United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Haiti

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	26 584	1 174	27 758	
2 005	26 585	1 173	27 758	
2 010	26 583	1 175	27 758	
2 015	26 586	1 172	27 758	
2 019	26 588	1 170	27 758	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	3 857	14 046	5 265	3 198	218	0	1 174	
2002	3 872	14 065	5 222	3 197	229	0	1 174	
2003	3 869	14 070	5 206	3 203	237	0	1 174	
2004	3 867	14 073	5 192	3 207	244	0	1 175	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2005	3 846	14 082	5 196	3 203	257	0	1 174	
2006	3 831	14 091	5 189	3 199	273	0	1 175	
2007	3 849	14 091	5 162	3 197	287	0	1 173	
2008	3 829	14 109	5 151	3 196	300	0	1 174	
2009	3 829	14 125	5 130	3 189	310	0	1 176	
2010	3 802	14 135	5 133	3 190	323	0	1 175	
2011	3 780	14 154	5 124	3 189	336	0	1 177	
2012	3 752	14 165	5 129	3 184	353	0	1 175	
2013	3 727	14 172	5 127	3 179	378	0	1 175	
2014	3 643	14 199	5 161	3 177	405	0	1 173	
2015	3 643	14 197	5 152	3 175	419	0	1 173	
2016	3 640	14 196	5 162	3 170	419	1	1 172	
2017	3 631	14 196	5 168	3 166	426	1	1 172	
2018	3 623	14 196	5 168	3 166	434	1	1 171	
2019	3 637	14 188	5 162	3 160	440	1	1 171	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 486	149	160	58	3	0	0	3 856
Grasslands (km²)	50	13 957	6	9	22	0	2	14 046
Croplands (km²)	88	81	4 981	8	107	0	0	5 265
Wetlands (km²)	17	10	4	3 095	65	0	7	3 198
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	1	0	1	4	4	0	1 163	1 173
Total	3 642	14 197	5 152	3 174	419	0	1 172	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Total	3 637	14 188	5 162	3 160	440	0	1 171	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 597	10	30	5	0	0	0	3 642
Grasslands (km²)	10	14 176	7	0	4	0	0	14 197
Croplands (km²)	20	2	5 124	0	6	0	0	5 152
Wetlands (km²)	10	0	1	3 153	11	0	0	3 175
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	419	0	0	419
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	2	0	0	1 171	1 173
Total	3 637	14 188	5 162	3 160	440	0	1 171	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	692	2 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	27 065	97 .5
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	37	0 .1
Land area with stable land cover	27 642	99 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	79	0 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Pour calculer la dégradation des terres, la base de données « FAO-WOCAT » a été utilisée. Ce facteur utilisé pour apprécier la dégradation des terres pourrait poser problème pour Haïti. Ce résultat trouvé peut ne pas refléter l'image du Pays vu la résolution de l'image utilisée. Les données les plus précises (celles issues du satellite Modis) présentent une résolution de 250m X 250m. Pourtant les parcelles exploitées sont en moyenne 0.25 hectare. Ce qui fait dans un pixel, plusieurs réalités sont confondues. Pour être plus précis avec la situation d'Haïti, il serait mieux d'avoir des images de plus hautes résolutions tels que Landsat, pléiade, etc.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	188	322	1 308	1 134	521	12
Grasslands	1 185	7 036	749	4 542	439	6
Croplands	567	2 454	431	1 347	168	14
Wetlands	302	1 373	393	789	204	34
Artificial surfaces	81	86	13	27	8	3
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	19	57	17	48	31	991

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	624	91	554	1 577	680	12
Grasslands	726	881	306	10 465	1 641	6
Croplands	886	645	245	2 726	476	14
Wetlands	440	324	478	1 461	372	33
Artificial surfaces	107	52	34	55	6	4
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	25	31	18	64	36	990

