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# **Haitians talk about rebuilding the country after the January 12, 2010 earthquake**

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## **Executive Summary**

This a survey funded and sponsored by Oxfam within the context of its advocacy activities in order to promote the participation of all the nation's key sectors in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the plan for the reconstruction of the country that was severely destroyed by the January 12 earthquake.

The objective of this opinion poll is to define Haitians' perception (from diverse social classes) on several topics related to the post-earthquake situation. Information gathered could help develop advocacy and appeal tools in order to help local, state, and non-state actors take ownership of post-earthquake reconstruction processes. Those opinions reflect Haitians' perception at this particular period of time, opinions that could change at any given moment depending on the how the situation and the actors' behavior evolve. They are not Oxfam's opinions.

This poll provides information from different social groups that can be used to determine points of consensus on issues related to the reconstruction of the country.

In order to create a sample with the same characteristics as the control population, we thought it would be appropriate and beneficial to combine probability and empirical methods for the sampling. The survey was conducted over four days, from March 9 through 12. We have interviewed 1,765 people located in the communes of Port-au-Prince, Pétion-Ville, Delmas, Carrefour and Léogane.

Those who took the survey identified, in decreasing order, the following four problems (all social classes together) faced by households prior to the earthquake: unemployment, hunger, difficulty to provide schooling for the children and to find a place to live. The households' needs defined by those polled are, in decreasing order, employment, housing, food security, and children's schooling.

At the national level, the main problems identified by those polled (all social classes) are, in decreasing order, unemployment, corruption, violence/insecurity, and central State's lack of responsibility.

With respect to the reconstruction plan, the majority of those polled identified, in decreasing order, the following needs: job creation, building of schools, building of houses, and support to local production. However, it should be noted that the issue of building local and central authorities' capacities, although identified as a key issue, scored low.

With respect to the efficiency of the international aid to Haiti before the earthquake, approximately 31.3% of those polled thought development aid (including budget support) was inefficient or very inefficient, whereas only 8.8% of Haitians thought positively or very positively of that aid. That opinion is shared in particular by the majority of unemployed people (54%), middle (56%) and senior executives (70%), youth less than 20 years old (56%), and rural populations (52.2%).

However, those polled thought more favorably of the results achieved in peacekeeping and reduction of violence in Haiti. Middle executives (64%), employed people (66%), laborers (62%), youth less than 20 years old (59.9%), and rural people think highly of progress made prior to the earthquake in the area of security. Nevertheless, the opinions of unemployed people (58%), women (70.1%), and city dwellers (58.1%) thought that the State lacked capacity to tackle the structural causes of insecurity.

As for humanitarian actions carried out after the earthquake, about 42.6% of those polled thought that the Haitian government's intervention had little efficiency, whereas only 13.3% thought favorably or very favorably of the government's intervention. However, the majority of those polled (71.3%) thought highly of the interventions made by foreign governments, foreign armies, and international NGOs.

With respect to the assistance from local NGOs, the high percentage of 'no answer' (40.8%), probably reflects their low participation in the emergency response. Moreover, 35% of those polled (all social classes included) thought that the assistance brought by local churches had a very positive impact on the living conditions of the disaster affected people. Laborers (46.9%), employees (54.5%) and people between 20 and 40 years old (51.2%) thought that actions carried out by local committees had a negative impact.

The criteria used by those polled for their assessment are the following in decreasing order: transparency in the distribution of aid, respect of the affected peoples' dignity, amount of aid compared to the needs of the affected people, and active participation of the affected people in the development of the response.

The majority of those polled (78.5%) thought the extent of damages was due to factors that could be controlled. In particular, environmental degradation is the most frequently named factor (49%), whereas 14.7% of those polled blamed bad luck, God's wrath, or voodoo spirits' jealousy (Haitian popular religion) for the extent of the damages.

Poll results also show a lack of trust between the governed and the governing. Only 17.5% of those polled support the government's plan, which will be presented at the conference in New York on March 31, and believe it will include what they feel their priority needs are. However, those who did not support the plan (26.7%) and those less sceptical (41.9%) argue that Haitian governments have never fulfilled their promises, have always favoured the economic elite of the country and, in the context of this special situation, missed the opportunity to engage in participatory processes of consultation with every sector of the population.

With respect to the leadership of the national reconstruction process, 39.3% and 24.7% of those polled support a leadership role played by respectively (1) a foreign government and (2) the Haitian government in collaboration with local authorities and the civil society.

Approximately 57.6% of those polled hope the international community will make aid available as grants, whereas 21.6% and 2.6% respectively thought that it should be an interest-free loan over several years (21.6%) and with a low interest rate (2.6%).

Those polled have mixed feelings about whether the international community will follow through on its promises. 44.1% of those polled think that the international community will follow through with its promises since it has already started the humanitarian response, and also because it has the necessary resources and the willingness to give assistance. Those who are very sceptical (20.8%) and the less sceptical (17.7%) say that, while it is true that the international community will start following through, it will easily change its decisions based on its strategic and geopolitical interests or whenever a disaster occurs in another part of the world.

## Introduction

### A) Context

The Republic of Haiti is located in the western half of the island of Hispaniola it shares with the Dominican Republic located in the eastern half. It lies in the middle of the Greater Antilles, with Cuba to the northwest, Jamaica to the southwest, and Puerto Rico to the east. In 2008, the population was estimated at 9.8 million inhabitants, with a density of 353 people/square kilometers and 60% of its population living in rural areas. Thirty-nine percent of the population is living in the West department, with ¼ of that percentage concentrated in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. The population is young, with 50% under 20 years of age and 37% under 15 years of age. It is estimated that 75,000 people migrate every year to urban areas where living conditions have significantly deteriorated. Fifty percent of people in urban areas are living in slums due to the high rate of unplanned population growth and the lack of adequate infrastructure to accommodate them.

Having achieved independence on January 1, 1804, Haiti has experienced a crisis in several aspects over the past decades, which result from structural problems and political, economic, social, and cultural changes. Social and political upheavals resulted in the State losing its cohesion, weakened public institutions both at the central and local level, increased social inequalities, and extreme vulnerability of the population and of the environment (UNDAF 2008). With an estimated GDP of US\$ 6.2 million (648 USD/inhabitant), Haïti is the only least developed country in the western hemisphere with a very unequal distribution of wealth.

Haiti is the poorest country of the western hemisphere, ranking 146<sup>th</sup> in 2007-8 in UNDP's human development index; 71% of the population is living on less than US\$2 per day and 55% is living below the poverty line. The global food security index (IGSM)<sup>1</sup> in 1991-3 was 26.5 as opposed to 67.5 in 1988-90, which shows a dramatic

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<sup>1</sup>cf. THOMSON Anne & Mety MANFRED, "Implications of Economic Policy for Food Security", FAO, 1997. A global index developed by FAO for households' food security. It has a scale of 1 to 100 and comprises factors, such as Availability, Stability, and Access. An index higher than 85 reveals a high level of food security, whereas an index lower than 65 reveals a critical situation.

decline from an intermediary stage of food security to a very critical stage. Poverty has therefore become a crucial issue for the majority of the population, especially women, and it is widespread in rural areas where over 77% of the extremely poor live and where basic services (potable water, electricity, education, and health) are largely insufficient or almost inexistent.

About 70% of the Haitian population lives on subsistence farming, usually planting crops on parcels of land smaller than ½ acre. This represents 25% of the GDP and employs about two-thirds of the active population of the country. The unemployment rate is about 70% and there have been, over the past decades, very few opportunities for job creation despite an increase in the informal economy.

Risks and disasters (natural or man-made) are a crucial issue in Haiti. The island lies in the middle of a hurricane corridor and it is also located in the axis of tectonic and seismic movements in the region. Because of its geographical position and geological structure, the country is prone to increasing complex disasters resulting from the interaction of natural hazards, alarming degradation of the environment and of the political situation, accelerated impoverishment process of the Haitian population.

The toll of natural disasters has been very high over the past decade. In particular, floodings in Fonds-Verrettes and Mapou in 2004 (May) and the ones in Gonaives (in September) affected over 300,000 people, killed about 5,000, and caused damages estimated to over \$250 million (CNSA 2005). Then, four years later, during 2008 hurricane season, Haiti was hit by tropical storm Fay and successive hurricanes Gustav, Hanna, and Ike, all in one month. Eight departments out of ten were severely hit and about 800,000 were in need of assistance. In addition to losses of human lives, thousands of homes, lands, roads, and infrastructures have been destroyed. The January 12, 2010 earthquake of a 7.3 magnitude on Richter scale is undoubtedly the most destructive that Haiti has ever experienced, even the largest in proportional impact in the history of humankind. Official figures report over 220,000 people dead, about 250,000 wounded out of which 3,000 handicapped, 1 million homeless people, and 300,000 residential homes and public buildings severely damaged and/or completely destroyed.

There are mixed feelings about the extent of the damages caused by January 12, 2010 earthquake; they go from fatalistic to radicalist. The fatalists focus on bad luck and curses to explain the series of natural disasters, which have swept Haiti over the last decade, whereas moderate and radicalist critics agree to denounce, at different levels, an extrovert development model, which led ineluctably to the collapse of the Haitian state, increasing impoverishment of the population, both urban and rural, and the great vulnerability of the country to natural disasters. Thus, key phrases like « reconstruction of the country » and « rebuilding the State » are mentioned over and over in local and international media, in governmental authorities' and international donors' speeches, as well as in the general public's everyday conversation. Moreover, various sectors of the Haitian civil society, the Haitian political class, and the international community are proposing national reconstruction plans that respectively focus on decentralization, national and regional development planning, reform of the education sector, stimulating

local production, etc. The January 12 disaster created a dramatic surge of international support and there is every reason to believe that Haiti will get significant financial support in order to stimulate the economy and rebuild the country. However, there are growing concerns about the lack of leadership from state authorities, the lack of dialogue and coordination forums between organizations of the Haitian civil society, the high competition between international entities and donor countries to protect and stand up for their interests, as well as the risk of seeing the international community impose its own agenda for the reconstruction of the country.

This opinion poll project sponsored by Oxfam is a component of its advocacy activities seeking to promote all the key sectors of the nation. It seeks to give a voice to Haitians, men and women, in the development, implementation, and evaluation process of the plan for the reconstruction of the country. The survey methodology was selected based on the assumption that Haitians' opinions about the reconstruction of the country may be influenced by their age, gender, religion, background, education level, and social and economic status. In addition, there is reason to hope that the post-earthquake situation could lead to research and identification of actions that will help build the country's resilience to natural disasters. The ultimate goal of this survey project is to determine, through various social groups' opinions, points of consensus around issues related to the reconstruction of the country. The conclusions and recommendations of this survey report may inform State and non-state actors' programmatic reviews and serve as an advocacy tool for their negotiations with international financial institutions and donor countries.

## B) Methodology

### Sampling method

This opinion poll, which seeks to determine individuals' perception about the reconstruction of Haiti, targeted all categories of people living in the communes of Port-au-Prince, Petionville, Delmas, Carrefour, and Leogane who have been affected by the January 12 earthquake. The sampling method used took into consideration limitations due to this post-earthquake situation: unavailability of a reliable poll baseline, great movement of population, great majority of people located in lodging houses and camps (and not in their regular homes). Therefore, in order to select a sample representative of the entire population, we thought appropriate and beneficial to combine probability and empirical methods as follows:

- The first level of poll is to select work zones or clusters after subdividing communes targeted by the survey into several work zones. In order to reduce the size of the sample within clusters, we chose less heterogeneous clusters, meaning zones where the economic elites (category 1 zones), middle classes (category 2 zones), and poor classes (category 3 zones) are concentrated. Table 1 gives an overview of the sample breakdown per cluster and per commune;



- At the second level, it was to stratify selected clusters using age and level of occupation as control variables and create the sample by indicating quotas to follow based on population figures from the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Technology (IHSI, 2003).

Table 1 : Sample breakdown per commune and per cluster

Cluster		Commune					Total
		Port-au-Prince	Petion-Ville	Delmas	Carrefour	Leogane	
Category I	Zone	Croix-des-Prés Haut-Turgeau		Delmas 75	Fontamara 27	Cite Bourgeois	
	# of surveys	<b>12</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>
Category II	Zone	Cameau Magloire Amb. Bois-Verna	Belvil Peguy-Ville Girardo	Delmas 19 Delmas 33 Delmas 31	Diquini Arcachon	Difo Dabon	
	# of surveys	<b>86</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>245</b>
Category III	Zone	Cite Letenel Fo Mekredi Matisan	Filipo Jalouzi	Delmas 2 Delmas 32 Mais-Gate	Wout Ray Mariani	Sant Vil	
	# of surveys	<b>376</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1060</b>
Rural area	Zone		Pernier Malik		Mariani	Difo Dabon	
	# of surveys		<b>220</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>462</b>
TOTAL		<b>474</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1793</b>

In the field, the pollster had some latitude for selecting interviewees as long as s/he followed the quotas and the structure of the sample. In order to limit arbitrary selections that could result from the latitude given to pollsters, pollsters were required to:

- Select interviewees randomly and the interviewer must select one person to be interviewed from every 10 houses
- In the clusters of categories 1 and 2, which include lodging houses and camps, the interviewer has to select 50% of those to be interviewed from those lodgings houses and camps by drawing lots
- The stratified poll technique was used for rural areas and the following quotas were applied: well-off farmers (10%), average farmers (30%), and poor farmers (60%). The pollster must base selection on the type of habitat in order to use this typology.

#### Survey form

We decided to use an interview questionnaire, which is more costly, but more appropriate to the country's norms and habits. Surveys were conducted by 34 college students (Table 2) broken down into the five communes as follows:

Table 2: Breakdown of pollsters by commune

Commune	# pollsters
Port-au-Prince	9
Petion-Ville	7
Delmas	7
Carrefour	6
Leogane	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

The pollster training module focused on interview techniques and principles that can stimulate the interviewee’s interest for the purpose of the survey and reduce disrupting factors to the bare minimum. Stimulation and pre-survey exercises also helped pollsters master the survey form.

