



H A 1 T I

Y E A R L A T E R



\$7.8 billion

estimated total value of damage and losses
caused by the earthquake

*UNDP's task
is to help Haiti
rebuild into a more
resilient country.*

BUILDING BACK BETTER

One year ago, over 2 million Haitians saw their lives changed forever after a magnitude 7.0 earthquake rocked their country, killing over 200,000 and displacing 1.5 million people. The world reacted quickly, sending in aid and recovery teams, pledging money and support for a rebuilding process in a country that was already living with high levels of poverty and inequality. The challenge of 'building back better' in Haiti is a huge undertaking and will take several years.

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) task is to help Haiti rebuild into a more resilient country. Indeed, UNDP's work on crisis recovery – including the Haiti earthquake – addresses damages to infrastructure, property, livelihoods and societies. At the same time, UNDP's goal is not just to enable a rapid transition to long-term recovery by restoring livelihoods, government infrastructure and services, but also to offer hope and means to those who survived the crisis to rebuild their lives.

In the past year, UNDP has successfully employed, together with the World Food Programme, 240,000 people affected by the earthquake; contributed to the clearance of 1 million cubic metres of debris; made significant contributions to international aid coordination and transparency as pledges continue to arrive; and supported the Government at all levels as it re-establishes the physical and human resource infrastructure critical to Haiti's future. Most important, UNDP is working closely with the Government and local communities to put affected Haitians and their institutions at the centre of the recovery process.

KEY FACTS



- Almost 3.5 million people were affected by the tremors from the 12 January earthquake, including the entire population of Port-au-Prince (2.8 million).
- The Government of Haiti estimates that 222,570 people died and 300,572 were injured, but the true death toll will never be known.
- At the peak of displacement, close to 2.3 million people left their homes, including 302,000 children.
- 188,383 houses collapsed or were badly damaged and 105,000 were completely destroyed by the earthquake. Sixty percent of government and administrative buildings were destroyed, including the Presidential Palace, the Parliament and the Cathedral.
- 80 percent of schools in Port-au-Prince and 60 percent in its South and West departments were destroyed or damaged.
- The total value of damage and losses caused by the earthquake is estimated at US\$7.8 billion, equivalent to more than 120 percent of Haiti's 2009 Gross Domestic Product.
- More than 16,000 civil servants died in the quake and many left the country after 12 January. Although many have returned, the Government's backbone and workforce is now reduced by 33 percent.



THE CHALLENGE

Recovery from the earthquake goes well beyond rebuilding homes, livelihoods and infrastructure: it requires rebuilding entire communities and institutions.

The amount of debris still littering the streets could fill 8,000 Olympic-sized swimming pools. Most of the rubble is still clogging the capital, Port-au-Prince, preventing people from moving back to their homes, resuming their lives and allowing the recovery process to truly take hold in Haiti's capital city.

The estimated cost of rebuilding Haiti is US\$11.5 billion and the organizations working in the country need continuous support. Today, 1 million people remain without a permanent roof over their heads. They live in tent cities spread across over 1,000 temporary settlements, vulnerable to the storms, flooding and hurricanes that wrack Haiti on a seasonal basis.

At the same time, recovery from the earthquake goes well beyond rebuilding homes, livelihoods and infrastructure: it requires rebuilding entire communities and institutions. Many government officials and local leaders died in the earthquake, along with thousands of civil servants. Government buildings crumbled and an already weak government infrastructure was almost completely destroyed.

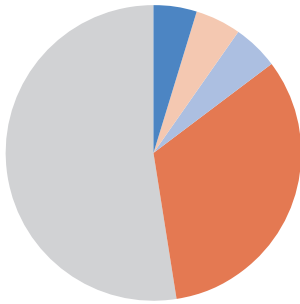
UNDP continues to lead the UN's recovery mission in Haiti, an effort that includes the Government and UN agencies, as well as their non-governmental partners. The humanitarian response remains an important one. However, UNDP has been working from the beginning to establish – in partnership with the Government – a blueprint for longer-term recovery. At the heart of this planning is the belief that true recovery cannot happen without giving Haitians the means to provide for their own recovery.



