



Haiti strides forward

WOMEN SPEAK





Introduction

Haiti, three years later... Since the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, enormous efforts have been made to help the government achieve its objectives and to improve Haitians' living conditions.

The aftermath of the earthquake that killed more than 200 000 people, damaged or destroyed more than 300,000 buildings and left 1.5 million people displaced, is still visible in the capital and surrounding areas. In addition, in 2012, Haiti was hit by the passage of Hurricane Sandy, which caused casualties and considerable damage, especially in the agricultural sector.

Haiti is however changing, Haiti is striding forward. It is a myth to say the reconstruction process has not happened in the country and that nothing has been done. The results of this process are visible and Haitian women, who represent nearly half of the heads of families, are the daily valiant actresses and witnesses of these changes.

The government, the private sector and international organizations are not the only driving forces behind the reconstruction process. Families, communities and women are themselves at the forefront of collaborative efforts and play a key role in making communities and towns more resilient in Haiti.

To respond to the UN priority for systematic integration of gender issues into its interventions, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) paid particular attention to the full integration of women's contributions in its work in 2012. In this brochure, UNDP gives voice to seven women who attest to the impact that key UNDP-supported programmes have had on Haiti, and how the results have helped change their daily lives.

Today, 80% of the ten million cubic meters of debris generated by the earthquake have been cleared from the streets. The pace was much faster than that recorded in 2004 in Indonesia after the tsunami, or in New York after the events of 11 September 2001. A United Nations project headed by UNDP not only cleared one million cubic meters of debris but also managed to recycle the rubble and turn it into paving stones, stairs, corridors, houses and public places where families gather and children can play.

The number of people living in camps has decreased from 1.5 million to 358,000 today. It is still much too much. But it does also mean that more than one million people have returned home over the last two years, and UNDP is proud to have contributed to these efforts alongside the Haitian Government and its

partners through the 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps programme. Neighbourhoods, roads and houses have been rehabilitated; and thousands of jobs have been created in low-income communities where the population suffer from chronic unemployment. Women have accounted for over 40% of those employed, thereby revitalizing the local economy.

Placing the Haitian people and their communities at the centre of the recovery process is the key to success. Within the neighbourhoods, community platforms have allowed community members to decide on the planning priorities for their neighbourhoods, not to mention the establishment of crucial infrastructure resistant to urban risks as a means of further strengthening the resilience of the communities.

The National Disaster Risk Management System of the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC) has been strengthened thanks to the tireless support of UNDP and partners, which was especially evident during Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy in late 2012. Environmental protection programmes were also intensified in certain vulnerable regions of the country and women, particularly in the town of Aquin in the South, were directly involved in the reforestation projects.

National capacity building also remains at the heart of UNDP's work in Haiti. It is through capacity building of institutions that the government will be stronger and better able to serve the Haitian people in the future.

Over 80% of the inmates in various prison facilities are in prolonged pre-trial detention. Faced with such an alarming situation, UNDP has worked with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security on holding judicial inspections aimed at improving the situation in the 18 jurisdictions in the country.

Haiti strides forward. The results achieved so far show that investing in local solutions works. However, these results would not have been possible without the unprecedented support and funding received from the international community after the earthquake.

While progress is visible and tangible, all kinds of massive challenges lie ahead for Haiti to recover and ensure long-term development. These challenges will only be overcome through partnerships, under the aegis of national authorities, with the commitment of the Haitian people and the continuing support of Haiti's international partners.

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To reuse the debris from the earthquake
and rebuild our neighbourhoods.”

Gera Donez





Gera, a young pregnant woman, appears relieved after the rehabilitation of the alleyway leading to her residence perched amidst thousands of houses in the hills of Carrefour-Feuilles in Port-au-Prince. Having lived in this neighbourhood for 10 years, Gera previously experienced serious difficulties in moving around in the neighbourhood, especially going to the hospital. « It was impractical, especially for pregnant women. The rehabilitation of this alleyway has greatly improved our way of life. When it rains, students can now go to school without dirtying their shoes, and this change is very pleasing for children who can now play football for example, » she said standing next to her daughter and husband.