The survey form (Annex A-1) comprised 4 parts : i) identifying the person polled through factual questions about his/her marital status, religion, level of education, social and economic status, etc. ; ii) identifying what they consider key problems and needs in the household and at the national level before and after the earthquake; iii) the international aid before and after January 12 earthquake with open questions to get opinions about the efficiency of that aid, and; iv) Haitians’ perception on the reconstruction plan, which will be presented by the Haitian government at the conference in New York, on March 31.

#### Data capture, processing, and analysis

The survey was conducted over four days, from March 9 through 12. Six (6) students had the responsibility of entering data, which started immediately after:

- codifying survey forms;
- designing WINDEV file used as support for data entry;
- codifying answers to open-ended questions included in the questionnaire (Annex A-2).

The project’s coordination team, using SPSS and Excel softwares, processed and analysed the data.

#### Limitations of the study

Carrying out this study, we faced 3 types of limitations:

- a) The lack of comprehensive database on Haiti's population. In particular, there are not, as of yet, any data available for the current period at the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Technology Information (IHSI) on the Haitian population disaggregated by socio-professional status. We should also note the significant changes which occurred in the structure of the Haitian population as a result of January 12, 2010 earthquake.
- b) The great mobility of the population due to the post-earthquake situation. As a result, the social and economic profiles of many interviewees located in neighborhoods where the country's economic elites are concentrated and living in very luxury homes did not match the manager category because, in fact, they were living in other neighborhoods prior to the earthquake. Therefore, the real number of managers in the sample population is too small to allow an analysis of managers' perception about the reconstruction of the country.
- c) The fact that about 32% of those polled refused to give precise information about their salary level. The survey project's coordination team anticipated that problem when developing the questionnaire, which includes questions about the type of habitat, the level of education, and the current position. Those data collected from those polled helped create a composite variable (the level of occupation) for the entire sample population, thus reducing the number of indefinite answers.

## Results

### A) Characteristics of the sample

Table 3 shows the characteristics of the sample which will later be compared to those of the control population in order to analyze how representative it is. On the whole, age brackets of less than 20 years old and 20 to 40 years old represent respectively 25.1% and 44.8% of the sample population (Table 3). With respect to the level of education, the percentages are 21.0%, 46.5%, and 15.15% for people whose highest attained levels of education are respectively elementary, secondary, and university.

About 51.5% of those polled are women, out of which 26.4% and 45.6% are respectively less than 20 years of age and between 20 and 40 years of age, whereas 21.5% and 47.3% of women polled respectively reached elementary and secondary level of education. Gender disparities are more obvious for illiterate women who represent 4% of the sample compared to 1.9% of men; it is the same for female academics who represent 6.6% of the sample, whereas men represent 8.8%. On the whole, the sample population has 26.5% of Catholics and 45% of Protestants.

Table 3: Breakdown of interviewees by gender, age, and environment

Gender and Age	Environment			
	URBAN		RURAL	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
less than 20	9.32%	11.72%	16.06%	17.69%
20 to 40 years old	23.52%	26.69%	16.61%	16.97%
40 to 65 years old	11.80%	10.44%	12.09%	11.55%
65 years old and over	1.37%	1.88%	2.53%	3.43%
Not determined	2.05%	1.20%	1.62%	1.44%
Total	48.08%	51.92%	48.92%	51.08%

The level of occupation is a composite variable created using information collected on the level of education, the type of habitat, the salary level, and the position. Unemployed people rank first and represent 69.4% of the sample population, followed by the workers category, which includes small traders, artisans, laborers, and farmers and represents 19.5% of the sample. This pre-earthquake situation has considerably evolved after the earthquake since, out of the 504 interviewees who had a job before the earthquake, 29.2% still have a job, 48% have been suspended, 1.8% have been dismissed, and 1.4% found a new permanent or temporary job.

In order to do the comparison, the breakdown of the control population is shown in Table 4. The gaps between the weights of less than 20 year-old interviewees in the sample and those of the same age group interviewed in the control population are justified by the fact that our sample has been limited to people older than 15 years of age. That limitation also explains why the weights of age groups of 20 to 40 years old and 40 to 65 years old are higher in our sample. As for interviewees 65 years and older, their relative weight in the control population and in the sample is approximately the same.

Table 4: Breakdown of the control population by gender, age, and environment

Gender and Age	ENVIRONMENT			
	URBAN		RURAL	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
less than 20	20.50%	23.40%	23.80%	23.70%
20 to 40 years old	18.10%	20.80%	13.20%	15.50%
40 to 65 years old	6.60%	7.90%	8.90%	9.00%
65 years old and over	1.10%	1.80%	2.80%	3.20%
Total	46.20%	53.80%	48.70%	51.30%

Despite the disparities mentioned above, we can conclude that our sample population kept the same characteristics as the control population

- A young population with groups of less than 20 years old and of less than 25 years old representing respectively 25.1% and 37.14% of the sample
- Women represent 51.7% as opposed to 48% of men
- City dwellers represent 67.9% compared to 32.1% of rural people. The low representation of rural people in the sample is due to the fact that the survey was limited to Leogane and the metropolitan area

#### B) Analysis of priority problems and needs before and after the earthquake

The four problems interviewees (all social classes included) felt they were facing in the household before the earthquake are the following in decreasing order: unemployment, food insecurity, difficulty to provide schooling for their children, and finding place to live (Table 5). However, it should be noted that there are some differences of opinions between (and within) social categories about the relative weight given to each problem and their ranking. For instance, the unemployment problem, although ranking 1<sup>st</sup> in all social categories, clearly had different frequency scores from laborers (32.3%), women (28.3%), workers including small traders, artisans, laborers, and farmers (18.3%), and middle executives (15.5%) [Annex B 1 to 10]. Women and rural populations put housing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> position and elementary schooling in the fourth position, whereas, men and city dwellers put elementary schooling in 3<sup>rd</sup> position and housing in 4<sup>th</sup> position.

Some differences also show in the choice of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> priority problems. For instance, employed people chose electricity supply and insecurity as 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> priority problems, whereas for senior executives, the main problems are in decreasing order unemployment, access to healthcare, and insecurity.

Table 5: Breakdown of problems interviewees felt they were facing before the earthquake in decreasing order

Priority problems	Scores	%	Rank
Unemployment	482	28	1
Difficulty to find housing	149	8.6	4
Difficult access to potable water	99	5.7	6
Difficult access to healthcare	139	8.1	5
Food insecurity	189	11	2
Sanitation problems	93	5.4	7
Difficulty to provide schooling for children	161	9.3	3
Electricity problem	84	4.9	9
Insecurity / Violence	90	5.2	8
Road and public transportation problems	45	2.6	11
Weak central state	77	4.4	10
Weak local authorities	39	2.3	12
Other problems	79	4.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>100</b>	

The January 12 earthquake was a turning point in the life for every social category in the country. After the earthquake, general concerns remained and increased. But social groups classify their needs in a way that is different from the way they classified the problems they felt they were facing before the earthquake. We also see a clear trend in the sense that there are fewer differences between social groups about what they consider to be their priority needs and/or the priority order. For instance, men and women, as well as rural populations and city dwellers classify the needs corresponding to their problems in the same order. The needs interviewees feel they have after the earthquake are in decreasing order employment, housing, food security, and children's schooling (Table 6).

Table 6: Breakdown of needs interviewees feel the households have in decreasing order

Priority Needs	Scores	%	Rank
Employment	490	28.5	1
Roads and Public Transportation	87	5.1	6
Housing	358	20.8	2
Sanitation	80	4.7	7
Potable water	44	2.6	9
Food security	195	11.3	3
Children's schooling	159	9.2	4
Healthcare	96	5.6	5
Responsible central State	61	3.5	8

Responsible mayor's office	31	1.8	11
Security / Peace	45	2.6	10
Other problems	20	1.2	
No answer	54	3.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>100</b>	

At the national level, the main problems identified by those polled (all social classes included) are in decreasing order unemployment, corruption, violence/insecurity, and the lack of responsibility at the central State level (Table 7). However, the fourth problem was not unanimously identified by all the social categories: senior executives, people 65 years of age and older, and academics chose environmental degradation as the fourth priority problem (Annex C 1 to 10).

With respect to the reconstruction plan, the great majority of those polled identified the following needs in decreasing order: job creation, construction of schools, construction of houses, and support to local production (Table 8). The low scores given to the issue of building local and central authorities' capacities, which was yet identified as a priority problem, could be highlighted.

Table 7: Breakdown of problems those polled felt the country was facing before the earthquake, in decreasing order

Priority problems	Scores	%	Rank
Employment	482	28	1
Corruption	263	15.3	2
Violence/Insecurity	249	14.5	3
Environmental degradation	177	10.3	5
Decline in local production	115	6.6	6
Public debt	13	0.7	10
Irresponsible central State	241	14	4
Irresponsible mayors' offices	44	2.5	9
Insufficient public services	49	2.8	7
Other problems	47	2.7	8
No answer	45	2.6	
Total	1723	100	

Table 8: Breakdown of needs those polled feel the country is facing after the earthquake in decreasing order

Priority needs	Scores	%	Rank
School	376	21.8	2
Security/reduction of violence	94	5.5	6
Employment	448	26	1
Roads	93	5.4	7
Potable water	39	2.3	10
Sanitation	26	1.5	11
Healthcare	75	4.3	8
Housing	174	10.1	3
Support to local production	142	8.2	4
Environment	106	6.1	5
Alternative energy	17	1	13
Strengthenin the central State	41	2.4	9
Strengthening mayors' offices	26	1.5	12
Other priorities	16	0.9	
No answer	51	3	
Total	1723	100	

C) Efficiency of international aid

Tables 9 through 11 summarize interviewees' perception about the efficiency of the international aid provided to Haiti before and after the January 12 earthquake. Survey results show significant differences in the perception scores given to various types of aid from the international community prior to January 12: about 31.3% of those polled think that development aid (including budget support) was inefficient or very inefficient compared to only 8.8% of Haitians who thought highly or very highly of the quality of that aid (Table 9). That opinion is shared in particular by the majority of unemployed people (54%), middle executives (56%) and senior executives (70%), youth less than 20 years old (56%), and rural people (52.2%) [Annex D 1-5].

Table 9: Haitians' perception about the quality of the international aid before the earthquake

Type of aid		Evaluation categories						Total
		very good	good	satisfactory	poor	very poor	no answer	
Development aid & budget support	# polled	<b>30</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1723</b>
	%	1.7	7.1	23.2	15.4	15.9	36.7	100
Aid-Security (MINUSTAH)	# polled	<b>82</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1723</b>
	%	4.7	20	32.2	13.8	10.5	18.8	100



However, interviewees' opinions are more favourable to the results of aid provided for peacekeeping and reduction of violence in Haiti. Middle executives (64%), employed people (66%), workers (62%), youth less than 20 years old (59.9%), and rural people appreciate the progress achieved before the earthquake in the area of security. However, it should be pointed out that unemployed people (58%), women (70.1%), and city dwellers (58.1%) think that the State is incapable of tackling the structural causes of insecurity (Annex E 1-5).

Another important point worth noting is the high percentage of no answer (36.7%) to the question about development aid and budget support. Compared to the percentage of no answer (18.8%) to the question about aid for security, the percentage of no answer for development aid and budget support might mean that there are coordination and transparency issues in the management of aid. About 40.8% of women polled (compared to 32% of men) said they had no information on development aid provided to Haiti. At the same time, survey results show that problems related to aid management can affect social groups in the country in very different ways.

Survey results also show significant differences in perception scores given to different organizations and institutions that have been giving assistance to disaster affected people since January 12. About 42.6% of those polled, all social classes included, think that the Haitian government's intervention has been inefficient and/or inexistent, whereas only 13.3% of those polled thought favorably or very favorably of the government's intervention (Table 10). However, actions taken by foreign governments, foreign armies, and international NGOs have been largely appreciated by the majority of people interviewed (71.3%). Only 9.8% of those polled gave low or very low scores to foreign governments for their humanitarian assistance.

Survey results on aid provided by local NGOs are characterized by the high percentage of no answer (40.8%) which could reflect their low participation in emergency responses. It should be noted, however, that senior executives (45%), middle executives (49.1%), and workers (48.5%) thought very favorably of local NGOs' intervention (Annex F 1-28).

The percentage of no answer is lower for local churches and local committees. On average, 35% of those polled said humanitarian actions carried out by local churches had a very positive impact on the living conditions of disaster affected people. However, local committees or community-based organizations that mainly serve as channels for international organizations scored below the average. In particular, workers (46.9%), employed people (54.5%), and people of 20 to 40 years old (51.2%) think that the local committees' intervention had a more negative impact.

Table 10: Perception of interviewees on the efficiency of various aid organizations' humanitarian actions

Type of organization		Assessment categories						Total
		very good	good	satisfactory	bad	very bad	no answer	
Central government	# polled	52	178	308	418	315	452	1723
	%	3	10.3	17.9	24.3	18.3	26.2	100
Foreign government	# polled	201	601	426	97	62	336	1723
	%	11.7	34.9	24.7	5.6	3.6	19.5	100
Foreign army	# polled	186	516	342	143	67	469	1723
	%	10.8	30	19.8	8.3	3.9	27.2	100
Local NGO	# polled	83	264	353	229	91	703	1723
	%	4.8	15.3	20.5	13.3	5.3	40.8	100
Local church	# polled	187	419	325	158	71	563	1723
	%	10.8	24.3	18.9	9.2	4.1	32.7	100
Local committee	# polled	82	264	372	332	151	522	1723
	%	4.7	15.3	21.6	19.3	8.8	30.3	100
International NGO	# polled	271	552	279	111	42	468	1723
	%	15.7	32.1	16.2	6.4	2.4	27.2	100

Criteria used by those polled to assess the aid are shown in Table 11. The four criteria with the highest scores are the following in decreasing order: transparency in the distribution of aid, respect of disaster affected people's dignity, amount of aid compared to the needs of the affected people, and active participation of affected people in developing the responses. While all social categories (social and professional status, age, gender, level of education, background) targeted in the study were unanimous about the 3 first ones, the fourth one has not been selected by senior executives, women, and academics who rather selected "aid organizations following through on their funding commitment". Moreover, middle executives, rural people, and illiterate people rather selected the policy of targeting the most vulnerable groups as fourth criteria.

