

HAITI EARTHQUAKE 2010



Recovery from a Mega Disaster

Recovery Framework Case Study

August 2014



INTRODUCTION TO THE CASE STUDIES SERIES

The World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the European Union (EU) are working on a guide for developing disaster recovery frameworks (DRF). This guide aims to help governments and partners plan for resilient post disaster recovery while contributing to longer term sustainable development. It is based on practices gleaned from country experiences in disaster recovery around the world. Hence, the development of the DRF Guide entailed the development of country-level case studies as well as thematic case studies on disaster recovery.

These case studies have been designed to collect and analyze information on: i) disaster recovery standards and principles adapted by countries for specific disasters; ii) planning efforts for making such recovery efficient, equitable and resilient; iii) policies, institutions and capacities to implement and monitor disaster recovery; and iv) ways and means for translating the gains of resilient recovery into longer-term risk reduction and resilient development.

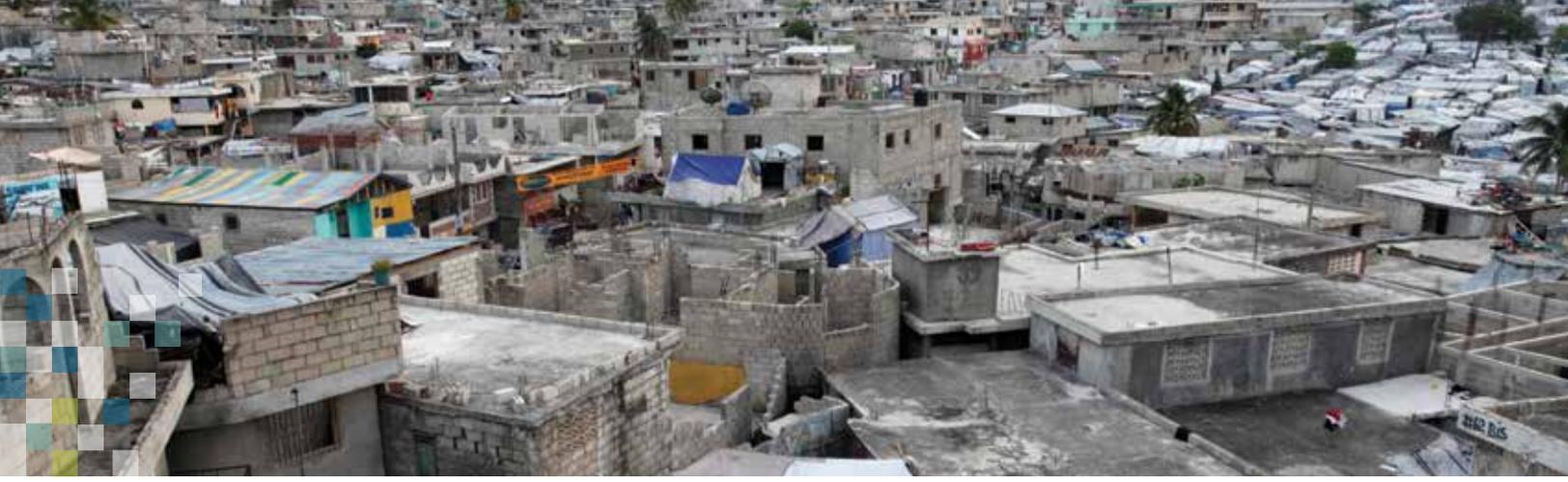
The methodology for developing the case studies consisted of five steps:

1. Desk review of available documentation and literature regarding the specific disaster and recovery.
2. Field visit to complete and validate findings from the first step, including a workshop with government officials and other partners who have been involved in the recovery process; and in-depth interviews with key partners in central and local government, international organizations (multilateral and non-governmental), and civil society.
3. Preparation of the study to be part of the GFDRR country case study series.
4. Review of document by the afore-mentioned partner organizations, their country offices, peers and partner agencies.
5. Validation of final case study document through an in-country workshop.

Importantly, these case studies aim to learn from, and not evaluate, country reconstruction initiatives. Practices learned from each country's experience would inform the contents of the guide for developing a DRF. Additionally, the case studies examine the planning processes and not the implementation details of recovery experiences. As such, they do not seek to offer a comprehensive account of the post-disaster recovery program, but instead provide details and insight into the decision-making processes for reconstruction policies and programs.

