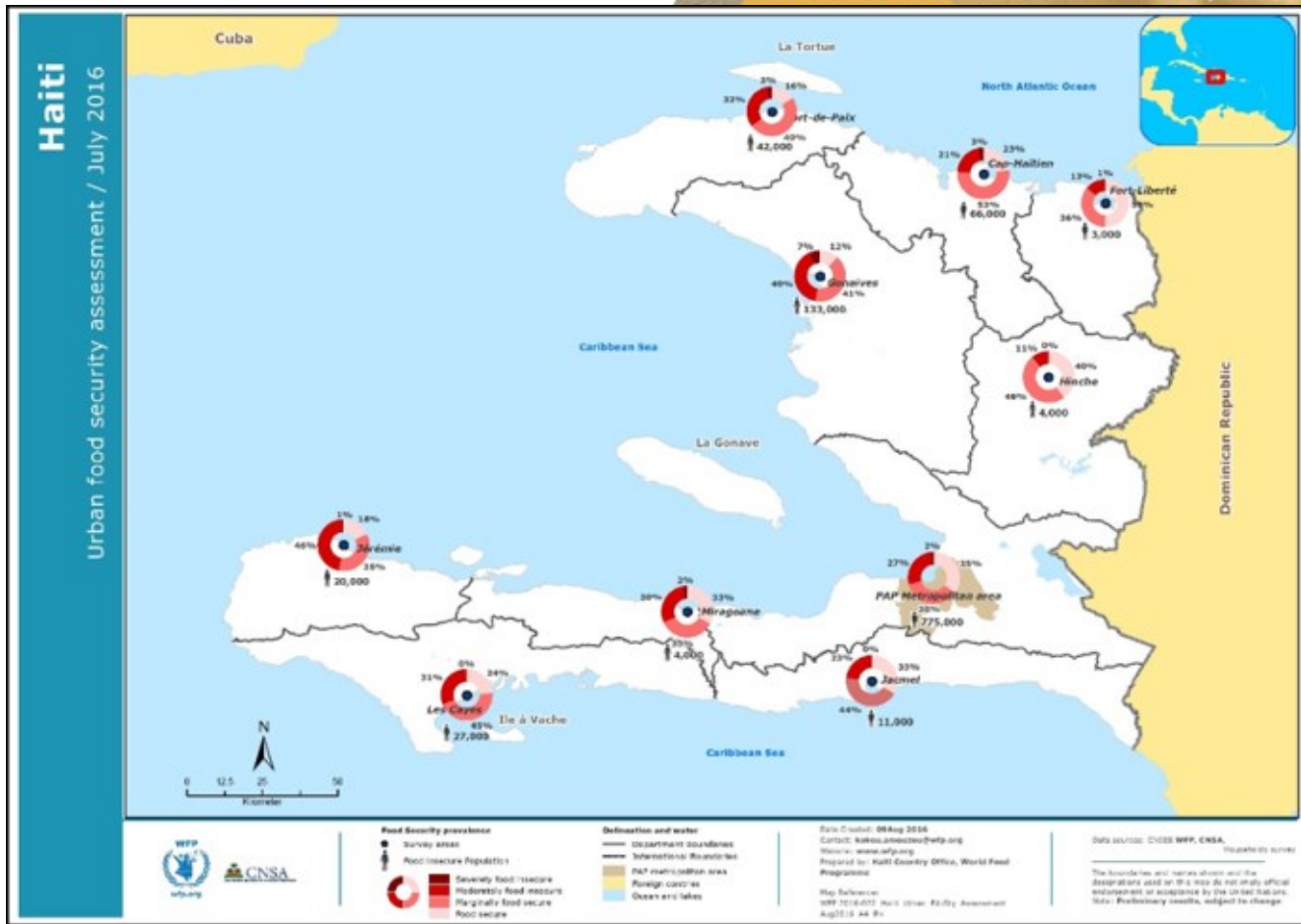
As described earlier, the overall prevalence of food security in the areas covered by the survey is 30% (28% moderate food insecurity, and 2% severe food insecurity). In the 15 geographic strata of the survey, the prevalence of food insecurity are generally below 35%, with most areas falling below 30%. However, three areas stand out as having a higher prevalence of food insecurity, as shown in the maps below:

- **Commune of Cité Soleil**, where 66% of households are classified as food insecure (58% moderate, 8% severe).
- **Ville de Gonaïves**, where 48% of households are food insecure (40% moderate, 7% severe).
- **Ville de Jérémie**, where 47% of households are food insecure (46% moderate, 7% severe).
- **Ville de Port-de-Paix**, where 35% of households are food insecure (32% moderate, 3% severe).

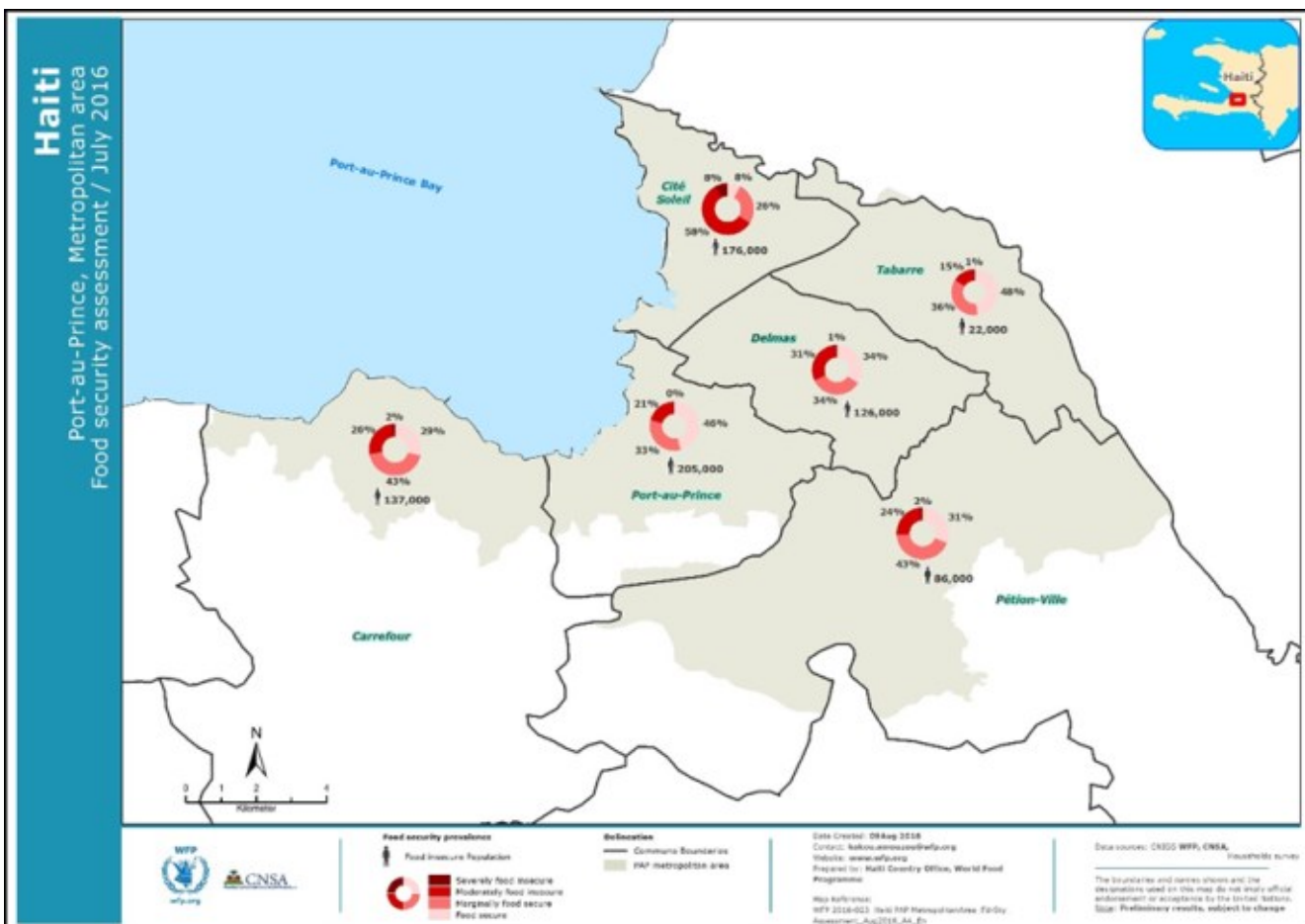
32. More information on CARI can be found at <http://resources.vam.wfp.org/CARI>

33. More information on HHS can be found at <http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/household-hunger-scale-hhs>

Haiti Urban Food Security Assessment



Map 3: Haiti, Urban Food Security Assessment, July 2016



Map 4: Port-au-Prince, Metropolitan Area Food Security Assessment/July 2016

2. Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

Looking at the HHS, overall, about half of the households in the areas surveyed report having experienced hunger in the past month (52%). Of these, 40% indicated moderate hunger and 12% severe hunger. The prevalence of reported hunger is lower in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (48%) than in the other cities (65%). Four of the 15 geographic strata in the survey report prevalence of hunger (moderate or severe) of 60% or more:

- **Ville de Gonaïves**, where 78% of households reported experiencing hunger in the past month (60% moderate, 18% severe)
- **Ville de Jérémie**, where 74% of households reported experiencing hunger in the past month (60% moderate, 15% severe)
- **Ville de Cap-Haïtien**, where 68% of households reported experiencing hunger in the past month (52% moderate, 16% severe)
- **Commune de Cité Soleil**, where 64% of households reported experiencing hunger in the past month (43% moderate, 21% severe). This is the highest prevalence of severe hunger out of all the strata in the survey.
- **Ville de Port-de-Paix**, where 60% of households reported experiencing hunger in the past month (52% moderate, 13% severe).

(For more details go to Annex I, Table 3)

3. Wealth Index (WI)

As noted above, the wealth index is a relative measure of asset wealth, and so can only be compared as richer and poorer. This survey does not calculate a standard threshold such as a poverty line to classify households. Households are divided into five groups that each represented 20% of the households in the surveyed areas based on their relative asset wealth, from the poorest to the richest households. As such, overall, 20% of households will fall into the poorest quintile, 20% into the second poorest quintile, and 40% into the poorest two quintiles (as presented in Annex I, Table 4).

Looking at the individual strata, the prevalence of households in the bottom two wealth quintiles give an idea of the relative wealth as compared to the other areas covered by the survey. Five of the 15 geographic strata have 50% or more of households falling into the poorest two wealth index quintiles:

- **Ville de Port-de-Paix**, with 75% of households in the poorest two wealth index

quintiles (21% in the second poorest, 54% in the poorest);

- **Commune de Cité Soleil**, with 74% of households in the poorest two wealth index quintiles (28% in the second poorest, 45% in the poorest);
- **Ville de Jérémie**, with 60% of households in the poorest two wealth index quintiles (28% in the second poorest, 36% in the poorest);
- **Ville de Gonaïves**, with 56% of households in the poorest two wealth index quintiles (25% in the second poorest, 31% in the poorest);
- **Ville de Miragoane**, with 50% of households in the poorest two wealth index quintiles (24% in the second poorest, 26% in the poorest).

(For more details go to Annex I, Table 4)

III. Household profile

1. Socio-Demographics

53% of the households are headed by a female. Overall, the average size of household is five people. There is little difference in the average household size between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and other cities. 12% of the head of household have no education at all (11% in the Metropolitan Area vs 16% in the other cities). 96% of the head of households have documentation papers, with no difference between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and other cities and very slight difference between male-headed households (98%) and female-headed households (94%). 35% of the head of households have a bank account. While there is no difference between the Metropolitan Area and the other cities, it is worth noting the gender disparity: 43% of male-headed households have a bank account, only 29% of female-headed households have one.

While 35% of the head of households have a bank account, it varies in line with wealth: only 11% of the poorest have a bank account and it raises up to 67% among the richest. Having a bank account is also more frequent among those having a salaried job (54%) or owning a large business (58%), while it is still rare among those relying on humanitarian assistance and gifts (13%). Only 17% of severely food insecure households have a bank account, compared to 53% of food secure households. There is also a significant gender disparity: only 29% of the female headed households have a bank account against 43% of the male headed households.

2. Children school attendance

As part of the household survey, the respondent was asked if each child in the household between the ages of 6-17 went to school regularly this current school year, did not go regularly (missed two weeks or more), or did not go to school at all.

Overall, 86% of children 6-17 were reported to have attended school regularly this past year, 9% attended but not regularly, and 4% did not attend at all. There was no meaningful differences between boys and girls (86% of boys attended school regularly, 87% of girls).

There were only slight differences between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and the other urban areas covered. There were also only small variations between the different communes/villes covered in the survey, with non-attendance ranging from 1% to 8%. Poor attendance stood out in Port-de-Paix (31%), Gonaives (20%), Pétion-Ville (20%), and Delmas (14%). (See Annex I, Table 5)

School attendance was less regular among food insecure, hungry, and poor households: Among food insecure households, 75% of children went to school regularly, as compared to food secure households where 92% went to school regularly. In households reporting severe hunger, 70% of children were reported to go to school regularly, 84% in households reporting moderate hunger, and 94% in households reporting mild or non-existent hunger. In households in the poorest wealth index quintile, 71% of children went to school regularly, as compared to 96% of households in the richest wealth quintile.

Reasons for non-attendance

For children 6-17 years old who were reported to have poor/non-attendance during the current school year (13% of all children 6-17 years old), the respondent was asked for the main reason why. The most common reason cited was that the tuition was too expensive (56%). Other most common reasons were “no sponsor” (13%) and chronic health problem/chronic illness/handicap (11%).

