

Haiti Rebuilds





Two years after the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, Haiti continues to draw on its resources to recover. The challenge ahead is enormous after the heavy losses suffered following the earthquake that left more than 200,000 dead, 1.5 million displaced and 300,000 buildings damaged or completely destroyed. The year 2010 was also marked by the cholera epidemic going to this day—and Hurricane Thomas whose torrential rains and winds swept across several regions of the country. The international humanitarian response has been unprecedented and many initiatives have emerged to assist the Haitians in dealing with these devastating events.

2011 has meanwhile not only been characterised by political and administrative transition but also by the transition from the humanitarian to the recovery phase. The major challenge for the stakeholders involved in the reconstruction in Haiti has been to introduce a long term focus to their programmes and to move from humanitarian aid to sustainable development. However, the reality in Haiti still demands the complementarity of humanitarian intervention in parallel with that of development stakeholders. The political transition to a new government has been difficult and accompanied by many uncertainties.

In this context, UNDP has almost doubled the extent of its cooperation with the Haitian Government and has intensified its efforts in debris management and in reconstruction initiatives, whilst creating thousands of jobs. Core development activities such as governance and environmental protection programmes which had been suspended in order to respond to the emergency

after the earthquake, have been reactivated and several critical projects have emerged. New initiatives have been launched such as support for the fight against AIDS and tuberculosis, the Seismic Risk Reduction programme in the three northern departments and support for institutional strengthening with the Prime Minister's Office and the Presidency.

UNDP's mission is to support and build capacities for the government, the private sector and those of the communities to better prepare the country's future. In fact, 30% of the budget is implemented directly by the central government entities and 40% implemented by local organizations.

The recovery phase will take many years but many results have already been observed on the ground over the past 12 months: 50% of the debris removed, more than 300,000 jobs created and 2,000 meters of gabion walls erected.

These results have been the fruit of partnerships with key stakeholders from the central and local government, the United Nations, international and local NGOs, the local private sector but especially with the Haitian people. One of UNDP's priorities included bringing all these stakeholders together to begin the reconstruction process and move forward towards sustainable development. The communities have played a crucial role in reconstruction efforts and UNDP continues to prioritise a participatory approach in its planning to allow Haitians to take control of their country and choose their own future.

50% of debris removed, **20%** recycled
500 red houses demolished

Having people return safely to their neighbourhoods of origin to resume their everyday life and supporting the development of the private sector are at the heart of UNDP's approach to reconstruction. Debris management is a gateway that has so far made it possible to clear more than five million cubic meters from the streets of the capital and Léogâne, through a joint effort of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC), the municipalities, UNDP, UNOPS, UN-Habitat, ILO and 50 national and international partners. Over 20% of this debris has been recycled in the manufacture of non-structural building materials and a part is also used in small urban developments such as squares, sidewalks, stairs or gabion walls. In parallel, 500 severely damaged houses (red houses) were demolished to prevent them from collapsing and to ensure the safety of the population living in the surrounding area.


Debris removal also marked the beginning of neighbourhood revitalisation, which in 2012 will focus on restoring basic services and support for neighbourhood businesses and micro enterprises in order to revitalise the economy.

A complementary project launched by the government and supported by the United Nations has helped over 1,000 families to return home, which contributed to giving the capital its convivial green space and public parks back. The 16/6 project will allow the residents of six camps to return to their 16 neighbourhoods of origin through housing subsidies over a period of six months. The initiative focuses on improving living and housing conditions and providing economic opportunities in the heart of the neighbourhoods of origin, which are the basic pull factors to encourage the return.









2,700 Haitian professionals trained
70 experts deployed to support the government

**CAPACITY
BUILDING**

As part of capacity building of the government and the communities, UNDP has contributed to the professionalisation of 2,700 people in areas critical for recovery and development in Haiti. This involves vocational training for all judicial players (judges, registrars, police officers), training in the building and construction trades (masonry, carpentry, recycling and reuse of debris into building materials etc.), as well as training in the field of disaster risk reduction, such as protection of riverbanks and watersheds, reducing the vulnerability of riverside populations and environmental conservation.