Table 11: Criteria used by those polled to assess the efficiency of the aid

Assessment criteria	Weighed scores	%	Rank
Transparency in the distribution of aid	391	22.7	<b>1</b>
Respect of affected people's dignity	383	22.2	<b>2</b>
Amount of aid compared to the affected people's needs	198	11.5	<b>3</b>
Participation of affected people in developing responses	162	9.4	<b>4</b>
Follow through on funding commitment	156	9.1	<b>5</b>
Policy of targeting affected people	138	8	<b>6</b>
Level of coordination of aid	43	2.5	<b>7</b>
Conditions of the aid	34	2	<b>8</b>
Other criteria	90	5.2	
No answer	128	7.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>100</b>	

There is no absolute unanimity between all social categories as to the priority order of the four criteria listed above. Middle executives, people less than 40 years old, and illiterate people chose respect of affected peoples' dignity as their first assessment criteria and it comes just before the transparency criteria (Annex G 1-5).

#### D) About the reconstruction plan for the country

The great majority of people polled (78.5%) thought the extent of the damages were due to factors that can be controlled (Table 12). In particular, the most frequently named causes are environmental degradation (49%), poor governance (14.6%), and the lack of preparedness and prevention of earthquake disasters. In addition, 14.7% of those polled blame the extent of the damages on bad luck, God's wrath or voodoo spirits' jealousy. The results of the survey show that last opinion varies depending on various factors:

- The frequency rate of the "bad luck" opinion increased with age, from 13.6% for those less than 20 years old to 25.4% for people over 65 years old (Annex H 1-6).

- The level of education is certainly a decisive factor since 36.5% of illiterate people shared that opinion, as opposed to 21.8%, 11.7%, and 2.7% of people who respectively reached elementary, secondary, and university levels.
- The background could also be a negligible factor since 21.8% of rural people as opposed to only 11.1% of city dwellers share that opinion. We should also point out the difference between those polled in Leogane (earthquake epicentre) who represent 28.9% and other communes targeted where the frequency rates vary from 11% to 12.7%.

Table 12: Haitians' perception about what caused the extent of damages

<b>Causes of the extent of the damages, as perceived by interviewees</b>	<b>Scores</b>	<b>%</b>
God's wrath / Curse	253	14.7
Natural phenomenon	15	0.9
Lack of earthquake disaster-related preparedness and prevention measures	165	9.6
Lack of resources and vacuum on the authorities' side for rescue operations	32	1.9
Lack of a national and regional development plan	58	3.4
Environmental degradation (deforestation, anarchic constructions, etc.)	845	49
Central state's weakness, centralization poor governance	252	14.6
Other reasons / do not know	103	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>100</b>

With respect to the reconstruction plan, those polled reconfirm the same priority needs they've expressed in Section III-B of the report. Hence, the priorities they wish to define in the reconstruction plan are the following in decreasing order: employment, children's schooling, housing, and support to local production (Table 13). The priority order remained the same, but with higher weighted scores for the first three priorities. Another difference that needs to be pointed out is the fifth place given to the construction of roads with restoring the environment pushed down to the 8<sup>th</sup> place (Annex I 1-5).

Table 13: Priorities Haitians wish to see in the reconstruction plan

Priority needs	Scores	%	Rank
School	417	24.2	2
Security/reduction of violence	89	5.2	6
Employment	486	28.2	1
Roads	100	5.8	5
Potable water	30	1.7	11
Alternative energy	37	2.1	10
Sanitation	18	1	13
Healthcare	80	4.6	7
Housing	198	11.5	3
Support to local production	109	6.3	4
Environment	43	2.5	8
Support to central State	38	2.2	9
Support to mayors' offices	23	1.3	12
Other priorities	13	0.7	
No answer	46	2.7	
Total	1723	100	

The results of the survey also show the lack of trust between the governed and the governing (Table 14). Only 17.5% of those polled believe that the government's plan, which will be presented at the conference in New York on March 31, will include the priority needs they have defined. However, those who do not believe (26.7%) and those less sceptical (41.9%) say that Haitian governments have never fulfilled their promises and have always favoured the economic elites of the country. In addition, they also put forward that the government has missed the opportunity to engage every sector of the population in participatory processes of consultation (Annex J 1-5).

Table 15 summarizes Haitians' opinions about the structure that should play a leadership role for the reconstruction of the country. There is a minority of sample sections that wish for 1) the Haitian government (6.6%) and 2) the international NGOs (8.6%) to play the leadership role. However, 39.3% and 24.7% of those polled are in favor of a leadership role played respectively by (1) a foreign government and (2) the Haitian government in collaboration with local authorities and the civil society.

Table 14: Interviewees' level of trust in the government's plan that will be presented at the conference in New York

Level of trust	Scores	%
do not believe	461	26.7
believe a little	446	25.9
half believe	275	16
Believe	253	14.7
Believe a lot	49	2.8
do not know	239	13.9
Total	1723	100

Table 15: Haitians' perception about the structure that should play the leadership role in the reconstruction process

Who should play the leadership role	Scores	%
Haitian government alone	114	6.6
Foreign government	677	39.3
International NGO	148	8.6
Haitian government + local authorities + civil society	425	24.7
Do not know	359	20.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>100</b>

The reasons put forward by those polled to justify their perceptions are shown in Annex K 1-5. Those who support non-Haitian leadership focus on i) foreign governments' financial resources and expertise in disaster management; ii) Haitian governments' lack of responsibility, and; iii) the public administration's poor governance and corrupt practices. Those in favor of local leadership put forward: i) the necessity to have a national effort as the one and only strategy that can ensure successful implementation of the reconstruction plan; ii) the national sovereignty and national ownership principle (Haitian government + civil society) of the process, and; iii) international aid, which is indispensable in order to help the State lead the process.

About 57.6% of those polled, all social classes included, wish for the international community to make aid available as grants (Table 16). However, 24.2% think it should be interest-free loans (21.6%) over several years or a loan with a low interest rate (2.6%), thus implying the necessity to manage the aid in a responsible and autonomous way (Annex L 1-5).

Table 16: Interviewees' opinions about the payment conditions of the aid provided by the international community for the reconstruction of the country

Conditions of the aid	Scores	%
Loan with a low interest rate	45	2.6
Interest-free loan	372	21.6
Grant	993	57.6
do not know	313	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1723</b>	<b>100</b>

Haitians have mixed feelings about whether the international community will follow through on its promises (Table 16). Some of the people polled (7.7%) chose not to answer (Table 16). 44.1% believe that the international community will keep its promises since it has already started the humanitarian response, and also because it has the necessary resources, the willingness to help the country and because, above all, it made the commitment in public (Annex M 1-5). Those who are sceptical (20.8%) and the less sceptical (17.7%) think the international community will easily change its decisions, depending either on its strategic and geopolitical interests, or as a result of the next major disaster that occurs in another part of the world.

Table 16: Interviewees’ opinions about the international community’s commitment

Level of trust	Scores	%
do not believe	167	9.7
believe a little	358	20.8
half believe	305	17.7
believe	662	38.4
Believe a lot	99	5.7
do not know	132	7.7

## **Conclusions**

This opinion poll was carried out in order to define Haitians' perception (from different social classes) on various subjects related to the post-earthquake context. Information gathered could be used to develop advocacy and appeal tools in order to help local, state, and non-state actors take ownership of the post-earthquake reconstruction processes. Those opinions reflect Haitians' perceptions at this specific time and these opinions could change at any moment depending on how events and the actors' behavior evolve.

In order to carry out this survey, we combined probability and empirical methods that helped us create a sample with the same characteristics as that of the control population. We found that Haitians' opinions vary by age, gender, social and professional status, and background. The post-earthquake situation seems to have somewhat reduced the differences between social groups as to how they define as their priority needs and the way to set the priority order. Priority needs defined after the earthquake both for the household and for the country are employment, housing, children's schooling, and food security. In addition, corruption, insecurity, and the State's lack of responsibility have been identified as obstacles to improving their living conditions.

With respect to the efficiency of the aid provided to Haiti before the quake, development aid and budget support have been perceived as inefficient, whereas progress made in the area of security and reduction of violence is obvious for the majority, however they emphasize the government's lack of capacity to tackle the structural causes of insecurity.

The Haitian government was criticized for the lack of efficiency of its humanitarian actions carried out after the earthquake; whereas the majority of those polled thought favorably of actions carried out by foreign governments, foreign armies, and international NGOs.

The results of the survey finally point out the lack of trust in the State-citizen relations. However, those polled also have different opinions: 1) those who wish for non-Haitian leadership of the reconstruction process and 2) those who want national ownership of the reconstruction process. The answers favorable to foreign leadership should not be interpreted as an excuse to turn the country into a protectorate, rather, in conjunction with other responses understood as a recognition that there should be transparency in the distribution of aid, respect for affected people's dignity, and their participation in the decision-making processes.



ANNEXE A-1

**OPINYON SOU KESYON REKONSTRIKSYON  
NASYONAL**

FICH ANKÈT

NIMEWO FICH ANKÈT LA \_\_\_\_\_

KOTE ANKÈT SA FÈT \_\_\_\_\_

NON ANKETÈ A \_\_\_\_\_

***I- Idantifikasyon***

**1.1-Non ou :** \_\_\_\_\_ **Laj ou :** \_\_\_\_\_ **Sèks ou :**

Gason  Fanm

**1.2-Adrès kay w anvan tranbleman tè a**

**1.2.1- Kantite pyès kay li te gen :** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.2.2- Ou te abite kay sa kòm :** pwopriyetè  ; lokatè  ; san ou pa peye  ; lòt ka

**1.2.3- Eske kay ou :** entak  ; fisire yon ti kras  ; endomaje an pati  ; kraze nèt

**1.2.4- Kote w'ap viv jounen jodia :** nan menm kay ou  ; nanabri pwovizwa nan alantou lakay ou  ; lakay yon zanmi oubyen yon fanmi  ; nanabri pwovizwa lwen lakay  ; lòt ka

**1.3-Eske w gen fanmi pwòch pwòch ou ki :** blese  ; blese grav  ; andikape  ; mouri

**1.4- Kondisyon matrimonyal :** selibatè  ; marye oubyen plase  ; divòse  ; vèf  ; lòt

**1.5- Relijyon :** katolik  ; pwotèstan  ; voudouyizan  ; lòt

**1.6- Nivo edikasyon ou :** pa konn li ak ekri  ; nivo primè  ; nivo segondè  ; nivo inivèsité

**1.7- Eske w t'ap travay anvan tranbleman tè a ?** Wi  ; Non  **Si non,** ale nan kesyon 1.7.5 **Si wi,** reponn kesyon 1.7.1 jiska 1.7.4

**1.7.1- Si wi, ou te amplwaye :** leta  ; prive  ; ONG  ; nan pwòp biznis ou  ; lòt ka

**1.7.2- Si w t'ap travay nan leta, prive oswa nan ONG, ki fonksyon ou te ranpli** (oswa ki travay ou t'ap fè) ? \_\_\_\_\_

**1.7.3- Ki nivo salè masyèl ou** (an goud)? mwens pase 5000  ; ant 5-20,000  ; ant 20-40,000  ; ant 40-60,000  ; ant 60 – 80,000  ; ant 80 -100,000  ; 100,000 oubyen plis

**1.7.4- Apre tranbleman tè a, ou :** kontinye travay □ ; sispann □ ; jwenn yon lòt travay pèmanan □ ; jwenn yon lòt travay pou yon ti tan □ ; revoke □ ; lòt ka □

**1.7.5- Eske w'ap travay apre tranbleman tè a :** pap travay □ ; jwenn yon travay pou yon ti tan □ ; jwenn yon travay pèmanan □ ; te jwenn yon ti travay pou yon ti tan men li revoke oswa li sispann □ ; lòt ka □

**1.8- Ki mwayen transpò w plis itilize ?** piblik □ ; prive □ ; lòt ka □

## ***II- Pwoblèm ak priyorite anvan ak apre tranbleman tè a***

**2.1- Anvan tranbleman tè 12 janvye a, ki pi gwo pwoblèm ou menm ak fanmi w te gen (chwazi 3 nan pwoblèm nou site apre yo epi klase yo soti nan 1 pou pwoblèm ki pi enpòtan rive nan 3 pou pwoblèm ki mwen enpòtan)**

Pa gen travay □ ; Pa gen kay pou abite □ ; Pa gen dlo potab □ Pwoblèm maladi epi pa gen swen lasante □ ; Grangou □ ; Pwoblèm ijyèn piblik, fatra, pa gen latrin □ ; Pwoblèm lekòl pou jèn □ ; Pa gen elèktrisite □ ; Pwoblèm ensekirite nan katye oubyen nan kominote a □ ; Pwoblèm wout ak transpò piblik □ ; Otorite leta santral nan Pòtoprens ki pa pran reskonsablite yo □ ; Otorite leta nan komin nan ki pa pran reskonsablite yo □ ; Lòt pwoblèm □

**2.2- Jounen jodia, apre tranbleman tè a, ki pi gwo bezwen ou menm ak fanmi w genyen (chwazi 3 nan bezwen nou site apre yo epi klase yo soti nan 1 pou bezwen ki pi enpòtan rive nan 3 pou bezwen ki mwen enpòtan)**

Travay □ ; Wout ak transpò piblik □ ; Lojman □ ; Viv nan bon kondisyon lijiyèn □ ; Dlo potab □ ; Lamanjay chak jou □ ; Lekòl pou jèn □ ; Swen lasante □ ; Yon leta santral ki reskonsab □ ; Lameri oubyen gouvènman lokal ki reskonsab □ ; Sekirite nan katye oubyen nan kominote □ ; Lòt bezwen □

**2.3- Anvan tranbleman tè 12 janvye a, ki pi gwo pwoblèm, dapre ou, peyi te gen (chwazi 3 nan pwoblèm nou site apre yo epi klase yo soti nan 1 pou pwoblèm ki pi enpòtan rive nan 3 pou pwoblèm ki mwen enpòtan)**