Aside from the rehabilitation of five corridors, a pilot project for the construction of earthquake and hurricane-resistant houses, using debris from the earthquake, has been implemented in Carrefour-Feuilles. More than 20% of the debris is also recycled to make tiles, stairs and paving stones. So far, 80% of the 10 million cubic meters of rubble from the earthquake have been cleared from the streets through Haitian initiatives with the support of the international community. The joint UN debris management project has contributed to the removal of one million cubic meters. This programme has helped more than 20,000 people find temporary jobs, of which nearly 40% of them are women.

In addition, to enable families to take charge of repairing and rebuilding their homes themselves, UNDP has established community support centres to help strengthen damaged homes in four neighbourhoods of the Haitian capital and in Léogâne, where 30,000 people have benefitted from it. Over 1,000 families have also received US\$500 dollar-grants to buy certified quality construction materials to repair their homes – through the project's innovative money transfer scheme via mobile phones, the first ever implementing in support of housing repair efforts. Nearly 7,000 people have been directly trained on practical issues related to safe repair and construction of houses, urban planning and land tenure in Haiti.

Meanwhile, through the government's 16/6 project, supported by UNDP and other partners, six Internally Displaced Persons' (IDP) camps were closed and more than 11,000 families have returned to their 16 neighbourhoods of origin. Overall, a total of 50 camps have been closed, the largest of which on the Champ de Mars, the public square bordering the Presidential Palace, and more than 11,000 families have been able to leave the tents to live a new life. The heart of the project is to support the safe return of displaced families through an integrated and participatory approach by focusing on the rehabilitation of affected neighbourhoods, by creating income-generating activities, improving basic services and supporting small- and medium-size enterprises.

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For a stronger justice system.”

Urlande Polycarpe





Urlande Polycarpe, a judicial inspector at the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) since June 1996, does her job with a passion. She is in charge of monitoring the application of the law on judicial organisation, identifying system failures and recommending strategies to strengthen the judicial system to the Minister. "Righteousness exalts a nation, as the saying goes. Without justice, there is no society", she maintains.

In Haiti, more than 80% of prisoners are in pre-trial detention during which they can often wait between four to six years before their case is brought to court.

Recognising the role of judicial inspectors in the functioning of the courts and public prosecutors' offices across the country, UNDP has supported inspection missions of the 18 courts of first instance since October 2011, in order to identify the malfunctioning of the penal system particularly with regard to prolonged pre-trial detention. Inspection reports allow the MJSP to develop public policies based on objective information. The ministry employs eight judicial inspectors who have received training on inspection methodology funded by UNDP.

Moreover, from a more general perspective, in 2012 the UNDP rule of law project has supported the reorganisation of the MJSP through the development and implementation of a capacity building plan - called the Justice PACT. It is designed to streamline and improve the ministry's conceptualisation and development of penal policy, the implementation and evaluation of its activities and to help in the transformation of the ministry's sectorial policies. The Minister and his senior management can now rely on this tool to address strategic priorities. Foremost amongst these are the strengthening of the judicial inspection, the systematisation of legal documents, the fight against prolonged pre-trial detention, improvement of work processes and internal communications in order to provide better services to the citizens of Haiti.

As part of these capacity development efforts, UNDP and its partners have also set up an administrative reform project, led by the government's Human Resources Management Office. This has been established to provide the government with the skills and key tools required for the implementation of the long-term Governmental Reform Framework Programme (PCRE). The PCRE has been validated through ten regional consultation forums in which leaders from ministries and civil society participated. Implementation of the Framework Programme will be based on three-year plans, the first of which already exists - 2012/2015 - and for which the government is already fundraising.

As part of its capacity building efforts, UNDP also supports the Office of the Prime Minister through the "SIGOB" (Governance Management) project, which has been implemented over the past 20 years' experience in 21 countries. With this skills-building programme, the institution can amongst other things, better manage the Prime Minister's agenda, and better communicate for good governance.

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To participate with my community in decisions
about my neighbourhood.”