In parallel with these efforts, UNDP has put over 70 national and international experts at the disposal of Haitian Government officials to assist in the recovery and public reforms processes. More than 20 experts were mobilised to support the presidency in formulating policies in various fields including public administration, judicial reform, environment, finances, health or education. In the field of disaster risk management, 50 officers were deployed at the central level and in the 10 departments to strengthen coordination mechanisms between the various national, departmental and communal levels, thereby strengthening the communication and alert systems in emergency situations.

300,000 jobs created

40% of women employed

The job market in Haiti is experiencing a deep and long-standing crisis, which was further worsened after the earthquake of 12 January 2010. Unemployment affects more than 60% of the labour force in the country. More than 80% of Haitians live below the poverty line. With the support of UNDP and the International Labour Office (ILO), the Haitian Government plans for economic recovery schemes that focus particularly on the development of small businesses in Port-au-Prince and in the rest of the country. UNDP gives its support to community-based organisations and small businesses through micro-credits to enable them to recover and resume their businesses.

In addition, UNDP systematically privileges local employment and purchasing: over 90% of the labour force employed in the execution of UNDP projects in 2011 is Haitian and 40% are women. Since the earthquake, more than 300,000 temporary jobs have been created as part of high labour intensive initiatives. These initiatives have allowed more than 60,000 families increased access to income as well as opportunities to receive specialised training and experience in areas such as debris management, recycling, standards-based earthquake-resistant construction, riverbank protection and watershed rehabilitation.

Employment patterns have seen evolution since 2010. Drawing on conclusions and lessons learnt from projects developed in 2010, UNDP launched a new employment scheme in 2011 based on worker performance and productivity. Thus, the “cash for work” format, implemented in direct response to the earthquake, and which led to rapid injection of funds into the Haitian economy, gave way to “cash for production.” Under this new approach, community members are paid according to the amount of debris they remove, thereby generating a workforce focused on results, which, on average, is more productive and generates more income for the beneficiaries.









2,000 meters of gabion walls
10 municipalities protected

**DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION**

Since the devastating earthquake, UNDP has built more than 2,000 metres of gabion walls - riverbanks protection structures, allowing the residents of 10 municipalities in the departments of North, South and South East Haiti to be free of floods and river overflows during hurricanes and torrential rains.

Disaster risk management is a priority area of UNDP in Haiti. It is based on risk mitigation activities but also on the implementation of a National Disaster Risk Management System. UNDP supports the Government of Haiti through the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) to prepare for emergency scenarios while developing long-term projects that allow Haiti to recover and move towards sustainable development.

Thus, in 2011, UNDP has contributed to the development of 11 contingency plans and a simulation exercise in coordination with the DPC and with the participation of all stakeholders involved in disaster risk management throughout the country. UNDP has also developed a seismic zoning map of Port-au-Prince to make informed decisions regarding urban planning and construction of new structures. To strengthen the communication system in times of emergency, nearly 1,000 phones were distributed to locally elected officials and departmental delegates. The 10 departments have also been provided with mobility kits, equipped with, among other things, a telephone, a laptop computer, a modem internet and a portable printer. This ensures that departmental technical coordinators can be operational at all times, even in the most remote parts of the country.

SIMEX

On 21 and 22 July 2011, the Haitian Department of Civil Protection (DPC) and its partners, in close collaboration with UNDP, organised a simulation exercise to test the country's preparedness for the hurricane season. The purpose of is to stage various scenarios to simulate a real situation in times of crisis. This year, the simulation tested the effectiveness of two aspects: coordination and communication in real time. A special feature of the 2011 SIMEX was that it brought together all national and international stakeholders involved in disaster risk management in Haiti to the same table. Thus, in 48 hours, more than 50 specialised agencies were represented and 300 people were mobilised in two departments, including members of 10 ministries, the Departmental DPC, the United Nations system, the Haitian Red Cross and various national and international NGOs.