In areas outside of the Metropolitan Area of PaP, 26% of children that did not attend school regularly reported the main reason as “excluded/sent away” (compared to only 2% in the Metropolitan Area of PaP).

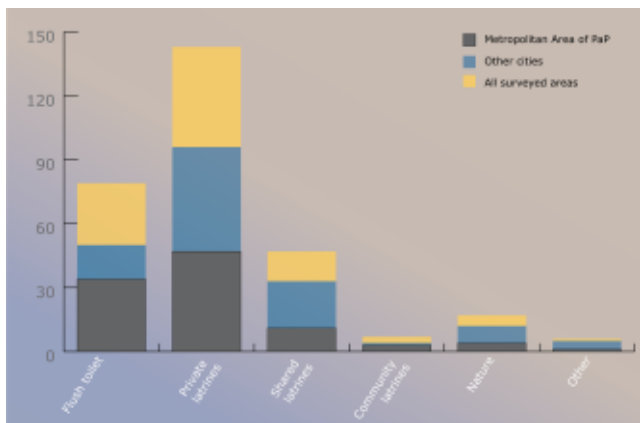
There is not a strong relationship seen between the reasons for poor/non-attendance and food security, hunger, wealth, or other indicators. This non-relationship could be observed for two possible reasons. First, the sample is relatively small.

Poor or non-attendance (and then data on why) was seen in only 664 children in the sampled households. Additionally, poor or non-attendance was extremely rare in richer, more food secure households, and so the sample size in those strata with info on reasons for poor/non-attendance is small. Second, the reasons are most commonly

financial (tuition too high, no sponsor, and other less common responses such as the school materials are too expensive or that children have to work), and there may simply be a homogeneity across different groups of financial constraints as a main reason.

3. Housing & Assets

44% of households are renting their homes. About one third of the head of household own their house and have relevant official documentation (20% of the poorest households and 46% of the richest). Housing ownership is higher among wealthier, food secure households. Another 14% own their house but have no formal paperwork. In the Metropolitan Area of PaP, 1% of the surveyed households live in camps or temporary shelters. The main source of cooking fuel is, by far, charcoal (87%). 9% of households also use gas, mostly in the Metropolitan area of PaP. Main sources of light are electricity (54%) and candles (19%). Gas lamp tends to be more frequently used in other cities (30%) than in the Metropolitan Area of PaP (13%). In terms of sanitation facilities, nearly half of households use private latrines (47%). The two other most used facilities are flush toilets and shared latrines, although some differences are observed between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and other cities, as shown in the below table:



Another key question asked about housing is the number of rooms inhabited, not including kitchen and bathroom. This question, in combination with the number of people living in the household, allows for calculation of a crowding index, i.e. number of people sleeping per room. The crowding index is higher among food insecure households.

Food Security Classification	Crowding index (people per room)	
	Mean	Median
Food security	2.2	1.8
Borderline food security	2.5	2.0
Moderate food insecurity	3.3	3.0
Severe food insecurity	3.3	3.0

IV. Food Consumption & Food Access

1. Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Households were asked about specific food groups consumed over a 7 day recall, from which their

food consumption score was derived. 60% of households have acceptable food consumption. There is no difference between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and other cities.

Areas	Food Consumption Score		
	Poor (0-28)	Borderline (28-42)	Acceptable (> 42)
Commune de Port-au-Prince	15%	20%	66%
Commune de Delmas	20%	23%	57%
Commune de Carrefour	11%	24%	65%
Commune de Pétion-ville	10%	23%	68%
Commune de Cité Soleil	45%	27%	28%
Commune de Tabarre	8%	21%	72%
Metropolitan Area of PaP	17%	22%	61%
Ville de Jacmel	5%	22%	73%
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	12%	24%	64%
Ville de Fort-Liberté	7%	22%	71%
Ville de Gonaïves	29%	20%	51%
Ville de Hinche	2%	18%	80%
Ville de Les Cayes	17%	25%	58%
Ville de Jérémie	24%	41%	35%
Ville de Miragoane	15%	27%	58%
Ville de Port-de-Paix	21%	20%	59%
Other cities	18%	23%	59%
All areas surveyed	17%	22%	60%

There is almost no difference between male and female headed households, with 16% and 18% of households having a poor food consumption score, respectively. Most frequently consumed food groups are cereal/roots/tubers, oil, sugar and pulses. Fruits and vegetables are only consumed at an average of 2.7 and 1.4 days per week, respectively.

Cite Soleil and Jérémie stand out with very low percentage of households with acceptable food consumption (28% and 35%, respectively). Five communes/cities have alarming high percentage of

households with poor food consumption: Cite Soleil, Gonaives, Jérémie, Port-de-Paix and Delmas. While they show a general trend of lower frequency of consumption for each food group, it is particularly noticeable in terms of pulses, meat/fish/eggs, milk (all protein rich foods), and to a lesser extent in terms of oil and sugar.

There is a clear link with wealth, as shown below. 87% of wealthiest households had acceptable food consumption, versus only 29% of the poorest households.

Food Consumption Score by wealth quintile

Wealth index (quintile)	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Poorest	43%	28%	29%
2	22%	27%	51%
3	14%	26%	60%
4	6%	20%	74%
Wealthiest	2%	11%	87%

2. Food Consumption Score Nutrition (FCS-N)

The food consumption score nutritional adequacy analysis (FCS-N) is derived from the FCS and focuses on three main nutrients: hem iron, protein

and vitamin A. By grouping food items in these nutrients, food consumption frequency can be interpreted into consumption frequency of these three key nutrients for the household. The categorization of the nutrient consumption frequency is divided into three groups: Never (0 day), Sometimes (1-6) and Everyday (7 days).

Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis by area

Area	Hem Iron			Protein			Vitamin A		
	0 days	1-6 days	7 days	0 days	1-6 days	7 days	0 days	1-6 days	7 days
Metropolitan Area of PaP	25%	65%	10%	4%	36%	60%	13%	41%	45%
Other cities	25%	69%	6%	4%	37%	59%	10%	45%	45%
All areas surveyed	25%	66%	9%	4%	36%	60%	13%	42%	45%

Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis by wealth quintile

Area	Hem Iron			Protein			Vitamin A		
	0 days	1-6 days	7 days	0 days	1-6 days	7 days	0 days	1-6 days	7 days
Poorest quintile (wealth index)	51%	47%	2%	12%	59%	29%	25%	48%	27%
2nd	31%	64%	5%	3%	46%	50%	17%	47%	37%
3rd	22%	69%	9%	3%	37%	60%	12%	48%	40%
4th	15%	76%	10%	1%	26%	73%	7%	42%	52%
Wealthiest quintile	7%	74%	20%	0%	12%	87%	3%	27%	70%

One quarter of households never consume hem iron, which indicates a risk of iron deficiency anaemia. This condition can have a number of complications on an individual's health and well-being, as it has an important role in a number of enzymes involved in the oxidative metabolism and other cell functions. Similar trends are observed between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and other cities. However, results in Cite Soleil show very low hem iron consumption with 56% of households which had not consumed hem iron over the last 7 days before the survey.

Proteins plays a vital role in the growth process; individuals require sufficient protein intake to prevent undernutrition. 60% of households consume protein rich food on a daily basis, and only 4% report 0 day of consumption, with no difference between the Metropolitan Area of PaP and other cities. Those encouraging results are tempered by results in Jérémie where 20% of households report never consuming protein rich foods.

Vitamin A is important due to its direct link with functioning of eyesight, immune system, growth and reproductive system. 45% of households report consuming vitamin A rich foods daily, with 13% of households report 0 day of consumption, with a peak at 32% in Cite Soleil. The analysis by wealth quintile show that frequency of consumption of nutrient rich foods is linked to

wealth.

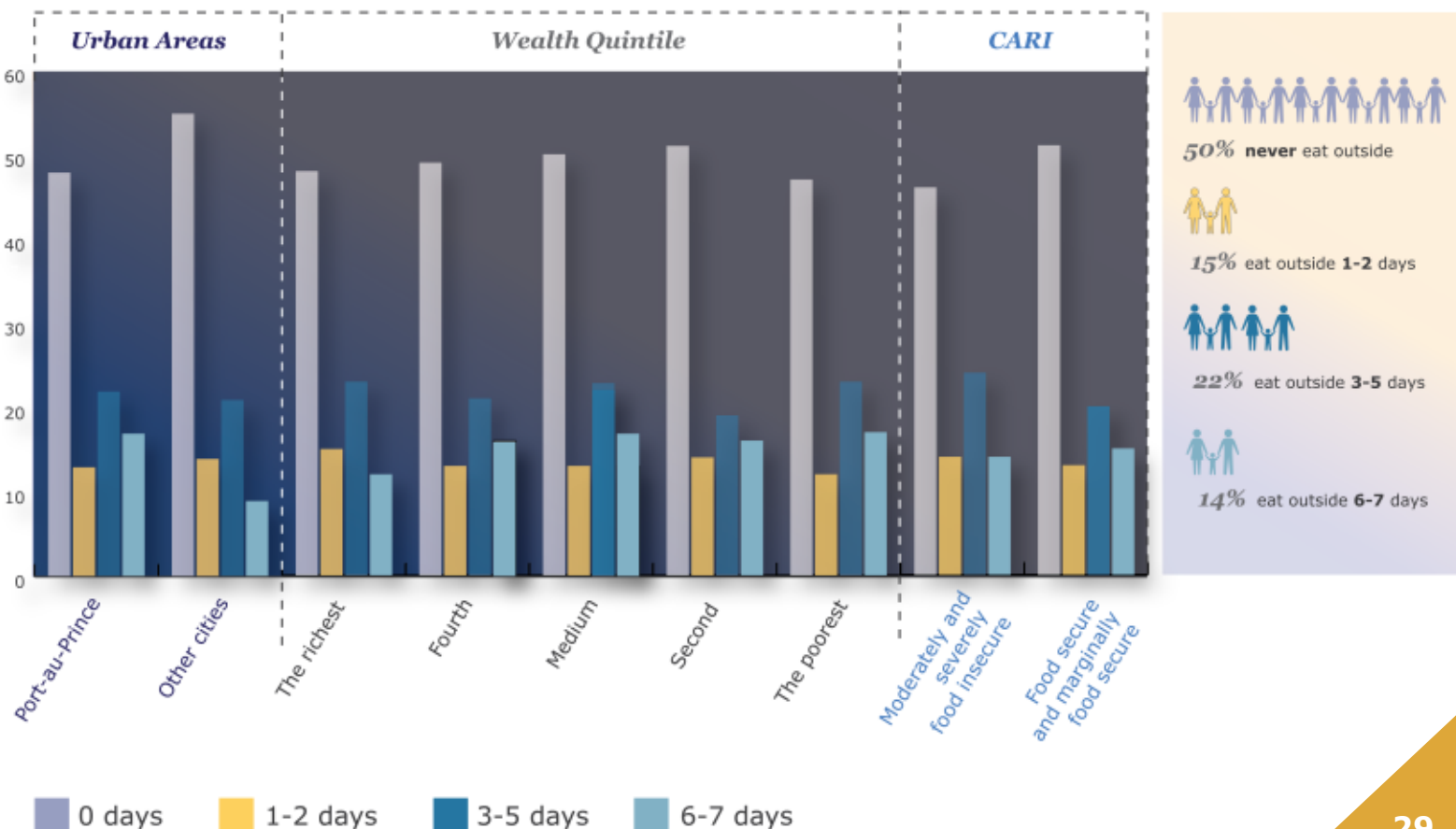
3. Street Food Consumption

Households were asked about their consumption of street food. About 50% of households reported that no one in their household ate street food in the last seven days.

Among those who had meals outside the home in the preceding week, around 15% did it once or twice a week and 22% eat food outside the home from three to five days per week – both in the Metropolitan Area of PaP and "other cities". However, the proportion of households reporting consumption of street food 6-7 days a week was higher in PaP than in other cities. Households reported more frequently adult males than females in PaP (80% vs. 63% respectively) and in other cities (74% vs. 68%) as those eating street food. 23% of households reported children between 5-16 years old to eat street food and 10% reported young children (under five).

When reviewing street food consumption by wealth quintiles or by food security status, little differences were observed and no clear patterns appeared.

Number of days household members eat outside the home



V. Livelihoods & Income Sources

1. Main Income Source Groups

In the survey, the respondents were asked their three main sources of income. Using their primary source, households were grouped into several general categories. Most households in the urban areas covered by the survey rely on three overall categories:

- Small commerce and businesses (32% of households), consisting of small commerce (23% of households), and small business owner (9% of households);
- Daily wage labour (23% of households) consisting of unskilled daily wage labour (11%) and skilled daily wage labour (12%);
- Salaried jobs (21% of households);
- In addition, 11% of households reported relying on remittances.

Household relying on salaried jobs tend to be more common in the Metropolitan Area of PaP particularly in Delmas, Pétion-ville, and Tabarre. Among the communes in the Metropolitan Area, Cité Soleil has the lowest prevalence of salaried jobs (15%) followed by Carrefour (19%). In the other cities covered by the survey, there are slightly fewer households relying on salaried jobs and small commerce than in the Metropolitan Area of PaP, and slightly more relying on unskilled daily wage labour.

The main source of household revenue varied somewhat between male and female-headed households. The differences were mainly found in:

- Small Commerce (16% of male headed households vs. 30% of female-headed households);
- Skilled manual labour (18% of male headed households vs. 7% of female-headed households);
- Salaried job (24% of male headed households vs 19% of female-headed households);
- Remittances (8% of male headed households vs 14% of female-headed households).