Elise St Paul





We are working for the development of our community, for the improvement of our neighbourhoods. As a woman, I fight for the women in my neighbourhood so they can have their independence. So they can go to school and find work to meet their needs”, says Elise St Paul, a member of the community platform from the neighbourhood of Morne Lazare. Known for her commitment to her fellow citizens, Elise St Paul, who lost her grocery shop during the January 2010 earthquake, is proud to be a member of one of the eight community platforms set up as part of the 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps project in Port-au-Prince, with a view to giving communities the prerogative to decide on development scenarios tailored to their needs and priorities. These platforms consist of women and men from different sectors of community life whose choices have been approved by the people and the government. As part of the 16 neighbourhoods/6 camps project, they actively participate in decision-making and planning alongside partners to this exercise, including UNDP.

This project provides an integrated solution to the closure of six camps where more than 5,000 households were living and has helped relocate families to the 16 districts from which they came; whilst also addressing urgent needs in infrastructure and the communities’ social problems as well as creating income-generating activities. Today, more than 700 families are living in safer homes, 52% of which have a woman as head of the household. Nearly 1,600 jobs have been created, of which 65% have been for women.

To continue to develop the housing sector in Haiti, UNDP works alongside the Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings Construction (UCLBP). It was set up by the Prime Minister in order to unite all the housing and construction initiatives under the control of the Haitian Government as a means of ensuring coherence in reconstruction activities. With strategic and technical support from UNDP, the construction of several public buildings and ministries is underway. The National Housing, Settlement, and Urban Development Policy is another key aspect on which UNDP works within the UCLBP. Through a determined set of rules, this policy proposes the establishment of a supply of housing to the Haitian people that is competitive, affordable and accessible.

To better coordinate reconstruction efforts, the coordination of external assistance is also important. UNDP has worked to provide the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation and other governmental bodies with better tools, processes and policies, allowing them to manage external assistance more effectively and transparently. A single framework for collecting information on external assistance has been developed and adopted. For example, in November 2012, with the support of UNDP, Prime Minister Laurent Lamothe launched the Framework for the Coordination of External Assistance (CAED), a body mandated to manage foreign aid based on national development priorities.

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To earn a living, raise my children and make my own choices.”

Marie Maude Joseph





With some of the money I earned, I have been able to pay tuition to get the registration form for my daughter who was taking the official "Bac I" exams this year, and I reinvested the remainder to expand my business. I enlarged the cage and bought more chicks for the second production. So I was able to increase my revenue to take care of my family".

Maude Marie Joseph, a widow for more than four years, had a complicated economic situation after the destruction of her house during the earthquake. But this mother of six children rediscovered her motivation to move forward after completing several training sessions on the techniques of rearing chickens.

Nearly 45 days after receiving 50 chicks, a cage for hens, the materials and technical assistance necessary for successful breeding from the BRAC project supported by UNDP, Mary Maude received an economic boost with the sale of her chickens for a sum of US\$300.

Four other business models run by women also bore fruit, such as street food, crafts with recycled materials, sewing and construction. The joint programme for conflict prevention and social cohesion has also developed a strategy for creating socio-economic opportunities and placed 78 young men and women into business in order to ensure the relevance of their professional training in areas such as administration, education, health and household arts.

The earthquake of January 2010 took the lives of more than 200,000 Haitians and aggravated an already fragile Haitian economy, by causing damages in excess of 120% of the annual Gross Domestic Product. Today, the population is still highly vulnerable to the risks of everyday life. To meet this precarious situation after the earthquake, 400,000 temporary jobs were created with the immediate goal of boosting local economies.

Three years later, the Haitian Government's priorities are focused on generating a strong economic recovery, investments and long-term jobs. In this context, UNDP has developed a project that aims to initiate the modelling of a job creation strategy, adapted to the specific situations of urban and rural areas. It is designed to improve the economic conditions of the poorest families, while helping to revitalise the Haitian economy and contributing to sustainable development. The implementation of this project is being closely and systematically monitored in order to identify best practices and lessons learned and to measure its impact and sustainability; as well as the social and cultural impact of the different programmes, with a specific focus on the effectiveness of the strategies targeting women and young people.

