Focus Day on Post Disaster Response and Recovery Frameworks
ACP House - Brussels, June 9, 2017

Dr Yolene Surena,
Civil Protection Department,
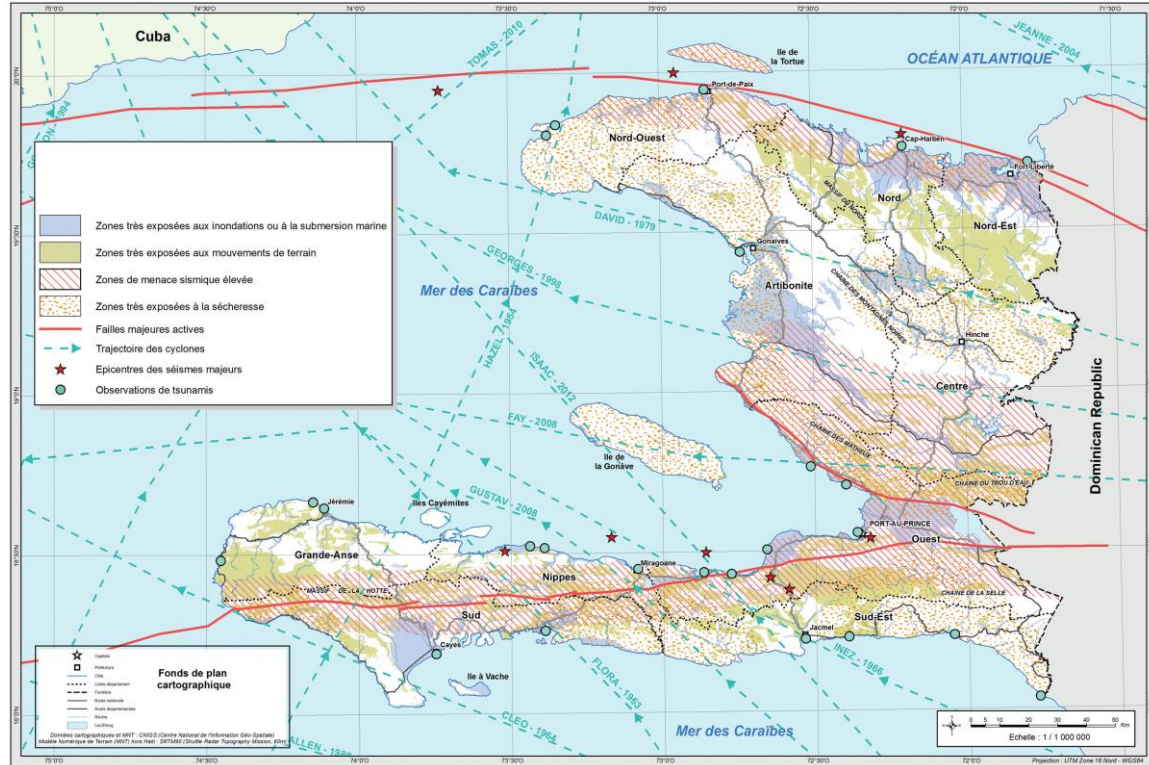*Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities*

Haiti

General Context

Almost 11 million people, more than 50 % leaving in urban area

Country Risk Profile:

The Haitian population is one of the most exposed in the world to natural disasters—hurricanes, floods and earthquakes: 96% of its population are exposed to two or more risk.

These disasters tend to affect disproportionally the poorest.

Major past events the last 50 years and impact

During last 50 years, 24 cyclones impacted Haiti (13 tropical storms and 11 hurricanes) → **several thousands people died** and **every year almost 2% GDP** is lost only for hydrometeorological disasters

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JUILLET			AOUT			SEPTEMBRE			OCTOBRE			NOVEMBRE			DECEMBRE		
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Major past events the last 20 years and impact