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	160	24	39	44	45	9
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	149	9	43	49	41	6
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	107	54	41	2	7	2
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	88	3	15	39	23	9

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	155	59	14	20	53	9
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	106	17	4	17	60	9
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	101	59	15	2	23	2
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	54	6	5	6	27	11

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	14 015	52 .7
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	12 493	47 .0
Land area with no land productivity data	73	0 .3

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	3 231	12 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	18 244	68 .6
Land area with degraded land productivity	5 034	18 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	75	0 .3

General comments

Comme invoqué dans la section SO1-1, la résolution de l'image utilisée n'a pas permis d'apprécier pertinemment la productivité des terres en Haïti. A cet effet, une assistance technique pour l'exploitation des données nationales pourrait aider.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	111	87	89	103	92	279	14
2002	110	87	89	103	91	279	14
2003	110	87	89	103	91	279	14
2004	110	87	89	103	90	279	14
2005	110	87	89	103	88	279	14
2006	110	87	89	103	87	279	14
2007	110	87	89	103	86	279	14
2008	110	87	89	103	85	279	14
2009	111	87	89	103	83	279	14
2010	111	87	89	103	82	279	14
2011	111	87	89	104	80	279	14
2012	111	87	90	104	79	140	14
2013	111	87	90	104	77	140	14
2014	111	87	90	104	75	112	14
2015	111	87	90	104	73	112	14
2016	111	87	90	104	72	80	14
2017	110	87	90	104	70	80	14
2018	110	87	90	104	68	80	14
2019	110	87	90	104	66	80	14
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	88	97 .6	109 .9	858 766	967 441	108 675

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	149	95 .4	95 .7	1 421 757	1 425 575	3 818
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	160	109 .9	103 .3	1 758 752	1 653 100	-105 652
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	107	80 .2	59 .6	857 823	638 095	-219 728

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	20	87 .9	89 .9	175 891	179 747	3 856
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	10	98 .8	98 .9	98 822	98 851	29
Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	11	84 .1	75 .8	92 478	83 360	-9 118
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	30	197 .1	190 .3	591 215	570 783	-20 432

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	218	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded SOC	26 327	99 .0
Land area with no SOC data	37	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	26 329	99 .0
Land area with degraded SOC	218	0 .8
Land area with no SOC data	38	0 .1

General comments

Les mêmes remarques avancées dans SO1-1 et SO1-2 sont toujours de mise pour les résultats du stock de carbone organique obtenus. L'incapacité d'exploiter les images à haute résolution pourrait empêcher d'arriver à un résultat plus pertinent.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	14 325	53 .9
Reporting Period	6 116	23 .0
Change in degraded extent	-8209	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

○ Yes
◉ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
◉ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

A cause de la résolution des images utilisées par la base de données « FAO-WOCAT » qui est de l'ordre de 250mX250m, les données qui en résultent ne sont pas assez pertinentes en ce qui a trait à la situation d'Haïti. Le FAO-WOCAT a été choisi pour le calcul de l'indicateur SDG15.3.1 parce que les données se rapprochaient le plus de la réalité haïtienne se basant sur la connaissance du terrain. Quoique ce choix, le résultat trouvé est très limité. Une image plus résolue améliorerait la tendance.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Economic
2. Demographic
3. Cultural
4. Institutions and governance
5. Science, knowledge and technology

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Climate change adaptation planning
2. Protected areas
3. Integrated landscape planning
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

Vu la limite de nos résultats, il est nécessaire que des appuis techniques soient accordés à Haïti afin que les données locales soient utilisées soit comme informations de base ou comme données de vérification.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon

General comments

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ◉ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	0 .52
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	0 .59
2011	
2012	0 .6
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	No change	Ratio de la population pauvre en fonction du seuil de pauvreté national (% de la population) - Haïti | Data (banquemondiale.org) NB : les données les plus récentes disponibles pour la proportion de la population haïtienne en dessous du seuil international de pauvreté sont pour l'année 2016.