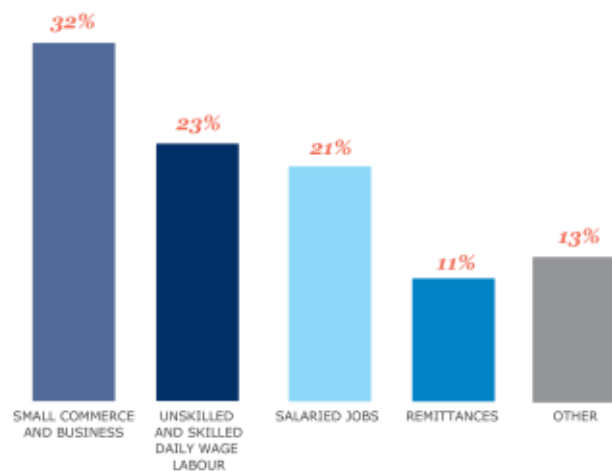
2. Number of income sources

43% of households reported only one income source, 45% reported two sources, and 13% reported three sources (a maximum of three were asked). There are only slight variation between the communes in the Metropolitan Area of PaP with regards to the number of income sources.

Number of income sources



Main sources of income



Looking at the other cities, Jérémie is found to have households with one source most commonly (68% of households), and the least in Cap-Haitien (20%), and Jacmel (21%). Three or more sources are most common in Jacmel (27%), Cap-Haitien (35%) and Gonaives (20%), and range between 3% and 10% of households in the other cities. The number of sources of income is not meaningfully different between male and female-headed households.

Although less commonly observed, the following livelihood groups tend to be more often food insecure, hungry, and poor:

- Households relying on agricultural production/livestock/fishing/charcoal production as their main income source;
- Households relying on gifts/humanitarian assistance as their main income source;

Then, there are livelihood groups that are more frequently found in the urban areas surveyed that tend to be more food insecure, hungry, and poor:

- Households relying on unskilled daily wage labour;
- Household relying on small commerce;
- To a slightly lesser extent, households relying on skilled daily wage labour.

Households with fewer income sources also tend to be more food insecure, hungry, and poor.

3. Food insecurity, Hunger and Wealth by main income source group

Looking at food security (CARI), some of the most food insecure income source groups are also some of the most uncommon. Among the few households relying on Agricultural production/livestock and on gifts/humanitarian assistance, 52% and 72% are classified as food insecure respectively.

Among the more common main income source groups, there is a large range of food insecurity levels:

- Among the 11% of households relying on unskilled daily wage labour, 51% are food insecure;
- Among the 23% of households relying on small commerce, 36% are food insecure;
- Among the 12% of households relying on skilled daily wage labour, 31% are food insecure.

(See Annex I, Table 7)

The less common livelihood groups of agricultural production/livestock and gifts/humanitarian assistance have the highest prevalence of reported hunger (77% and 82%, respectively).

Among the more common livelihood groups, the highest prevalence of hunger are seen in unskilled daily wage labour (68%), skilled daily wage labour (57%) and small commerce (55%). (See Table 10).

Looking at the wealth index quintiles, among the less common income source groups, the poorest tend to be the gifts/humanitarian assistance (72% in the poorest two wealth quintiles) and agricultural production/livestock (63% in the poorest two wealth quintiles).

Among the more common main sources of income, the poorer groups tend to be 'unskilled daily wage labour' (63% in the poorest two wealth quintiles) and 'small commerce' (52% in the poorest two wealth quintiles).

VI. Expenditures

1. Share of Food Expenditures

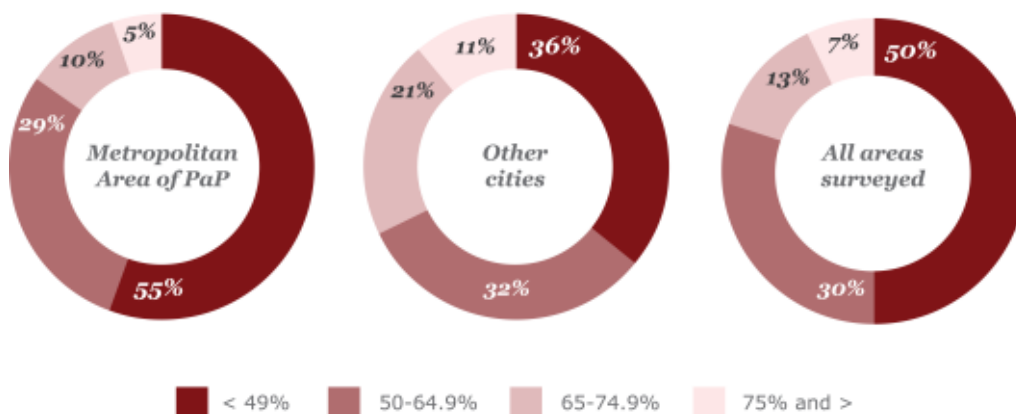
Households were asked about their expenditures in order to derive the share of food expenditures. A high share of household food expenditures as a percentage of the total household expenditures is an indication of economic vulnerability.

20% of households spend more than 65% of their budget on food. There is a huge discrepancy between the Metropolitan Area (15%) and other cities (32%), but no difference between male and female-headed households.

Outside the Metropolitan Area, Port-de-Paix (41%), Gonaives (37%), Cap-Haitien (30%) stand out with the highest economic vulnerability based on this indicator, as shown in the table below.

(See Annex I, Table 11)

Share of Food Expenditures



2. Debt and Credit

Overall, an average of 91% food purchases are done with cash, 5% credit, and 4% non-purchase sources. There is some relation to this and hunger and asset wealth.

More hungry households spend 81% of their total food purchases using cash, 14% using credit, and 6% non-purchase. Households not suffering from hunger spend 95% of their total purchases using cash, 2% using credit, and 3% non-purchase sources.

Looking at richer vs poorer households (using the WI quintiles), households in the poorest WI quintile covered an average of 86% of their food purchases with cash, 9% with credit, and 5% with non-purchased sources. The other strata were relatively similar, varying from 92% to 94% of food expenditures using cash, and 5% to 2% using

credit, and 5% to 2% using non-purchased sources.

When faced with financial difficulties, households can either spend savings or go into debt. Poor, food insecure households are much less likely to have savings, and so must rely on credit in times of difficulty. This debt is often accompanied by very high interest rates, further burdening these households. Whereas richer households, relying on savings in difficult times, do not have this same debt burden.

Of those that actually got credit, they are usually friends/family (52% of households that got credit cited this as the main source), then local trader (15%), bank (11%), Credit Association (8%), and money lender (5%).

VII. Shocks & Coping Strategies



Findings from the online survey: Key urban challenges faced by the poor. Respondents were asked to identify the two main difficulties faced by the poor.

- Unemployment was the most commonly reported difficulty in all communes, which is in line with the high unemployment rate of 40% and the youth unemployment rate of over 60% in urban Haiti (World Bank, 2014).
- Electricity, and either insecurity or food prices, were the second and third most commonly reported difficulties in all communes except for Cité Soleil, Kenscoff and Port-au-Prince.
- Health in Cité Soleil appears along with unemployment and insecurity in the top three difficulties, rather than food prices or electricity (though the sample size is small). Flooding also appears in responses after two rainy months, though less frequently, but it may become a larger problem during the hurricane season, which runs from June through November. In Port-au-Prince commune, water and sanitation was the third most commonly selected difficulty.
- The main difficulties reported reflect a lack of access to basic services found in poor areas of metropolitan Port-au-Prince. Between 30% and 40% of the “quartiers” of Cité Soleil, Pétion-ville, Delmas and Tabarre are missing at least four of the basic services of health, education, public institutions, police, fireman, banks and markets (IOM and Community Resource Centres 2015).

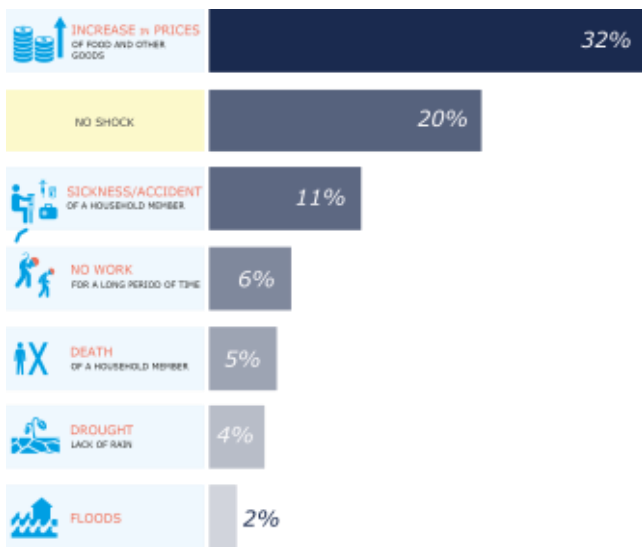
1. Shocks

This section looks at the shocks households were exposed to during the six months previous to the survey. Households were asked if they had experienced any shocks or ‘negative events’ that had an impact on their household, and what the most significant event was.

The most common shock was ‘**increase in prices of food and other goods**’, cited as the main shock by 32% of households. Other common shocks included sickness/accident of a household member (6%), and the death of a household

member (5%). One in five households reported having experienced no shock in the past six months.

While rare overall, some shocks were more frequently reported in certain areas. **Drought/lack of rain** was reported by 4% of all urban areas studied, but was a much more common shock in Hinche (40%), Port-de-Paix (24%), Jacmel (20%), Gonaives (21%), and Fort-Liberte (16%). **Floods** were only cited as the main shock by 2% of households overall, but in Fort-Liberte, 58% of households cited floods as their main shock.

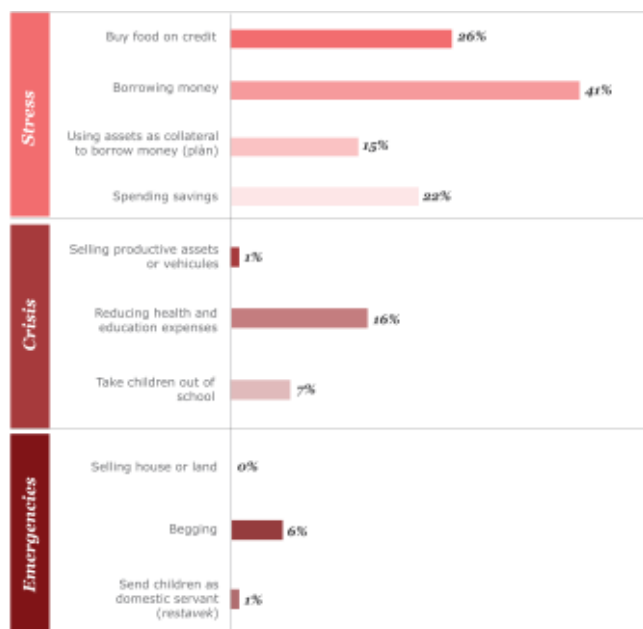


2. Livelihoods coping

Households were asked if they had used the mentioned coping strategies over the last 30 days as a result of a lack of food or money to buy food.

36% of households reported not having used coping strategies, while 39% used stress strategies, 18% crisis strategies and 7% Emergency strategies. Stress strategies are the most frequently used; these are reversible activities with no long term impact on the household, such as borrowing money, buying food on credit, spending their savings or using their assets as collateral to borrow money.

Crisis strategies include cutting on health and education expenses, taking the children out of school or selling productive assets. Emergency strategies consist of negative, irreversible strategies thus having a long-term impact on the household: begging, selling house or land, or sending children as *restavek*.³⁴



34. A **restavek** (or **restavec**) is a child who is sent by his or her parents to work for a host household as a domestic servant because the parents lack the resources required to support the child.

More households used emergency strategies in Other Cities (11%) than in the Metropolitan Area of PaP (5%). However, Cite Soleil shows worrying findings with 19% of households reporting the use of emergency strategies, mostly begging (18%) and *Restavek* (2%). Outside of the Metropolitan Area, Cap Haitien and Gonaives have the highest rate of households using emergency strategies (16% and 11% respectively). (See Annex I, Table 12).

3. Insecurity related coping



Findings from the online survey:

Crime and security

Since mid-2015, the security situation throughout metropolitan Port-au-Prince and surrounding communes has been affected by increasing political demonstrations that sometimes turn violent. Crime is also a concern in metropolitan Port-au-Prince, though it is underreported. Reported violent crime is predominantly gang-related and robbery-related. Gang-related violent crime is centralized, mostly in specific areas such as Cité Soleil, whereas robberies occur throughout the city.

Over the months of March – May 2016, the security situation was reported as deteriorating or unchanged.

Households were asked if they have used coping strategies due to insecurity during the last 30 days. Overall, 8% of households reported having abandoned or changed their economic activities due to insecurity. This rate rises up to 21% of households in Cite Soleil.

4% of households reported having to move their family out of the neighbourhood due to insecurity. Mostly observed in the Metropolitan Area of PaP, this coping was cited by 19% of households in Cite Soleil. Similarly, 4% of households reported having sent children to live with other family members due to insecurity, with a peak at 22% in Cite Soleil.

While overall 28% of households reported having been afraid to walk in their neighbourhood, the majority of households in Cite Soleil mentioned being afraid (79%). 23% of households reported being afraid even in their home; 76% in Cite Soleil. Households living in the Metropolitan Area of PaP tend to be more likely to use insecurity coping strategies, and findings match with the communes and neighbourhoods known for their level of insecurity, such as Cite Soleil.