One of the major innovations in 2012 was the Championship for Young Women Entrepreneurs. Thirty-one female champions between the ages of 18 and 34 from all over Haiti were rewarded by UNDP. In addition to a grant of US\$500 received for the development of their businesses, the young women entrepreneurs were also entitled to technical support and an opportunity for networking and partnerships with other women retail traders.

Parallel with the suppliers development programme, the new challenge for UNDP is to help stimulate the Haitian economy through capacity building focusing on competitiveness in strategic sectors. To do this, the key is in improving the coordination of the value chain so that large businesses forge partnerships with micro, small and middle-size enterprises and integrate them into their wider market.



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So Haiti and Haitians can be more
resilient to disasters.”

Marie Alta Jean-Baptiste





Director of the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC) since 2003, Marie Alta Jean-Baptiste, dedicated and conscientious, has the experience of managing a number of catastrophes with the government: the floods of Mapou and Fonds-Verrettes, Hurricane Jeanne in Gonaïves in 2004, the three hurricanes and floods in Gonaïves in 2008, the earthquake of 12 January 2010, whose magnitude was unprecedented, and Hurricane Sandy in 2012. UNDP has worked alongside the DPC for 11 years through its support to the National System for Disaster Risk Management.

To reduce risk and better manage disasters, UNDP has provided technical support to the DPC on a daily basis that helps fulfil the requirement of the Ministry of Interior for the coordination of emergency responses.

The technical and operational support provided by UNDP in the critical work of installing monitoring and early warning hydrogeological and seismic systems as well as for strong decentralized coordination structures at the departmental and communal level has enabled Haitians to better prepare for and respond to the impacts of disasters. This was particularly evident in 2012 when Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy hit the country.

Departmental teams from the DPC, supported by UNDP, ensured the dissemination of warnings and prevention messages to people in risk areas and coordinated response actions such as distributing hot meals, hygiene, kitchen and cleaning kits, food kits, blankets and mattresses.

UNDP is also focusing on risk reduction actions over the longer term, without which the country's sustainable development cannot be accomplished. Among others things, UNDP supports the government in developing a legal framework for the integration of risk and disaster management in all sectors, including urban planning, in order to strengthen the resilience of the country and ensure that natural hazards regularly affecting Haiti do not always translate into disasters.

In this context, UNDP developed in 2012 a methodology for risk prevention in urban settings. Two important steps have been proposed to the authorities: to identify risks through a mapping of the target area which classifies the level of risk, and; to identify the rules to follow after the analysis as a basis for the implementation of risk reduction in urban areas. A complete mapping analysis has already been conducted in eight high-risk neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince.

In 2012, more than 9,000 students and 500 teachers were educated about earthquakes and tsunamis through simulation exercises carried out in key communities in the North. Nearly 300 university students were also trained on earthquake risk reduction in urban settings and 200 young people in first aid.

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To live like everyone else.”

Mirlande Louis





“At the FOSREF “pwoje lakay” centre, they show me how to protect myself against AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The training I’ve received here is very good and at the same time I’m making other people around me aware of the diseases. I find everything I need here for free. My dream is to no longer work as a sex worker, but to be able to earn a living in a different way and live like everyone else”, said Mirlande Louis, mother of two children, who took courses in cosmetology at the FOSREF centre, supported by UNDP through the Global Fund Programme.

This young woman has a hard life from what she makes as a “sex worker” which does not bring her much income. But thanks to the training she has received, she is much less vulnerable in her work than before. « No condom, no sex » she swears. Sex workers are among the groups most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS given their prevalence rate of 8% as compared to 1.9% for the Haitian population in general.

UNDP and its 20 sub-recipients are involved in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS and Tuberculosis programme, and their actions follow the national targets set by the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

As part of this programme, nearly 40,000 people living with advanced HIV infection received antiretroviral therapy in 2012. To help people with HIV to live with the disease like any other disease, nearly 7,000 psychological counselling sessions were organised for their benefit. Nearly 18 million condoms have also been distributed to the population in the last two years. In this everyday struggle, throughout the country more than 15,000 young people aged 10 to 24 were also educated on HIV/AIDS. UNDP and its partners, alongside the government, intend to continue this fight, not only against the spread of HIV/AIDS, but also for prolonging the survival rate and restoring the quality of life for people living with HIV in Haiti.