General comments

Source de données : Banque Mondiale Lien : Indice GINI - Haiti | Data (banquemondiale.org) NB : Les données les plus récentes disponibles pour l'indice de Gini pour Haïti sont pour l'année 2012. Les chiffres peuvent avoir changé depuis, et il est possible que les niveaux d'inégalité

soient plus élevés ou plus faibles que ces chiffres.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015	65	48	58
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
No change	Source: JMP, Rapport juin 2015 cité dans le document de stratégie de la DINEPA à l'horizon 2032 Sur la base des données quantitatives, décrivez les changements négatifs ou positifs les plus significatifs de l'indicateur ainsi que leurs causes directes et/ou indirectes

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	7524121	63 .0	3820361	63 .4	3703760	62 .7
Reporting period	5145643	36 .8	2617362	37 .1	2528281	36 .5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	30	0	0	0	27 728
2001	14 961	480	861	30	11 426
2002	5 537	2 124	2 967	6 474	10 657
2003	1 367	0	0	0	26 391
2004	2 801	0	0	0	24 958
2005	16 931	0	0	0	10 828
2006	3 235	60	0	0	24 464
2007	4 022	0	0	0	23 737
2008	4 216	50	0	0	23 493
2009	21 378	744	0	0	5 637
2010	1 815	0	0	0	25 944
2011	0	0	0	0	27 759
2012	0	0	0	0	27 759
2013	4 567	13 916	5 962	3 314	0
2014	11 664	3 126	1 156	1 049	10 764
2015	13 891	4 310	5 160	4 397	0
2016	2 488	0	0	0	25 271
2017	0	0	0	0	27 759
2018	15 086	3 116	2 285	1 382	5 890
2019	19 916	6 028	1 815	0	0
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	30	0 .1
2001	16 332	61 .4
2002	17 102	64 .3
2003	1 367	5 .1
2004	2 801	10 .5
2005	16 931	63 .7

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	3 295	12 .4
2007	4 022	15 .1
2008	4 266	16 .0
2009	22 122	83 .2
2010	1 815	6 .8
2011	0	0 .0
2012	0	0 .0
2013	27 759	104 .4
2014	16 995	63 .9
2015	27 759	104 .4
2016	2 488	9 .4
2017	0	0 .0
2018	21 869	82 .3
2019		0 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

En ce qui a trait à l'évaluation des données, il faut être conscient de certaines contraintes notamment la résolution des données exploitées qui ne permet pas d'entrer dans les détails et le traitement automatique résultant des algorithmes utilisés. A cet effet, des doutes auraient pu être produites pour certaines années où la superficie touchée par la sécheresse a été augmentée pendant que, se basant sur les données climatiques locales la précipitation a été intéressante ; c'est le cas des années 2004 et 2008. En comparaison, nous avons les années 2003 et 2007 où le taux de sécheresse était moindre. Toutefois, pour une pertinente évaluation, il s'avèrerait nécessaire d'utiliser des données locales ; celles qui devraient être en adéquation avec les données utilisées.

General comments

Nous observons les informations trouvées en ce qui a trait aux superficies touchées par la sécheresse en Haïti suivant les données par défaut de la plateforme. Ainsi, nous sommes dans l'impossibilité d'avouer la pertinence de ces données par rapport à la réalité haïtienne. Notre position se base premièrement sur la faible résolution des données compte tenu de la réalité topographique du pays avec de fréquentes pluies sectorielles ; deuxièmement elle se base sur le manque de données climatiques locales pour toute possibilité de comparaison et de facteurs de correction. Les données climatiques (précipitation, température, etc.) qui existent au pays présentent d'énormes valeurs manquantes et ne pourraient pas aider à faire cette comparaison. Ce résultat pourrait aider en vue de définir une autre politique pour des suivis et évaluation de la sécheresse en Haïti. Dans le cadre de ce travail, il est important à ce que Haïti bénéficie d'une assistance lui permettant d'améliorer la qualité de ces données climatiques, lesquelles pourraient être mieux exploitées pour des comparaisons ou des corrections. Source: Commission Nationale de Securite Alimentaire 2018