Social and professional integration of persons with disabilities

The debris management project in Léogâne pays particular attention to persons with disabilities and provides them with an opportunity to work within their communities in debris removal projects. Thus, 10% of those employed in the Léogâne Debris management project were women and men with disabilities. They were especially responsible for management, quality control and supervisory tasks. At 26, Gina Désir can no longer move her limbs after breaking her spine during the earthquake. Today, the young woman works as a team leader of one of UNDP partners, the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee. Helped out by her sister, Gina felt abandoned before being recruited by the NGO: "I started a small business with what I earn. I wish I could

pay someone to help me because I cannot do anything alone. It's so hard asking for help all the time. Before working on this project, I felt alone and isolated. Now things are starting to get better for me. I am grateful to the Municipality of Léogâne and UNDP for giving me this chance. I hope that the project continues and that NGOs and other relevant bodies of the State replicate this action by keeping people with special needs like me in mind".

The debris stock exchange

In partnership with the MTPTC, the UNDP-coordinated debris management working group has launched a new initiative that provides an opportunity for organisations that clear debris to stock the debris in common deposit in order to facilitate the use of recycled debris for reuse in construction. The idea is to bring together debris suppliers and those seeking debris to create a kind of stock exchange. A letter of agreement is signed between the debris "donor" and "user". The donor is responsible for producing and making the debris available to the user or transporting them to the MTPTC/UN crushing centre. The specifications requested regarding volume and size of the aggregates must be respected. The user must use the debris as part of projects related to the renovation or urban construction projects in Haiti. He is bound to meet the norms and technical standards adopted by national and local authorities, including the National Laboratory of Building and Public Works (LNBTP) for the use of debris required. This initiative is addressing the uncontrolled use of debris and is helping to capitalise the amount of debris in construction projects.



CARMEN

Despite the efforts of national and international organisations, families are the main players in the repair and reconstruction of their homes. To reinforce this process, UNDP has set up Community Support Centres for House Repairs (Centres d'Appui pour le Renforcement des Maisons Endommagées) known as CARMENs. These community resource centres serve as information sources for the population as well as platforms for meetings and exchanges with various experts in the construction and land tenure sectors, and meeting point for the community and stakeholders working in the area. Training sessions relative to earthquake-resistant building practices and legal support are also being organised in the CARMENs. These centres will thus contribute to the improvement of the processes of repair, construction and demolition by and for the communities themselves and will attempt to reduce informal construction schemes in selected areas of intervention. A total of five centres were opened in Fort National, Canapé Vert, Carrefour Feuilles, Delmas 75 and Léogâne. They will allow almost 50,000 Haitians to benefit from the services of the CARMENs for at least five months. During this same period, 10,000 "yellow" houses (i.e. those partially damaged by the earthquake) will be evaluated by engineers who will ensure the application of earthquake-resistance standards to the repairs.

Community platform: a space for discussion and decision-taking

In close collaboration with UN-Habitat, UNDP is working on "community planning" component of the 16/6 Project of the Haitian Government, which aims to help people from 6 camps to return to their 16 neighbourhood of origin. This participatory approach involves the people themselves in the development of their own land in accordance with their expectations and needs. In this context, UNDP is working with communities in creating platforms that represent different groups in society: community leaders, women, young people, etc. The idea is to create spaces for discussion and decision-taking that systematically take into account public opinion. Twenty consultation workshops on strategic planning in the urban area of Port-au-Prince have been held since April 2011 with over 600 participants. These consultations have resulted in the drafting of several schemes for urban development in the capital. In the long run, these community platforms will be able to accommodate various topics related to public life and become a critical tool for local governance.



10 million condoms distributed
60% of TB patients cured

UNDP and its 20 sub-recipients intervened in the Global Fund programme in the fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Their actions follow the national targets set by the Ministry of Health.

Thus in 2011, UNDP and its partners have helped cure 60% of TB patients whose number rose to 33,000 in 2011. More than 5,200 cases were detected this year. These activities were part of the National Programme against Tuberculosis, which aims to reduce transmission, morbidity and mortality of tuberculosis in Haiti.