Parallel to these efforts, and still as part of the Global Fund programme, more than 70% of Tuberculosis (TB) patients identified in 2011-2012 were cured. This represents an increase of 11% compared to the results achieved in 2011. By supporting the Ministry of Public Health and Population, UNDP will continue to reduce the incidence, prevalence and mortality from Tuberculosis and also improve its detection and treatment. Overall, nearly 230 diagnostic and treatment centres have been functional in 2012.

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To reforest the mountains and bring
them back to life.”

Troimène Siméon





Reforestation, that's life. By reforesting the mountains, water sources will be protected and that will prevent landslides. We had problems sending our kids to school. The reforestation project has also greatly helped us economically", says Troimène Siméon, member of a group of women working for the reforestation of the town of Aquin. The dream of this woman, who sells cosmetics, is to see a very green Haiti as it once was. Listening to this mother of a single child, she grows nostalgic as she now looks out at the barren mountains of her region.

After each rainfall, which often causes major flooding, Haiti counts its dead and always suffers significant damage. The main cause is the constant and disturbing degradation of the environment. Faced with this alarming situation, UNDP supports the Ministry of the Environment in its key projects, aiming among other things, to increase the forest cover that today is less than 2%.

For example, through the programme for reducing vulnerability in the South implemented by UNDP in partnership with government authorities, 1.5 million seedlings have been planted for the reforestation of 1,000 hectares in the watershed areas of Aquin and Saint-Louis in the South, and where women devoted to the environmental cause carry seedlings on their heads to the reforestation sites. Nearly 3,600 temporary jobs such as Troimène Siméon's were created each month in 2012.

Faced with growing deforestation fuelled by excessive consumption of wood, the bi-national project called "Green Border" continues its advances on both sides of the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Its goal is to create an environment favourable for the restoration of the cross-border ecosystems and to reduce vulnerability to climate change in order to improve the living conditions of the Haitian and Dominican people.

Alongside these reforestation efforts, and to protect communities from floods and overflowing rivers during heavy rains, 4,000 meters of riverbank protection walls have been built. Effective watershed management is a major pillar in radical territorial reform given the environmental crisis facing the country. It is in this context that UNDP has worked with the Ministry of the Environment in the drafting of a methodological guide for watershed management that will allow all stakeholders to guide the planning and management of watersheds, while preserving the environment.

To mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change on the country's development process, UNDP is also supporting the government to develop climate change adaptation strategies. The objective at the heart of this initiative is to strengthen the resilience of communities and productive sectors in coastal areas to better cope with the risks associated with climate change. Preliminary results of studies conducted as part of this project clearly demonstrate the vulnerability of the country to rising sea levels and drought. For example, nearly 50% of the surface area of Ile-à-Vache Island in the South risks becoming covered by seawater over the next 100 years, while today, major investments in seaside tourism resorts are being planned there.

Key facts and figures for 2012

Democratic governance

- More than 1,000 judges, clerks, magistrates and police officers have received training in technical areas of criminal investigations, sex crimes or the judiciary police.
- In 2012, UNDP has supported the reorganisation of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security through the development and implementation of a plan for capacity building - called the Justice PACT. It is designed to streamline and improve the ministry's capacity for the conceptualisation and development of a penal policy, as well as the implementation and evaluation of its activities.
- To discuss the future reconstruction of downtown Port-au-Prince, more than 23 consultation workshops and 20 interviews were held and attended by nearly 600 participants.

Fight against HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

- Nearly 40,000 people living with advanced HIV infection received antiretroviral therapy in 2012 as part of the Global Fund programme supported by UNDP, and 18 million condoms have been distributed to the population in the last two years.
- In this everyday fight, more than 15,000 young people aged 10 to 24 were educated on HIV/AIDS throughout the country.
- More than 70% of TB patients identified in 2011-2012 were cured. This represents an increase of 11% compared to the results reached in 2011.