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	7676774	100.0	3487	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 487	0.0
2001	2479575	31.6	5193711	66.1	73035	0.9	102335	1.3	3521	0.0	5 372 602	68.4
2002	4145052	51.6	1184006	14.7	521769	6.5	475809	5.9	1710337	21.3	3 891 921	48.4
2003	7776478	96.8	260495	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	260 495	3.2
2004	7962538	94.2	488858	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	488 858	5.8
2005	2240865	25.8	6436813	74.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 436 813	74.2
2006	8338254	93.5	570214	6.4	11966	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	582 180	6.5
2007	8028917	87.5	1146843	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 146 843	12.5
2008	8371028	88.6	1069575	11.3	12775	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 082 350	11.4
2009	1588390	16.3	8000492	82.1	160779	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 161 271	83.7
2010	9689225	96.2	378753	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	378 753	3.8
2011	10401306	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	10741626	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	0	0.0	1484286	13.4	7334513	66.0	1553532	14.0	744143	6.7	11 116 474	100.0
2014	3609851	31.4	6392811	55.5	1116850	9.7	201763	1.8	193378	1.7	7 904 802	68.6
2015	0	0.0	4691582	39.3	1830852	15.3	4258828	35.7	1157155	9.7	11 938 417	100.0
2016	11761159	94.9	636860	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	636 860	5.1
2017	12884696	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	1809222	13.5	9498820	70.8	1248087	9.3	570706	4.3	286100	2.1	11 603 713	86.5
2019	0	0.0	11069278	79.2	2402459	17.2	507559	3.6	0	0.0	13 979 296	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	3886694	100.0	1740	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 740	0.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	1250272	31.5	2634915	66.3	36437	0.9	51423	1.3	1760	0.0	2 724 535	68.5
2002	2101837	51.7	594061	14.6	265275	6.5	237657	5.8	867979	21.3	1 964 972	48.3
2003	3938209	96.8	128600	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128 600	3 .2
2004	4034527	94.4	240844	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	240 844	5 .6
2005	1114789	25.4	3274498	74.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 274 498	74.6
2006	4223948	93.6	282303	6.3	5937	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	288 240	6 .4
2007	4060645	87.5	580225	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	580 225	12.5
2008	4234340	88.6	539964	11.3	6328	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	546 292	11.4
2009	785925	15.9	4065234	82.5	79047	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 144 281	84.1
2010	4903277	96.3	185942	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	185 942	3 .7
2011	5255134	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2012	5424923	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2013	0	0 .0	749394	13.4	3723409	66.3	774745	13.8	365810	6.5	5 613 358	100.0
2014	1801787	31.0	3253608	56.0	559654	9.6	102928	1.8	95934	1.7	4 012 124	69.0
2015	0	0 .0	2346476	38.9	919314	15.3	2182795	36.2	578902	9.6	6 027 487	100.0
2016	5953593	95.1	306284	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	306 284	4 .9
2017	6505444	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2018	889870	13.1	4829555	71.3	627344	9.3	283071	4.2	142120	2.1	5 882 090	86.9
2019	0	0 .0	5592599	79.2	1217035	17.2	247923	3.5	0	0.0	7 057 557	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	3790080	100.0	1747	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 747	0 .0
2001	1229303	31.7	2558796	66.0	36598	0.9	50912	1.3	1761	0.0	2 648 067	68.3
2002	2043215	51.5	589945	14.9	256494	6.5	238152	6.0	842358	21.2	1 926 949	48.5
2003	3838269	96.7	131895	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	131 895	3 .3
2004	3928011	94.1	248014	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	248 014	5 .9
2005	1126076	26.3	3162315	73.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 162 315	73.7

