Improvement in resiliences and disaster risk management in Haiti
Elements of Public Policies for Improving Resilience and Disaster Management

- **Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti (PSDH)**
  - Territorial re-foundation
  - Home and develop the territory
  - Renew the urban
  - Management of the environment
  - Reduce vulnerability

- **Mobilization of resources for the financing of the PSDH programs:**
  - Triennial Finance Law / PetroCaribe / Loans and Grants
Disaster Management: Different Instruments

**Ex-ante:**
- Emergency Fund → Law of 1966
- Emergency Social Program
- CCRIF Parametric Insurance
- Emergency Response

**Ex-post:**
- Budget reallocations
- Indebtedness → PetroCaribe
- Call for international solidarity → unpredictable
Tools available to the Government of Haiti, according to the amounts available and the time required to mobilize them.
Weaknesses

- Weak diagnosis of budget exposure to natural hazards
- Lack of a centralized and updated inventory of the state's physical assets
- Lack of post-disaster expenditure registry
What to do?

- Improve knowledge of its budgetary exposure to natural hazards
  - Develop a database for economic damage and public expenditure allocated to post-disaster situations.
  - Develop risk assessment and quantification tools (probabilistic models of risk)

- Strengthening resilience and integration and ACC and DRM in the management of budgetary risks.
  - Establish an institutional anchor for disaster risk issues
  - Improve capacity to understand and quantify disaster risks
Thank you for your attention 😊