(See Annex I, Table 13)

VIII. Perspective and Priority Needs

1. Perceptions of the future



Findings from the online survey

When asked how the quality of life had evolved for poor people living in their neighbourhoods over the past three months (March-May 2016), the majority of respondents answered "deteriorated".

In the food security assessment, households were asked how they predicted their situation would be in 6 months: better, the same, or worse than the current time. Overall, 32% say it will be worse, 11% the same, and 21% say it will be better. However, 26% report they don't know (or were unable to give a response). This may be from the fact that the future for many is unpredictable, and so they are hesitant to guess what it holds.

Food insecure, poor, and hungry households all respond more frequently that they predict their situation to be worse six months in the future. Among the richest WI quintile, 23% predicted that the future would be worse, and 28% better. Among the poorest WI quintile, 44% predicted it would be worse, and 14% better.

Furthermore, households in some areas tended to have a more pessimistic outlook of their futures. In Cite Soleil, 77% of households predicted things to get worse, and only 1% said things would get better. These households were also among the least likely to say they were unsure or give no response, indicating that they were more sure, in general about their futures.



Findings from the online survey

- Unemployment was perceived as the main difficulty faced by the poor, followed by electricity. Insecurity and food prices were also commonly reported as main difficulties.

2. Priority Needs

Households were asked what their main needs would be in the next six months. Overall, the most common responses were 'work' (46%) and 'money' (28%), followed distantly by 'food' (8%), education (5%) and health services (4%) and shelter (4%).

In all groups, work and money remained the most frequently cited priority needs, usually accounting for about 75% of households' responses. However, food as a priority need was more frequently cited among poor, hungry, and food insecure households than those better off. This may indicate that amongst the more vulnerable, they identify the need for food as priority over other needs, whereas those slightly better off, they identify money/work as their need, which could be used to cover food as well as other needs.

Among the most food secure households, 4% reported food as their main need, but among the severely food insecure, 18% cited food as the main need.

Similarly, amongst the richest wealth index quintile households, 4% reported food as a main priority, but among the poorest wealth index quintile, 12% reported food as a main priority.

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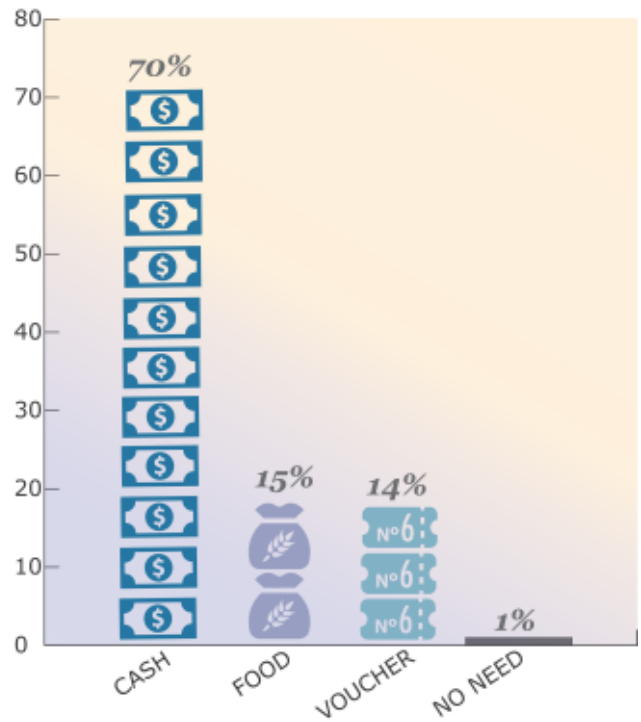
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Similarly, amongst the richest wealth index quintile households, 4% reported food as a main priority, but among the poorest wealth index quintile, 12% reported food as a main priority.

3. Preferred modality of assistance

Households were asked which modality they would prefer, would their household be eligible to food assistance. Cash is by far the preferred modality by the potential beneficiaries, as shown in the graph on the right.

It is worth noting that, as in other surveys, poorer people are more likely to cite food as their preference than rich people, but, in all groups, cash is always the most commonly cited.



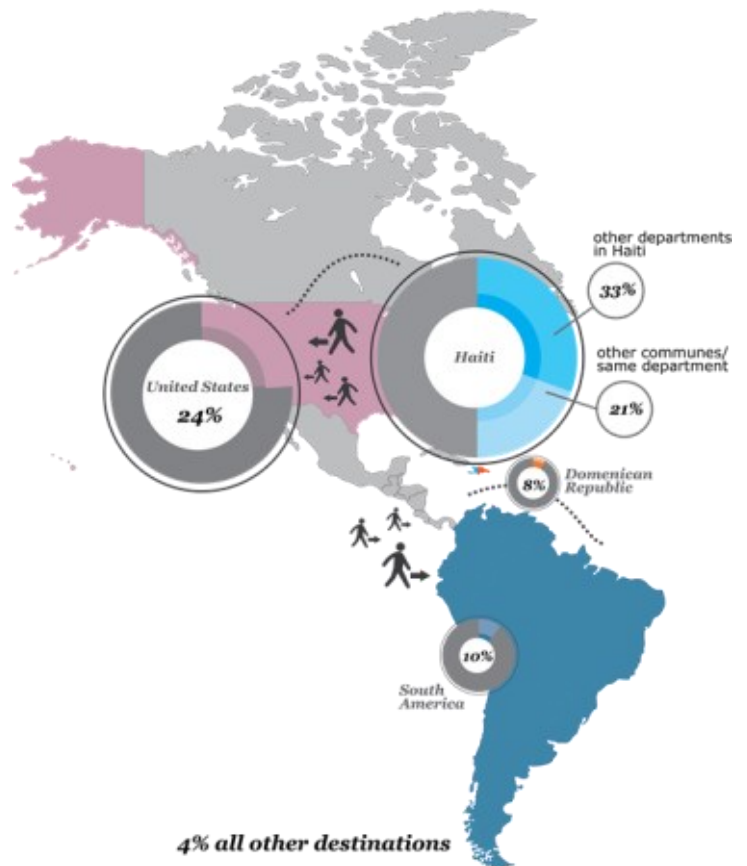
IX. Migration

Overall, 12% of households had at least one member migrate in the past 12 months. This figure is almost double in Tabarre and Cap-Haitien (22% and 25% respectively). The lowest migration figures are found in Cité Soleil and Jérémie, which are also the areas with the highest concentration of poor households.

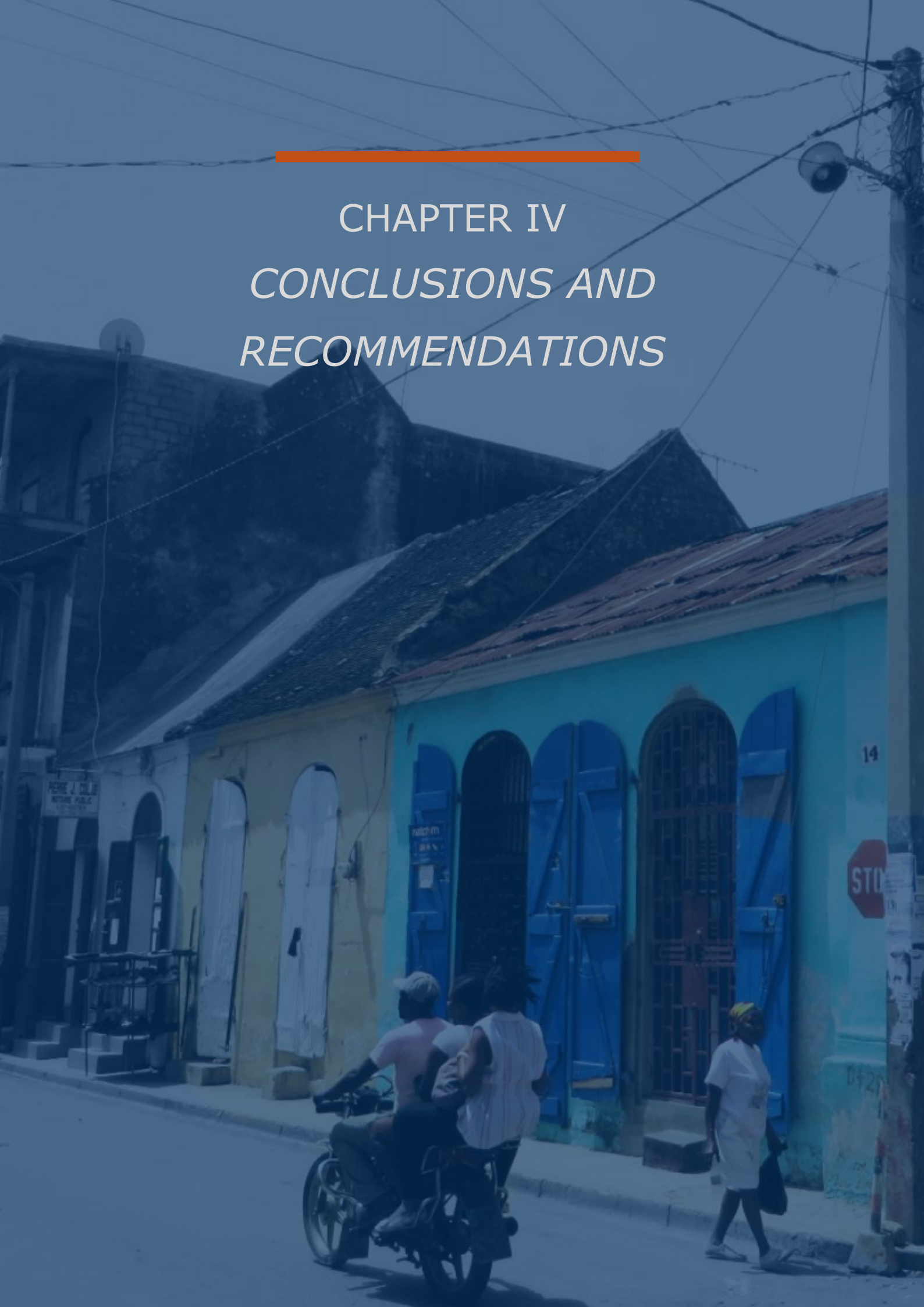
Of household reporting members migrating in the past year, 54% stayed within Haiti, including 20% who stay in the same department. Over one fifth reported migrating to the United States. This figure increases significantly in wealthier areas (e.g. Tabarre and Pétion-ville) where the majority of migrants in these locations go to the United States (65% and 45% respectively). Almost half (48%) migrated for work, versus only 10% who left to study.

Almost all households reported that there is lower migration and immigration than usual (85 % and 88% respectively). Only 8% of households reported receiving other members who had immigrated recently. Of these, over three quarters came from other areas of Haiti, including 30% within the same department.

Migration Destinations



CHAPTER IV
*CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS*



I. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Main conclusions

Urban populations remain vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly in poorer areas. Unplanned and spontaneous urban expansion raises many constraints affecting poverty and food security, such as shortages in access to basic services, crowded living environment, unemployment, violence, public health risks and poor sanitation.

In the urban areas assessed in June-July 2016, **30 percent of the households are food insecure with two percent severely food insecure**. The level of food insecurity is considerably less than that seen in the drought affected rural areas assessed in December 2015, where 47 percent of the households were found to be food insecure, with ten percent severely food insecure.

In the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince, 29 percent of the households are food insecure i.e. around 755,000 people out of the 2,6 million inhabitants. The level of severe food insecurity is two percent.

The commune of **Cité Soleil** and the cities of **Gonaïves, Jérémie** and **Port-de-Paix** stand out as having the highest levels of food insecurity. Food insecurity, hunger and wealth indicators show similar trends.

40 percent of households have unacceptable food consumption. Food insecurity is also driven by economic vulnerability, with 50% of households spending over half of their budget on food. Increase in prices of food and other goods is the most common shock reported. The majority of households are forced to engage in negative coping strategies, including 25 percent relying on crisis or emergency strategies, which are difficult to reverse.

The reliance on purchased food along with the vulnerability to food price fluctuation are leading factors in the urban populations' food insecurity. Therefore, because of their current high-levels, it will be important to keep monitoring the *Gourde* exchange rate against the USD and the Dominican *Peso* — due to its previous sharp depreciation — along with food prices and cost of the food basket. Due to Haiti's exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters, monitoring of the on-going hurricane season is also recommended, as well as having the political agenda on watch, as it may potentially lead to social unrest.

2. Specific recommendations for food security monitoring

The high rate of urbanization in Haiti, the country's elevated risks and vulnerability to natural shocks and the level of food insecurity showed in this analysis, concur to demonstrate the relevance and need to improve our understanding of urban food insecurity in Haiti. So far, food security analysis focused mostly on rural areas, except within the frame of the humanitarian response to the 2010 earthquake.