Chomaj □ ; Kòripsyon □ ; Vyolans ak ensekirite □ ; Degradasyon anviwònman □ ; Peyi a pa pwodi ase □ ; Dèt peyi a peye □ ; Leta peyi a ki pa pran reskonsablite li □ ; Lameri oswa gouvènman lokal ki pa pran reskonsablite yo □ ; Sèvis piblik ki pa ase □ ; Lòt pwoblèm □

**2.4- Lè w konsidere sa kap pi bon pou ou menm ak fanmi w, ki sa ki ta dwe gwo priyorite pou rebati Ayiti (chwazi 3 nan priyorite nou site apre yo epi klase yo soti nan 1 pou priyorite ki pi enpòtan rive nan 3 pou priyorite ki mwen enpòtan)**

Lekòl □ ; Sekirite nan katye □ ; Krete jòb □ ; Konstwi wout □ ; Dlo potab □ ; Krete bon kondisyon lijiyèn □ ; Swen lasante □ ; Lojman □ ; Devlope pwodiksyon nasyonal □ ; Rebati

anviwònman ; Devlope enèji altènatif ; Ranfòse kapasite leta santral ; Ranfòse kapasite lameri oubyen gouvènman lokal ; Lòt priyorite

### ***III- Rezilta èd entènasyonal anvan ak apre tranbleman tè 12 janvyè a***

**3.1- Anvan tranbleman tè 12 janvyè a, kominote entènasyonal la te ede Ayiti nan zafè devlopman, nan peye dèt ak nan domèn sekirite. Kouman ou ta evalye kalite oswa rezilta èd sa a sou peyi a ?**

**3.1.1- Sou kesyon devlopman ak peye dèt**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.1.2- Sou kesyon sekirite (MINUSTAH)**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2- Apre tranbleman tè 12 janvyè a, diferan kalte òganizasyon bay èd nan sekouri fanmi sinistre yo. Kouman ou ka evalye kalite ak distribisyon èd la pou chak kategori òganizasyon sa yo ?**

**3.2.1- Gouvènman santral**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2.2- Gouvènman etranje yo**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2.3- Lame peyi etranje**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2.4- ONG lokal**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2.5- Legliz lokal**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2.6- Komite katye oswa òganizasyon kominotè yo**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.2.7- ONG entènasyonal**

Trè mal ; Mal ; Konsi konsa ; Byen ; Trè byen ; Pa konnen

**3.3- Dapre lide mwen pral li pou apre yo, sou ki sa ou te plis baze ou pou ou te reponn kesyon sou rezilta èd anvan oubyen apre tranbleman tè 12 janvyè a (chwazi 3 nan lide nou site apre yo epi klase yo soti nan 1 pou lide ki pi enpòtan pou ou rive nan 3 pou lide ki mwen enpòtan)**

Transparans nan distribyasyon èd □; Rèspè pou diyite moun ki viktim □; Kantite èd pa rapò ak kantite bezwen moun ki viktim □; Rèspete pwomès ak angajman òganis yo fè □; Kondisyon ak regleman pou òganis □; Patisipasyon moun ki viktim yo (oswa peyi a) nan defini repons ki korèsponn ak bezwen yo □; Demach pou sibler kategori moun ki pi viktim oubyen ki pi vilnerab yo □; Nivo kòdinasyon ak lòt òganis kit se leta oubyen kit li pa leta □; Lòt kritè □

#### ***IV- Plan rekonstriksyon peyi a***

**4.1- Tranbleman tè 12 janvye a fè anpil anpil dega nan peyi a. Bay de (2) rezon majè ki eksplike sa dapre ou menm?**

1- \_\_\_\_\_

2- \_\_\_\_\_

**4.2- Gouvènman ayisyen an pral prezante yon plan pou rebati peyi a nan yon konferans ki pral fèt 31 mas 2010 Ozetazini nan vil Nouyòk. Dapre ou menm, ki sa ki t'ap benefisye peyi a pi plis epi ki sa ki ta dwe gwo priyorite nan plan sa a? (chwazi 3 nan priyorite nou site apre yo epi klase yo sot nan 1 pou priyorite ki pi enpòtan rive nan 3 pou priyorite ki mwen enpòtan)**

Lekòl □; Sekirite nan katye □; Krete jòb □; Konstwi wout □; Dlo potab □; Elèktrisite ak enèji renouvlab □; Krete bon kondisyon liyèn □; Lasante □; Lojman □; Devlope pwodiksyon nasyonal □; Rebat anviwònman □; Ranfòse kapasite leta santral □; Ranfòse kapasite lamèri oubyen gouvènman lokal □; Lòt priyorite □

**4.3- Nan ki mezi ou kwè plan gouvènman an ap prezante nan konferans sa ap korèsponn ak bezwen ou ?**

Pa kwè menm ditou □; Kwè yon ti kras □; Kwè konsi konsa □; Mwen kwè □; Mwen kwè anpil anpil □

**4.4- Dapre ou menm, ki de (2) rezon majè ki eksplike repons ou sot bay la**

1- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4.5- Nan lide pou peyi a ta gen plis chans pou reyisi plan sa a, kilès, dapre ou menm, ki ta dwe alatèt nan egzèkite plan sa a?**

Gouvènman ayisyen pou kont li ; Gouvènman etranje ; ONG entènasyonal ; Gouvènman ayisyen an akò ak lakomin ak sosyete sivil ; Mwen pa konnen

**4.6- Dapre ou menm, ki de (2) rezon majè ki eksplike repons ou sot bay la**

1-

---

2-

---

**4.7- Kominote entènasyonal pral angaje anpil lajan pou rebati peyi a. Dapre ou menm, nan ki kondisyon kominote entènasyonal la ta dwe bay lajan sa a?**

Prè ak yon to enterè ki ba pou peyi ranbouse pandan plizyè lane

Prè san enterè pou peyi ranbouse pandan plizyè lane

Lajan kado ke peyi pa dwe ranbouse

Mwen pa konnen

**4.8- Kominote entènasyonal la di li pral ede rebati peyi Ayiti. Nan ki mezi ou kwè li pral respèkte pwomès li ?**

Pa kwè menm ditou ; Kwè yon ti kras ; Kwè konsi konsa ; Mwen kwè ; Mwen kwè anpil anpil

**4.9- Bay de (2) rezon majè ki eksplike repons ou sot bay la**

1-

---

2-

---

ANNEXE A-2

Codification des réponses aux questions ouvertes 4.1, 4.4, 4.6 et 4.9

4.1		
01	Bondye fache ak nou akòz Twòp mechanste, Twòp maji, Twòp sakrifis, epi nou manke priye pou mande Bondye padon	
02	Lwa voudou yo fache paske nou bay yo do	
03	Se yon fenomèn natirel	
04	Manke preparasyon ak prevansyon, Manke edikasyon ak enfòmasyon sou katastwòf natirèl, Pa gen fòmasyon sou konstriksyon parasismik	
05	Manke enfastrikti, mwayen, ak otorite pou sove lavi moun anba beton	
06	Move politik ibanizasyon, pa gen yon plan amenajman	
07	Pwoblèm environman ki soti nan Anpil debwazman, nan Eksplwasyon karyè sab san kontwòl, nan Konstrikasyon anachik, Konstrikasyon mal fèt	
08	Peyi a mal òganize, Peyi a santralize, Twòp konsantrasyon moun nan kapital la, Leta irèskonsab, Feblès leta santral	
09	Lòt rezon	
4.4		
01	Gouvènman konn bezwen ak priyorite pèp la	
02	Gouvènman tanmen poze pwoblèm desantralizasyon, pwodiksyon nasyonal, lekòl ki kraze	
03	Fòk plan an ta baze sou bezwen premye nesosite	
04	Peyi a endepandan, se gouvènman peyi a ki pou dirije	
05	Leta pa gen mo donè/ li toujou fè fo pwomès, li pa respèkte moun	
06	Aprè seyis la, Gouvènman an pa fè twòp bagay pase sa	
07	Leta pa mande popilasyon opinyon sou kouman rebati peyi a	
08	Se yon Leta patizan, ki pap defann enterè moun ki pi pòv, k ap defann enterè moun ki rich	
09	Se yon Leta/Gouvènman enkonpetan, ki nan kòripsyon, ki pa gen transparans	
10	Leta/Gouvènman pral fè sa gran pisans yo dikte li pou l fè	
11	Mwen pa konnen	
4.6		
01	Se Ayisyen ki konn pwoblem Ayisyen, se sèl makonnaj leta ak lòt sektè nan peyi a ki ka fè plan sa reyisi	
02	Peyi a endepandan, nou dwe leve tèt nou devan letranje, se gouvènman ayisyen ki pou dirije peyi a	
03	Leta/Gouvènman ayisyen two magouyè, pa serye, volè, li	

	prefere pran chans ak Blan yo	
04	Se leta ayisyen ki pou dirije plan an ak koutmen kominote entènasyonal la	
05	Se gouvènman etranje ki gen mwayen pou rekonstwi peyi epi yo gen plis konesans sou sitiyoasyon katastwòf	
06	Gouvènman etranje gen lòd, yo byen òganize, yo ka egzekite plan sa san patipri ak transparans	
07	Gouvènman etranje ap vin defann entèrè peyi yo pandan yo ka ede nou yon ti kras	
08	Li prefere gouvènman etranje men fòk yo pa vin vole tou	
09	ONG entènasyonal yo pi serye, yo merite konfyans nou paske se yo k'ap ede nou denpi tranbleman tè	
10	ONG entènasyonal vin fè kòb, fè repitasyon yo sou malè nou	
11	Mwen pa kwè nan pèsòn paske ni leta ni ONG entènasyonal nan kòripsyon	
12	Mwen pa konnen	
4.9		
01	Kominote entènasyonal la konn fè bèl pwomès, men li pa kenbe pwomès sa yo	
02	Kominote entènasyonal la chanje desizyon fasil dapre enterè li ak sitou si yon gwo evènman pase yon lòt kote nan lòt lemon	
03	Kominote entènasyonal la pa konsidere peyi a tankou yon peyi granmoun tèt li	
04	Kominote entènasyonal ap kenbe yon pati nan pwomès li paske peyi a reprezante yon menas pou yo, men li ka kanpe nan wout	
05	Kominote entènasyonal ap remèt peyi a yon pati nan sa li te pran sou peyi a	
06	Li fè kominote entènasyonal konfyans paske li gen resous, volonte epi li pran angajman piblik pou rebati peyi a	
07	Kominote entènasyonal la toujou kenbe pwomès li, li pa konn bay fo lèspwa epi nou konstate gwo èd li kòmanse bay peyi a	
08	Mwen pa konnen	

ANNEXE B 1-10  
PROBLÈMES ET BESOINS PRIORITAIRES À L'ÉCHELLE FAMILIALE  
AVANT ET APRÈS LE SÉISME

B 1

Problemes avant le seisme a l'echelle familiale par statut socio-professionnel

Tableau de synthese des problemes avant le seisme	Statut Professionnel						Total
	PATRON	CADRE MOYEN	CADRE SUPERIEUR	EMPLOYE	TRAVAILLEUR	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	6	1	4	8	35	54
Pa gen travay	1	15	3	11	67	386	482
Pa gen kay	1	5	1	5	33	104	149
Pa gen dlo potab	1	6	1	4	22	66	99
Pwoblwm maladi	0	9	3	4	34	89	139
Grangou	0	6	1	5	38	140	189
ijien pwoblem	1	6	1	4	24	58	93
lekol pou jen	0	8	1	9	33	109	161
elektrisite	1	8	1	6	18	50	84
ensekirite	0	8	3	5	20	54	90
wout ak transpo piblik	1	5	2	2	8	26	45
otorite leta sentral	1	8	0	4	21	43	77
desantralizasyon	1	5	2	2	6	24	39
lot pwoblem	0	3	1	2	5	14	25
Total	8	97	20	66	336	1196	1723

B-2

Besoins apres le seisme a l'echelle familiale par statut socio-professionnel

Synthese des tableaux des besoins apres le seisme	Statut prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE MOYEN	CADRE SUPERIEUR	EMPLOYE	TRAVAILLEUR	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	4	0	3	11	41	59
travay	0	29	5	19	83	354	490
wout ak transpo	0	5	1	3	15	63	87
lojman	1	20	6	14	79	238	358
viv nan bon kondisyon ligie	1	5	2	2	18	53	80
dlo potab	0	3	1	3	9	29	44
la manjaj	1	6	1	6	36	146	195
lekol	1	7	1	6	28	116	159
swen sante	0	5	1	5	22	64	96
leta santral responsab	1	4	2	4	12	38	61
lameri responsab	1	4	1	2	9	15	31
sekirite	1	5	1	1	11	27	45
lot bezwen	0	1	0	1	5	13	20
Total	8	97	20	66	336	1196	1723

B-3

Problemes avant le seisme a l'echelle familiale par categorie d'age

Tableau de synthese des problemes avant le seisme	Groupe d'age					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	11	22	19	0	2	54
Pa gen travay	115	231	102	19	15	482
Pa gen kay	39	65	34	5	6	149
Pa gen dlo potab	27	43	21	5	3	103
Pwoblwm maladi	29	58	40	9	4	139
Grangou	43	90	44	8	4	189
ijien pwoblem	21	39	24	5	5	93
lekol pou jen	48	74	29	5	5	161
elektrisite	23	36	20	3	3	84
ensekirite	25	38	20	5	3	90
wout ak transpo piblik	13	16	13	1	2	45
otorite leta sentral	23	38	14	1	1	77
desantralizasyon	11	17	7	1	3	39
lot pwoblwm	7	8	6	2	2	25
Total	433	773	391	70	55	1723