Following the earthquake of January 2010, the Government of Haiti appealed to the international community for support in assessing total damage and loss, as well as in post disaster reconstruction and recovery. The case study of Haiti focuses on the policies and practices of recovery from that time until the present. This document summarizes only the key findings from the case study. The complete document will be published following the validation workshop with the Government of Haiti, scheduled for October 2014.

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RECOVERY CONTEXT

Country context drives the disaster recovery and reconstruction process. In Haiti, chronic poverty, rapid urbanization, and a complicated political history created a confluence of needs on the ground that shaped the recovery and reconstruction process. The recovery process unfolded alongside rapid massive urban migration and an explosion of informal settlements, creating additional challenges for addressing the twin goals of disaster recovery and long-term development.

The blow to a nation's capital and seat of government meant that civil servants, institutional memory, office buildings, and means of working were lost in an instant, a scenario for which no one was prepared. The Government's previous emergency preparedness activities had largely focused on responding to frequent hurricanes and flooding, rather than mega disasters and earthquakes. Political leaders, unfamiliar with the nascent Disaster Risk Management System, quickly established new teams to advise on response and recovery. President Préval turned to trusted advisers and established ad hoc advisory councils to assist him to address pressing issues like fatality management and debris, rather than the coordination groups envisioned in the newly created National Disaster Management Plan. Prime Minister Bellerive set up a Crisis Cell to help manage and inform the recovery planning process at a strategic level.

FROM POST-DISASTER ASSESSMENT TO RECOVERY PROGRAMMING STAGE

The Prime Minister took the lead in coordinating both the international community and Haitian ministries through the PDNA process. The PDNA was carried out under the supervision of the High Level Management Team led by the Prime Minister and included several international members. Haitian government officials led each PDNA theme, supported by over 200 international experts. Conducting and coordinating the assessment took tremendous effort by all involved. According to some views, the government might have been able to lead and coordinate the PDNA more effectively if all international experts providing support knew Haiti's country context and had the language and cultural skills to conduct efficient assessments – even if it meant having fewer people involved in the assessment process.

The short timeline for delivering the PDNA hindered broad stakeholder consultations, affecting the legitimacy of its action plan in the eyes of many Haitians. In the short run, this influenced the Prime Minister to develop a parallel *Action Plan for National Recovery and Development* of Haiti with a small team of government officials and international consultants that used existing national strategies to address PDNA

damage and loss information. This document, rather than the PDNA, became the principal report sent to the New York pledging conference to mobilize funding from donors. In the long-run, the abbreviated consultative process meant those not directly involved in the PDNA would not consider the PDNA to be the guiding document for recovery and reconstruction planning. Whereas the PDNA identified the actions needed for recovery within ten years, the *Action Plan* stated that the country would use the 2010 earthquake as an opportunity to rebuild Haiti into an emerging economy by 2030.

The Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti (“Strategic Development Plan”) was also published in March 2010 to expand on the long-term perspective of the Action Plan. A continuation of the work that the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) had started before the earthquake, it argues that it is vital for structuring initiatives, for convening stakeholders around a common strategy, and for improved coordination among the various development initiatives in Haiti. The strength of this vision is the recognition of the equally important roles of the State and the Haitian Citizen and that political and personal will is necessary in order to achieve positive transformative change in Haiti.

GETTING MOVING

As assessments, actions plans, and strategies were readied for the March 2010 pledging conference, the central issue to resolve who and how to lead the recovery process resulted in five intertwined processes led by various actors: (1) a joint Haitian-International Community led recovery commission; (2) national government-led initiatives; (3) locally-led initiatives; (4) NGO led; and (5) private sector led.

At the time of the disaster, there was no agency within the government with the mandate to lead disaster recovery and reconstruction, which led both to the idea that such an agency should exist, and that until its establishment, an interim body was needed. The Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC) was launched and co-chaired by Prime Minister Bellerive and UN Special Envoy Clinton, with the hope of aiding the mobilization of financial and technical resources. With a mandate of 18 months, it was not intended to be a funding body or a procurement operational agency, but more of a high-level forum for donor coordination as well as an action-oriented mechanism carried out by the work of its board members. The Haiti Reconstruction Fund was initially designed to complement the IHRC, but with a longer lifespan and mission. Similar to IHRC, it is governed in partnership between the government and the international community.

