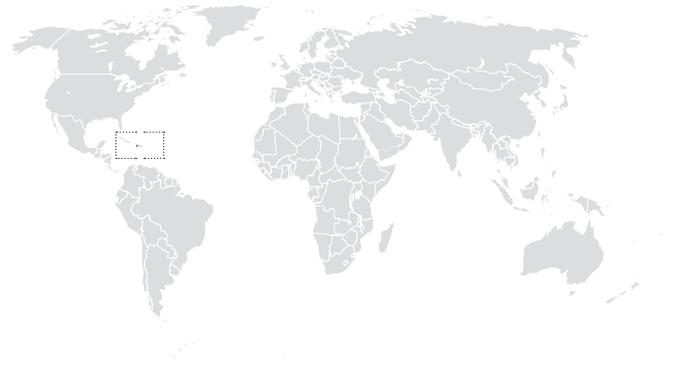


HAITI



BACKGROUND

Haiti is one of the countries most exposed to hazards in the world. More than 96 percent of its population is at risk of two or more hazards. Based on the analysis of historical data from 1976-2012, annual losses and damages associated with hydro-meteorological events are estimated at an amount equivalent to 1.95 percent of the GDP. Hazards in Haiti's have larger consequences not only because of the country's geological, geographical, and developmental challenges—but also because of institutional weaknesses, including inadequate planning and lack of regulatory enforcement.

Urban and rural populations in coastal areas are particularly vulnerable to weather and other natural events. Urbanization patterns account for part of the economic losses because of the damage to housing and infrastructure, the disruption in logistics and transportation chains, and loss of life. Rural areas bear a larger share of the costs in terms of losses in agricultural produce, which have an impact on food security and livelihoods.

According to the recently launched Poverty Assessment, vulnerability is extensive in Haiti. One million people live

QUICK FACTS

COUNTRY INDICATORS¹

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,703
Total Population	10,317,461
Income Level	Low
Poverty ²	59%
Urban Population	56%

RISK PROFILE³

Lack of coping capacity	<div style="width: 82%;"></div> 8.2
Vulnerability	<div style="width: 54%;"></div> 5.4
Hazard and exposure	<div style="width: 50%;"></div> 5.0
Overall risk	<div style="width: 61%;"></div> 6.1

KEY PRIORITIES

1. Legal frameworks
2. Understanding disaster risks
3. Data and management systems
4. Risk analysis in land-use planning and investments
5. Resilient infrastructure and communities
6. Preparedness and recovery readiness efforts

¹ World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

² Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

³ INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) <http://www.inform-index.org/>

slightly above the poverty line and could be pushed below the line by a shock; almost 70 percent of the population is either poor or vulnerable to falling into poverty. Nearly 75 percent of households are economically impacted by at least one shock each year. Haiti's hard-earned development gains are often jeopardized by adverse natural events that generate destruction of key human and infrastructural resources and divert development funds to emergency and relief operations.

In the past five years, Haiti has scaled-up efforts to integrate disaster risk management (DRM) into national policies and long term development plans. With almost the entire country living at risk, and disasters repeatedly

undermining development and economic growth, the government of Haiti made 'building a better and safer Haiti' a priority in its recovery and reconstruction strategy.

To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include: (i) creating an enabling environment with a legal and institutional governance framework; (ii) nurturing better understanding of current and future disaster risks; (iii) improving data and management systems; (iv) integrating risk analysis and management in land use planning, sector investments; (v) building resilient infrastructure and communities; and (vi) improving disaster preparedness and recovery readiness efforts.

GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE

Over the past five years, GFDRR assisted the government of Haiti to move from a culture of disaster response to a culture of disaster prevention and vulnerability reduction. Most activities supported the acquisition, management and dissemination of risk data; preparedness and response; and integrating a resilience approach into priority development sectors.

Specific achievements of the past five years include: support to the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MTPTC) which created a technical unit

for building assessments, within the MTPTC; training of 300 engineers; an evaluation of 400,000 buildings after the earthquake; development of seismic retrofitting guidelines; support to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education in the development of a *National Action Plan for Safe Schools and a Guide for Disaster Resilience Health Facilities*; consolidation of data and information into a hazard, exposure and vulnerability database, and platform for stakeholder information exchange (HaitiData.org) to improve decision making on safe resettlement and housing.

LOOKING AHEAD

GFDRR proposes scaling up efforts to build capacity in priority sectors. This support prepares sector-specific disaster resilience strategies, based on data-driven analysis and improved understanding of disaster risks. More specifically, the World Bank, with support from GFDRR, plans to engage in the following areas: risk mitigation in the built environment; understanding

urbanization, risks and vulnerabilities; increasing fiscal resilience through building technical and institutional capacity; strengthening disaster risk data management and sharing; systematizing the quantification of disaster losses and damages; mainstreaming DRM in the energy sector; and strengthening hydro-meteorological services.

PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015

Project	Description
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Haiti's Reconstruction  US\$900,000 I Start Date: 2012 (Ongoing)	Mainstreams DRM in key investment operations and strengthens institutional capacity. Activities include: (i) technical assistance within the housing and urban development, education, and health sectors; and (ii) institutional capacity for disaster risk assessment, monitoring, and emergency response.
Haiti Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming and Capacity Building Program  US\$550,000 I Start Date: 2012 (Ongoing)	Strengthens government technical and institutional capacity to mainstream disaster risk reduction into its national recovery and long-term development programs. Activities include: (i) strategic and institutional support to the national DRM system; and (ii) integrating DRM policies and investments.
Haiti Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming and Capacity Building Program  US\$450,000 I Start Date: 2012 (Ongoing)	Supports the integration of DRM into national recovery and long-term development programs. Activities include: (i) disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into the World Bank portfolio and Country Partnership Strategy; (ii) guidelines and training for key ministries for integrating DRM; and (iii) a framework for inter-institutional coordination.
Haiti Multi-Hazard Assessment  US\$1,182,310 I 2010-2013 (Completed)	Consolidated risk information and hazard maps to improve decision making on safe resettlement and housing. Activities included: (i) a hazard, exposure and vulnerability database; and (ii) a platform for stakeholder information exchange (HaitiData.org).
Haiti Structural Assessment Program  US\$1,585,164 I 2010-2013 (Completed)	Assisted the government's Ministry of Public Works' technical unit in post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction efforts. Activities included: (i) building assessments; (ii) resilience guidelines for buildings; and (iii) a geo-referenced building database.
Reducing Disaster Risk in Haiti's Health Infrastructure  US\$648,000 I 2011-2013 (Completed)	Assisted the Ministry of Health through the development of: (i) resilience indicators for health infrastructure, (ii) contingency plans; and (iii) institutional capacity building of within the government's engineering unit.
National Cholera Prevention Program in Post-Earthquake Haiti  US\$199,037 I 2010-2012 (Completed)	Supported training and social communication programs to raise awareness about the prevention and treatment of cholera. Activities included: (i) strategy to mobilize and train a national team under the Ministry of Health; (ii) training on cholera treatment and prevention; and (iii) awareness raising through a nationwide broadcasting of a documentary on cholera.
Support to National Institutions for Haiti Earthquake Recovery  US\$695,855 I 2010-2012 (Completed)	Assisted with the development of policies and legal frameworks via drafting a bill and national strategy, and improvement of a debris management site. Activities included: (i) developing a reconstruction strategy of destroyed cities, including Port-au-Prince; (ii) assistance on policy planning and rural development; and (iii) updating reform programs in the Senate.
Haiti Disaster Recovery and Vulnerability Reduction Program  US\$1,640,895 I 2009-2011 (Completed)	Provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation to develop a central DRM inter-agency coordination unit. Activities included: (i) preparing and executing the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction program; (ii) monitoring and evaluating progress; and (iii) ensuring that disaster risk mitigation is mainstreamed at the technical level through line ministries.
Haiti: Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment After Tropical Hurricanes (Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike)  US\$196,133 I 2008-2009 (Completed)	Provided technical support for government-led reconstruction and recovery planning following Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike. Activities included: (i) developing a government-owned assessment report; and (ii) conducting a policy dialogue between government and development partners that resulted in a joint recovery and reconstruction strategy.

GFDRR KEY PARTNERS

DFID	The United Kingdom's Department of International Development (DFID) is funding four partners (UNDP, PAHO, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and CARE) through its Political Champions initiative for integrated resilience projects in the Grande Anse Department of Haiti in the amount of £10 million (US\$15.3 million equivalent).
EU	The European Union (EU) supported, via European Commission's Instrument for Stability, the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response capacities at the local and national levels. Since 2012, it is supporting strategic and institutional development of the National DRM System and, via the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States and European Union Development Cooperation (ACP-EU) program, mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in key sectors. The EU is in charge of coordinating the DRM donor group in partnership with UNDP and the World Bank.
GIIF	The Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF) supports the public and private sector in designing index-based agriculture insurance contracts and exploring the potential for introducing macro-level insurance coverage for the agriculture sector.
UNDP	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides strategic and institutional support to the National DRM System, which includes a capacity assessment of the National DRM System for preparedness and response.
United States	The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) support capacity building in disaster response and (jointly with the World Bank, Ministry of Public Works) programs to improve construction practices and to reduce vulnerability of the built environment.
World Bank	The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disaster Risk Management and Reconstruction: Improves disaster response capacity and enhances the resilience of critical transport infrastructure. ■ Infrastructure & Institutions Emergency Recovery: Supports sustainable recovery efforts through rebuilding key institutions and infrastructure. ■ Haiti Business Development and Investment Project: Improves private sector investment and inclusive growth; and increases capacity to respond effectively in an emergency setting. ■ Cultural Heritage Preservation and Tourism Sector Support Project: Improves the cultural heritage sites, improves the living environment, and increases capacity to respond effectively in an emergency setting. ■ Center and Artibonite Regional Development Project: Supports the development of the Center Artibonite Loop region, primarily by enhancing all-weather connectivity, and increases capacity to respond effectively in an emergency setting.

GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS

National Services	Ministries and Agencies of Civil Protection, Public Works, National Geo-Spatial Information Center, Inter-Ministerial Committee for Territorial Management, Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings, Health, Education, Finance, Planning
Regional Organizations	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
International Organizations	World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Food Program (WFP), World Health Organization, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Non-governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations	Forum for Disaster Risk Management (DRM platform for non-governmental organizations), Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), Oxfam, J/P HRO (Haiti Relief Organization)