B-4

Beoins apres le seisme a l'echelle familiale par groupe d'age

Tableau de synthese des besoins apres le seisme	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	10	27	18	2	2	59
travay	105	247	100	18	20	490
wout ak transpo	28	31	22	4	2	87
lojman	77	165	90	15	11	358
viv nan bon kondisyon ligie	26	32	19	2	1	80
dlo potab	15	17	11	2	1	44
la manjay	49	82	46	11	6	195
lekol	56	67	27	4	5	159
swen sante	25	40	23	6	2	96
leta santral responsab	16	28	12	3	2	61
lameri responsab	7	14	9	1	1	31
sekirite	14	18	9	2	2	45
lot bezwen	7	6	5	1	1	20
Total	433	773	391	70	55	1723

B-5

Problemes avant le seisme a l'echelle familiale par sexe

Tableau de synthese des problemes avant seisme	SEXE		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	25	29	54
Pa gen travay	232	250	482
Pa gen kay	63	86	149
Pa gen dlo potab	48	51	99
Pwoblwm maladi	61	78	139
Grangou	87	102	189
ijien pwoblem	45	49	93
lekol pou jen	81	80	161
elektrisite	45	39	84
ensekirite	43	47	90
wout ak transpo piblik	24	21	45
otorite leta sentral	47	30	77
desantralization	22	17	39
lot pwoblwm	12	12	25
Total	833	890	1723

B-6

Tableau de synthese des besoins apres le	SEXE		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	30	30	60
travay	239	251	490
wout ak transpo	46	41	87
lojman	168	190	358
viv nan bon kondisyon ligie	39	42	80
dlo potab	22	23	44
la manjay	93	102	195
lekol	77	82	159
swen sante	45	52	96
leta santral responsab	29	31	61
lameri responsab	16	14	31
sekirite	20	25	45
lot bezwen	12	8	20
Total	833	890	1723

B-7

Problemes avant le seisme a l'echelle familiale par milieu d'origine

Synthese des problemes avant seisme	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	14	40	54
Pa gen travay	141	341	482
Pa gen kay	50	99	149
Pa gen dlo potab	41	58	99
Pwoblwm maladi	45	95	139
Grangou	63	126	189
ijien pwoblem	24	69	93
lekol pou jen	42	119	161
elektrisite	34	50	84
ensekirite	29	60	90
wout ak transpo	21	24	45
otorite leta sentral	24	52	77
desantralization	16	23	39
lot pwoblwm	11	14	25
Total	554	1169	1723

B-8

**Besoins apres le seisme a l'echelle familiale par milieu**

Synthese des besoins apres le	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	10	50	50
travay	148	342	490
wout ak transpo	35	52	87
lojman	109	249	358
viv nan bon kondisyon	32	48	80
dlo potab	19	25	44
la manjaj	66	129	195
lekol	45	114	159
swen sante	37	60	96
leta santral resp	18	43	61
lameri responsab	16	15	31
sekirite	14	31	45
lot bezwen	7	13	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1723</b>

B-9

Problemes avant le seisme a l'echelle familiale par niveau d'education

Synthese des problemes avant seisme	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	7	2	11	25	11	54
Pa gen travay	49	29	100	236	70	482
Pa gen kay	22	12	39	66	11	149
Pa gen dlo potab	9	4	21	49	15	99
Pwoblwm maladi	14	13	34	61	17	139
Grangou	25	18	47	84	15	189
ijien pwoblem	14	6	22	38	14	93
lekol pou jen	16	7	32	87	18	161
elektrisite	7	2	12	41	22	84
ensekirite	10	4	17	40	18	90
wout ak transpo piblik	4	2	8	20	11	45
otorite leta santral	11	4	13	30	19	77
desantralization	4	1	6	15	13	39
lot pwoblwm	1	2	4	11	7	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1723</b>

B-10

Besoins apres le seisme a l'echelle familiale par niveau d'education

Synthese des besoins apres le seisme	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	7	3	16	24	10	59
travay	55	25	95	232	83	490
wout ak transpo	11	6	19	41	11	87
lojman	40	25	78	169	46	358
viv nan bon kondisyon ligie	8	4	15	37	17	80
dlo potab	3	3	9	24	6	44
la manjaj	25	21	51	83	16	195
lekol	14	6	30	89	20	159
swen sante	10	7	25	40	15	96
leta santral responsab	7	4	10	26	14	61
lameri responsab	4	0	7	10	10	31
sekirite	4	2	9	20	9	45
lot bezwen	2	1	4	9	4	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1723</b>

ANNEXE C 1-10  
PROBLÈMES ET BESOINS PRIORITAIRES À L'ÉCHELLE DU PAYS  
AVANT ET APRÈS LE SÉISME

C-1

Problèmes prioritaires ressentis avant le séisme à l'échelle du pays par statut socioprofessionnel

Tableau de synthèse des problèmes	Statut prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE MOYEN	CADRE SUPERIEUR	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans repons	1	4	0	0	9	30	45
Chomaj	2	23	5	17	92	344	482
koripsyon	2	20	3	10	47	182	263
vyolans/ensekirite	1	12	3	10	56	167	249
degradasyon environn	1	9	4	8	27	129	177
peyi a pa pwodwi	1	5	0	4	25	80	115
det	0	3	0	0	2	8	13
ireskonsabilite leta sar	1	15	3	10	46	166	241
ireskonsabilite la meri	0	4	1	2	7	30	44
sevis piblik pa ase	0	1	0	2	13	33	49
Lot pwoblem	0	3	0	3	13	28	47
Total	8	97	20	66	336	1196	1723

C-2

Besoins prioritaires ressentis apres le siesme a l'echelle du pays par statut socioprofessionnel

Synthese des priorites dans le plan de reconstruction	Statut prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE M	CADRE SUP	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	5	1	1	9	34	51
lekol	1	20	3	14	69	270	376
sekirite nan katye	1	5	0	3	18	67	94
kreye job	2	26	6	17	85	314	448
konstwi wout	1	4	1	2	19	66	93
dlo potab	0	3	0	2	8	26	39
kondisyon ijyen	0	2	0	1	6	17	26
swen sante	1	3	1	2	16	53	75
lojman	0	8	1	7	40	117	174
pwodiksyon nasyonan	0	10	3	7	27	94	142
anvironman	0	4	2	5	16	78	106
eneji alternatif	1	2	1	1	3	10	17
ranfose leta santral	1	2	1	3	12	22	41
ranfose lameri	1	2	0	2	5	16	26
lot priorite	0	1	0	0	4	11	16
Total	8	97	20	66	336	1196	1723

C-3

Problèmes prioritaires ressentis avant le séisme à l'échelle du pays par groupe d'age

Tableau de synthèse des problèmes du	Groujaj					Total
	"moins de 19 a"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et "	"ND"	
Sans repons	12	15	16	1	1	45
Chomaj	106	231	106	24	15	482
koripsyon	62	123	61	8	10	263
vyolans/ensekirite	64	112	53	11	9	249
degradasyon environn	48	76	40	8	5	177
peyi a pa pwodwi	31	45	27	7	5	115
det	6	3	3	0	0	13
ireskonsabilite leta sar	67	107	55	6	6	241
ireskonsabilite la meri	12	19	9	2	2	44
sevis piblik pa ase	15	21	10	2	1	49
Lot pwoblem	10	21	12	2	2	47
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

C-4

Besoins prioritaires ressentis apres le siesme a l'echelle du pays par groupe d'age

Priorite 1 dans le plan de reconstruction	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de	"20 a 39 an	"40 a 64 ans	"65 ans et	"ND"	
Sans reponse	15	20	12	2	3	51
lekol	111	170	76	9	10	376
sekirite nan katye	21	39	26	5	3	94
kreye job	94	218	107	16	15	448
konstwi wout	30	38	17	4	5	93
dlo potab	14	13	9	3	1	39
kondisyon ijyen	6	9	9	1	2	26
swen sante	20	32	17	4	3	75
lojman	36	82	42	10	5	174
pwodiksyon nasyonal	35	62	35	7	4	142
anvironnman	30	47	21	5	3	106
eneji alternatif	4	7	4	2	1	17
ranfose leta santral	10	18	9	4	1	41
ranfose lameri	5	15	5	1	1	26
lot priorite	4	6	4	1	1	16
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

C-5

Problemes prioritaires ressentis avant le seisme a l'echelle du pays par sexe

Synthese des problemes du apys	SEXE		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans repons	20	26	41
Chomaj	230	252	482
koripsyon	138	125	263
vyolans/ensekirite	107	141	249
degradasyon anvironn	92	85	177
peyi a pa pwodwi	57	58	115
det	6	7	13
ireskonsabilite leta sar	117	124	241
ireskonsabilite la meri	24	20	44
sevis piblik pa ase	21	28	49
Lot pwoblem	22	25	47
Total	833	890	1,723

C-6

Besoins prioritaires ressentis apres le siesme a l'echelle du pays par sexe

Synthese des priorites	SEXE		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans repons	24	28	52
lekol	188	187	376
sekirite nan	45	50	94
kreye job	219	230	448
konstwi wout	46	47	93
dlo potab	21	19	39
kondisyon ijy	10	16	26
swen sante	37	39	75
lojman	78	96	174
pwodiksyon	73	69	142
anvironnman	47	58	106
eneji alternatif	8	9	17
ranfose leta	21	21	41
ranfose lameri	13	13	26
lot priorite	6	10	16
Total	833	890	1723

C-7

Problemes prioritaires ressentis avant le seisme a l'echelle du pays par niveau d'education

Synthese des problemes avant le	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans repons	5	2	12	19	8	45
Chomaj	52	30	94	233	74	482
koripsyon	31	10	50	125	47	263
vyolans/ensekirite	31	15	57	115	31	249
degradasyon anvironn	21	11	31	79	36	177
peyi a pa pwodwi	10	11	30	52	12	115
det	2	1	4	5	1	13
ireskonsabilite leta sar	29	13	55	114	30	241
ireskonsabilite la meri	4	3	11	16	10	44
sevis piblik pa ase	4	6	12	22	5	49
Lot pwoblem	4	3	10	22	9	47
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

C-8

Besoins prioritaires ressentis apres le siesme a l'echelle du pays par niveau d'education

Synthese des	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabe	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans repot	6	2	15	18	10	51
lekol	37	18	65	198	58	376
sekirite nar	12	6	23	40	14	94
kreye job	52	27	103	204	63	448
konstwi wo	10	4	21	44	13	93
dlo potab	4	2	12	18	3	39
kondisyon	1	2	5	13	5	26
swen sante	7	6	18	33	13	75
lojman	23	15	43	76	18	174
pwodiksyon	18	9	26	63	26	142
anvironnm	11	6	18	51	20	106
eneji alten	2	1	3	6	4	17
ranfose let	4	5	7	18	7	41
ranfose lar	3	1	4	13	6	26
lot priyorite	2	1	3	7	4	16
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

C-9

Problemes prioritaires ressentis avant le seisme a l'echelle du pays par milieu

Synthese des problemes avant	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans repons	16	30	46
Chomaj	136	345	482
koripsyon	73	190	263
vyolans/ensekirite	77	172	249
degradasyon environn	67	110	177
peyi a pa pwodwi	45	70	115
det	6	7	13
ireskonsabilite leta sar	80	162	241
ireskonsabilite la meri	13	31	44
sevis piblik pa ase	27	22	49
Lot pwoblem	17	31	47
Total	554	1169	1723

C-10

Besoins prioritaires ressentis apres le siesme a l'echelle du pays par milieu

Synthese des	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans repot	17	34	51
lekol	101	275	376
sekirite nar	34	61	94
kreye job	129	319	448
konstwi wo	33	60	93
dlo potab	20	19	39
kondisyon	8	18	26
swen sante	29	46	75
lojman	61	113	174
pwodiksyon	50	92	142
anvironnm	34	72	106
eneji alten	6	11	17
ranfose let	17	25	41
ranfose lar	9	16	26
lot priyorite	7	9	16
Total	554	1169	1723

**ANNEXE D 1-5**  
**PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT A LA QUALITE**  
**DE L' AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT AVANT LE SEISME**

D-1

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur statut professionnel quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au developpement

Developpement Paiement dette	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	2	2	6	3	19	95	127
Tres mal	2	4	13	11	42	201	273
Mal	0	3	14	11	65	173	266
Konsi Konsa	1	7	27	22	72	271	400
Bien	2	1	9	4	25	82	123
Tres Bien	0	0	2	2	8	18	30
Ne sait pas	1	3	26	13	105	356	504
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

D-2

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au developpement

Developpement Paiement dette	Groupes					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plu"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	39	54	28	4	2	127
Tres mal	61	130	65	12	5	273
Mal	61	131	59	6	9	266
Konsi Konsa	99	189	76	20	16	400
Bien	39	57	21	2	4	123
Tres Bien	12	14	3	0	1	30
Ne sait pas	122	198	139	27	18	504
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

D-3

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur sexe quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au developpement

Developpement Paiement dette	Sexe		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	63	64	127
Tres mal	152	121	273
Mal	151	115	266
Konsi Konsa	184	216	400
Bien	61	62	123
Tres Bien	18	12	30
Ne sait pas	204	300	504
Total	833	890	1723

D-4

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au developpement

Developpement Paiement dette	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	16	2	22	70	17	127
Tres mal	27	12	54	132	48	273
Mal	32	20	54	126	34	266
Konsi Konsa	41	14	82	178	85	400
Bien	11	2	27	59	24	123
Tres Bien	2	2	3	21	2	30
Ne sait pas	62	52	124	215	51	504
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

D-5

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur milieu d'origine quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au developpement

Developpement Paiement dette	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	34	93	127
Tres mal	69	204	273
Mal	75	191	266
Konsi Konsa	146	254	400
Bien	46	77	123
Tres Bien	15	15	30
Ne sait pas	169	335	504
Total	554	1169	1723

**ANNEXE E 1-5**  
**PERCEPTION DES HAÏTIENS QUANT A LA QUALITE DE L' AIDE**  
**AU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX AVANT LE SÉISME**

E-1

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur statut professionnel quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au maintien de la paix avant le seisme

Securite	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	0	4	6	18	84	113
Tres mal	1	4	5	4	29	138	181
Mal	1	4	15	8	40	170	238
Konsi Konsa	2	4	32	23	111	383	555
Bien	2	5	27	19	79	212	344
Tres Bien	0	2	4	2	19	55	82
Ne sait pas	1	1	10	4	40	154	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1723</b>