Recognising the need to expand food security surveillance to main Haitian cities, WFP and the CNSA, in collaboration with key food security stakeholders, plan to set-up a food security monitoring system in large cities in order to get regular and timely information, and prevent food crises. In doing so, it will be essential to:

- Ensure that urban food security monitoring is fully integrated in the overall food security system in place in the country, and collect the key relevant data and indicators;
- Make the best use of the lessons learnt and methodological guidance provided by the "Adapting to an Urban World" project led by the global Food Security Cluster and WFP, in particular by building-up on the Port-au-Prince case study. This would be critical to ensure methodological approach and tools are tailor-made for urban contexts;
- Define the food security monitoring system taking into account linkages with food security observatories (sentinel sites), but also emergency preparedness and response in terms of geographical coverage and frequency of data collection, for instance. This would allow availability of key relevant data in a timely manner for the most vulnerable cities exposed to natural disasters (earthquake, floods, etc.) and it would also pave the road in case of crisis;
- Consider the use of technologies for: i) an enhanced use of geo-spatial data and analysis, especially for sampling and targeting purposes; ii) more regular and less costly data collections of key food security indicators (pre-crisis and/or real-time crisis monitoring), given the high rates of mobile phones ownership in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and the departmental cities; and iii) adopting an open data approach and providing data visualization;

3. General recommendations for programming

The level of food insecurity observed in Haiti in the current context of drought still points out at rural areas rather than urban. While the more food insecure rural areas should continue to be prioritized for food security interventions, the high level of food insecurity found in some urban areas, particularly in urban slums like Cite Soleil, cannot be ignored: they represent a large and very food insecure share of the population that may require specific interventions, beyond that of food security monitoring.

Nonetheless, given the complex nature of food insecurity in urban slums — chronic and structural by nature — it is advisable that any intervention is properly tailored and implemented by the most competent actors in this sector. Indeed, a long-term development strategy is required to address chronic poverty. In entering into the urban settings, coordination and collaboration with key urban stakeholders (and not only food security ones) is crucial to better understand the social and economic dynamics, and finally to contribute to better targeting.

Synergies with existing or planned urban programmes, aiming at improving infrastructures and access to basic services at the neighbourhood level, could also be further explored with purpose of strengthening urban job opportunities. It would also be recommended to determine how food security and livelihood activities can work alongside existing social protection programmes, as well as poverty reduction and access to employment measures.

In urban areas, cash transfers would most likely be the preferred modality programmatically, and it is also by far the preferred modality by the potential beneficiaries, unless there is evidence that markets are not at all functional. Technology should be used where appropriate and possible, to speed data gathering, make transfers and to maximise associated benefits of technology (such as having two-way communication with recipients).



I

ANNEX:

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13. Security Perception by Area

II

ANNEX:

Online Survey Questionnaire

III

ANNEX:

Questionnaire for Urban Food Security Assessment

1. Sampling and Population Figures

Commune/ Ville	Sample Size	Total population in areas covered by the survey (IHSI 2015)	Description of covered area
Commune de Port-au-Prince	477	977,790	Excludes 9,520 in rural areas of the Commune
Commune de Delmas	420	395,260	
Commune de Carrefour	431	501,678	Excludes 9,577 in rural areas of the Commune
Commune de Pétiön-ville	406	327,923	Excludes 28,113 rural areas, as well as 20,798 in <i>Quartier Thomassin</i>
Commune de Cité Soleil	379	265,072	
Commune de Tabarre	370	130,877	Excludes 9,520 in rural areas of the Commune
TOTAL - Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince	2,483	2,598,600	TOTAL - Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince
Ville de Jacmel	212	48,248	
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	269	269,036	This also includes the <i>Quartier Petite Anse</i> (98,042)
Ville de Fort-Liberté	194	22,416	
Ville de Gonaïves	254	278,584	
Ville de Hinche	210	37,370	
Ville de Les Cayes	226	86,780	
Ville de Jérémie	225	42,388	
Ville de Miragoane	195	13,577	
Ville de Port-de-Paix	222	121,220	
TOTAL - Other urban areas	2,007	919,619	
All areas covered by the survey	4,490	3,518,219	NOTE: The 'IHSI 2015' population of Haiti is estimated to be 10,911,819 people, of which 5,667,686 live in urban areas (52%). This survey is representative of 3,518,219 people in urban areas, or 62% of the total urban population in Haiti.

In these Communes, the entire urban population is covered by the survey (with an exception of one area in the Commune of Pétiön-ville). Rural populations in the Commune excluded. Excluded population sizes noted.

In the villes, only the population of the ville was covered by the survey (with the exception of Cap Haitian), other urban parts of the commune excluded. Excluded population sizes noted.

2. Food Security Index in surveyed areas

ALL areas covered by survey			Food SECURE		Food INSECURE	
Domain	Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure	
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	60% <i>acceptable</i>	n/a	22% <i>borderline</i>	17% <i>poor</i>
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	50% <50%	30% 50-64%	13% 65-74%	7% >75%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategies	36% <i>no coping</i>	39% <i>stress coping</i>	18% <i>crisis coping</i>	7% <i>emergency coping</i>
Food Security Index			32%	38%	28%	2%
Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince			Food SECURE		Food INSECURE	
Domain	Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure	
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	61% <i>acceptable</i>	n/a	22% <i>borderline</i>	17% <i>poor</i>
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	55% <50%	29% 50-64%	10% 65-74%	5% >75%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategies	37% <i>no coping</i>	40% <i>stress coping</i>	18% <i>crisis coping</i>	5% <i>emergency coping</i>
Food Security Index			35%	36%	27%	2%
Other Villes			Food SECURE		Food INSECURE	
Domain	Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure	
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Score	59% <i>acceptable</i>	n/a	23% <i>borderline</i>	18% <i>poor</i>
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	36% <50%	32% 50-64%	21% 65-74%	11% >75%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategies	33% <i>no coping</i>	38% <i>stress coping</i>	18% <i>crisis coping</i>	11% <i>emergency coping</i>
Food Security Index			21%	46%	30%	4%

3. Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

Commune/Ville	Percent of households reporting moderate and severe hunger	MODERATE Hunger	SEVERE Hunger
Commune de Port-au-Prince	43%	32%	11%
Commune de Delmas	56%	43%	13%
Commune de Carrefour	36%	32%	4%
Commune de Pétion-ville	58%	41%	17%
Commune de Cité Soleil	64%	43%	21%
Commune de Tabarre	40%	37%	4%
TOTAL – Metropolitan Zone of PaP	48%	36%	11%
Ville de Jacmel	53%	47%	7%
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	68%	52%	16%
Ville de Fort-Liberté	39%	37%	2%
Ville de Gonaïves	78%	60%	19%
Ville de Hinche	31%	30%	0%
Ville de Les Cayes	53%	42%	10%
Ville de Jérémie	74%	60%	15%
Ville de Miragoane	56%	39%	17%
Ville de Port-de-Paix	60%	56%	5%
TOTAL – Other urban Areas	65%	52%	13%
ALL areas covered by the survey	52%	40%	12%

4. Wealth Index Quintiles (WI)

Commune/Ville	Percent of households in bottom two Wealth Index Quintiles	Percent in SECOND poorest quintile	Percent in POOREST quintile
Commune de Port-au-Prince	35%	19%	15%
Commune de Delmas	29%	15%	14%
Commune de Carrefour	28%	19%	10%
Commune de Petionville	40%	21%	18%
Commune de Cité Soleil	74%	28%	45%
Commune de Tabarre	27%	18%	10%
TOTAL – Metropolitan Zone of PaP	37%	20%	17%
Ville de Jacmel	26%	16%	10%
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	38%	17%	21%
Ville de Fort-Liberté	47%	22%	25%
Ville de Gonaïves	56%	25%	31%
Ville de Hinche	30%	15%	15%
Ville de Les Cayes	32%	16%	15%
Ville de Jérémie	60%	24%	36%
Ville de Miragoane	50%	24%	26%
Ville de Port-de-Paix	75%	21%	54%
TOTAL – Other urban Areas	48%	20%	28%
ALL areas covered by the survey	40%	20%	20%

5. School Attendance

AMONG children 6-17 years old. School attendance during the current school year	Regular attendance	Not Regular attendance	Not attending at all	Total	<i>n</i> (unweighted)
Commune de Port-au-Prince	91%	3%	6%	100%	558
Commune de Delmas	84%	14%	2%	100%	483
Commune de Carrefour	90%	7%	3%	100%	450
Commune de Petionville	72%	20%	8%	100%	408
Commune de Cité Soleil	91%	4%	5%	100%	437
Commune de Tabarre	92%	4%	4%	100%	387
Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince	88%	7%	5%	100%	2723
Ville de Jacmel	96%	2%	1%	100%	227
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	88%	11%	1%	100%	317
Ville de Fort-Liberté	97%	2%	1%	100%	287
Ville de Gonaïves	77%	20%	3%	100%	367
Ville de Hinche	98%	1%	1%	100%	297
Ville de Les Cayes	90%	8%	2%	100%	207
Ville de Jérémie	94%	5%	1%	100%	259
Ville de Miragoane	90%	6%	4%	100%	249
Ville de Port-de-Paix	63%	31%	6%	100%	276
Other urban areas	83%	15%	2%	100%	2486
Total	86%	9%	4%	100%	5209

6. Number of Source of revenue by Food Insecurity, Hunger and Wealth

Number of sources of household revenue	Percent of FOOD INSECURE households (moderate + severe)	Percent of Households reporting Moderate and Severe Hunger	Percent of households in bottom two Wealth Index Quintiles
One source of revenue	35%	58%	48%
Two sources of revenue	28%	48%	36%
Three more sources of revenue	21%	46%	26%
Total	30%	52%	40%

7. Main source of household revenue by Food Security Classification

Main source of household revenue	Percent of FOOD INSECURE households (moderate + severe)	Percent of MODERATELY food insecure households	Percent of SEVERELY food insecure households	<i>N (number of households, unweighted)</i>
Total (all areas covered by the survey)	30%	28%	2%	4490
Agricultural production, livestock, fishing, charcoal	51%	45%	6%	131
Unskilled daily wage labor, domestic service	51%	46%	4%	498
Small commerce	36%	33%	2%	991
Skilled daily wage labor	31%	28%	3%	502
Small business (owner)	19%	18%	1%	416
Driver/Transport	23%	23%	0%	153
Salaried job	15%	14%	1%	994
Owner of a large company	15%	15%	0%	123
Remittances	29%	27%	2%	514
Gifts, humanitarian assistance	72%	52%	20%	75
Other, no response, no source given	47%	44%	3%	93

8. Source of revenue by Household Hunger Scale (HHS)

Main source of household revenue	Percent of Households reporting Moderate and Severe Hunger	MODERATE hunger	SEVERE Hunger	<i>N (number of households, unweighted)</i>
Total (all areas covered by the survey)	52%	40%	12%	4490
Agricultural production, livestock, fishing, charcoal	77%	55%	22%	131
Unskilled daily wage labor, domestic service	68%	45%	23%	498
Small commerce	55%	42%	13%	991
Skilled daily wage labor	57%	47%	11%	502
Small business (owner)	45%	40%	5%	416
Driver/Transport	53%	49%	4%	153
Salaried job	36%	33%	3%	994
Owner of a large company	32%	30%	1%	123
Remittances	53%	39%	14%	514
Gifts, humanitarian assistance	82%	29%	53%	75
Other, no response, no source given	70%	38%	32%	93

9. Source of revenue Wealth Index Quintiles (WI)

Main source of household revenue	Percent of households in bottom two Wealth Index Quintiles	Percent in SECON D poorest quintile	Percent in POOREST quintile	N (number of households, unweighted)
Total (all areas covered by the survey)	40%	20%	20%	4490
Agricultural production, livestock, fishing, charcoal	63%	16%	47%	131
Unskilled daily wage labor, domestic service	61%	22%	39%	498
Small commerce	52%	25%	27%	991
Skilled daily wage labor	41%	22%	19%	502
Small business (owner)	31%	19%	12%	416
Driver/Transport	34%	20%	14%	153
Salaried job	21%	14%	7%	994
Owner of a large company	10%	7%	3%	123
Remittances	32%	18%	13%	514
Gifts, humanitarian assistance	72%	26%	46%	75
Other, no response, no source given	48%	19%	29%	93

10. Percentage of respondents reporting key urban challenges

Urban challenge	Commune							
	Carrefour	Cité Soleil	Croix-Des - Bouquets	Delmas	Kenscoff	Petion -Ville	PaP	Tabarre
Electricity	32%	10%	34%	32%	20%	23%	30%	30%
Flooding	4%	21%	8%	2%	25%	6%	5%	10%
Food price	23%	21%	15%	17%	20%	24%	19%	28%
Health	16%	26%	11%	12%	10%	17%	17%	14%
Housing	10%	10%	7%	14%	10%	13%	14%	12%
Insecurity	16%	31%	18%	20%	25%	18%	15%	12%
School	13%	10%	14%	11%	15%	11%	13%	10%
Transport	17%	0%	17%	12%	5%	11%	9%	12%
Unemployment	37%	47%	41%	34%	35%	34%	33%	33%
Water	11%	15%	13%	13%	5%	11%	21%	12%

Areas	11. Share of food expenditures				
	< 49%	50-64.9%	65-74.9%	75% and more	Total
Commune de Port-au-Prince	63%	26%	8%	3%	100%
Commune de Delmas	75%	22%	3%	0%	100%
Commune de Carrefour	39%	35%	16%	10%	100%
Commune de Petionville	50%	27%	13%	10%	100%
Commune de Cité Soleil	36%	39%	16%	9%	100%
Commune de Tabarre	56%	33%	9%	2%	100%
Metropolitan Area of PaP	55%	29%	10%	5%	100%
Ville de Jacmel	52%	37%	7%	3%	100%
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	36%	34%	22%	8%	100%
Ville de Fort-Liberté	62%	25%	9%	4%	100%
Ville de Gonaïves	22%	31%	28%	19%	100%
Ville de Hinche	43%	40%	13%	4%	100%
Ville de Les Cayes	57%	26%	11%	6%	100%
Ville de Jérémie	68%	25%	6%	2%	100%
Ville de Miragoane	48%	33%	14%	5%	100%
Ville de Port-de-Paix	29%	30%	26%	15%	100%
Other Cities (all)	36%	32%	21%	11%	100%
All areas surveyed	50%	30%	13%	7%	100%