In addition to hydrometeorological event,

a catastrophic earthquake hit Haiti in 2010, killing more than **230,000 people** and causing more than **120% GDP** (about US$ 8 billion)
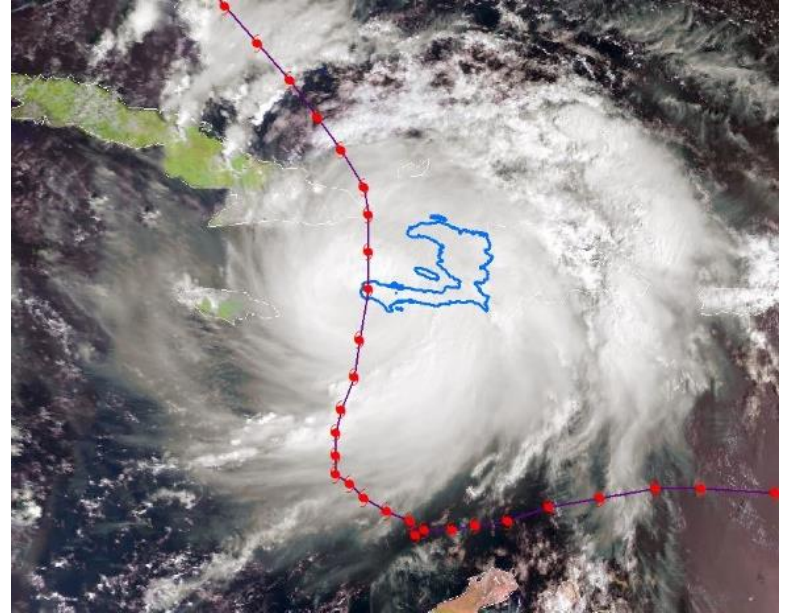
Hurricane Matthew: October 2016

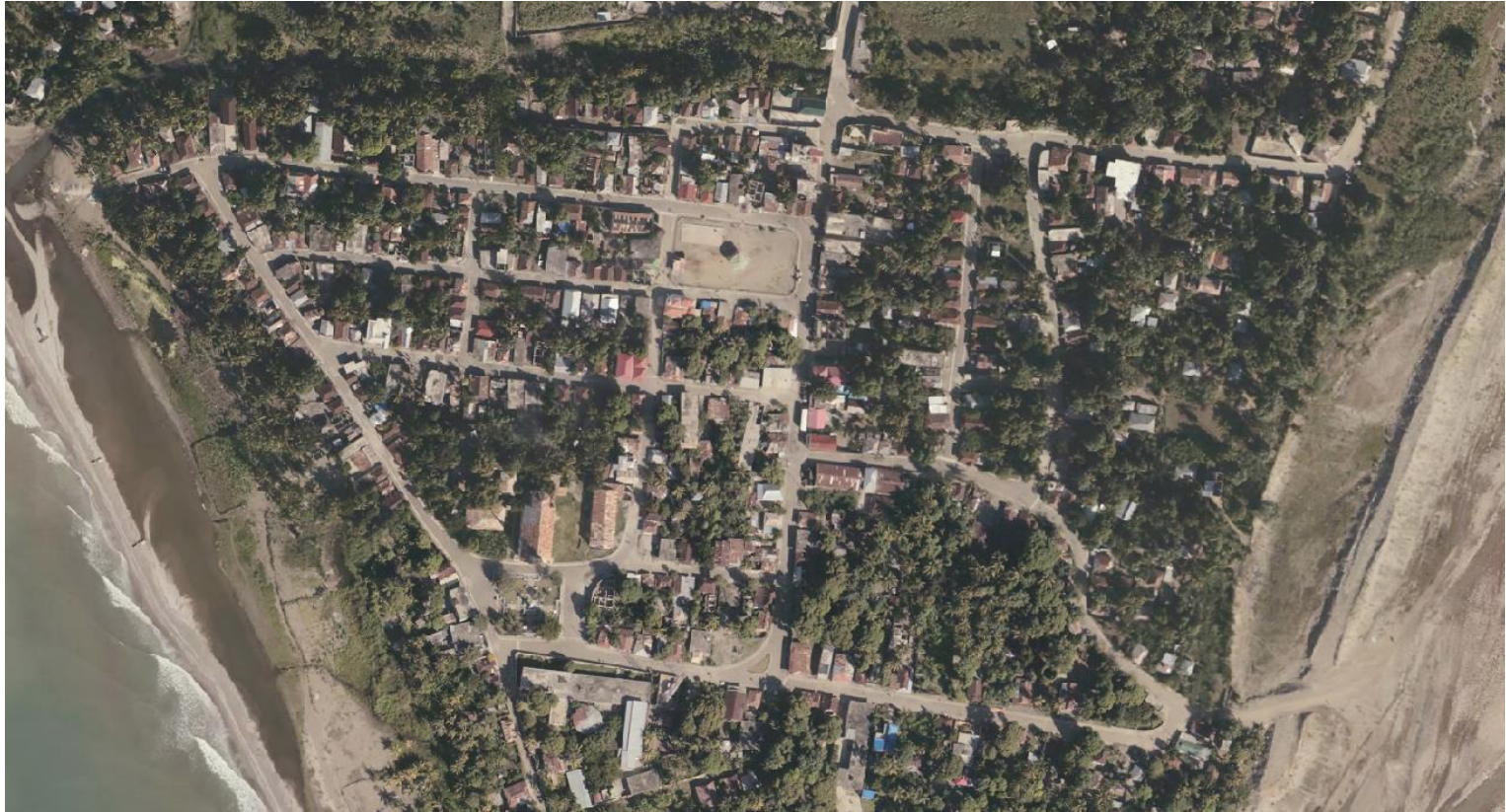The **Hurricane Matthew made landfall in Haiti on October** 4, 2016 as a **Category 4 hurricane.**