In parallel, the programme supported by UNDP has helped provide treatment to 33,274 HIV-positive patients and performed more than 140,500 HIV/AIDS tests and counselling sessions. In terms of prevention, nearly 10 million condoms were distributed, 5,235 young people aged 10 to 24 years old were educated on HIV/AIDS and 2,711 sex workers attended information and prevention sessions. These activities were developed as part of the national campaign against AIDS, improving the rate of access to treatment and prevention methods.

UNDP's contribution also focuses on aspects of monitoring these diseases and ensuring the quality assurance support services to patients. This support helps the government to maintain reliable and up to date data on the development of AIDS and tuberculosis, thereby helping to establish and develop a policy to combat both diseases while and at the same time ensuring a coordinated response.









2,200 square kilometres of protected areas
400 hectares reforested

Haiti has been experiencing a dramatic deterioration of its environment since the early 60s. Today, forest cover is less than 2%. In this context, UNDP supports the efforts of the Ministry of the Environment, whose roadmap plans for an increase in forest cover of up to 5% in five years.

During 2011, UNDP and its partners launched watershed management, reforestation and renewable energy promotion initiatives. For example, five major projects on environmental protection were launched, including two with the Dominican Republic. In less than five months, 400 hectares were reforested and 2,200 square kilometres of protected areas have been identified in order to preserve biodiversity and enhance Haiti's natural heritage.

The two great challenges for environmental protection are to include sustainable interventions and to ensure ongoing funding for these activities. That is why UNDP's efforts in 2011 focused on the development of national systems of environmental protection and on training in local capacities in the area of natural resource management and the creation of databases to facilitate decision-making.



Recovery and poverty reduction

UNDP will support initiatives that encourage the return of displaced persons to their neighbourhoods of origin such as the development of micro-businesses, improving services and public spaces as well as assistance in repairing and construction of houses. In the longer term, UNDP will double its efforts in creating jobs. The idea is to make and foster a link between supply and demand available in Haiti, while taking into account the sectors that will be active and will require a workforce in the next five years. It will be important to adapt and update the skills and knowledge according to the needs of companies on the Haitian market.

Democratic Governance

Building capacity and human resources for public administrations is one of the UNDP focuses. The objective is to increase their implementation and delivery capacity, particularly in the areas of reconstruction, housing and national and regional urban planning. UNDP will continue its investment in capacity building management for the Provisional Electoral Council. Activities will also focus on the mechanisms of electoral crisis prevention and management, and on measures and practices to mitigate the risk of violence such as the incidents seen in 2010. As part of strengthening the rule of law in Haiti, UNDP will help strengthen the Court of Cassation (court of final appeal) and the creation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Branch.

Disaster risk reduction

UNDP will continue to work with the Haitian Government, including the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) to strengthen its National Disaster Risk Management System and implementing an infrastructure best suited to move away from emergency scenarios and towards sustainable development. Work will focus on capacity building in disaster preparation, mitigation and on the response of the DPC in emergency situations.

Environmental protection

Environmental protection efforts will be intensified, especially in the South and the border, including through two bi-national projects with the Dominican Republic, whose aim is to increase forest cover along the entire border. In addition, UNDP has just launched a major climate change programme aimed at putting pilot emergency adaptation measures in place by 2015 to meet the most pressing threats caused by climate change to people and to the economy of coastal areas.

Fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

As part of the Global Fund programme, UNDP will work on improving the capacity of its partners in terms of service delivery and project management. At the same time, it will continue to mobilise efforts to attract new funding in the fight against HIV / AIDS and tuberculosis.