12. Coping Strategy Index by Area

Area	Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	CSI groups (0, 1-9, 10-21, 22-56)					
		Mean	No strategy CSI = 0	CSI low (1-9)	CSI moderate (10-21)	CSI High (22-56)	Total
			Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Commune de PaP	10.9	30%	32%	22%	17%	100%	
Commune de Delmas	14.8	12%	32%	37%	18%	100%	
Commune de Carrefour	6.0	35%	42%	18%	6%	100%	
Commune de Péti-onville	13.0	13%	32%	35%	20%	100%	
Commune de Cité Soleil	11.4	27%	31%	27%	15%	100%	
Commune de Tabarre	7.1	32%	42%	15%	10%	100%	
Metropolitan Area of PaP	10.7	26%	34%	25%	15%	100%	
Ville de Jacmel	10.9	20%	27%	40%	13%	100%	
Ville de Cap-Haïtien	10.4	29%	22%	37%	12%	100%	

Ville de Fort-Liberté	14.0	6%	32%	45%	16%	100%
Ville de Gonaïves	12.4	19%	33%	27%	20%	100%
Ville de Hinche	11.6	13%	44%	30%	12%	100%
Ville des Cayes	9.5	23%	35%	29%	12%	100%
Ville de Jérémie	15.1	7%	32%	38%	23%	100%
Ville de Miragoane	11.1	21%	32%	36%	11%	100%
Ville de Port-de-Paix	6.8	31%	41%	21%	7%	100%
Other urban areas	10.8	23%	32%	31%	14%	100%
Total	10.7	25%	33%	27%	15%	100%

13. Security Perception by Area

Commune								
Security perception	Carrefour	Cité Soleil	Croix-Des - Bouquets	Delmas	Kenscoff	Petion -Ville	PaP	Tabarre
Deteriorated	36	40	37	39	30	30	35	39
Improved	19	10	13	19	38	22	20	28
No change	44	50	49	41	30	46	44	32

Source: WFP/mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) Online Survey, June 2016

1

Veuillez sélectionner votre âge et votre sexe dans la liste ci-dessous.
/ Ou se gason oubyen fi ? ki laj ou ?

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir remplir ce questionnaire sur les conditions de vie à Port-au-Prince. /
Tanpri, nou ta renmen ou ranplè kesyonè sa pou nou sou kondisyon moun ap viv nan Pòtoprens.

Féminin / Fi

< 18 18 - 25 26 - 35
36 - 45 46 - 55 56 +

Masculin / Gason

< 18 18 - 25 26 - 35
36 - 45 46 - 55 56 +

Français

kreyòl

2

Dans quelle COMMUNE habitez-vous ?

Commune de Croix des Bouquets	Commune de Pétienville
Commune de Cité Soleil	Commune de Port-au-Prince
Commune de Gonaïves	Commune de Delmas
Commune de Tabarre	Commune de Carrefour
Commune de Kenskoff	Autre commune

Nan ki komin ou rete ?

Komin Site Solèy	Komin Pòtoprens
Komin Kafou	Komin Gonayiv
Komin Kenskòf	Komin Petyonvil
Komin Taba	Komin Kwadébouké
Komin Delma	Lòt Komin

3

Dans votre voisinage, quelles sont les difficultés les plus importantes pour les pauvres ?

(Cochez les 2 difficultés les plus importantes)

Santé	Electricité
Transport	Inondation
Eau et assainissement	Chômage
Insécurité	Ecole
Logement	Prix de la nourriture
Autre difficulté	

Nan vwazinaj kote ou rete a, ki pi gwo difikilte moun ki pòv yo ?

(Teheke 2 pi gwo difikilte yo)

Lekol	Pri manje
Ensekirite	Kay pou rete
Lasante	Dlo ak asanisman
Elektrisite	Chomaj
Transpò	Inondasyon
Lòt difikilte	

4

Dans votre voisinage, comment ont évolué les prix de la nourriture au cours des trois derniers mois ?

Ça va mal ! Prix plus élevés (plus chers) maintenant	Pas de changement	Ça va bien ! Prix plus bas (moins chers) maintenant
Je ne sais pas		

Nan vwazinaj kote ou rete a, kòman pri manje yo evolye nan twa dènye mwa sa yo ?

Bagay yo pa bon ! Pri yo pi wo (pi chè) konnya	Pa genyen chanjman	Tout bagay anfon ! Pri yo pi ba (mwens chè) konnya
Mwen pa konnen		

5

Dans votre voisinage, comment a évolué la situation sécuritaire au cours des trois derniers mois ?

Ça va mal ! Plus d'insécurité maintenant	Pas de changement	Ça va bien ! Moins d'insécurité maintenant
Je ne sais pas		

Nan vwazinaj kote ou rete a, kòman sityasyon sekirite a evolye nan twa dènye mwa sa yo ?

Bagay yo pa bon ! Pils ensekirite konnya	Pa genyen chanjman	Bagay yo pi bon ! Genyen pils sekirite konnya
Mwen pa konnen		

6

En général, comment a évolué la vie des pauvres dans votre voisinage au cours des derniers mois ?

Mieux	Egale	Pire
Je ne sais pas		

An jeneral, kòman lavi moun pòv yo evolye pandan 3 dènye mwa yo ?

Li pi bon	Mennjan	Li pi mal
Mwen pa konnen		

7

Dans les 3 derniers mois, combien de personnes venues des campagnes se sont installées dans votre voisinage ?

Moins que d'habitude	Comme d'habitude	Plus que d'habitude	Beaucoup plus que d'habitude
Je ne sais pas			

Nan 3 dènye mwa pase yo, konbyen moun ki soti andeyò ki vin rete nan katye a ?

Mwens ke jan sa konn ye	Menm jan sa te toujou ye	Plis que jan sa konn ye	Plis anpil ke jan sa konn ye
Mwen pa konnen			

8

Combien coûte un plat simple de spaghetti que l'on achète dans la rue ?



Moins de 50 gourdes	50 – 75 gourdes
75 – 100 gourdes	100 – 125 gourdes
125 – 150 gourdes	150 – 175 gourdes
175 – 200 gourdes	Plus que 200 gourdes
Je ne sais pas	

Konbyen yon plat espageti senp nan lari a vann ?



Mwens ke 50 goud	Soti nan 50 goud rive nan 75 goud
Soti nan 75 goud rive nan 100 goud	Soti nan 100 goud rive nan 125 goud
Soti nan 125 goud rive nan 150 goud	Soti nan 150 goud rive nan 175 goud
Soti nan 175 goud rive nan 200 goud	Plis ke 200 goud
Mwen pa konnen	

9

Dans votre commune, quel est le salaire JOURNALIER de la main d'œuvre pour un homme ?

Moins de 100 gourdes	100 – 125 gourdes
125 – 150 gourdes	150 – 175 gourdes
175 – 200 gourdes	200 – 225 gourdes
225 – 250 gourdes	250 – 275 gourdes
275 – 300 gourdes	Plus que 300 gourdes
Je ne sais pas	

Nan komin ou a, konbyen yo peye yon jounen travay pour yon ouvriye si se yon gason ?

Mwens ke 100 goud	Soti nan 100 goud rive nan 125 goud
Soti nan 125 goud rive nan 150 goud	Soti nan 150 goud rive nan 175 goud
Soti nan 175 goud rive nan 200 goud	Soti nan 200 goud rive nan 225 goud
Soti nan 225 goud rive nan 250 goud	Soti nan 250 goud rive nan 275 goud
Soti nan 275 goud rive nan 300 goud	Plis ke 300
Mwen pa konnen	

10

Dans votre commune, quel est le salaire MENSUEL pour le travail domestique pour une femme ?

Moins de 1000 gourdes	1000 – 1500 gourdes
1500 – 2000 gourdes	2000 – 2500 gourdes
2500 – 3000 gourdes	3000 – 3500 gourdes
3500 – 4000 gourdes	4000 – 4500 gourdes
4500 – 5000 gourdes	Plus de 5000 gourdes
Je ne sais pas	

Nan komin kote ou ap viv la, konbyen yo peye pa mwa yon fi kap travay kay moun ?

Mwens ke 1000 goud	Soti nan 1000 goud rive nan 1500 goud
Soti nan 1500 goud rive nan 2000 goud	Soti nan 2000 goud rive nan 2500 goud
Soti nan 2500 goud rive nan 3000 goud	Soti nan 3000 goud rive nan 3500 goud
Soti nan 3500 goud rive nan 4000 goud	Soti nan 4000 goud rive nan 4500 goud
Soti nan 4500 goud rive nan 5000 goud	Plis ke 5000 goud
Mwen pa konnen	

11

Quel est le niveau d'étude le plus élevé que vous avez complété ?

Aucun	Primaire	Secondaire	Formation professionnelle	Universitaire
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Ki pi gwo klas ke ou te fè ?

Okenn klas	Primè	Segondè	Fòmasyon pwofesyonèl	Univèsite
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ANNEX III: Questionnaire for Urban Food Security Assessment

SECTION A : FICHE D'IDENTIFICATION

A1. Département :	A2. Commune :	A3. Quartier :
A4. Niveau de richesse du quartier : 1 = Très pauvre / 2 = Pauvre / 3 = Moyen / mieux loti		<input type="checkbox"/>
A5. # Séquentiel du site (SDE-Cluster)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A6. # Du questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A7. Date <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / 2016 (jour/mois)
A8. Nom du superviseur :	A9. Nom de l'enquêteur :	

Consentement (à lire aux ménages¹ avant de commencer l'entretien) :

Nous évaluons la situation des familles dans certaines zones urbaines. Les données recueillies dans cette enquête seront utilisées pour déterminer la situation des populations ainsi que pour prendre des décisions sur l'assistance humanitaire. Comme il n'est pas possible de visiter toutes les familles dans le pays, nous avons sélectionné aléatoirement des quartiers et des ménages pour avoir une meilleure idée de la situation générale. La participation dans cette enquête ne privilégie pas les quartiers ni les ménages participants pour une assistance particulière. De plus, cette enquête n'enregistre pas des ménages pour une assistance quelconque.

L'enquête est rapide et ne devrait pas prendre plus d'une heure de votre temps. L'information que vous nous donnerez restera strictement confidentielle et ne sera pas communiquée à d'autres personnes. Vous pouvez refuser de participer ou de répondre à certaines questions. Mais nous espérons que vous voudrez bien participer car vos réponses sont très importantes pour permettre de prendre les meilleures décisions possibles. Avez-vous des questions de votre côté à nous poser ? Acceptez-vous à participer dans cette enquête ? Pouvons-nous commencer ?

SECTION B : INFORMATIONS GENERALES

B1. Nom de la personne interrogée (Prénom et Nom)	B2. Quel est le statut du répondant ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1 = Chef de ménage (CM) / 2 = Epoux/se du CM 3 = Fils/Fille du CM / 4 = Autre membre	
B3. Quel est le sexe du chef du ménage ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	B4. Actuellement, combien de personnes au total vivent dans le ménage ?
1 = Homme / 2 = Femme		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Personnes
B5. Quel est le plus haut niveau d'étude terminé par le chef du ménage ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	B6. Le chef du ménage a-t-il un document d'identification ?
(voir modalité ci-dessous)		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Oui / 2 = Non
B7. Le chef du ménage a un compte bancaire ou similaire ? 1 = Oui / 2 = Non		<input type="checkbox"/>
B8. Est-ce que vous avez un numéro de téléphone ? 1 = Oui / 2 = Non		<input type="checkbox"/>
B9. Si OUI, quel est le numéro de téléphone ? _____		
B10. Dans le futur, acceptez-vous d'être contacté par téléphone ? 1 = Oui / 2 = Non		<input type="checkbox"/>
B11. Est-ce qu'un autre membre du ménage possède un téléphone ? 1 = Oui / 2 = Non		<input type="checkbox"/>
B12. Si OUI, quel est le numéro de téléphone ? _____		
B13. Dans le futur, acceptez-vous d'être contacté par téléphone ? 1 = Oui / 2 = Non		<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Définition du ménage : un ménage se définit comme un groupe de personnes qui vivent ensemble dans le même logement depuis au moins six (6) mois et qui partagent la nourriture et reconnaissent l'autorité du même chef de ménage (homme ou femme). On considère que les personnes qui résident dans le logement depuis moins de 6 mois mais comptent y rester sont aussi des membres du ménage. Les visiteurs sont à exclure.