E-2

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au maintien de la paix avant le seisme

Securite	Groupes					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plu"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	36	43	29	3	2	113
Tres mal	37	100	34	8	2	181
Mal	48	116	62	7	5	238
Konsi Konsa	134	248	126	25	22	555
Bien	103	150	66	11	14	344
Tres Bien	23	35	16	4	4	82
Ne sait pas	52	81	58	13	6	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1723</b>

E-3

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au maintien de la paix avant le seisme

Securite	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	13	1	24	59	16	113
Tres mal	16	13	29	90	33	181
Mal	40	15	49	100	34	238
Konsi Konsa	59	38	113	247	98	555
Bien	25	16	74	178	51	344
Tres Bien	5	7	20	43	7	82
Ne sait pas	33	14	57	84	22	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1723</b>

E-4

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur sexe quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au maintien de la paix avant le seisme

Securite	Sexe		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	52	61	113
Tres mal	99	82	181
Mal	122	116	238
Konsi Konsa	263	292	555
Bien	169	175	344
Tres Bien	42	40	82
Ne sait pas	86	124	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1723</b>

E-5

Perception des Haitiens suivant leur milieu d'origine quant a l'efficacite de l'aide au maintien de la paix avant le seisme

Securite	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	27	86	113
Tres mal	30	151	181
Mal	85	153	238
Konsi Konsa	179	376	555
Bien	132	212	344
Tres Bien	21	61	82
Ne sait pas	80	130	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1723</b>

**ANNEXE F1-28**  
**PERCEPTION DES HAÏTIENS QUANT L'EFFICACITÉ DES ACTIONS**  
**HUMANITAIRES DES DIFFERENTS ORGANISMES D'AIDE**  
**APRES LE SÉISME**

F-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement haïtien

Evaluation GVT Central	Statut prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	5	7	2	24	105	144
Tres mal	2	4	27	9	50	223	315
Mal	1	4	18	17	102	276	418
Konsi Konsa	2	2	16	13	54	221	308
Bien	1	3	10	7	43	114	178
Tres Bien	0	0	3	1	13	35	52
Ne sait pas	1	2	16	17	50	222	308
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

F-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement haïtien

Evaluation GVT Central	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	33	62	37	9	3	144
Tres mal	66	153	73	13	10	315
Mal	98	199	96	16	9	418
Konsi Konsa	98	136	53	8	13	308
Bien	50	70	45	7	6	178
Tres Bien	23	19	6	0	4	52
Ne sait pas	65	134	81	18	10	308
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement haïtien

Evaluation GVT Central	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	16	0	39	72	17	144
Tres mal	33	24	59	145	54	315
Mal	48	26	94	185	65	418
Konsi Konsa	30	13	59	160	46	308
Bien	17	12	41	77	31	178
Tres Bien	3	3	18	20	8	52
Ne sait pas	44	26	56	142	40	308
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement haïtien

Evaluation GVT Central	SEXE		Total
	HOMME	FEMME	
Sans reponse	72	72	144
Tres mal	169	146	315
Mal	199	219	418
Konsi Konsa	141	167	308
Bien	94	84	178
Tres Bien	22	30	52
Ne sait pas	136	172	308
Total	833	890	1723

F-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement haïtien

Evaluation GVT Central	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	26	118	144
Tres mal	100	215	315
Mal	136	282	418
Konsi Konsa	103	205	308
Bien	83	95	178
Tres Bien	25	27	52
Ne sait pas	81	227	308
Total	554	1169	1723

F-6



Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement etranger

Evaluation GVT Etranger	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	2	2	5	2	9	57	77
Tres mal	0	1	4	3	12	42	62
Mal	1	1	11	4	23	57	97
Konsi Konsa	1	5	15	23	80	302	426
Bien	2	6	45	20	125	403	601
Tres Bien	1	3	11	7	44	135	201
Ne sait pas	1	2	6	7	43	200	259
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

F-7

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement etranger

Evaluation GVT Etranger	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	16	33	21	4	3	77
Tres mal	12	30	14	2	4	62
Mal	17	50	27	2	1	97
Konsi Konsa	92	210	90	24	10	426
Bien	177	246	135	23	20	601
Tres Bien	61	90	35	7	8	201
Ne sait pas	58	114	69	9	9	259
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-8

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires du gouvernement etranger

Evaluation GVT Etranger	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	11	1	17	35	13	77
Tres mal	3	7	14	29	9	62
Mal	12	5	15	47	18	97
Konsi Konsa	53	19	88	204	62	426
Bien	62	37	126	277	99	601
Tres Bien	17	13	49	96	26	201
Ne sait pas	33	22	57	113	34	259
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-9

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des armees etrangeres

ARMEE ETRANGERE	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	9	4	19	36	9	77
Tres mal	4	4	14	36	9	67
Mal	16	10	27	60	30	143
Konsi Konsa	38	13	64	172	55	342
Bien	59	28	109	230	90	516
Tres Bien	13	12	41	98	22	186
Ne sait pas	52	33	92	169	46	392
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-10

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des armees etrangeres

ARMEE ETRANGERE	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	0	2	4	10	60	77
Tres mal	0	0	3	2	8	54	67
Mal	2	3	8	8	26	96	143
Konsi Konsa	1	5	25	18	69	224	342
Bien	3	4	31	18	110	350	516
Tres Bien	0	1	12	5	40	128	186
Ne sait pas	1	7	16	11	73	284	392
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

F-11

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des armees etrangeres

ARMEE ETRANGERE	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	17	32	24	4	0	77
Tres mal	16	33	14	2	2	67
Mal	24	67	45	6	1	143
Konsi Konsa	91	155	71	13	12	342
Bien	126	234	122	19	15	516
Tres Bien	53	87	26	8	12	186
Ne sait pas	106	165	89	19	13	392
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-12

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG locales

ONG local	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	16	31	22	2	1	72
Tres mal	20	44	21	2	4	91
Mal	47	105	51	18	8	229
Konsi Konsa	91	153	89	11	9	353
Bien	71	126	51	8	8	264
Tres Bien	20	45	11	3	4	83
Ne sait pas	168	269	146	27	21	631
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-13

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des OGN locales

ONG local	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	2	1	5	2	11	51	72
Tres mal	0	2	3	5	14	67	91
Mal	0	1	12	11	50	155	229
Konsi Konsa	3	4	21	10	85	230	353
Bien	2	5	23	11	55	168	264
Tres Bien	0	0	5	2	23	53	83
Ne sait pas	1	7	28	25	98	472	631
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

F-14

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG locales

ONG local	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	9	1	17	32	13	72
Tres mal	3	5	11	57	15	91
Mal	27	14	42	114	32	229
Konsi Konsa	43	19	77	157	57	353
Bien	21	15	59	121	48	264
Tres Bien	9	5	20	41	8	83
Ne sait pas	79	45	140	279	88	631
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-15

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des eglises locales locales

Eglise locale	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	17	6	21	25	12	81
Tres mal	3	2	22	33	11	71
Mal	19	10	31	71	27	158
Konsi Konsa	39	16	74	146	50	325
Bien	45	25	76	207	66	419
Tres Bien	14	8	46	92	27	187
Ne sait pas	54	37	96	227	68	482
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-16

Perception des sondes suivant leur STATUT PROFESSIONNEL quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des eglises locales locales

Eglise locale	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	2	1	7	1	14	56	81
Tres mal	0	0	4	2	16	49	71
Mal	2	3	7	7	40	99	158
Konsi Konsa	1	3	24	12	59	226	325
Bien	1	4	25	14	77	298	419
Tres Bien	1	3	9	11	34	129	187
Ne sait pas	1	6	21	19	96	339	482
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

F-17

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des eglises locales locales

Eglise locale	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	15	37	25	3	1	81
Tres mal	18	35	14	2	2	71
Mal	37	73	36	8	4	158
Konsi Konsa	78	153	71	10	13	325
Bien	110	188	91	20	10	419
Tres Bien	69	81	24	7	6	187
Ne sait pas	106	206	130	21	19	482
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-18

Perception des sondes suivant leur RELIGION quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des eglises locales

Eglise locale	Religion					Total
	Sans reponse	Catholique	Protestant	Vaudouisan	Autre	
Sans reponse	16	16	34	6	9	81
Tres mal	2	17	33	10	9	71
Mal	13	50	64	11	20	158
Konsi Konsa	46	94	128	30	27	325
Bien	51	120	200	12	36	419
Tres Bien	23	44	98	3	19	187
Ne sait pas	80	115	219	15	53	482
Total	231	456	776	87	173	1723

F-19

Perception des sondes suivant leur STATUT PROFESSIONNEL quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des COMITES DE QUARTIERS

Comite Quartier / OCB	Statut_prof					Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	
Sans reponse	1	1	6	3	19	73
Tres mal	1	1	12	4	26	107
Mal	1	2	16	17	78	218
Konsi Konsa	2	6	24	15	53	272
Bien	2	2	14	7	64	175
Tres Bien	0	1	4	5	20	52
Ne sait pas	1	7	21	15	76	299
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196

F-20

Perception des sondes suivant leur NIVEAU D'EDUCATION quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des COMITES DE QUARTIERS

Comite Quartier / OCB	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	19	2	31	33	18	103
Tres mal	10	9	27	80	25	151
Mal	48	19	67	154	44	332
Konsi Konsa	34	18	76	176	68	372
Bien	24	20	59	119	42	264
Tres Bien	7	4	19	42	10	82
Ne sait pas	49	32	87	197	54	419
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-21

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des COMITES DE QUARTIERS

Comite Quartier / OCB	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	15	50	32	3	3	103
Tres mal	39	79	24	2	7	151
Mal	86	152	72	15	7	332
Konsi Konsa	103	158	81	18	12	372
Bien	71	118	54	11	10	264
Tres Bien	25	38	12	3	4	82
Ne sait pas	94	178	116	19	12	419
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-22

Perception des sondes suivant leur SEXE quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des COMITES DE QUARTIERS

Comite Quartier / OCB	SEXE		Total
	HOMME	FEMME	
Sans reponse	48	55	103
Tres mal	79	72	151
Mal	158	174	332
Konsi Konsa	199	173	372
Bien	127	137	264
Tres Bien	43	39	82
Ne sait pas	179	240	419
Total	833	890	1723

F-23

Perception des sondes suivant leur MILIEU D'ORIGINE quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des COMITES DE QUARTIERS

Comite Quartier /	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	21	82	103
Tres mal	36	115	151
Mal	118	214	332
Konsi Konsa	121	251	372
Bien	111	153	264
Tres Bien	36	46	82
Ne sait pas	111	308	419
Total	554	1169	1723

F-24

Perception des sondes suivant leur STATUT PROFESSIONNEL quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG INTERNATIONALES

ONG International	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIE	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	0	3	3	8	44	59
Tres mal	0	1	1	1	8	31	42
Mal	0	2	8	4	24	73	111
Konsi Konsa	1	3	18	11	56	190	279
Bien	3	7	37	26	113	366	552
Tres Bien	2	1	14	10	68	176	271
Ne sait pas	1	6	16	11	59	316	409
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

F-25

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG INTERNATIONALES

ONG International	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 an"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	11	30	13	3	2	59
Tres mal	8	21	9	1	3	42
Mal	15	56	31	8	1	111
Konsi Konsa	66	128	68	7	10	279
Bien	162	228	124	26	12	552
Tres Bien	77	124	50	8	12	271
Ne sait pas	94	186	96	18	15	409
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

F-26

Perception des sondes suivant leur NIVEAU D'EDUCATION quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG INTERNATIONALES

ONG International	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	9	3	12	26	9	59
Tres mal	4	2	6	21	9	42
Mal	14	7	27	47	16	111
Konsi Konsa	25	16	62	129	47	279
Bien	57	23	113	259	100	552
Tres Bien	20	19	64	137	31	271
Ne sait pas	62	34	82	182	49	409
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

F-27

Perception des sondes suivant leur SEXE quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG INTERNATIONALES

ONG International	Sexe		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	32	27	59
Tres mal	26	16	42
Mal	61	50	111
Konsi Konsa	140	139	279
Bien	278	274	552
Tres Bien	123	148	271
Ne sait pas	173	236	409
Total	833	890	1723

F-28

Perception des sondes suivant leur MILIEU D'ORIGINE quant a l'efficacite des actions humanitaires des ONG INTERNATIONALES

ONG International	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	16	43	59
Tres mal	10	32	42
Mal	28	83	111
Konsi Konsa	84	195	279
Bien	212	340	552
Tres Bien	98	173	271
Ne sait pas	106	303	409
Total	554	1169	1723

## ANNEXE G 1-5

### PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT AUX CRITERES UTILISES POUR L'EVALUATION DE L'EFFICACITE DE L'AIDE INTERNATIONALE

G-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut socioprofessionnel quant aux criteres utilises pour l'evaluation de l'efficacite de l'aide

Synthese des criteres d'evaluation	Statut socioprofessionnel						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE M	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	3	1	9	7	27	82	128
Transparance	0	5	21	14	74	277	391
Respect de la dignite	1	4	22	14	69	274	383
Quantite aide	1	3	10	7	42	136	198
Respect engagement	1	3	8	6	28	111	156
Condition de distr.	0	0	2	1	7	24	34
Participation des vi	1	1	8	6	32	115	162
Demarche	0	1	9	4	28	95	138
Coordination	1	1	3	2	9	28	44
Autres criteres	0	1	7	5	22	55	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1723</b>

G-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant aux criteres utilises pour l'evaluation de l'efficacite de l'aide

Synthese des criteres	Groupes d'age					Total
	"moins de 20"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	23	61	38	3	3	128
Transparance	96	171	92	21	12	391
Respect de la dignite	97	175	82	15	14	383
Quantite aide	52	88	45	9	6	198
Respect engagement	45	69	31	3	8	156
Condition de distr.	7	15	10	2	1	34
Participation des vi	45	74	31	8	4	162
Demarche	37	60	31	6	4	138
Coordination	11	20	10	1	1	44
Autres criteres	19	42	22	4	2	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1723</b>