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	4114306	93.3	287911	6.5	6029	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	293 940	6 .7
2007	3968272	87.5	566618	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	566 618	12.5
2008	4136688	88.5	529611	11.3	6447	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	536 058	11.5
2009	802465	16.7	3935258	81.7	81732	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 016 990	83.3
2010	4785948	96.1	192811	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	192 811	3 .9
2011	5146172	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2012	5316703	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2013	0	0 .0	734892	13.4	3611104	65.6	778787	14.2	378333	6.9	5 503 116	100.0
2014	1808064	31.7	3139203	55.1	557196	9.8	98835	1.7	97444	1.7	3 892 678	68.3
2015	0	0 .0	2345106	39.7	911538	15.4	2076033	35.1	578253	9.8	5 910 930	100.0
2016	5807566	94.6	330576	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	330 576	5 .4
2017	6379252	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2018	919352	13.8	4669265	70.3	620743	9.3	287635	4.3	143980	2.2	5 721 623	86.2
2019	0	0 .0	5476679	79.1	1185424	17.1	259636	3.8	0	0.0	6 921 739	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	7 .86		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Améliorer les données climatiques locales	2023	National	Ongoing	Avec la variabilité climatique et la configuration spatiale du pays, cet indice ne suit pas une nette linéarité sur l'ensemble des départements du pays. Il est est plus prononcé dans le Nord Est, dans l'Artibonite, dans certaines zones du Sud Est et des Nippes, les zones côtières semi arides. Tout laisse croire que cette situation est appelée du fait des changements climatiques
Contrôler la dynamique de la végétation	2023	National	Ongoing	
Renforcer les mesures liés à l'exploitation des ressources naturelles	2023	National	Ongoing	

General comments

Ce sont des indices qui font appel aux données satellitaires. Ils sont sensibles à la présence et à l'activité de la végétation. Ils sont disponibles sur tout le territoire d'Haiti. Il est directement disponible sur le site internet de l'usgs.gov/adds

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .75573	0 .75147	0 .75957	
2001	0 .75389	0 .74903	0 .75729	
2002	0 .75204	0 .74742	0 .75555	
2003	0 .75003	0 .74584	0 .75375	
2004	0 .74842	0 .74306	0 .75217	
2005	0 .74639	0 .74062	0 .75068	
2006	0 .74482	0 .73845	0 .74884	
2007	0 .74281	0 .73583	0 .74695	
2008	0 .74107	0 .73317	0 .74591	
2009	0 .73925	0 .7308	0 .74442	
2010	0 .73742	0 .72771	0 .74351	
2011	0 .73538	0 .72453	0 .74271	
2012	0 .73397	0 .72218	0 .74207	
2013	0 .73167	0 .71995	0 .74099	
2014	0 .73007	0 .71672	0 .74099	
2015	0 .72811	0 .7134	0 .74017	
2016	0 .7264	0 .711	0 .73988	
2017	0 .72497	0 .70776	0 .73931	
2018	0 .72294	0 .70425	0 .73935	
2019	0 .72087	0 .70033	0 .73803	
2020	0 .71879	0 .69725	0 .73749	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Overexploitation 2. Land-use change 3. Climate change 4. Invasive alien species 5. Pollution	1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 3. Trade 4. Technological Innovations 5.	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 3. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 4. Pre-Emptive Action 5. Environmental Law and Implementation		Création du système national des aires protégées (SNAP)