Early in the recovery process, many government leaders also found themselves overwhelmed with all the international assistance that descended on Haiti, making it difficult to chart their own course for recovery and lead as they would have liked. Some views were that leaders were always in meetings with donors or international organizations, which was a barrier to having the time and space to carry out the strategic planning needed to better lead the recovery and reconstruction. One of the most common observations was that the government did not feel empowered enough to say “no” to offers of assistance that did not fully accord with the direction ministries wanted to take or the solutions Haitian’s thought best.

Government offices with responsibility for interagency coordination tried to coordinate activities across agencies, and serve as a platform for donor coordination. The Prime Minister’s Cabinet meetings was the primary forum for collaborating on the multi-sectoral and complex challenges posed by recovery and reconstruction. Governmental ministries charged with specific sectors worked with the international community, particularly the United Nations cluster system in order to address their needs.

Each major town impacted by the disaster had its unique approach to managing and planning the recovery, in a process largely detached from national-level initiatives. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment and other guiding plans and documents were scant on community-specific information. Due to the centralized nature of the government, very few recovery and reconstruction funds flowed directly to local governments. Local leaders did their best to address their constituents needs, establishing recovery and reconstruction processes that ranged from using technical assistance platforms among several cities (in Palmes) to using the UN cluster system to organize the resources of the multiple organizations that arrived to assist.

The number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in Haiti skyrocketed after the disaster, making it the country with the highest number of NGOs per capita in the world, and creating new coordination challenges for all involved. In addition to the government's own NGO coordination platform, multiple international organizations tried fostering coordination among NGOs, as well as with the UN cluster system, which proved to be a good tool for networking, sharing experiences, resources, and convening for advocacy to the local or national government. IHRC also had varied relations with NGOs and sector based coordination through its different leaders and relationships with relevant ministries. Progress varied, based on NGO ability to launch from planning to activities.

Most recovery occurred in the private sector, through small businesses, major employers, individuals, and homeowners doing their best to return to their everyday lives. The private sector took new and innovative steps for organizing itself to better support recovery and reconstruction. The Haitian Government also tried to support restoration of the private sector: The Chamber of Commerce worked on improving the legal framework; the Ministry of Commerce and Industry established a procurement process that supported buying goods and services as locally as possible. It also established a 'micro port,' or a center of services for producers and entrepreneurs, and was additionally active in promoting mobile banking, which enabled people to buy from local markets.

GETTING DOING

Tremendous efforts were made to implement international best practices. After the 2010 earthquake, the Government requested a total of \$3.86 billion through the Action Plan to support the recovery efforts for 2010 and 2011. Fifty-five donors responded by pledging \$5.60 billion for those two years.

Up to 2012, Donors channeled 16% of the total funds disbursed through the multi-donor HRF. According to the HRF website, "all approved projects are in line with the priorities set out in the Government's Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti," with a portfolio that is diverse, both sectorally and geographically, reflecting the multidimensional nature of the reconstruction and recovery effort.

Multiple government agencies and international organizations worked together to develop a variety of action plans and strategies to address the needs of affected communities. These strategies shared common elements, such as similar guiding principles and the focus on building back better. Strategic in nature, these documents lacked concrete budgets and timelines for implementing recovery activities and projects across sectors. The proponents and primary users of the action plans and strategies were typically the groups and people involved in their design.

For recovery and reconstruction, locally-led efforts to plan and coordinate recovery activities typically occurred independently of the national-level efforts of government ministries and their partners. Instead, communities typically worked directly with local NGOs and other international organizations to facilitate acquiring and delivering resources to their local communities. The delegate of Jacmel, for example,

assisted by other government officials and foreign partners, drafted sectorial plans for the commune. These local committees are deemed by some to be successes in the recovery process although others might argue that their response was largely improvised. Nevertheless, without an official participatory planning process at a national level, local government leaders found it challenging to officially transmit their communities' needs and priorities to government agencies and international organizations.