Environmental protection

- More than 4,000 meters of riverbank protection walls have been built to protect communities from the type of flooding associated with torrential rains and hurricanes such as Sandy, which crossed the country in November 2012.
- More than 1.5 million seedlings have been planted for reforestation of 1,000 hectares in the watershed areas of Aquin and Saint-Louis in the South, and where women devoted to the environmental cause carry seedlings on their heads to the reforestation sites. In 2012, nearly 3,600 temporary jobs were created each month in this way.

Disaster risk management

- Through 14 simulation exercises, more than 9,000 students and 500 teachers in the North were educated about earthquakes and tsunamis in 2012. Nearly 300 university students were trained on earthquake risk reduction in urban settings and 200 young people in first aid. A risk reduction methodology for urban areas has been developed and a complete mapping analysis has been conducted in eight high-risk neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince.
- To reduce risk and better manage disasters such as Hurricane Sandy in late 2012, UNDP has been providing technical support to the DPC on the coordination of emergency responses on a daily basis for 11 years.

Recovery and poverty reduction

- Over 80% of the ten million cubic meters of rubble from the earthquake have been cleared from the streets through Haitian initiatives with the support of the international community. The joint UN debris management project has contributed to the removal of one million cubic meters. This programme has helped more than 20,000 people find temporary jobs, of which nearly 40% of them are women.
- Over 1,000 families have received US\$500 dollar-grants to buy certified quality construction materials to repair their homes – through the project's innovative money transfer scheme via mobile phone, the first ever in support of housing repair efforts. Nearly 7,000 people have received practical training on issues related to safe repair and construction of houses.
- Nearly 400,000 temporary jobs were created with the immediate goal of boosting the economy after the earthquake. Three years later, UNDP, alongside the government, is developing a project that aims to initiate the implementation and modelling of a job creation strategy, adapted to the specific situations of urban and rural areas.



Public place rehabilitated with debris from the 2010 earthquake,



The Republic of Haiti

Surface	27,750 km ²
Population	10,413,211 (around 2.5 million in the capital Port-au-Prince)
Youth	Nearly 40% between 0 and 14 years old
Geographical division	10 departements, 42 arrondissements, 133 communes, 565 sections communales
Forest cover	Less than 2%
Vulnerability due to natural disasters	Seismic risks, flooding caused by torrential rains, hurricanes (2012: Hurricane Sandy and Tropical Storm Isaac), earthquake, cholera epidemic
GDP per capita	1,200 US dollars
Share of main sectors in GDP (2012)	Primary sector: 23.76% Secondary sector: 17.53% Tertiary sector: 56.89%
Unemployment	40.6%
Poverty	56% of Haitians live with less than a dollar per day, 76% with less than two dollars per day
HDI (Human Development Index)	0.454 - 158 th of 187 countries
Literacy rate	67.54%
Seropositivity rate HIV/AIDS	2.2%
Acces to improved water source	64.5%
Children of less than five years old suffering from malnutrition	21.9%

Sources: CIA World Factbook 2012, ECVH 2001, EMMUS IV 2005-2006, preliminary report EMMUS V 2012, WB, IHSI 2010-2011, IMF.



UNDP in Haiti

Geographical coverage

10 départements

Personnel

329 nationals, 59 internationals

33 projects covering the following areas of intervention

- Democratic Governance and Rule of Law
- Recovery and poverty reduction
- Environmental protection
- Disaster risk management
- Fight against HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

Key partners

Presidency, Primature, MPCE, MTPTC, MDE, MEF, MARNDR, MICT-DPC, MCFDF, MCI, MSPP, CEP, BPM-UCLBP, BPM-OMRH, CNIGS, FAES, Secrétariat du CIAT, DINEPA, municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Pétion-Ville), departmental directions (South, North West, North, North East), UEH/ONAVC, UNOPS, UN-Habitat, ILO, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, UNEP, UN Women, OCHA, MINUSTAH, UNAIDS, OEA.