240,000

Haitians employed by UNDP and WFP
cash-for-work and food-for-work programmes

UNDP Haiti: Estimated 2010 programme execution



- Poverty, livelihoods and recovery: \$32 million
 - Governance and rule of law: \$20 million
 - Other (aid coordination, programme support): \$3 million
 - Environment: \$3 million
 - Disaster risk reduction: \$3 million
- Total: \$61 million**

UNDP projects have cleared rubble, cleaned water evacuation channels and collected garbage from earthquake-shattered neighbourhoods.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

UNDP worked toward two key goals in Haiti over the 12-month period since the earthquake struck. The first has been to support the Government in its mission to deliver basic services to its citizens, especially those who were most affected by the earthquake. The second has been to assist the population on its path back to recovery by working with local communities.

Cash-for-work and labour intensive initiatives

UNDP has extensive experience worldwide in projects that boost economic activity. By early December 2010, UNDP's cash-for-work and food-for-work programmes (in partnership with the World Food Programme) – part of a greater programme of labour intensive initiatives – have employed over 240,000 Haitians, 40 percent of them women. These jobs have not only provided work for those who have lost their livelihoods due to the earthquake, but they have cleared rubble, cleaned water evacuation channels and collected garbage from earthquake-shattered neighbourhoods.

These 230 temporary job programmes – often undertaken in cooperation with other UN agencies, local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – provide a much-needed injection of cash into the local economy. An estimated 1.2 million people have benefited as a result of this ongoing programme.

In the city of Leogane, epicentre of the earthquake, another labour-intensive initiative started in November with the goal of removing 2.5 million cubic metres of

debris produced by the collapse of 35,000 houses. To date, 85,000 cubic metres of debris have been removed and over 600 houses have been demolished, using a combination of 2,000 workers and heavy machinery.

Aid coordination

On 31 March 2010, over 150 countries and international organizations gathered at the UN headquarters in support of the people and Government of Haiti. Some 60 UN Member States and international partners pledged \$5.3 billion for the following 18 months to support the recovery and rebuilding process. However, the generosity demonstrated by individuals, governments and businesses following the earthquake arrived with high expectations that those funds would be used for a timely and effective recovery process.

With this expectation in mind, UNDP significantly expanded its already existing aid management system to support the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (www.cirh.ht), which is tasked with approving projects and ensuring transparency of all aid that is spent. The web portal, published in Creole, English and French, serves as a one-stop shop on post-earthquake recovery information for government officials and donors. It clearly marks what aid has been pledged, how it is being spent and what results have occurred.

Currently, the site's electronic submissions system includes some 145 concept notes and 120 approved and ongoing projects. The system also provides electronic forms for online data reporting and a tool for

creating drafts and submitting forms. It includes information on more than 1,400 humanitarian activities, total commitments worth \$3.5 billion and disbursements amounting to \$1.6 billion. This electronic platform will be an instrumental tool for the future government to ensure that allocation of external aid can be planned and executed in the most effective manner possible.

Support to government institutions

UNDP is training government officials to improve their abilities to deliver basic government services in the areas of disaster risk reduction, democratic governance and justice and security.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: UNDP has provided training and operational support to Haiti's Department of Civil Protection, which was severely hit by the earthquake. As the 2010 hurricane season approached, UNDP's training on early warning systems and contingency planning for the Department of Civil Protection at the national and departmental levels, as well as provision of crucial logistic and communication systems, was quickly put to test.

The Department of Civil Protection took a clear leadership role in preparing for the cyclone season in addition to coordinating responses to Hurricane Tomas and the cholera epidemic. On 5 November, when Tomas hit Haiti, the Department immediately set up a national



UP CLOSE: RIVERBANK REINFORCEMENT

Through its local employment programmes, UNDP assisted communities in constructing and reinforcing riverbanks to prevent flooding and mudslides. For example, in Les Cayes, a town on the south-eastern coast of Haiti, workers constructed 160 metres of riverbank reinforcement in the poor slum neighbourhood of La Creole, benefitting 1,600 families when Hurricane Tomas hit. “Without this construction, La Creole would be completely flooded by now,” wrote the members of La Creole’s neighbourhood association in a letter to UNDP after Tomas hit.

Emergency Operation Centre in Port-au-Prince and an additional 10 across the country. These centres and their trained staff kept the population informed about emerging risks, gathered information about the developing situation in each region of Haiti and provided immediate aid when necessary. UNDP experts and staff were on permanent duty in the main centre and several of the others during Tomas.

In addition, more than 300 Haitian journalists who had recently taken part in a UNDP-sponsored programme

on how to react and report better during a national disaster kept Haitians successfully informed about the emerging risks of Tomas. Finally, the Department of Civil Protection held regular press conferences and produced detailed situation reports outlining damages and the assistance that was being provided.