With thousands of broadly ranged NGOs on the ground, the way each one contributed to the recovery and reconstruction depended largely on the type of NGO it was. Haitian NGOs, with decades of experience serving communities, contributed a significant amount of financial resources to Haitian recovery, often in parallel to the larger, international organizations and national-level coordination systems in place.

For the private sector, the lack of government regulation and oversight also meant that companies faced few constraints in implementing projects. A large telecommunications firm, for example, was able to rebuild schools and health facilities faster than their government counterparts. The absence of government-sanctioned building norms created opportunities for companies like an engineering firm to fill that void, and help companies rebuild to safe standards. Such lack of government regulations allowed these companies to disburse money when and how they deemed fit and to freely work with their government counterparts to agree upon and execute their priorities. The private sector played a strong role particularly at the local level, specifically on water supply, electricity restoration, reconstruction and debris removal.

Most planning for recovery was done on a project-by-project basis rather than a programmatic or holistic approach. Consultation and collaboration tended to take place at the sector or project level among actors within the UN Cluster system, civil society, private sector, and local municipalities. The clusters provided good networking forums, but long-term work did not benefit, given the constant turnover of participants. This also resulted in a lack of holistic vision and implementation, which was additionally affected by the lack of national government oversight to the recovery process among the various stakeholders.

Funding from international donors and NGOs came in a variety of forms that was difficult to track. These included: (i) new funding from international bi- and multi-lateral donors mobilized as the result of the earthquake; (ii) bi-lateral project funding that was already negotiated with the government prior to the earthquake and reprogrammed for reconstruction purposes (some of which was **re-committed** as part of the UN pledging process, but was not new funding); (iii) budget support to the Haitian government through the HRF or directly; and (iv) NGO and private sector funding. Because various donor mechanisms are used, the funding amounts, methods, uses and management are almost virtually impossible to track. Additionally, they are often not included in the national budget of Haiti.

Despite limited budgetary resources, the Government allocated funds for disaster recovery in 2010 and 2011. For capital investment projects, the principal source of government funding was the PetroCaribe Agreement, with \$380 million USD pledged to firms for infrastructure-related projects, 73% of which had been spent within the first two years after the earthquake. The government also received direct budget support through the HRF and other donors, which is the government's preferred modality for financing the recovery and reconstruction, as it increases its ability to plan and implement projects.

Over \$9 billion USD has been disbursed for relief and reconstruction efforts, as of 2014: \$6 billion from bilateral government donors and an estimated \$3 billion from private contributions. As of 2012, approximately 55% of recovery aid was directly given to multilateral agencies, international non-state service providers, and non-specified recipients, compared to 12% that was channeled directly to the government using national systems. According to the Office of the Special Envoy for Haiti (OSE), an additional 33% of recovery aid is reported to have supported the private sector, which could have included the government, project implementation units and non-state service providers.

OVERALL KEY LESSONS LEARNED

The international community delivered aid as planned by their own priorities and agenda, while undermining Haiti's development goals. Aid should adapt to the country context, rather than lament the country context.

Government's recovery plan should be multi-sectoral and actionable enough to assign responsibilities and mandates to both government and non-governmental partners.

International community needs to devise strategies and analytical tools for ensuring that humanitarian aid also contributes to country's long-term development plans.

Government should define early on what "country-driven" and "country-ownership" means to them so that donors and partners can properly support them.

In countries without a strong culture of information sharing, additional effort will need to be invested in incentivizing this behavior change

In countries still focused on building strong government institutions, recovery and reconstruction should be used to bolster existing planning and coordination mechanisms, rather than create new ones.

Since 2010, the **Module de Gestion de l'Aide Externe (External Aid Management Module, MGAE) within the MPCE has recorded all humanitarian data available in the UN OCHA Financial Tracking System that records the majority of NGO direct funding.** The MGAE is a web portal that shares an interactive database of project funding and in-kind contributions from the international community, with the purpose of increasing transparency of foreign aid; improving the planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation of external assistance; and informing the Haitian budgetary process.

Two and half years after the earthquake, and 18 months after IHRC closed, the government stepped up the Cooperation for Foreign Development Aid (CAED) to coordinate reconstruction financing. Housed under the MPCE, CAED is a dialogue platform chaired by Prime Minister Lamonthe. At its inauguration, Prime Minister Laurent Lamothe stated that this dialogue platform "restores to Haiti its sovereignty in aid management and especially its priorities." The CAED held its first meeting in May 2013, where leaders discussed their reconstruction priorities for the next three years.