G-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe suivant les criteres utilises pour l'evaluation de l'efficacite de l'aide

Synthese des criteres	Sexe		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	57	71	128
Transparance	191	201	391
Respect de la dignite	186	197	383
Quantite aide	95	103	198
Respect engagement	80	75	156
Condition de distr.	17	17	34
Participation des vi	74	88	162
Demarche	69	69	138
Coordination	22	22	44
Autres criteres	42	48	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1723</b>

G-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant aux criteres utilises pour l'evaluation de l'efficacite de l'aide

Synthese des criteres	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	20	72	91
Transparance	162	374	536
Respect de la dignite	131	266	397
Quantite aide	60	99	159
Respect engagement	41	79	120
Condition de distr.	11	16	27
Participation des vi	37	79	116
Demarche	53	74	127
Coordination	17	22	38
Autres criteres	23	89	112
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1723</b>

G-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant aux criteres utilises pour l'evaluation de l'efficacite de l'aide

Syntheses des criteres	Sans reponse	Niveau d'education				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	14	6	27	63	17	128
Transparance	50	21	85	178	58	391
Respect de la dignite	39	23	80	182	60	383
Quantite aide	25	12	41	93	28	198
Respect engagement	20	10	33	67	26	156
Condition de distr.	3	2	9	14	6	34
Participation des vi	16	9	34	78	25	162
Demarche	13	12	33	61	19	138
Coordination	4	4	6	19	11	44
Autres criteres	8	6	18	47	12	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1723</b>

ANNEXE H 1-6  
PERCEPTION DES HAÏTIENS QUANT AUX CAUSES DE L'AMPLEUR DES  
DÉGÂTS DU SÉISME DU 12 JANVIER 2010

4.1	CODIFICATION DES REPONSES A LA QUESTION 4.1	
01	Bondye fache ak nou akòz Twòp mechanste, Twòp maji, Twòp sakrifis, epi nou manke priye pou mande Bondye padon	
02	Lwa voudou yo fache paske nou bay yo do	
03	Se yon fenomèn natirèl	
04	Manke preparasyon ak prevansyon, Manke edikasyon ak enfòmasyon sou katastwòf natirèl, Pa gen fòmasyon sou konstriksyon parasismik	
05	Manke enfrastrikti, mwayen, ak otorite pou sove lavi moun anba beton	
06	Move politik ibanizasyon, pa gen yon plan amenajman	
07	Pwoblèm environman ki soti nan Anpil debwazman, nan Eksplwasyon karyè sab san kontwòl, nan Konstrikasyon anachik, Konstrikasyon mal fèt	
08	Peyi a mal òganize, Peyi a santralize, Twòp konsantrasyon moun nan kapital la, Leta irèskonsab, Feblès leta santral	
09	Lòt rezon	

H-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant aux causes de l'ampleur des degats

Cause des degats	Statut prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
01	0	2	2	7	69	171	251
02	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
03	0	0	1	0	3	11	15
04	1	3	10	8	24	119	165
05	1	1	1	5	4	20	32
06	0	0	6	2	10	40	58
07	4	8	56	35	166	576	845
08	1	3	11	7	48	182	252
09	1	3	10	2	12	75	103
TOTAL	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

H-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant aux causes de l'ampleur des degats

Cause des degats	Groupai					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
01	59	92	74	18	8	251
02	0	1	1	0	0	2
03	4	7	2	2	0	15
04	40	81	32	5	7	165
05	10	20	2	0	0	32
06	16	28	13	1	0	58
07	225	390	178	27	25	845
08	51	111	67	11	12	252
09	28	43	22	7	3	103
TOTAL	433	773	391	71	55	1723

H-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant aux causes de l'ampleur des degats

Cause des degats	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
01	32	38	80	94	7	251
02	0	1	0	1	0	2
03	2	0	4	8	1	15
04	12	8	28	83	34	165
05	2	0	3	17	10	32
06	3	3	11	30	11	58
07	97	40	166	409	133	845
08	31	11	48	119	43	252
09	12	3	26	40	22	103
TOTAL	191	104	366	801	261	1723

H-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant aux causes de l'ampleur des degats

Cause des degats	Sex ou		Total
	Homme	Femme	
01	85	166	251
02	1	1	2
03	6	9	15
04	86	79	165
05	19	13	32
06	22	36	58
07	406	439	845
08	147	105	252
09	61	42	103
TOTAL	833	890	1723

H-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant aux causes de l'ampleur des degats

Cause des degats	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
01	121	130	251
02	1	1	2
03	6	9	15
04	50	115	165
05	2	30	32
06	13	45	58
07	248	597	845
08	81	171	252
09	32	71	103
TOTAL	554	1169	1723

H-6

Perception des sondes suivant leur religion quant aux causes de l'ampleur des degats

Cause des degats	Religion					Total
	Sans reponse	Catholique	Proestant	Vaudoisant	Autre	
01	33	56	133	12	17	251
02	1	1	0	0	0	2
03	1	5	8	0	1	15
04	24	34	78	12	17	165
05	7	3	16	1	5	32
06	11	15	27	0	5	58
07	107	254	375	32	77	845
08	30	62	97	23	40	252
09	17	26	42	7	11	103
TOTAL	231	456	776	87	173	1723

**ANNEXE I 1-5**  
**PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT AUX PRIORITES DU PLAN DE RECONSTRUCTION**

I-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant aux priorites devant etre etablies dans le plan de reconstruction

Synthese des priorites dans le plan de	Statut prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPER	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
pa konen	0	0	5	2	9	30	46
Lekol	2	5	21	18	73	299	417
Sekirite nan katye	1	1	5	4	15	65	89
<b>Kreye djob</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>486</b>
Konstwi wout	1	1	7	4	18	71	100
Dlo potab	0	0	2	1	9	19	30
Elektrisite/eneji	0	1	2	5	7	23	37
kondisyon lijien	0	0	3	0	4	12	18
Swen sante	1	2	5	2	13	59	80
Lojman	0	3	10	8	47	132	198
Devlope pwodiksyon	0	2	9	2	24	73	109
Rebati environnamn	1	2	4	1	7	30	43
Ranfose leta santral	2	1	2	1	8	26	38
ranfose lameri	0	0	3	1	7	13	23
lot priorite	0	1	1	1	3	8	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1723</b>

I-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant aux priorites devant etre etablies dans le plan de reconstruction

Synthese des priorites dans le plan de	Groupe					Total
	moins de 19	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
pa konen	10	21	11	2	1	46
Lekol	119	175	83	14	11	400
Sekirite nan katye	21	42	23	2	3	91
<b>Kreye djob</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>450</b>
Konstwi wout	22	45	21	4	6	98
Dlo potab	11	11	8	1	1	32
Elektrisite/eneji	10	18	7	1	3	39
kondisyon lijien	7	10	4	0	1	22
Swen sante	26	32	17	4	2	81
Lojman	43	96	52	10	4	204
Devlope pwodiksyon	28	51	27	8	6	119
Rebati environnamn	17	28	9	3	2	58
Ranfose leta santral	14	16	9	2	1	41
ranfose lameri	9	9	9	0	1	28
lot priorite	5	8	4	1	0	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1723</b>

I-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant aux priorites devant etre etablies dans le plan de reconstruction

Synthese	Sans reponse	Edikasyon				Total
		Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
pa konen	8	2	8	19	9	46
Lekol	37	20	73	216	54	400
Sekirite nan katye	11	7	20	41	12	91
<b>Kreye djob</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>450</b>
Konstwi wout	13	5	19	42	19	98
Dlo potab	3	2	13	10	3	32
Elektrisite/eneji	3	1	5	21	10	39
kondisyon lijien	2	1	5	9	4	22
Swen sante	9	9	24	29	10	81
Lojman	23	17	52	90	23	204
Devlope pwodiksyon	14	5	21	57	23	119
Rebati environnamn	4	4	7	28	14	58
Ranfose leta santral	3	4	10	15	8	41
ranfose lameri	3	1	6	14	4	28
lot priorite	2	1	2	8	5	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1723</b>

I-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant aux priorites devant etre etablies dans le plan de reconstruction

Synthese	Sex ou		Total
	Homme	Femme	
pa konen	25	21	46
Lekol	194	206	400
Sekirite nan katye	39	52	91
<b>Kreye djob</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>450</b>
Konstwi wout	51	47	98
Dlo potab	18	14	32
Elektrisite/eneji	23	16	39
kondisyon lijien	10	11	22
Swen sante	33	47	81
Lojman	95	110	204
Devlope pwodiksyon	57	61	119
Rebati environnamn	28	30	58
Ranfose leta santral	20	21	41
ranfose lameri	14	14	28
lot priorite	10	8	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1723</b>



I-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant aux priorites devant etre etablies dans le plan de reconstruction

Synthese	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
pa konen	12	34	46
Lekol	117	284	400
Sekirite nan katye	27	64	91
Kreye djob	117	333	450
Konstwi wout	31	67	98
Dlo potab	16	15	32
Elektrisite/eneji	12	27	39
kondisyon lijiyen	12	10	22
Swen sante	35	46	81
Lojman	81	123	204
Devlope pwodiksyon	42	77	119
Rebati anvironnamn	18	40	58
Ranfose leta santral	19	22	41
ranfose lameri	11	17	28
lot priyorite	6	11	17
TOTAL	554	1169	1723

ANNEXE J 1-5  
PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT AU PLAN DU GOUVERNEMENT

4.4	CODIFICATION DES REPONSES A LA QUESTION 4.4	
01	Gouvènman konn bezwen ak priyorite pèp la	
02	Gouvènman tanmen poze pwoblèm desantralizasyon, pwodiksyon nasyonal, lekòl ki kraze	
03	Fòk plan an ta baze sou bezwen premye nesosite	
04	Peyi a endepandan, se gouvènman peyi a ki pou dirije	
05	Leta pa gen mo donè/ li toujou fè fo pwomès, li pa respèkte moun	
06	Aprè seyis la, Gouvènman an pa fè twòp bagay pase sa	
07	Leta pa mande popilasyon opinyon sou kouman rebati peyi a	
08	Se yon Leta patizan, ki pap defann enterè moun ki pi pòv, k ap defann enterè moun ki rich	
09	Se yon Leta/Gouvènman enkonpetan, ki nan kòripsyon, ki pa gen transparans	
10	Leta/Gouvènman pral fè sa gran pisans yo dikte li pou l fè	
11	Mwen pa konnen	

V-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant au plan de reconstruction du gouvernement

Nivo kwayans	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE S	CADRE N	EMPLOY	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	1	6	9	9	38	176	239
Pa kwe menm ditou	2	6	23	16	106	308	461
Kwe yon ti krs	3	4	30	21	71	317	446
Kwe kousi koua	0	1	20	9	49	196	275
Kwe	2	2	11	9	64	165	253
Kwe anpil anpil	0	1	4	2	8	34	49
TOTAL	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

Raisons Justifiant la reponse	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE S	CADRE N	EMPLOY	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
01	1	2	6	6	25	64	104
02	1	1	1	0	5	16	24
03	0	0	1	1	3	10	15
04	0	0	2	0	3	10	15
05	2	3	17	18	89	269	398
06	1	0	1	2	6	18	28
07	0	0	0	1	2	13	16
08	0	0	2	0	7	50	59
09	1	3	17	10	52	190	273
10	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
11	0	1	6	4	9	48	68
12	2	10	44	24	134	501	715
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

J-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant au plan de reconstruction du gouvernement

nivo kwayans	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19	"20 a 39 a	"40 a 64 a	"65 ans e"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	50	97	69	15	8	239
Pa kwe menm ditou	102	224	101	19	15	461
Kwe yon ti krs	113	219	88	12	14	446
Kwe kousi koua	80	111	66	13	5	275
Kwe	69	104	58	12	10	253
Kwe anpil anpil	19	18	9	0	3	49
TOTAL	433	773	391	71	55	1723

Raisons justifiant la reponse	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19"	"20 a 39 a"	"40 a 64 a"	"65 ans e"	"ND"	
01	34	41	26	3	0	104
02	6	12	4	2	0	24
03	4	7	2	0	2	15
04	3	8	4	0	0	15
05	99	181	86	19	13	398
06	7	13	7	1	0	28
07	5	8	3	0	0	16
08	10	27	17	3	2	59
09	67	128	60	13	5	273
10	2	4	2	0	0	8
11	23	23	20	0	2	68
12	173	321	160	30	31	715
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

J-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant au plan de reconstruction du gouvernement

nivo kwayans	Sex ou		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Sans reponse	120	119	239
Pa kwe menm ditou	224	237	461
Kwe yon ti krs	211	235	446
Kwe kousi koua	131	144	275
Kwe	123	130	253
Kwe anpil anpil	24	25	49
TOTAL	833	890	1723

Raisons Justifiant la reponse	Sex ou		Total
	H	F	
01	50	54	104
02	7	17	24
03	7	8	15
04	11	4	15
05	183	215	398
06	15	13	28
07	6	10	16
08	25	34	59
09	135	138	273
10	3	5	8
11	37	31	68
12	354	361	715
Total	833	890	1723

J-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant au plan de reconstruction du gouvernement

nivo kwayans	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	73	166	239
Pa kwe menm ditou	139	322	461
Kwe yon ti krs	139	307	446
Kwe kousi koua	104	171	275
Kwe	77	176	253
Kwe anpil anpil	22	27	49
TOTAL	554	1169	1723

Raisons Justifiant la reponse	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
01	37	67	104
02	7	17	24
03	4	11	15
04	4	11	15
05	120	278	398
06	7	21	28
07	1	15	16
08	18	41	59
09	95	178	273
10	1	7	8
11	30	38	68
12	230	485	715
Total	554	1169	1723

