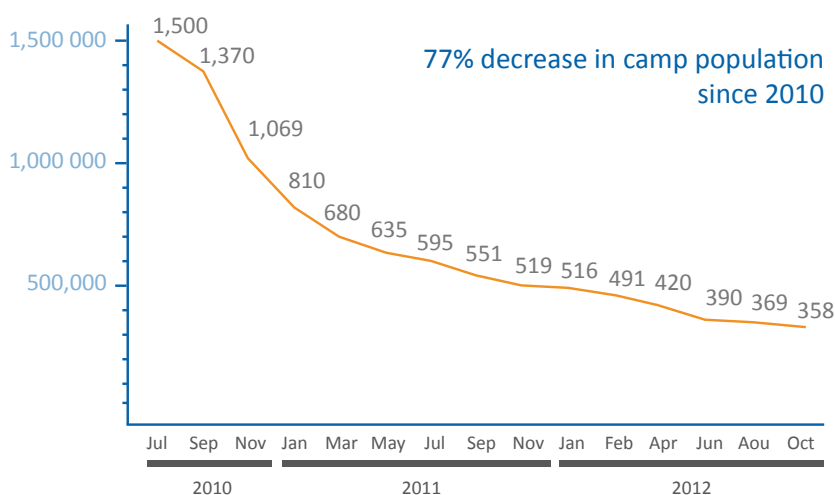




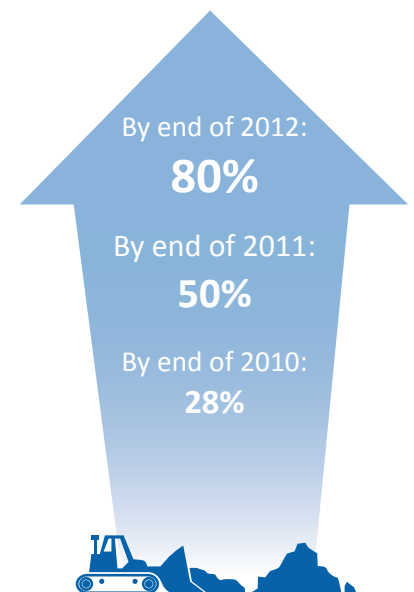
## RETURN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD REHABILITATION

*Over the last few decades, the housing sector, in Port-au-Prince and in other Haitian cities, developed mostly informally, without regulatory frameworks or sector policies for the management of urban growth. The earthquake shed a crude light on the great vulnerability of Haitians, and the need for safer building practices. In 2012, significant progress was achieved with the support of the United Nations and the many partners working on housing and urban development.*

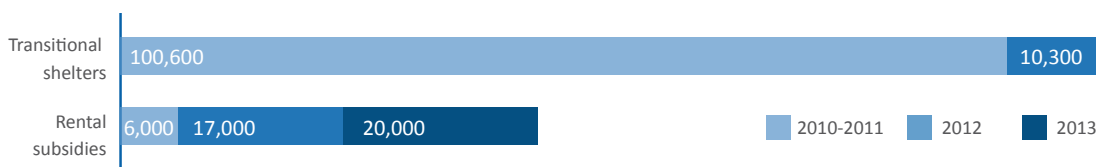
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS FROM JULY 2010 TO OCTOBER 2012



RUBBLE CLEARED



RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SINCE 2010 AND EXPECTED TRENDS IN 2013



## KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

80% of the debris generated by the earthquake has been removed by the Government of Haiti, Haitians themselves and partners (10% of which through UN-supported programmes).<sup>(1)</sup>

200,000 paving stones and 20,000 tiles have been produced out of earthquake rubble and transformed into stairs, corridors, houses.

Close to 7,000 people have been trained on safe construction and rehabilitation practices, urban planning and land tenure system in Haiti.

Housing solutions provided to a total of 158,833 earthquake affected families.<sup>(2)</sup>

99% of beneficiaries who received rental subsidies agree that such support was offered to them at the moment in which they were most in need.<sup>(3)</sup>

46,000 residents benefited from infrastructure rehabilitation, through rebuilt “red houses” and repaired “yellow houses” in the neighbourhoods targeted by the 16/6 programme.<sup>(4)</sup>

In these neighbourhoods, 1.2 km of road and 1.5 km of drainage canals constructed and 400 street solar lights installed.

20 neighbourhood rehabilitation plans developed with communities and training on urban planning provided to community leaders.

Operational budget formally allocated from state resources to the National Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction (UCLPB), and draft

policy on housing, human settlements and urban development elaborated.<sup>(5)</sup>

Information and Technology Unit established within the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MTPTC), to monitor its reconstruction projects, and support provided to raise awareness among the population on safe housing construction.<sup>(6)</sup>

## CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Key objectives for 2013 include:

- Accompany the return of Haitians still living in camps and continue the reinforcement of Haitian institutions leading housing, urban development and reconstruction efforts.
- Scale up rehabilitation activities in neighbourhoods of return and advocacy for the systematic integration of disaster risk reduction in urban planning and neighbourhood rehabilitation.
- Accelerate training in safe construction practices and ensure its sustainability.
- Implement different tools to support a sustainable housing strategy:
  - **CREDIT:** Explore multiple possibilities for vulnerable populations to have financial options to secure and enhance their dwelling and environment.
  - **TENURE:** Provide the basis and define the steps for a future legalization.
  - Continue progress on developing and implementing different housing solutions.
  - Explore alternative technologies (available and accessible in the Haitian context) and guide the Government towards more sustainable construction practices.

## VOICES



*“Since we moved here our lives have improved so much! We feel safe in this area – the same where we used to live before the earthquake - and we have access to water, electricity and sanitation”.*

After months in a camp, Wilbert and Pauline moved back to a tidy one-bedroom flat thanks to rental subsidy and cash incentive programmes.

<sup>(2)</sup> These include 110,964 temporary shelters built by the E-Shelters Cluster members, 23,233 rental subsidies, 5,911 permanent housing as well as repairs of damaged houses.

UN Entities: <sup>(3)</sup>E-shelter cluster, <sup>(1)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>ILO, <sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>IOM, <sup>(5)</sup>MINUSTAH, <sup>(1)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup>UNDP, <sup>(1)</sup><sup>(5)</sup><sup>(6)</sup>UN Habitat, <sup>(1)</sup><sup>(4)</sup><sup>(5)</sup><sup>(6)</sup>UNOPS, and <sup>(5)</sup>the World Bank.