Programme budget for 2012

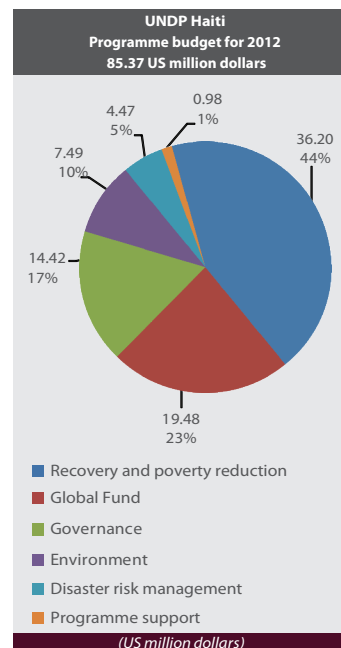
85.37 US million dollars

Execution for 2012

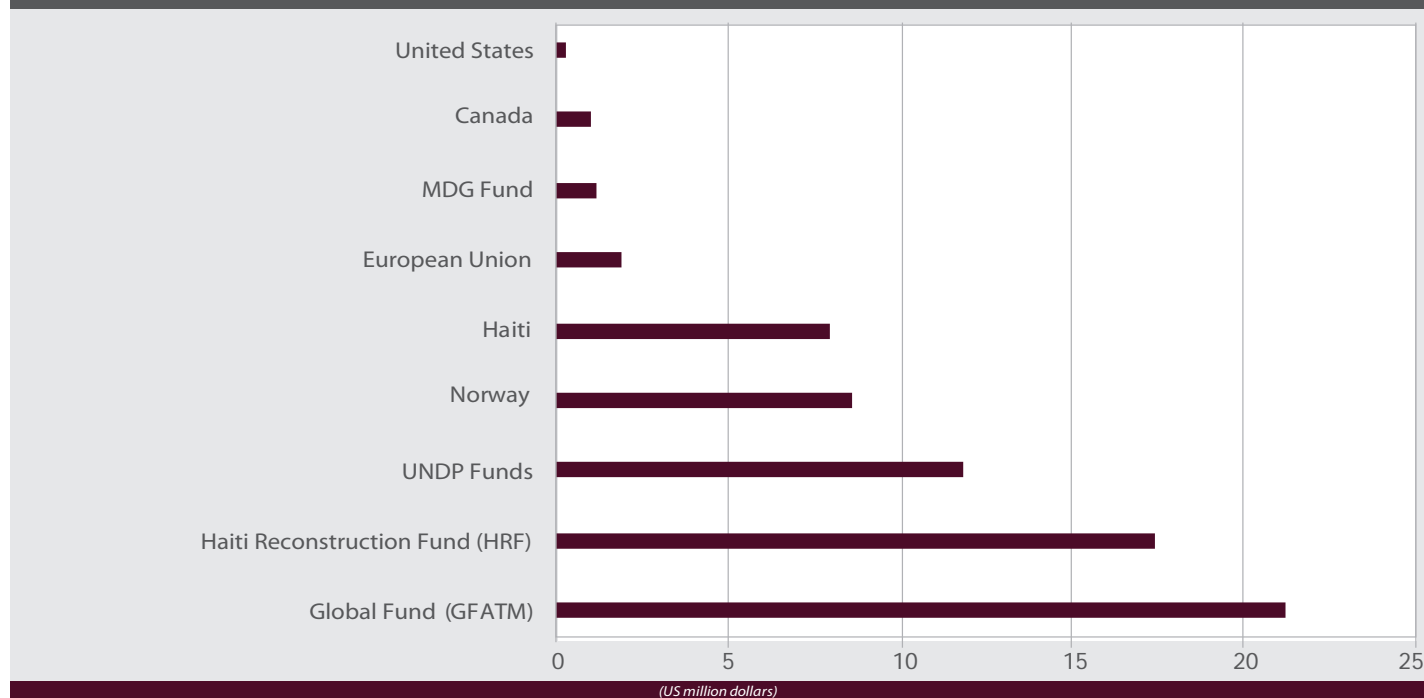
71 US million dollars

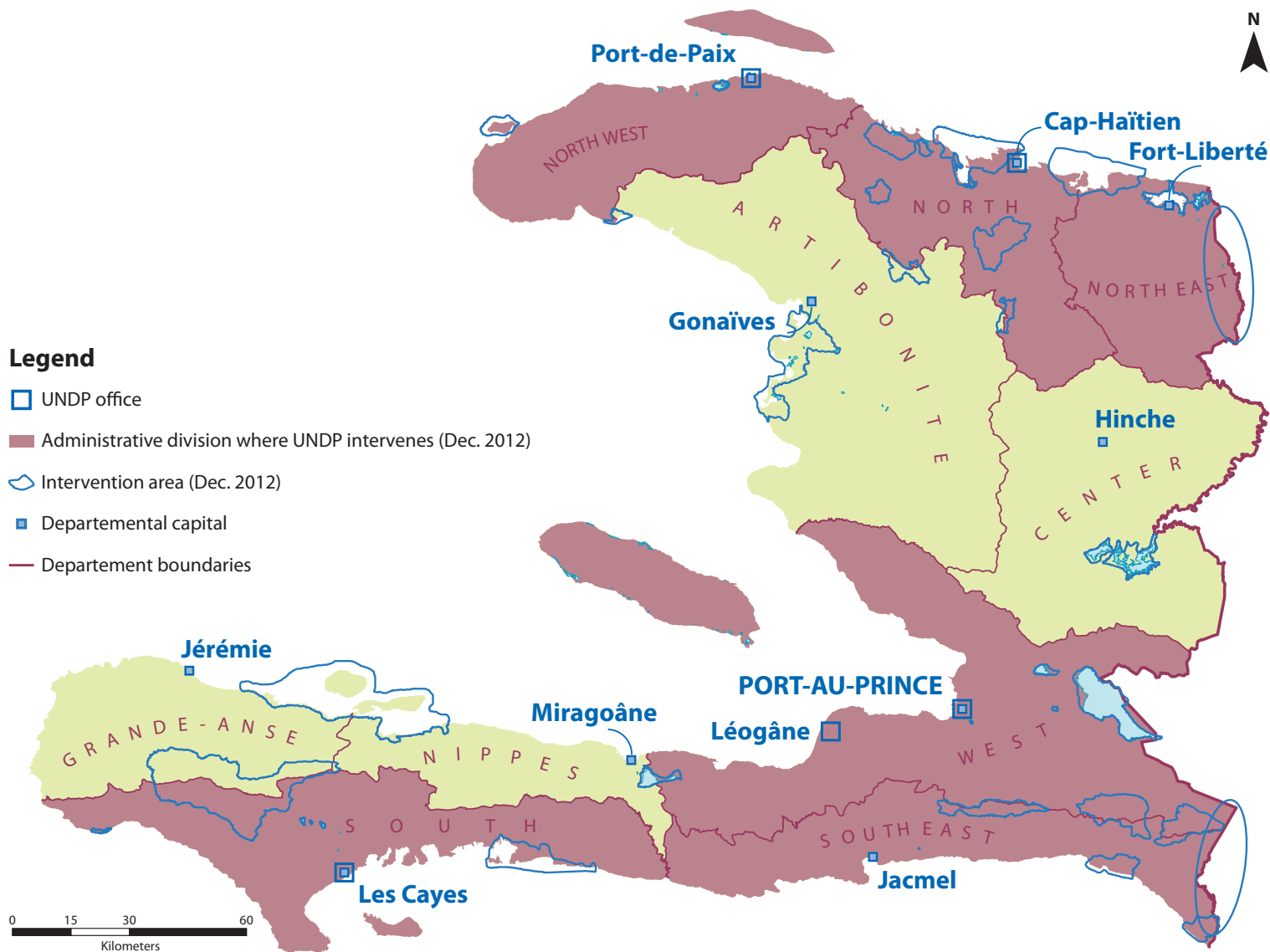
Execution rate

83%



UNDP Haiti: Donor contributions for 2012





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Extracts from painting, Dieudonné Cédor, JMD private collection



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