General comments

Ces espaces protégés terrestres occupant 142 922 ha 21 soit 5.15% du territoire national incluent des aires protégées des les parcs Naturels formant le Hots pots d'Haïti. Ils intègrent un ensemble d'écosystèmes, d'espèces et de gènes. Ils occupent une place très importante dans la vie des communautés haïtiennes et fournissent un ensemble de services écosystémiques tels que : la protection contre les catastrophes naturelles, la régularisation et le maintien du Cycle de l'eau, le maintien des microclimats favorables à la production agricole, etc. Elles sont également à la base de l'existence des familles haïtiennes. Nombreuses sont des familles haïtiennes tirant leur subsistance à partir de la richesse de la biodiversité locale. Judicieusement mises en évidence, ces différents écosystèmes induisent la génération de revenus et la création d'emplois verts au bénéfice des différentes communautés locales. Elles contribuent aux soins de santé des populations, Souventes fois, celles-ci recourent aux déficiences et dysfonctionnements du système de soins de santé conventionnel dans le pays. Cependant face à de nombreux menaces, des pressions, des défis et contraintes incluant la surexploitation des ressources naturelles, la perte et la fragmentation des habitats, ces espaces couverts d'aires protégées se réduisent. Leur amenuisement entraine à la fois, l'appauvrissement social des gens et la diminution de la résilience de la population aux effets du changement climatique jumelé à des crises alimentaires récurrents devenues le lot quotidien des communautés locales.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2001	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2002	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2003	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2004	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2005	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2006	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2007	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2008	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2009	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2010	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2011	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2012	13.82	13 .82	13 .82	
2013	17.87	17 .87	17 .87	
2014	24.76	24 .76	24 .76	
2015	27.08	27 .08	27 .08	
2016	27.08	27 .08	27 .08	
2017	29.41	29 .41	29 .41	
2018	29.41	29 .41	29 .41	
2019	29.41	29 .41	29 .41	
2020	29.41	29 .41	29 .41	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	La dégradation des terres en Haïti est un phénomène complexe ou s'imbriquent des aspects techniques, environnementaux, économiques, sociaux et socioéconomiques. Il s'agit alors d'une problématique devant s'adresser de manière intégrée et dans une perspective de durabilité. L'homme doit être au centre des préoccupations avec l'ensemble de ses intérêts parfois divergents

General comments

Cette résilience doit se concevoir à plusieurs points de vue résilience environnementale liée à la conservation des écosystèmes fonctionnels et variés, résilience socio-économique articulée autour de l'amelioration des conditions de vie des populations et l'amelioration des connaissances et capacités, résilience infrastructurelle en sélectionnant les zones d'implantation et en favorisant leur protection par des infrastructures « vertes ».

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Durabilité de la productivité des écosystèmes terrestres	2030	National	Ongoing	
Augmentation des ressources ligneuses protectrices des sols à des fins énergétiques	2025	National	Ongoing	
Inventaire forestier national	2025	National	Not achieved	
Amélioration de la gouvernance en matière de gestion durable des terres	2025	National	Ongoing	
Plan national sur la secheresse	2025	National	Achieved	