The hurricane created:
maximum sustained **winds of 230 km/h**
caused heavy rain **(up to 600 mm in one day),**
storm surges and landslides
Wave tidal has been estimated **at 2-3 meters** above the normal level.

Hurricane Matthew: October 2016

Les Anglais before the event - Orthophoto 2014

Hurricane Matthew: October 2016

Les Anglais after the event - Drones Images Octobre 2016

Hurricane Matthew

Video before – after:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=md7tdd5vIMk

Hurricane Matthew: key numbers

MONTANTS (en millions de dollars US)			
Secteurs	**Dommages**	**Pertes**	**Effets**
Secteurs Productifs	320,39	474,37	794,76
Agriculture	211,45	362,08	573,53
Industrie et commerce	94,20	108,51	202,71
Tourisme	14,74	3,78	18,52
Secteurs Sociaux	897,72	228,91	1 126,63
Éducation	118,91	15,05	133,96
Culture	28,75	5,24	33,98
Santé	28,49	73,92	102,41
Logement	721,57	134,70	856,28
Secteurs des Infrastructures	228,74	126,00	354,74
Transport et communications	170,25	114,20	284,45
Eau et assainissement	37,09	7,34	44,43
Énergie	21,40	4,46	25,86
Domaines transversaux	487,15	14,93	502,07
Environnement	485,11		485,11
Réduction des risques	1,68	13,44	15,11
Gouvernance	0,36	1,49	1,85
Total	**1 934**	**844,20**	**2 778,20**

About 550 people died
180,000 people in shelters
2 million people impacted

SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE GESTION
DES RISQUES ET DES DÉSASTRES
**MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR
ET DES COLLECTIVITÉS TERRITORIALES**
DIRECTION DE LA PROTECTION CIVILE

**Centre
d'opérations
d'urgence national**

Population en besoin urgent
d'aide humanitaire
1.410.774

Pourcentage de la population
en besoin humanitaire

81% - 100%
61% - 80%
41% - 60%
21% - 40%
1% - 20%
0%

Nord-Ouest 54.661
Artibonite 34.550
Grand-Anse 374.641
Nippes 174.688
Sud 464.986
Ouest 149.099
Sud-Est 158.150

2.8 billion dollars,
about 32% GDP impact

Key milestones, three requests and two products

October 4: Matthew impacted Haiti

3 days after (October 7): **Ministry of Public Works** requested help for a "technical evaluation" of the damages to enable an early start of recovery activities, writing to the World Bank

4 days after (October 8): **Ministry of Planning** asked technical and financial support in conducting a **PDNA**, writing to UNDP,