To assist Haiti in preparing for future seismic disasters, UNDP has recruited a globally renowned expert to help establish a roadmap for seismic risk reduction for the country. UNDP has also engaged a group of

UP CLOSE: CASH-FOR-WORK IN ACTION

Domeck Prockline, 40, lives in the heart of Bel Air, one of the most violent, poor and garbage-filled zones of Port-au-Prince. On 12 January 2010, her already distressed neighbourhood took another devastating hit when the earthquake struck. The earthquake killed Prockline's father and brother and destroyed her house; it also threatened to destroy what little hope remained for Bel Air and its residents.

Today Prockline lives in a tent with her two children. She has hope for the future and money to make her plans happen, though, thanks to a UNDP cash-for-work programme in Bel Air that employed 1,000 residents in six neighbourhoods to clean debris-filled streets and clear canals. They were also paid to raise awareness about the dangers of dumping garbage into the waterways.

"This project is not only helping me take care of myself and my children," Prockline said. "It is also reducing the risks of disasters and preventing diseases caused by irresponsible garbage disposal."



10 internationally renowned seismologists who travel regularly throughout the country in order to guide work on this strategy.

One of the key factors that determine which buildings can resist an earthquake is the type of soil the structure is built on. Since the Government lacks this kind of data, UNDP has invited several international experts to help train some 45 government officials and technicians in soil analysis. The soil characteristics collected will result in the production of soil maps of Port-au-Prince and vicinities, a crucial tool for developing an urban plan to rebuild the country in a more resilient manner.

ELECTIONS: UNDP provided technical, operational and managerial support and advice for Haiti's November legislative election and two rounds of presidential elections. UNDP was responsible for the management of all international funding received in support of the 2010-2011 electoral cycle, which included contributions from Brazil, Canada, Japan, the United States and the European Union.

Through the fund, UNDP acquired and distributed 24,000 electoral kits consisting of polling booths, ballot boxes, ballots, tally sheets and indelible ink, to be used in the elections. UNDP also helped set up a Voter Tabulation Centre and provided support to the Provisional Electoral Council for the payment of salaries of election workers responsible for core electoral operations. Finally, UNDP trained the Council's technical staff in the systems and databases needed to manage voter tabulation and electoral lists.



JUSTICE AND SECURITY: The re-establishment of the rule of law is essential for rebuilding society. In the past year, UNDP provided substantive support to the justice and security sectors in Haiti, which lost many of their professionals and much of their infrastructure in the earthquake.

For example, UNDP supported the creation of 1,200 square metres of temporary office space for the Ministry of Justice and the Haitian National Police. UNDP also provided necessary office equipment and installed 65 work stations and internet facilities to help re-establish the administration of justice.

UNDP sponsored 9 training sessions on crime scene evidence, involving 160 public prosecutors, magistrates and police officers, and has begun distributing forensic tool kits. This training will continue across the country until the end of 2011. In addition, 16 Ministry of Justice staff have received training in project management and, with support from the Government of France, UNDP has helped to send 16 magistrates to the *Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature* in Bordeaux (France) for specialized training.



Jean Sergot Altidor participated in UNDP's cash-for-work programme in Les Cayes, which resulted in a 160-metre stone and wire reinforcement wall along one side of the riverbank bordering his neighbourhood. He used the money he earned to finish building his house and send all three of his children to school, including his nine-year-old daughter Marie Fabine Altidor.

UNDP will continue to play its role in coordinating an early recovery team made up of over 40 UN agencies and NGOs that are involved in early response activities.

THE WAY FORWARD

The UN estimates that by the end of 2011, around 130,000 displaced families – approximately 650,000 people – will still be living in camps. Damaged houses and uncollected debris are a major impediment to the ability of Haiti's internally displaced people to return to their neighbourhoods and to resume a semblance of their former lives. Indeed, a July 2010 assessment by the UN's Office for Project Services (UNOPS) concluded that most of damaged houses and buildings affected by the earthquake can once again be used if repairs are made.

A newly established UNDP programme will create 3,500 jobs in six neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince to begin debris removal and the demolition of nearly 4,000 damaged houses. The programme will not only benefit the 20,000 people who used to live in these houses but also all of the 200,000 residents of these neighbourhoods. The project will enable the removal and treatment of some 200,000 cubic metres of debris, more than half of which can be recycled. A new \$25 million debris removal project for nine additional neighbourhoods was recently approved. It aims to remove 350,000 cubic metres of debris and create some 3,000 jobs.