SECTION D : BIENS DU MENAGE

D1. Est-ce que, dans le ménage, vous possédez un (ou plus) des biens suivants ? <i>1 = Oui</i> <i>0 = Non</i>	1	Chaudière <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	8	Réfrigérateurs/ congélateurs <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
	2	Panneau solaire <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	9	Ordinateurs <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
	3	Brouette <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	10	Voiture <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
	4	Groupe électrogène <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	11	Téléviseur <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
	5	Machine à coudre <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	12	Véhicules particulières <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
	6	Moto/mobylette <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	13	Téléphone portable <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
	7	Radio <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>	14	Fer à repasser <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION D2 : CARACTERISTIQUES DU LOGEMENT DU MENAGE

D2.0	Combien de maisons possédez-vous ?	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.1	Quelle est la caractéristique des murs extérieurs (Observation) : <i>1. Briques adobes en ciment</i> <i>2. Bois / planche</i> <i>3. Brique et bois</i> <i>4. Tôle / tôle et bois</i> <i>5. Pierre</i> <i>6. Briques cuites</i> <i>7. Argile / Terre / Brique non cuite</i> <i>8. Matériaux de récupération</i> <i>9. Plastique</i> <i>10. Blocs</i> <i>11. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.2	Caractéristique de la toiture (observation) <i>1. Tôle</i> <i>2. Béton</i> <i>3. Tuiles</i> <i>4. Matériel de Récupération</i> <i>5. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.3	Caractéristique du parquet / plancher (observation) <i>1. Ciment</i> <i>2. Bois</i> <i>3. Terre</i> <i>4. Carrelage</i> <i>5. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.4	Combien de pièces sont occupées par votre ménage ? <i>Ne comptez pas couloirs, cuisines séparées, salles de bains</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.5	Quel est votre statut vis-à-vis de l'habitation <i>1. Propriétaire avec titre foncier/certificat foncier</i> <i>2. Propriétaire sans statut formel</i> <i>3. Locataire</i> <i>4. Logement gratuit</i> <i>5. Campement temporaire</i> <i>6. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.6	Quel est le principal combustible que vous utilisez pour la cuisine ? <i>1. Kérosène (gaz blanc)</i> <i>2. Bois de chauffage</i> <i>3. Charbon de bois</i> <i>4. Gaz Butane/Propane</i> <i>5. Electricité</i> <i>6. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.7	Quelle est la principale source d'énergie pour l'éclairage que vous utilisez ? <i>1. Electricité</i> <i>2. Groupe électrogène</i> <i>3. Energie solaire (Panneau, etc.)</i> <i>4. Bougie</i> <i>5. Lampe à gaz</i> <i>6. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.8	Quel genre de toilettes les membres de votre ménage utilisent-ils ? <i>1. WC avec chasse d'eau</i> <i>2. Latrine privée</i> <i>3. Latrine collective</i> <i>4. Latrine communautaire</i> <i>5. Dans la nature</i> <i>6. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.9	Comment fait votre ménage pour l'approvisionnement en eau ? <i>1. Robinet à l'intérieur de la maison</i> <i>2. Fontaine publique</i> <i>3. Eau de puits</i> <i>4. Camion-citerne</i> <i>5. Eau de pluie</i> <i>6. Source d'eau naturelle</i> <i>7. Lac et/ou rivière</i> <i>8. Achat de bokit dlo</i> <i>9. Autre _____</i>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>
D2.10	Combien de temps faut-il pour aller prendre de l'eau ? (aller-retour simple à pied) En minute (90 si plus de 1h 30mn) (00 si < 1 mn)	<input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION E1 : CONSOMMATION ALIMENTAIRE

Au cours des 7 derniers jours, combien de jours les membres (ou la plupart des membres) de votre ménage ont-ils consommé les groupes d'aliments suivants ? (écrire 0 pour les produits non consommés les 7 derniers jours).

• *Considérer les aliments pris par tous les membres du ménage ou la majorité des membres (au domicile ou dans la rue)*

• *Citer tous les aliments*

• *Ne pas compter les petites quantités (environ ou moins d'une cuillerée à café)*

	Produits Alimentaires	E1.a Nombre de jours où l'aliment a été consommé pendant les 7 derniers jours <i>(Si 0 jours, ne pas mentionner la source principale)</i>	E1.b Comment cet aliment a-t-il été acquis ? Donner la principale source de l'aliment au cours des 7 derniers jours <i>(Liste à la fin du tableau)</i>	E1.c Dans les dernières 24 heures il a consommé l'un des aliments suivants ? <i>1 = Oui 2 = Non</i>
1	CEREALES, RACINES ET TUBERCULES : sorgho, petit mil, maïs, blé riz, spaghettis et pain, pomme de terre, igname, cassave, véritable, banane plantain autres tubercules	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	LEGUMINEUSE/NOIX : pois, pistache, lentilles, noix, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	LAIT ET AUTRES PRODUITS LAITIERS : Lait, yaourt, fromage, autre produits laitiers SAUF dans petites quantités	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	VIANDE, POISSON, ŒUFS, FRUITS DE MER	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Si 0 → Aller à la question 5</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.1. VIANDE (MUSCLE) : cabri, bœuf, poulets, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.2. ABATS - Foie, rognon, cœur et/ou autres abats rouges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.3. POISSON ET FRUITS DE MER.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4.4. ŒUFS (un œuf par personne dans le ménage par jour)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	LÉGUMES : tous	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Si 0 → Aller à la question 6</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.1 LEGUMES DE COULEURS ORANGE : carotte, poivron rouge, patate douce orange, giraumont, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5.2 LEGUMES -FEUILLES VERT FONCE : brocoli, cresson, lalau, épinard, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	FRUITS : banane, citron, mandarine, mangue, papaye etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Si 0 → Aller à la question 7</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6.1 FRUITS A CHAIR JAUNE : Mangue, papaye, abricot, pêche, melon france	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	HUILE/GRAS/BEURRE : huile de cuisson, beurre, margarine, autres gras/huile	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	SUCRE OU PRODUITS SUCRE : miel, confiture, beignets, bonbons, biscuits, pâtisseries, gâteaux, boissons sucrées et autre produits sucrés	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	EPICES/CONDIMENTS : thé, café, sel, ail, épices, tomate/sauce piquante, autres condiments y compris petite quantité de lait pour le thé/café	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Code des sources :

1 = Propre production/jardins, pêche/chasse, collecte/cueillette
2 = Achat comptant (magasin)
3 = Achat comptant (marché)
4 = Achat à crédit (magasin)

5 = Achat à crédit (marché)
6 = Travail contre nourriture
7 = Dons d'amis/de voisins/invitation
8 = Aide alimentaire (transferts monétaires ou bons alimentaires)

9 = Emprunt
10 = *Transfe manje*
11 = Mendicité
98 = Autre (à préciser) : _____
99 = Ne sait pas

SECTION E2 : ALIMENTATION HORS DE LA MAISON

E2.0	Dans les 7 derniers jours, combien de jours quelqu'un de votre ménage a mangé un repas ou un goûter en-dehors de la maison ? (si 0, allez à section F)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Jours</i>
E2.1	Dans les 7 derniers jours, quels membres de votre ménage ont mangé en-dehors de la maison ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Enfants moins de 5 ans 1 = <i>Oui</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Enfants 5-16 ans 2 = <i>Non</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Adultes hommes <input type="checkbox"/> Adultes femmes
E2.2	Pourquoi les membres de votre ménage ont mangé en-dehors de la maison ? (sélectionnez tous les réponses qui sont applicables)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Préférence des aliments préparés à l'extérieur (1)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>C'est moins cher de manger en-dehors de la maison (2)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pas de charbon à la maison (3)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Pas suffisamment de temps pour cuisiner à la maison (4)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Les membres de la maison travaillent en-dehors de la maison (5)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Les enfants sont à l'école pendant la journée (6)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Autre (7)</i>
E2.3	Parmi les raisons sélectionnées en E1.2, laquelle est la plus importante pour votre ménage ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>(Réponses 1-6, ci-dessus)</i>

SECTION F : DEPENSES & DETTE

		F1. Votre ménage a-t-il acheté COMPTANT du (...) pendant les 7 derniers jours pour la consommation domestique ? <i>0 = Non</i> <i>1 = Oui</i>	F1.a Si oui, combien est-ce que vous avez dépensé COMPTANT sur le (...) pendant les 7 jours ? (Au comptant, en Gourde)	F2. Votre ménage a-t-il acheté A CREDIT du (...) pendant les 7 derniers jours pour la consommation domestique ? <i>0 = Non</i> <i>1 = Oui</i>	F2.a Si oui, combien est-ce que vous avez dépensé A CREDIT sur le (...) pendant les 7 jours ? (A crédit, en Gourde)	F3. Votre ménage a-t-il mangé du (...) que vous n'avez pas acheté pendant les 7 derniers jours ? par exemple, de votre propre production, un cadeau, un transfert, etc. (A crédit, Gourde) <i>0 = Non</i> → <i>Passer aux aliments de la rangée suivante</i> <i>1 = Oui</i>	F3.a Valeur estimée des aliments non achetés consommés pendant les 7 derniers jours (Valeur estimée en Gourde)	F4. Quelle était la principale source des groupes d'aliments qui n'ont pas été achetés ? <i>1 = Production propre</i> <i>2 = Cueillette/-chasse</i> <i>3 = Donation/aide alimentaire/-cadeau</i> <i>4 = Reçu en échange de travail ou d'articles</i> <i>5 = Transféré manje</i>
1	Riz	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Autres Céréales (Blé, maïs, petit mil, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Manioc, igname, pomme de terre, patate, arbre à pain, arbre véritable, banane	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Spaghetti/macaroni/pain	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Pois (haricot, lentilles, autres légumineuses), noix, mamba, pistaches	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Lait et autres produits laitiers	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Viande, poulet, poisson, fruits de mer, œuf	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Légumes ou feuilles	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Huile/matières grasses/beurre	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Sucre, sel, café, jus	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Condiments/épices /cubes	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Aliments préparés à l'extérieur de la maison	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

F5. - Avez-vous acheté les articles suivants pendant les 30 jours pour votre consommation domestique ? <i>Si non, indiquer 0 et aller à l'article suivant</i>		F5.a - Estimation des dépenses pendant les 30 derniers jours	
		0 = Non; 1 = Oui	(Gourdes)
1	Alcool, tabac, stimulants	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Savon et produits d'hygiène	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Combustible	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Eau	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Eclairage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Communication (téléphone)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Depensez lajan pou timoun nan lot kay	<input type="checkbox"/>	

F6. - Au cours des 6 derniers mois combien avez-vous dépensé pour chaque article/activité/service suivant ? Si non, indiquer 0 et aller à l'article suivant		F6.a - Estimation des dépenses pendant les six derniers mois	
		0 = Non; 1 = Oui	(Gourdes)
1	Loyer effectif (payé effectivement ou à crédit)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Dépenses médicales, soins de santé	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Vêtements, chaussures	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Education, frais d'inscription, uniforme, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Remboursement des dettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Intrants agricoles	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Epargne	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Construction / réparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9	Célébrations / événements sociaux	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SECTION F7: CREDIT, EPARGNES

F7.1 Quelles sont les principales sources de crédit disponibles pour votre ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 = Amis, famille 2 = Commerçant local 3 = Usurier (ponya) 4 = Bric-à-brac 5 = Vente production sur pied 6 = Coopératives 7 = Caisses populaires 8 = Banque 9 = Tontine 10 = Autre _____
F7.2 Votre ménage a-t-il sollicité un crédit au cours des 12 derniers mois ? (si NON, allez à F7.6)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 = Non; 1 = Oui
F7.3 Votre ménage a-t-il reçu le crédit au cours des 12 derniers mois ? (si NON, allez à F7.5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 = Non; 1 = Oui
F7.4 Si oui, quel type de crédit votre ménage a-t-il reçu ? (cochez toutes les sources mentionnées, rappelez les formes de crédit)	1 = Amis, famille 2 = Commerçant local 3 = Usurier (ponya) 4 = Bric-à-brac 5 = Vente production sur pied 6 = Coopératives 7 = Caisses populaires 8 = Banque 9 = Tontine 10 = Autre _____
F7.5 Quel est le montant de tous les types de dettes accumulées en Gourdes pour les 12 derniers mois ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Gourdes
F7.6 Votre ménage a-t-il une épargne ?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 = Non; 1 = Oui
F7.7 Est-ce votre ménage a pu épargner au cours des 12 derniers mois ? (si NON, allez à la prochaine section)	1 = Oui 2 = Non, les revenus couvrent exactement les dépenses 3 = Non, obligé de prélever sur l'épargne antérieure 4 = Non, obligé de s'endetter <input type="checkbox"/>
F7.8 - Si oui, sous quelle forme votre ménage a-t-il épargné ?	1 = Tontine (soi, sangl, sabotay) 2 = Coopérative 3 = Caisse populaire 4 = Banque 5 = Cash 6 = Achat de cheptel/bétail 7 = En espèces gardé à la maison 8 = Autres formes _____

SECTION G : ACCES A LA NOURRITURE

<p>G1. Où achetez-vous généralement la nourriture ? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(Sélectionner l'endroit le plus important de la liste suivante)</p>	<p>1 = Marché dans le quartier 2 = Magasin dans le quartier 3 = Marché en-dehors du quartier 4 = Magasin en-dehors du quartier 5 = Autre : _____ 99 = Pas de réponse</p>
<p>G2. Pourquoi est-ce que vous utilisez ce marché/market/magasin ? (raison principale)</p>	<p>1 = Proximité <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Qualité 3 = Pas de choix 4 = Prix 5 = Disponibilité 6 = Autre : _____</p>
<p>G3. Comment vous déplacez-vous habituellement au lieu où vous achetez votre nourriture ?</p>	<p>1 = Transport public (tap tap, taxi, etc) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Propre véhicule (voiture ou moto) 4 = A pied 5 = A pied et transport public (tap tap, taxi, etc) 6 = Autre : _____</p>
<p>G4. Si vous utilisez le transport public, combien dépensez chaque fois que vous visitez votre marché/market/magasin ? (coût du voyage aller-retour) ?</p>	<p>(En Gourde) _____</p>
<p>G5. Combien de temps prenez-vous pour arriver au marché ? (aller seulement)</p>	<p>Heures et Minutes ____ : ____ Hrs / Min</p>