J-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'éducation quant au plan de reconstruction du gouvernement

nivo kwayans	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphab	Primaire	Secondair	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	40	7	65	99	28	239
Pa kwe menm ditou	43	41	100	207	70	461
Kwe yon ti krs	56	23	81	216	70	446
Kwe kousi koua	29	11	43	142	50	275
Kwe	18	22	66	112	35	253
Kwe anpil anpil	5	0	11	25	8	49
TOTAL	191	104	366	801	261	1723

Raisons Justifiant la reponse	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabe	Primaire	Secondair	Universitaire	
01	3	12	29	45	15	104
02	2	1	7	10	4	24
03	4	1	2	5	3	15
04	1	1	4	8	1	15
05	40	36	80	183	59	398
06	3	0	6	16	3	28
07	0	0	2	14	0	16
08	12	4	17	17	9	59
09	32	13	50	122	56	273
10	1	1	2	3	1	8
11	8	1	20	27	12	68
12	85	34	147	351	98	715
TOTAL	191	104	366	801	261	1723

**ANNEXE K 1-5**  
**PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT AU LEADERSHIP DU PROCESSUS DE RECONSTRUCTION**

4.6	CODIFICATION DES REPONSES A LA QUESTION 4.6	
01	Se Ayisyen ki konn pwoblem Ayisyen, se sèl makonnaj leta ak lòt sektè nan peyi a ki ka fè plan sa reyisi	
02	Peyi a endepandan, nou dwe leve tèt nou devan letranje, se gouvènman ayisyen ki pou dirije peyi a	
03	Leta/Gouvènman ayisyen two magouyè, pa serye, volè, li prefere pran chans ak Blan yo	
04	Se leta ayisyen ki pou dirije plan an ak koutmen kominote entènasyonal la	
05	Se gouvènman etranje ki gen mwayen pou rekonstwi peyi epi yo gen plis konesans sou sitiyasyon katastwòf	
06	Gouvènman etranje gen lòd, yo byen òganize, yo ka egzekite plan sa san patipri ak transparans	
07	Gouvènman etranje ap vin defann entèrè peyi yo pandan yo ka ede nou yon ti kras	
08	Li prefere gouvènman etranje men fòk yo pa vin vole tou	
09	ONG entènasyonal yo pi serye, yo merite konfyans nou paske se yo k'ap ede nou denpi tranbleman tè	
10	ONG entènasyonal vin fè kòb, fè repitasyon yo sou malè nou	
11	Mwen pa kwè nan pèsòn paske ni leta ni ONG entènasyonal nan kòripsyon	
12	Mwen pa konnen	

**K-1**

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant au leadership du processus de reconstruction

Leadership dans l'exécution du plan	Statut_prof						TOTAL
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Pa konen	1	5	21	14	65	253	359
Gouvènman pou kont li pou kon	0	3	8	6	23	74	114
Gouvènman etranje	3	5	29	18	144	478	677
ONG Entenasyonal	0	0	8	6	20	114	148
Gouvènman ak sosyete sivil	4	7	31	22	84	277	425
TOTAL	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

Raisons justifiant la reponse	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
01	1	6	17	11	57	158	250
02	1	2	2	3	16	70	94
03	0	0	2	2	29	89	122
04	1	0	5	6	16	48	76
05	0	0	10	4	23	99	136
06	1	1	8	4	30	75	119
07	0	0	1	0	4	8	13
08	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
09	0	1	3	3	10	39	56
10	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
11	1	0	2	1	6	32	42
12	0	1	12	8	36	168	225
13	3	9	35	23	107	405	582
Total	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

**K-2**

Perception des sondes suivant age quant au leadership du processus de reconstruction

Leadership dans l'exécution du plan	Groupaj				Total	
	"moins de 1"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plu" "ND"		
Pa konen	85	156	89	22	7	359
Gouvènman pou kont li pou kon	26	58	24	5	1	114
Gouvènman etranje	173	296	154	23	31	677
ONG Entenasyonal	41	70	31	1	5	148
Gouvènman ak sosyete sivil	108	193	93	20	11	425
TOTAL	433	773	391	71	55	1723

Raisons justifiant la reponse	Groupaj				Total	
	"moins de 1"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plu"		"ND"
01	58	125	52	9	6	250
02	28	39	22	5	0	94
03	35	54	26	5	2	122
04	18	34	18	5	1	76
05	36	68	22	3	7	136
06	34	50	27	4	4	119
07	3	3	7	0	0	13
08	0	2	0	0	0	2
09	15	24	14	2	1	56
10	2	1	2	0	1	6
11	13	23	6	0	0	42
12	56	90	60	13	6	225
13	135	260	135	25	27	582
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

K-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant au leadership du processus de reconstruction

Leadership dans l'execution du plan	Edikasyon				Total	
	Sans repon	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire		Universitaire
Pa konen	49	35	79	138	58	359
Gouvenman pou kont li pou kor	11	6	29	54	14	114
Gouvenman etranje	79	34	152	325	87	677
ONG Entenasyon	11	5	29	77	26	148
Gouvenman ak sosyete sivil	41	24	77	207	76	425
TOTAL	191	104	366	801	261	1723

Raisons justifiant la reponse	Edikasyon				Total	
	Sans repon	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire		Universitaire
01	15	13	55	123	44	250
02	10	3	24	47	10	94
03	4	9	23	69	21	122
04	6	6	18	28	18	76
05	17	7	32	51	29	136
06	12	11	25	58	13	119
07	3	0	6	3	1	13
08	0	0	1	1	0	2
09	5	2	9	29	11	56
10	0	1	1	2	2	6
11	4	1	5	26	6	42
12	30	23	49	88	35	225
13	85	32	118	276	71	582
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

K-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant au leadership du processus de reconstruction

Leadership dans l'execution du plan	Sex ou		Total
	Homme	Femme	
Pa konen	165	194	359
Gouvenman pou kont li pou kor	53	61	114
Gouvenman etranje	330	347	677
ONG Entenasyon	66	82	148
Gouvenman ak sosyete sivil	219	206	425
TOTAL	833	890	1723

Raisons justifiant la reponse	Sex ou		Total
	Homme	Femme	
01	119	131	250
02	47	47	94
03	61	61	122
04	44	32	76
05	69	67	136
06	58	61	119
07	9	4	13
08	2	0	2
09	23	33	56
10	3	3	6
11	17	25	42
12	102	123	225
13	279	303	582
Total	833	890	1723

K-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu quant au leadership du processus de reconstruction

Leadership dans l'exécution du plan	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Pa konen	138	221	359
Gouvenman pou kont li pou kor	25	89	114
Gouvenman etranje	195	482	677
ONG Entenasyonal	44	104	148
Gouvenman ak sosyete sivil	152	273	425
TOTAL	554	1169	1723

Raisons justifiant la reponse	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
01	75	175	250
02	33	61	94
03	44	78	122
04	18	58	76
05	33	103	136
06	31	88	119
07	5	8	13
08	0	2	2
09	19	37	56
10	2	4	6
11	11	31	42
12	86	139	225
13	197	385	582
Total	554	1169	1723

## ANNEXE L 1-5

### PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT AUX CONDITIONS DE REMBOURSEMENT DE L' AIDE INTERNATIONALE

L-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant aux conditions de remboursement de l'aide

Kouman Etranje dwe bay lajan an	Statut socio-professionnel						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Pa konen	2	7	22	9	50	223	313
Pre ak yon to tres ba	0	2	3	3	14	23	45
Pre san entere	3	6	26	20	72	245	372
Kado	3	5	46	34	200	705	993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>1723</b>

L-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant aux conditions de remboursement de l'aide

Kouman Etranje dwe bay lajan an	Groupe d'age					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Pa konen	74	131	78	18	12	313
Pre ak yon to tres ba	4	23	13	2	3	45
Pre san entere	83	169	92	19	9	372
Kado	272	450	208	32	31	993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1723</b>

L-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'education quant aux conditions de remboursement de l'aide

Kouman Etranje dwe bay lajan an	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Pa konen	43	25	62	131	52	313
Pre ak yon to tres ba	3	1	11	18	12	45
Pre san entere	52	18	64	163	75	372
Kado	93	60	229	489	122	993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1723</b>

L-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant aux conditions de remboursement de l'aide

Kouman Etranje dwe bay lajan an	SEXE		Total
	H	F	
Pa konen	141	172	313
Pre ak yon to tres ba	27	18	45
Pre san entere	198	174	372
Kado	467	526	993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1723</b>

L-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant aux conditions de remboursement de l'aide

Kouman Etranje dwe bay lajan an	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Pa konen	142	171	313
Pre ak yon to tres ba	14	31	45
Pre san entere	106	266	372
Kado	292	701	993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1723</b>



ANNEXE M 1-5  
PERCEPTION DES HAITIENS QUANT AUX PROMESSES ET ENGAGEMENTS  
DE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE

4.9	CODIFICATION DES REPONSES A LA QUESTION 4.9	
01	Kominote entènasyon la konn fè bèl pwomès, men li pa kenbe pwomès sa yo	
02	Kominote entènasyon la chanje desizyon fasil dapre enterè li ak sitou si yon gwo evènman pase yon lòt kote nan lòt lemon	
03	Kominote entènasyon la pa konsidere peyi a tankou yon peyi granmoun tèt li	
04	Kominote entènasyon ap kenbe yon pati nan pwomès li paske peyi a reprezante yon menas pou yo, men li ka kanpe nan wout	
05	Kominote entènasyon ap remèt peyi a yon pati nan sa li te pran sou peyi a	
06	Li fè kominote entènasyon konfyans paske li gen resous, volonte epi li pran angajman piblik pou rebati peyi a	
07	Kominote entènasyon la toujou kenbe pwomès li, li pa konn bay fo lèspwa epi nou konstate gwo èd li kòmanse bay peyi a	
08	Mwen pa konnen	

M-1

Perception des sondes suivant leur statut professionnel quant aux promesses de la communauté internationale

Nivo ou kwe nan pwomès la	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
Sans reponse	0	2	11	8	20	91	132
Pa kwe menm	1	4	7	7	32	116	167
Kwe yon ti kras	2	4	22	15	59	256	358
Kwe konsi konsa	2	2	18	11	55	217	305
Kwe	2	7	34	21	147	451	662
Kwe anpil	1	1	5	4	23	65	99
TOTAL	8	20	97	66	336	1196	1723

Causes de cette reponse	Statut_prof						Total
	PATRON	CADRE SUPERIEUR	CADRE MOYEN	EMPLOYE	OUVRIER	CHOMEUR	
01	14	6	140	11	45	1	217
02	1	0	25	1	8	0	35
03	0	0	7	0	1	0	8
04	1	0	17	0	3	0	21
05	0	0	8	1	1	0	10
06	12	2	117	7	49	0	187
07	16	4	214	6	68	1	309
08	12	3	127	10	21	1	174
09	41	5	541	30	140	5	762
Total	97	20	1196	66	336	8	1723

M-2

Perception des sondes suivant leur age quant aux promesses de la communauté internationale

Nivo ou kwe nan pwomès la	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
Sans reponse	37	50	33	5	7	132
Pa kwe menm	29	85	39	12	2	167
Kwe yon ti kras	87	163	90	11	7	358
Kwe konsi konsa	84	141	59	12	9	305
Kwe	176	283	150	29	24	662
Kwe anpil	20	51	20	2	6	99
TOTAL	433	773	391	71	55	1723

Causes de cette reponse	Groupaj					Total
	"moins de 19 ans"	"20 a 39 ans"	"40 a 64 ans"	"65 ans et plus"	"ND"	
01	52	105	46	12	2	217
02	12	19	4	0	0	35
03	2	6	0	0	0	8
04	8	8	3	2	0	21
05	5	5	0	0	0	10
06	39	88	46	11	3	187
07	85	134	70	7	13	309
08	54	61	43	11	5	174
09	176	347	179	28	32	762
Total	433	773	391	71	55	1723

M-3

Perception des sondes suivant leur niveau d'éducation quant aux promesses de la communauté internationale

Nivo ou kwe nan pwomes la	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
Sans reponse	26	8	31	52	15	132
Pa kwe menm	25	15	29	81	17	167
Kwe yon ti kras	41	27	71	148	71	358
Kwe konsi konsa	27	17	60	142	59	305
Kwe	63	32	152	331	84	662
Kwe anpil	9	5	23	47	15	99
TOTAL	191	104	366	801	261	1723

Causes de cette reponse	Edikasyon					Total
	Sans reponse	Analphabete	Primaire	Secondaire	Universitaire	
01	22	17	46	93	39	217
02	2	1	5	19	8	35
03	1	0	0	5	2	8
04	1	0	5	9	6	21
05	1	2	3	3	1	10
06	18	13	35	97	24	187
07	27	17	69	157	39	309
08	29	11	38	70	26	174
09	90	43	165	348	116	762
Total	191	104	366	801	261	1723

M-4

Perception des sondes suivant leur sexe quant aux promesses de la communauté internationale

Nivo ou kwe nan pwomes la	Sex ou		Total
	H	F	
Sans reponse	69	63	132
Pa kwe menm	87	80	167
Kwe yon ti kras	175	183	358
Kwe konsi konsa	135	170	305
Kwe	314	348	662
Kwe anpil	53	46	99
TOTAL	833	890	1723

Causes de cette reponse	Sex ou		Total
	H	F	
01	97	120	217
02	20	15	35
03	6	2	8
04	13	8	21
05	6	4	10
06	92	95	187
07	153	156	309
08	87	87	174
09	359	403	762
Total	833	890	1723

M-5

Perception des sondes suivant leur milieu d'origine quant aux promesses de la communauté internationale

Nivo ou kwe nan pwomes la	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
Sans reponse	52	80	132
Pa kwe menm	45	122	167
Kwe yon ti kras	104	254	358
Kwe konsi konsa	96	209	305
Kwe	223	439	662
Kwe anpil	34	65	99
TOTAL	554	1169	1723

Causes de cette reponse	MILIEU		Total
	RURAL	URBAIN	
01	74	143	217
02	10	25	35
03	4	4	8
04	10	11	21
05	3	7	10
06	58	129	187
07	103	206	309
08	67	107	174
09	225	537	762
Total	554	1169	1723