In addition, UNDP has recruited two experts in materials to analyse the debris and explore its possible reuse, from the rehabilitation of house foundations to paving sidewalks and repairing drainage and canal systems to prevent flooding and landslides.

Developed in partnership with UN-HABITAT and the International Labour Organization, the UNDP pilot programme in Port-au-Prince will contribute to urban rehabilitation and socio-economic revitalization through the promotion of local livelihoods. This initiative will

provide both income and technical and vocational training for people in the neighbourhood, which will encourage them to return home. During the second phase, UNDP will help people to set up small microenterprises and repair their houses in the cities of Port-au-Prince and Leogane.

During 2011, the project in Leogane aims to clear all debris from the town and surrounding areas, build a recycling plant in addition to a plant dedicated to manufacturing paving blocks using the recycled material. Finally, the programme will work toward strengthening the capacity of the Leogane municipal government so that it can take over the management of the plants.

In 2011, UNDP will continue to invest in disaster risk reduction countrywide. For example, UNDP will bring in key technologies that will allow the Government to

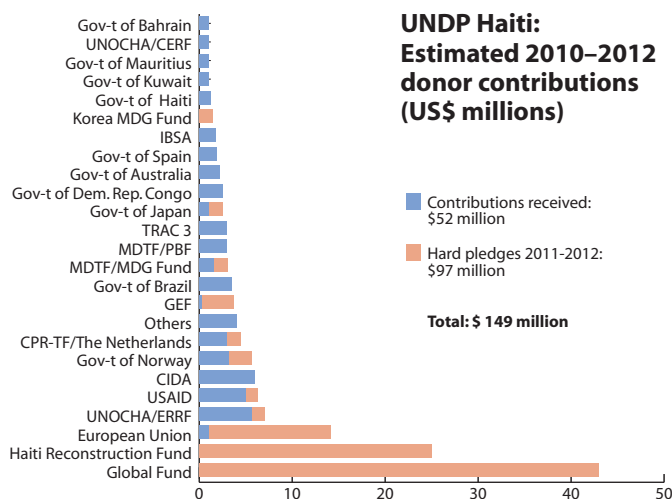
implement the seismic roadmap on a local level. UNDP will also continue its support of the Department of Civil Protection, with a special focus on improving its early warning system.

Moreover, through the creation of more labour intensive initiatives, Haitians will be engaged in environmental activities, including the rehabilitation of watersheds and canal clearance to prevent losses caused by land and mudslides and flooding during the rainy and hurricane season.

In terms of the electoral process, UNDP will establish a longer-term programme that will address not only the technical side of elections but will also support the ongoing training of electoral officials, including at the Electoral Council's highest levels.

Through its joint Rule of Law programme with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), UNDP will continue to provide better equipment, infrastructure and training for rule of law institutions, judges, policemen and judicial officials, in particular outside the capital. In 2011, the UNDP Rule of Law project will also work toward the reduction in violence against women and youth that has increased since the earthquake.

Finally, UNDP will continue to play its role in coordinating an early recovery team made up of over 40 UN agencies and NGOs who are involved in early response activities, including job and micro-enterprise creation, housing, debris removal and recycling and land tenure. The team's work has already resulted in a debris management information system, studies on debris recycling, a plan for cash transfers for house repairs and payments for short-term employment.



MATCH AGAINST POVERTY

For the second time in a row, UNDP's Match Against Poverty will be donating a substantial amount of its ticket sales to earthquake recovery and rebuilding efforts in Haiti. The January 2010 Match Against Poverty took place in Lisbon (Portugal) and raised \$767,000 for rebuilding efforts in Haiti, all of which was donated to community-based recovery initiatives in Haiti. It drew more than 55,000 spectators, who came to watch UNDP Goodwill Ambassadors Zinedine Zidane and Ronaldo and the team they fielded on behalf of UNDP and the people of Haiti.



In December, the eighth annual Match Against Poverty took place in Piraeus (Greece) selling out to more than 33,000 football fans. They filled the Karaiskakis Stadium to watch top football players from around the world – including Ronaldo and Zidane once again – play a match that ended in a 2-2 draw. The Match was broadcast live in more than 30 countries.

UNDP organizes the match in conjunction with its Goodwill Ambassadors to raise support for the Millennium Development Goals, which seek to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods worldwide by the year 2015. Half of the proceeds from this most recent match will be channelled into recovery efforts for the more than 20 million people affected by the January 2010 Haiti earthquake and the floods that devastated Pakistan later in the year.

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