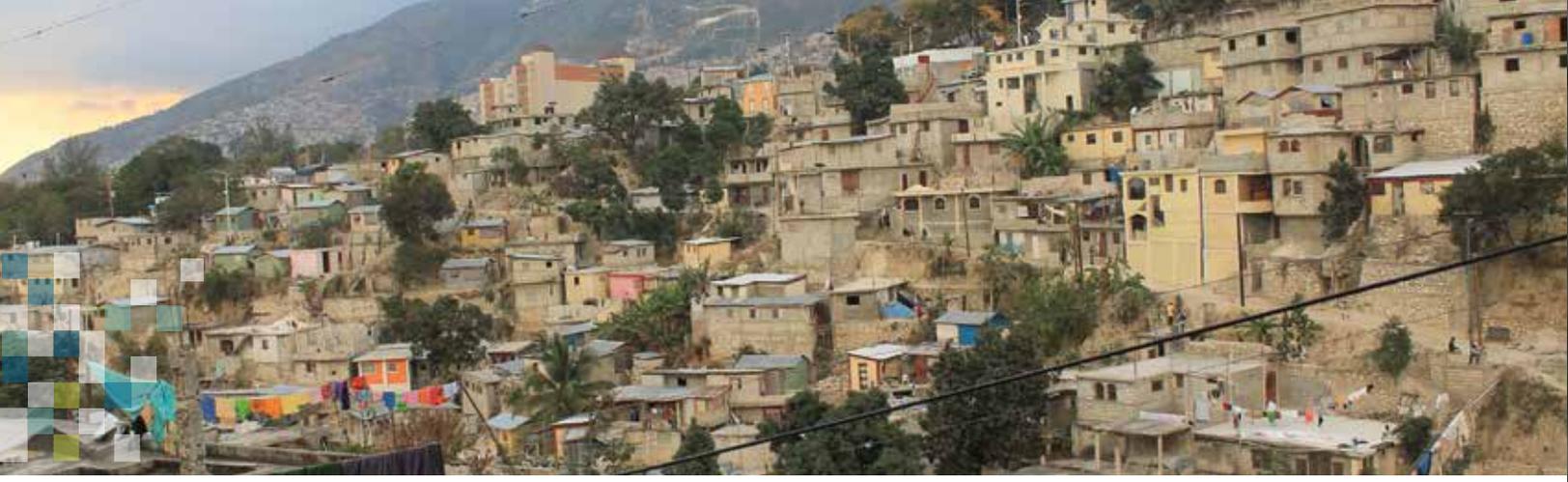
ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2010

Despite the vast devastation and impact of the 2010 earthquake, the immense amount of effort and resources coming from the national and local levels, as well as from around the world, in the past four years have had a positive impact on Haiti's long-term recovery. The reconstruction of physical infrastructure is one of the most notable improvements, with 186 miles of roads newly paved, the rise of business centers, 46 new health centers, 7 new hospitals, sports arenas, airports, schools, and neighborhood housing, along with a large number of rehabilitated buildings that had been affected by the quake. 90% of Haiti's displaced population has been moved out of camps and into houses. Incidences of cholera have been reduced by 50%. Haiti's GDP has increased by 4%, while inflation decreased from 8% to 4.5%. Foreign businesses have shown interest in investing in various areas of Haiti's private sector, including tourism.

Through its experiences and lessons learned in the past four years, Haiti has seen improvements in its own governance systems. The creation of new entities, such as UCLBP, HRF, and CAED, has facilitated the government's ability to address recovery and development needs, both on a sector level and a national level. All of the efforts to improving governance systems have resulted in better donor coordination, better

information sharing, better land and urban planning, and clearer processes for resolving land title issues that had created challenges in the recovery process but are now more approachable. One of the best examples of how recovery programming has contributed to the establishment of new development practices is how the Government made a firm policy commitment to slum upgrading, through the successful implementation of 16 neighborhoods / 6 camps program. This reflects the government’s ability to scale up and adapt the original program model, working in collaboration with international and local partners.





RESOURCES

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