SECTION H : LES MOYENS DE SUBSISTANCE

<p>H1. Actuellement, quelle est la source principale de revenus (activités) du ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H1.a Actuellement, quelle part de votre revenu total cette source représente-elle ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>H2. Actuellement, quelle est la 2eme source de revenus (activités) du ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H2.a Actuellement, quelle part de votre revenu total cette source représente-elle ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>H3. Actuellement, quelle est la 3eme source de revenus (activités) du ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H3.a Actuellement, quelle part de votre revenu total cette source représente-elle ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>H4. En juin 2015, quelle était la source principale de revenus (activités) du ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H4.a En juin 2015, quelle part de votre revenu total cette source représentait-elle ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>H5. En juin 2015, quelle était la 2eme source de revenus (activités) du ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H5.a En juin 2015, quelle part de votre revenu total cette source représentait-elle ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>H6. En juin 2015, quelle était la 3eme source de revenus (activités) du ménage ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H6.a En juin 2015, En juin 2015, quelle part de votre revenu total cette source représentait-elle ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		
<p>Code :</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 = Propre production agricole</td> <td>7 = Travail occasionnel qualifié (Construction, maçon, charpentier, etc.)</td> <td>12 = Travail salarié (revenu stable, mensuel)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Elevage</td> <td>8 = Propriétaire d'une petite entreprise (petite boutique, kiosque, stable localité)</td> <td>13 = Propriétaire d'une grande entreprise (grossiste, grande boutique, business)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Pêche</td> <td>9 = Chauffeur, service de transport</td> <td>14 = Transfert/envoi d'argent (des parents, familles)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = Production du charbon</td> <td>10 = Services domestiques</td> <td>15 = Dons, assistance humanitaire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 = Travail occasionnel non-qualifié (salaire journalier, pas stable)</td> <td>11 = Fabrication/vente d'artisanat</td> <td>16 = Autre source 1 (spécifiez) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 = Petit commerce (achat et vente des biens, nourriture préparée, etc. - ambulante/dans la rue, sans position fixe)</td> <td></td> <td>99 = Plus d'autre source</td> </tr> </table>		1 = Propre production agricole	7 = Travail occasionnel qualifié (Construction, maçon, charpentier, etc.)	12 = Travail salarié (revenu stable, mensuel)	2 = Elevage	8 = Propriétaire d'une petite entreprise (petite boutique, kiosque, stable localité)	13 = Propriétaire d'une grande entreprise (grossiste, grande boutique, business)	3 = Pêche	9 = Chauffeur, service de transport	14 = Transfert/envoi d'argent (des parents, familles)	4 = Production du charbon	10 = Services domestiques	15 = Dons, assistance humanitaire	5 = Travail occasionnel non-qualifié (salaire journalier, pas stable)	11 = Fabrication/vente d'artisanat	16 = Autre source 1 (spécifiez) _____	6 = Petit commerce (achat et vente des biens, nourriture préparée, etc. - ambulante/dans la rue, sans position fixe)		99 = Plus d'autre source
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<p>H7. Votre ménage contient-il des membres qui ne travaillent pas mais qui sont actuellement à la recherche d'un emploi ? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Combien ? (si non, écrire '0')</p>																			
<p>H8. Au cours des six derniers mois, combien de fois votre ménage a-t-il reçu un transfert d'argent des membres de familles ou des amis (de l'étranger ou local) ?</p>	<p>1. Pas reçu <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reçu une ou deux fois 3. Reçu trois à cinq fois 4. Reçu une fois par mois (6 fois) 5. Reçu plus qu'une fois par mois</p>																		
<p>H9. Si oui, quelle est la principale utilisation de ces transferts ?</p>	<p>1 = Education <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Alimentation 3 = Santé 4 = Investissement 5 = Loyer 6 = Evénements sociaux 7 = Autre _____ 99 = Ne sait pas/ NR</p>																		

SECTION J : STRATEGIES DE SURVIE

J1. Durant les 7 derniers jours, combien de jours votre ménage a dû faire l'une des choses suivantes pour faire face à un quelconque problème ?

(écrire combien de jours dans les 7 derniers jours de 0 à 7)

LIRE LES MODALITÉS CI-DESSOUS

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Acheter les aliments les moins préférés et les moins chers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Emprunter de la nourriture ou compter sur l'aide des amis/ de la famille | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Limiter la portion mangée à chaque repas | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Diminuer la consommation des adultes pour permettre aux jeunes enfants de manger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Réduire le nombre de repas mangé dans 1 journée | <input type="checkbox"/> |

J2. Pendant les 30 derniers jours, est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre ménage a du faire l'une des choses suivantes parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ?

0 = Non, je n'en ai pas eu besoin
1 = Non, parce que j'ai déjà utilisé durant les 12 derniers mois et je ne peux plus le faire
2 = Oui
3 = Non concerné

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Vendre des biens du ménage (radio, meubles, réfrigérateur, télévision, bijoux etc.) parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Acheter de la nourriture à crédit ou emprunté de la nourriture parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Emprunter de l'argent parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Envoyer les membres du ménage manger ailleurs parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Vendre des biens productifs ou de moyens de transport (machine à coudre, vélo, voiture, etc.) parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Réduire les dépenses de santé (dont les médicaments) et d'éducation parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Retirer les enfants de l'école parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Vendre la maison ou des terres parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Mendicité parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Acheter plus de nourriture déjà préparée (dans la rue) au lieu de cuisiner à la maison parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Mettre en gage (plân) les biens du ménage parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Placer les enfants en domesticité (restavek) parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Dépenser l'épargne parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ou d'argent pour l'acheter ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

J3. Pendant les 30 derniers jours, est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre ménage a du faire l'une des choses suivantes à cause de l'insécurité ?

0 = Non, je n'en ai pas eu besoin
1 = Non, parce que j'ai déjà utilisé durant les 12 derniers mois et je ne peux plus le faire
2 = Oui
3 = Non concerné

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Arrêter ou changer les activités économiques à cause de l'insécurité ? (location, horaire, type d'activité) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Déplacer la famille entière du quartier à cause de l'insécurité ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Envoyer les enfants chez un proche parent à cause de l'insécurité ? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

J4. Au cours des 30 derniers jours, combien de fois vous avez eu peur de marcher dans votre quartier ? (l'insécurité, le harcèlement, la violence, les attaques)

J5. Au cours des 30 dernier jours, combien de fois vous avez eu peur dans votre ménage ?

Codes J4 & J5 : 0 = jamais ; 1 = rarement (1-2 fois dans le mois) ; 2 = de temps en temps (1 fois par semaine) ; 3 = souvent (plus qu'une fois par semaine)

J6.a Ces quatre dernières semaines, est-il arrivé que le ménage soit sans nourriture du tout parce qu'il n'y avait pas de ressources pour en acheter ?	0 = Non (passer à J6.c) 1 = Oui	<input type="checkbox"/>
J6.b Avec quelle fréquence cette situation est-elle survenue ?	Voyez les codes dessous	<input type="checkbox"/>
J6.c Ces quatre dernières semaines, est-ce que vous-même ou un membre de votre ménage est allé au lit en ayant faim parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ?	0 = Non (passer à J6.e) 1 = Oui	<input type="checkbox"/>
J6.d Avec quelle fréquence cette situation est-elle survenue ?	Voyez les codes dessous	<input type="checkbox"/>
J6.e Ces quatre dernières semaines, est-ce que vous-même ou un membre de votre ménage a passé toute une journée sans manger parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ?	0 = Non (questionnaire terminé) 1 = Oui	<input type="checkbox"/>
J6.f Avec quelle fréquence cette situation est-elle survenue ?	Voyez les codes dessous	<input type="checkbox"/>

Codes de réponse :

- 1 = Rarement (une ou deux fois ces quatre dernières semaines)
2 = Parfois (trois à 10 fois ces quatre dernières semaines)
3 = Souvent (plus de 10 fois ces quatre dernières semaines)

SECTION K : MIGRATION

K1 Dans les 12 derniers mois, votre ménage a-t-il accueilli des membres qui ont émigré d'un autre endroit ?	1 = Oui 2 = Non	<input type="checkbox"/>
K2 D'où sont-ils venus ?	1 = Autre commune dans le même département 2 = Autre département en Haïti 3 = République Dominicaine 4 = Amérique du Sud 5 = Les États Unis 6 = Autre 99 = Ne sait pas / Ne répond pas	<input type="checkbox"/>
K3 Combien sont-ils ?	Homme _____ Femme _____ Enfants ____ (0-17 ans)	
K4 Pourquoi sont-ils venus ?	1 = Travail 2 = Etude 3 = Insécurité 4 = Santé 5 = Autre 99 = Ne sait pas/NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
K5 Est-ce que cette immigration est différente de d'habitude ?	1 = moins que d'habitude 2 = autant que d'habitude 3 = plus que d'habitude	<input type="checkbox"/>
K6 Certains des immigrants envoient-ils de l'argent (vers leur lieu d'origine) ?	1 = Oui, régulièrement 2 = Oui, occasionnellement 3 = Non 99 = Ne sait pas/NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
K7 Quels sont les principaux motifs pour le transfert ?	1 = Education 2 = Alimentation 3 = Santé 4 = Investissement 5 = Loyer 6 = Evénements sociaux 99 = Ne sait pas/ NR	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION L : PERSPECTIVES POUR LES PROCHAINS MOIS

L1 Dans les 6 derniers mois, votre ménage a-t-il été affecté par un événement négatif ? (nommer le principal événement qui vous a affecté)	1 = Sécheresse/manque de pluie 2 = Pluies irrégulières 3 = Inondation 4 = Cyclone/tempêtes/orages 5 = Augmentation de prix d'intrants agricole 6 = Maladies agricoles 7 = Maladies animales 8 = Maladies/accident grave d'un membre du ménage 9 = Décès d'un membre du ménage 10 = Prise en charge de nouveaux membres du ménage 11 = Epidémie (ex. choléra) 12 = Hausse de prix (nourriture, carburant, loyer) 13 = Dévaluation de la Gourde 14 = Rareté aliments de base sur le marché 15 = Baisse des ventes (réduction de la demande) 16 = Perte revenu/diminution de salaire 17 = Perte d'emploi/source de revenu, faillite entreprise 18 = Inactivité (« chita ») de longue durée 19 = Equipements, outils en panne 20 = Arrêt de l'aide (transferts) des parents/amis 21 = Déguerpissement 22 = Harcèlement/intimidation 23 = Attaque armée/vol/braquage 24 = Kidnapping 25 = Destruction de propriété 26 = Autre : _____ 99 = Pas affecté / pas d'évènement	<input type="checkbox"/>
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L1.a Le Choc a-t-il diminué vos revenus ou provoqué une perte de biens ?	1 = Oui 2 = Non	<input type="checkbox"/>
L1.b Le Choc a-t-il diminué votre CAPACITE à avoir assez de nourriture pour manger ?	1 = Oui 2 = Non	<input type="checkbox"/>
L2. Est-ce que votre ménage s'est endetté pour faire face à l'évènement ?	1 = Oui 2 = Non	<input type="checkbox"/>
L3. Quelle sera la situation de votre ménage dans les 6 prochains mois ?	1 = Va s'empirer 2 = Va rester la même 3 = Va s'améliorer 99 = Ne sait pas / NR	<input type="checkbox"/>
L4. Quels seront les besoins prioritaires de votre ménage dans les 6 prochains mois ?	1 = Nourriture 2 = Intrants/Matériels agricoles 3 = Travail 4 = Argent 5 = Services de santé 6 = Education 7 = Assainissement (eau, toilette) 8 = Abris 9 = Autre à préciser	<input type="checkbox"/>
L5. Si votre ménage devait recevoir une aide alimentaire, quelle serait ta préférence ?	1 = Distribution nourriture 2 = Distribution d'argent (cash) 3 = Distribution de bon d'achat	<input type="checkbox"/>

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BMI	Body Mass Index
BRH	Banque de la République d'Haïti / Bank of the Republic of Haiti
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI),
CNSA	Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire / National Coordination for Food Security
CPI	Consumer price index
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
DOP	Dominican Peso
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECVMAS	Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages Après Séisme / Post earthquake household living conditions survey
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMMUS	Mortality, Morbidity, and Service Utilization Survey
ESASU	Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire en situation d'urgence / Emergency Food Security Evaluation
ESSA	Enquête de Suivi de la Sécurité Alimentaire / Food Security Monitoring Survey
ESSAN	Enquête de Suivi de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle / Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FCS-N	Food Consumption Score Nutrition
FSI	Food Security Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GTSAN	Groupe Technique sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle / Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
HTG	Haitian Gourde
IHE	Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance / Haitian Childhood Institute
IHSI	Institut Haïtien de Statistique et de l'Informatique / Haitian Institute of Statistics
IICA	Institut Interaméricain de Coopération / Inter-American Institute for Cooperation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health



mVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Open Data Kit
PaP	Port-au-Prince
PIB/GDP	Produit Intérieur Brut / Gross Domestic Product
RIWI	Random Domain Intercept Technology
SDA	Score de Diversité Alimentaire
SDE	Section d'énumération / Enumeration areas
SMART	Standardised monitoring and assessment of relief and transition
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WI	Wealth Index





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34. A *restavek* (or *restavec*) is a child who is sent by his or her parents to work for a host household as a domestic servant because the parents lack the resources required to support the child.

For more information please contact:

WFP Haiti Country Office — wfp.haiti@wfp.org

Haitian National Coordination for Food Security Office (CNSA)

- cnsa@cnsahaiti.org