The Republic of Haiti



Population	10 million (around 2.5 million in the capital, Port-au-Prince)
Youth	Nearly 40% under 15
Surface	27 750 km ²
Geographical division	10 departements, 41 arrondissements, 133 communes, 565 sections communales
Vulnerability due to natural disasters	Seismic risks, flooding caused by torrential rains, cyclones (5 between 2008 and 2010), earthquake, cholera epidemic
Forest cover	2 %
Poverty	77 % of Haitians live below the poverty line
Literacy rate	52 %
Seropositivity rate HIV/AIDS	2,2 %
Access to drinking water	46 %
Access to improved water source	63 %
Malnutrition	Nearly one third of children under 5 suffer from stunted growth
GDP per capita	\$1150 -1200
Share of main sectors in GDP (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary sector: 24% (half of the workforce) • Secondary sector: 17% (half of the workforce) • Tertiary sector: 58% of GDP • Haitian imports doubled between 2002 and 2008 from 1 to \$2.150 billion
Unemployment	More than 60%
HDI (Human Development Index)	0,454 (2011), 158th of 187 countries

Sources : UNDP, WB, IMF, UN Stats





UNDP in Haiti



Geographical coverage

10 departments

Personnel:

230 nationals, 70 internationals

38 projects covering the following areas of intervention:

- Governance and Rule of Law
- Poverty, Livelihoods and Recovery
- Environment
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Fight against HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis)

Key partners

Presidency, Primature, MPCE, MPTPC, MDE, MARNDR, MICT, MSPP, DPC, CEP, UEH/ONAVC, DINEPA, municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Pétion-Ville), departmental directions (South, North West, North, North East), UNOPS, UN-Habitat, ILO, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, UNEP, UN Women, OCHA and UNAIDS.