9 days after (October 13): **Ministry of Finance** requested technical support for a **Rapid damages and losses assessment**, writing to the World Bank

18 days after (October 22): Rapid damages and losses assessment completed and presented by the Ministry of Finance, with the technical and financial support of Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank, as well as few UN agencies

4 months after (February 3): PDNA completed and presented by the Interim President, with the technical and financial support of European Union, all UN agencies, Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank

Lessons learned and challenges

1. Today, government and people are requesting and expecting information and results in days or weeks, not in months.
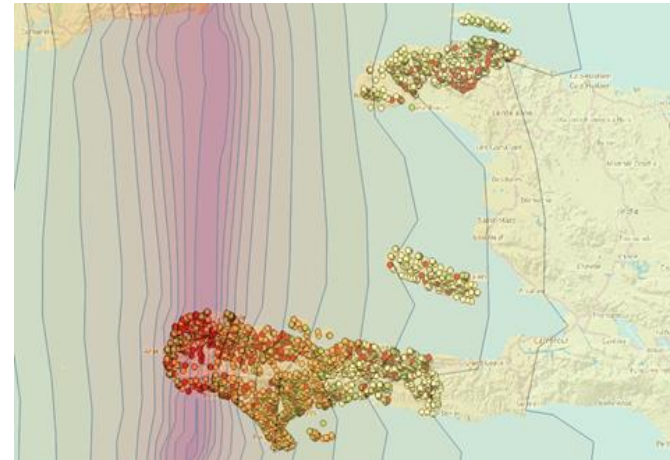
Therefore:

- Objective, timing and methodology of a post-disaster assessment should be tailored based on the government needs (and not imposing a global standardized methodology): each country and each disaster is different.

Lessons learned and challenges

2. There is a tremendous increase in quality and accuracy of remote sensing analysis:

Therefore

Haiti has a tremendous amount of high resolution data (including geolocation for the schools, hospitals, etc.), providing the country with a very precise baseline, so post-disaster assessment can be significantly speed-up by using remote sensing data support (drone and satellite) comparing with a high level of accuracy the 'before' – baseline - and 'after' – drone and satellite
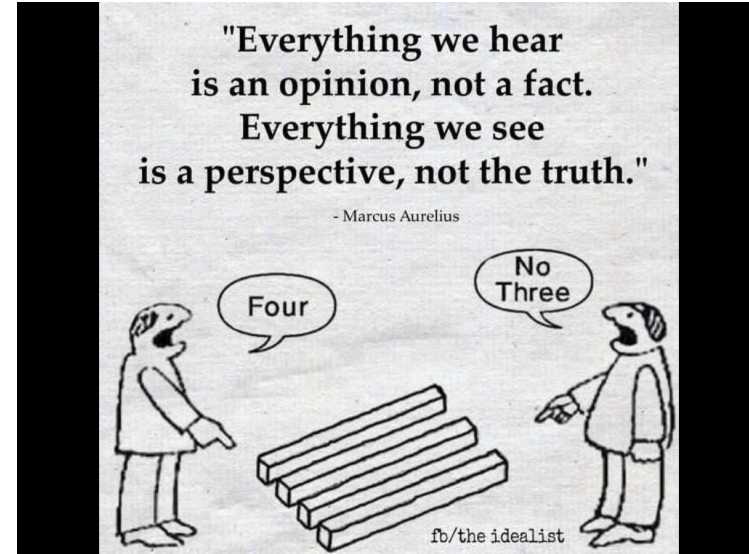
Lessons learned and challenges

3. International Partners and Donors have their own standard operating procedures to trigger support to the country:

Therefore:

- Ex-ante discussion and agreement about the procedures and options for post-disaster assessment tailored for the country needs and capacity, in particular pre-agreement on collaboration between international partners to support post-disaster assessment

Lessons learned and challenges

4. Once procedures and a **country-tailored** assessment methodology is agreed,

Then

Government capacity for his own post-disaster assessment methodology has to be reinforced well before the disaster, at local as well as national level, using all the capacity and tools available in country, with the ultimate goal to build country capacity to make the assessment on its own

Mesi Anpil

(thank you)