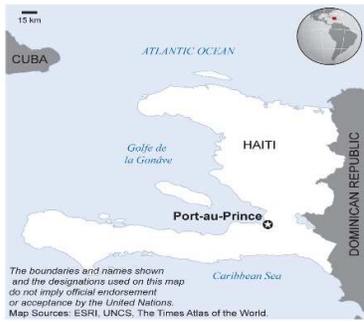


Increasing human security to disaster risk in Haiti



Fast Facts

Country: Haiti

Duration: January 2016 to September 2018

Implementing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women

Other Implementing Partners: Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities, Civil Protection Directorate, Ministry of National Education and Professional Training, Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, Ministry of Women's Status and Women's Rights

Budget: \$ 4,112,230.79 USD (UNTFHS: \$2 Million, Co-funding: \$2 Million)

Key Words: Disaster Risk Reduction

Effective responses to disasters depend on in-depth analysis of how different threats and insecurities intersect. By placing people at the centre, the human security approach encourages broad participation that provides detailed insights into the varying challenges affecting communities and regions. This process yields comprehensive information on the levels, trends, connections and distribution of risks and vulnerabilities. As such, human security programmes are oriented around not only improving people's well-being in the short term, but also sustaining gains that are made over the longer term.

In Haiti, risks to recurring natural hazards result from a combination of social, economic and environmental factors such as persistent poverty and weak human capital development, depletion of resources, and the high exposure to natural hazards. Women are amongst the most disaster-affected part of the population because of the multidimensional impacts on their economic and personal security. Moreover, the young, elderly and disabled are also exposed to increased vulnerabilities related to natural hazards. In this regard, effective strategies for disaster risk reduction must address the root causes of vulnerability, particularly for those most affected, in order to build a solid foundation for sustainable development.

In addition, achieving meaningful progress in reducing disaster risk requires a coherent, cross-sectoral approach that is well reflected in the main strategies related to disaster risk reduction, including those of the Government and the United Nations, in order to address all aspects that exacerbate the population's vulnerabilities to disaster. To this end, the human security approach is particularly valuable as it introduces a comprehensive, preventive and resilience-building perspective into discussions on the national planning for disaster risk reduction, which also supports the localizing of the Sendai Framework.

Accordingly, the UNTFHS programme aims to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the North-West, North-East, and North of Haiti, in close partnership with the Haitian Government. These participating regions were identified by the Group of Political Champions for Disaster Resilience in order for the UNTFHS programme to capitalize on gains in other projects that have been implemented in recent years, and to create synergies with local and national efforts in the nexus between human security and disaster risk prevention and management.

This programme presents the first effort in Haiti to integrate the human security approach in order to tackle the root causes of insecurities related to disasters, including through the reinforcement of formal protection mechanisms and the empowerment of local groups.

