Haiti Post Earthquake IDP Relocation Programs
Challenges were particularly acute as there was a combination of:

☑ Poverty

☑ Political instability

☑ History of weak Government;

☑ Environmental degradation and

☑ Natural disasters
Jan 10th, 2010 earthquake caused severe damage:

- 250,000 homes destroyed
- 10 Billion in damage
- 1.5 MM people displaced
- 630,000 still living in Camps
- 80% of IDP’S come from vulnerable areas
- No sustainable solutions
- Uncertain future
During the first year of the displacement crisis there was a crisis of coordination for reconstruction – Multiple Government agencies, Multiple UN agencies, International Organizations – hundreds of NGOs

Working across multiple domains:
– Camp management
– Housing construction
– Urban Planning
– Water
– Sanitation
– Basic services...etc

After his election in May 2011 President Martelly set up one Housing and Reconstruction Agency to coordinate reconstruction and the policy on assisting IDPs called UCLBP
The Government Agency UCLBP has three main divisions:

- **PUBLIC BUILDINGS**
- **HOUSING**
- **IDP Relocation and Neighborhood Rehabilitation**
IDP camps represented a high sanitary risk

The Reconstruction had to be launched

The camps were blocking reconstruction efforts

The camps were absorbing precious financial resources

The government committed to bring back the IDP’s home in a: multiple choice voluntary return process

Government led Pilot Project: The 16/6 Project, introducing the Rental Support Cash Grants (RSCG) as relocation option for families living in Rental Housing before Earthquake (95+ %)

16/6 Project successfully becomes intervention model.
• Accompanied voluntary returns
• Rehabilitate and urbanize neighborhoods
• Build back better
• Job creation
• Involvement of the communities
• Gender equity
• Systematical reinforcement of government entities
16/6 intervention un model

- Risk Reduction in the neighborhoods
- Housing Solutions
- Access to basic Services
- Economic Opportunities
- Return of IDP’s to the neighborhoods for good
IDP Relocation: Before and after RSCG’s

**Year 1**
- **Camp on Day 1**
  - Population: 100
- **Camp after T-Shelter and House repair**
  - Population: 85
- **Camp fills back up**
  - Population: 98

**Year 2 - 16/6 App**
- **Camp on Day 1**
  - Population: 100
- **Camp after rental subsidies/T-Shelters/Repairs**
  - Population: 0
- **Camp closed**
  - Population: 0

Camp closed
Camps and IDP population: July 2010 - June 2015

GRAPH #1 – Number of sites
GRAPH #2 – Number of households

- July 2010: 361,517
- September 2010: 321,208
- November 2010: 245,586
- January 2011: 195,776
- March 2011: 171,307
- May 2011: 158,437
- July 2011: 140,317
- September 2011: 135,961
- November 2011: 127,658
- January 2012: 126,218
- March 2012: 120,791
- May 2012: 105,064
- July 2012: 97,913
- September 2012: 93,748
- November 2012: 90,415
- January 2013: 87,750
- March 2013: 81,349
- May 2013: 70,910
- July 2013: 45,280
- September 2013: 39,464
- November 2013: 37,131
- January 2014: 28,134
- March 2014: 22,741
- May 2014: 21,218
- July 2014: 16,230
- September 2014: 14,970

UCLBP
Camps and IDP population: July 2010 - June 2015
GRAPH #3 – Number of individuals
PLACE BOYER BEFORE

Revitalization of key public spaces
Revitalization of key public spaces

PLACE BOYER AFTER
PLACE SAINT PIERRE BEFORE
PLACE SAINT PIERRE  AFTER
Revitalization of precarious neighborhoods

Housing: Hercules Mountain Before
Revitalization of precarious neighborhoods

Housing: Hercules Mountain Project
Revitalization of precarious neighborhoods

Housing: Hercules Mountain After
Revitalization of precarious neighborhoods

Housing: Hercules Mountain After
Improved resilience: Risk Mitigation

Before

After
UCLBP

Improved Mobility and Accessibility

Before

After
Before
Slum Upgrading: After
UCLBP

Slum Upgrading: After
ON THE BEHALF OF

Government of Haiti + UCLBP

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Clement Belizaire
UCLBP
Executive Director