Contributions 2011-2012

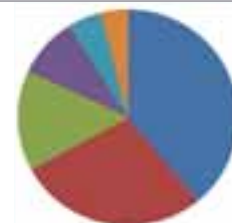
\$92.7 million

Execution 2011

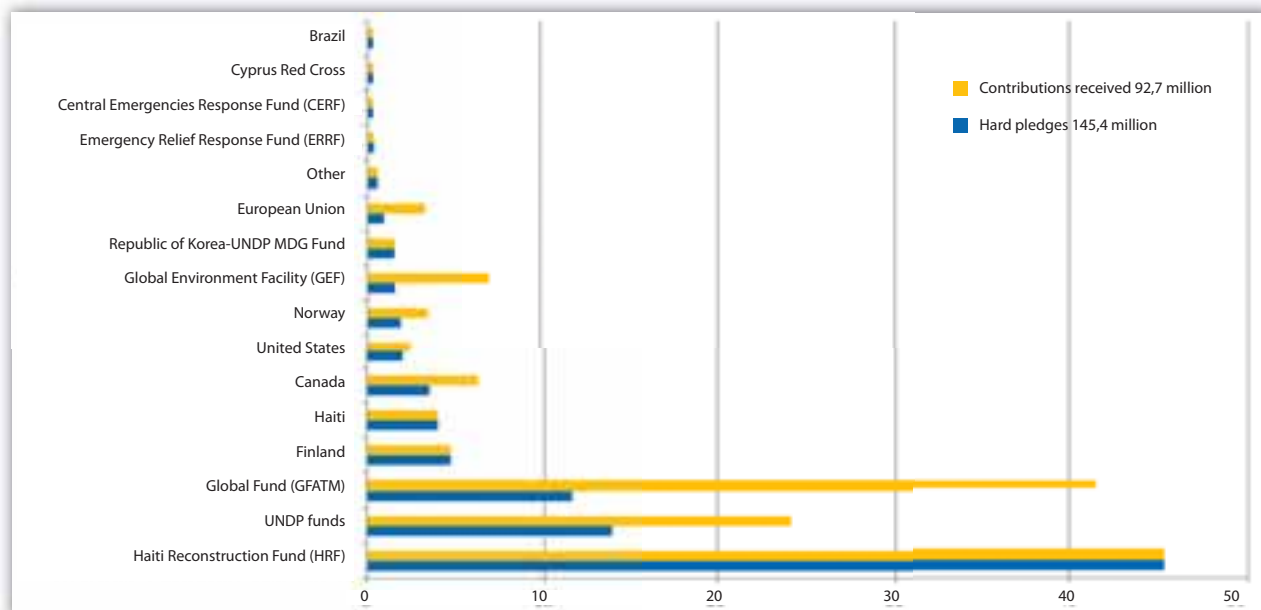
\$83 million

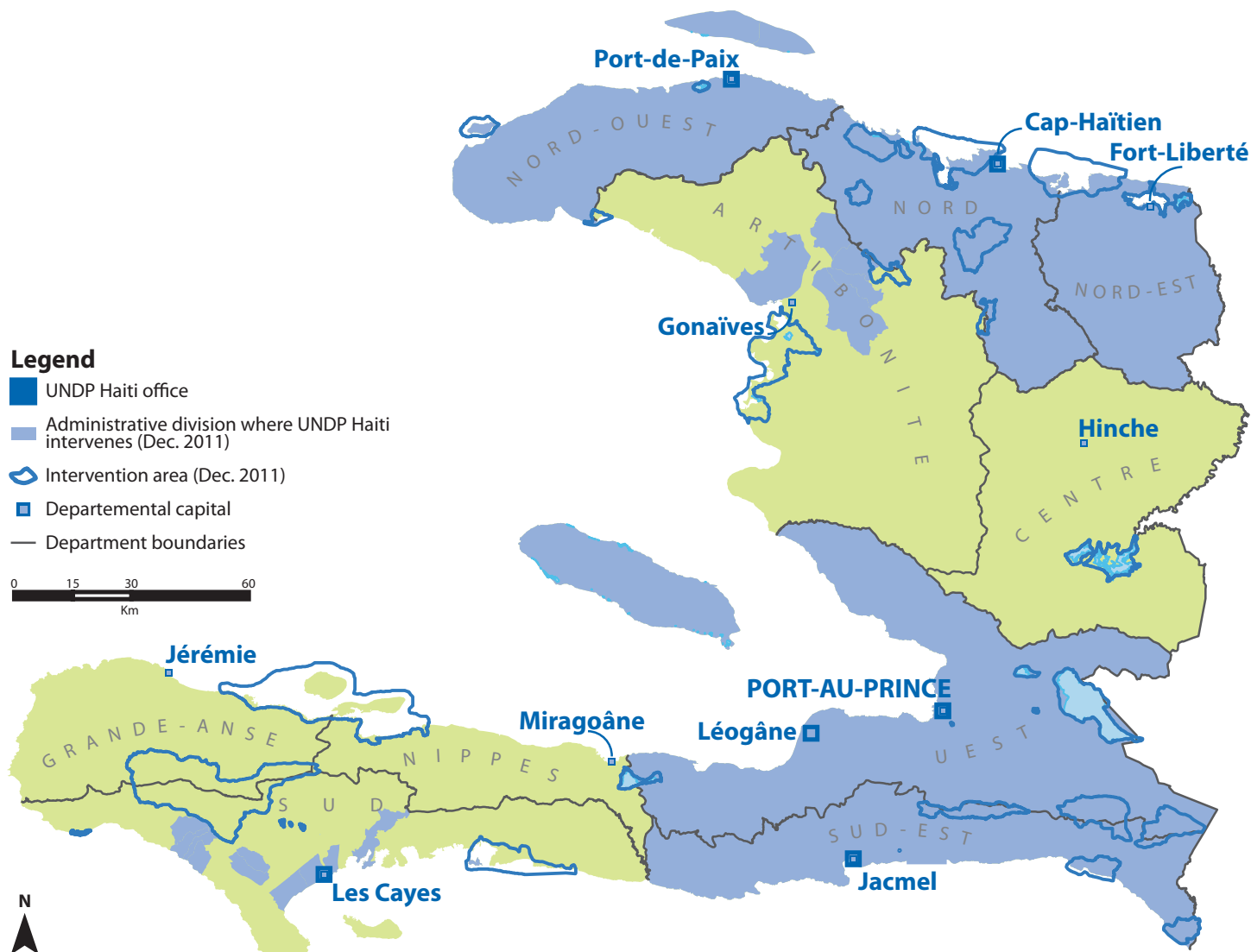
Execution rate

90%



Donor contributions 2011-2012 (in us dollars)





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