Complementary information

A date les différentes tentatives afin de parvenir afin de parvenir à une lutte efficace contre la sècheresse répondent à une préoccupation majeure du gouvernement Haïtien s'articulant autour d'une bonne maitrise des connaissances sur les aléas climatiques, sur le développement du plan national d'adaptation assortie d'un ensemble d'actions pertinentes à la dimension de la problématique. Concrètement, ledit plan vient d'être validé, Il bénéficie du support total des autorités nationales. La question de sécheresse se resonne dans une dynamique totalement intégrée et synergique prenant en compte la question de désertification et de gradation des terres, la promotion et la conservation de la biodiversité, la lutte contre les changements climatiques Prioritairement, le renforcement des capacités locales incluant les décideurs locaux (les municipalités), l'ensemble des forces vives à l'échelle communautaire occupe une place de choix D'autres éléments sont pris en considération , tels que L'approche « de la montagne à la mer » Arbre et eau : dans une perspective de reconstitution des sols Arbre et économie : Arbre et biodiversité Arbre et souveraineté alimentaire : A ce titre La stratégie nationale biodiversité 2030 prévoit de s'attaquer aux forces de pression qui s'exercent sur la biodiversité, et en tout premier lieu à la méconnaissance que les populations ont de la valeur de la biodiversité. Des actions de communication et d'éducation doivent donc être menées en la matière.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ◉ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Le FEM et le mécanisme mondial représentent des sources de financement de longue date sur lesquels s'appuie Haïti pour conduire maintes actions portant sur la lutte contre la désertification et la Sécheresse. Depuis peu, l' Etat Haïtien mise également sur d'autres sources de financement, telles que : Le GCF, le CTCN, le LCDF, le REDD+ , le JICA auxquels s'adjoignent la BID, la Banque Mondiale, la CDB et l'AFD En effet les opportunités progressent. L' Etat Haïtien doit être plus proactif pour pouvoir en bénéficier davantage et du coup renforcer ses capacités de manière à pouvoirprésenter des initiatives porteuses répondant aux exigences des partenaires i) fournir toute information complémentaire que vous jugez pertinente. y compris les tendances qui se dégagent des données indiquées ci-dessus et leur lien avec le financement de la mise en œuvre de la Convention, et les types de projets et/ou de pays qui ont fait l'objet de l'attention la plus large

Ceci s'explique aisément par la multiplication des différentes sources de financement sur lesquelles s'appuie l'Etat Haïtien. En très peu de temps, l'éventail de ces sources s'élargit. Il s'agit à côté du GEF, DU Mécanisme Mondial : du GCF. CTCN, LCDF, de la BID, de la BM, de la CDB, de l'AFD, du REDD+ de JICA, de l'UE , de ACDI et de la Norvège Bien que des progrès aient été accomplis dans la mobilisation des investissements en faveur de la restauration des terres, on comprend qu'Haïti cherche encore à mettre en place les ressources nécessaires pour atteindre les cibles qu'il s'est fixées. Dans beaucoup de cas, un financement peut être disponible, mais le pays manque cruellement de moyens pour établir une analyse de rentabilisation de l'investissement Le MDE et ses partenaires devraient se concerter pour mobiliser des financements pour atteindre les cibles et respecter les engagements en matière de restauration des terres en exploitant les synergies et créer un environnement favorable aux investissements privés. Une approche intégrée de restauration des terres axée sur les paysages et définie avec les différentes Parties Prenantes, est essentielle pour accroître le retour total sur les investissements faits en matière de restauration des terres. Cette approche prendrait en compte la variabilité spatiale du potentiel des terres. De plus, cibler les investissements sur les parties du paysage les plus susceptibles de s'améliorer, et là où la restauration est susceptible de persister, est essentiel si l'on veut optimiser les retours sur investissements

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 58 683 427 .88	Received 7 383 967 .87
Received	2017	Committed 40 143 800 .78	Received 7 002 786 .79
Received	2018	Committed 37 694 689 .94	Received 21 403 092 .99
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		150 462 720 .41	44 511 793 .92

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Received	2019	Committed 13 940 801 .81	Received 8 721 946 .27
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		150 462 720 .41	44 511 793 .92

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2021-2022
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Territoire Productif Resilient
Total Amount USD	4,750,000,000
Sector	Environnement
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	Renforcement de l'autonomie des femmes
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

Les financements mobilisés par les partenaires ne s'échelonnent pas par année. Ils sont plutôt perçus par cycle. Ce qui ne permet pas de les ventiler par année. On ne pouvait le faire s'il était possible de disposer de leur cadre programmatique et de la manière dont ils gèrent leur fonds. A ce stade l'on ne peut observer que l'accroissement en termes quantitatif des partenaires et la progression des financement mobilisés.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

2012-2013 représente la période charnière au cours de laquelle l'aide publique au développement a atteint un haut nveau. Cette aide a subi une inflexion entre 2013 et 2014 pour pouvoir rebondir vers un autre sommet moins important que celle de 2012 et 2013 entre 2014 et 2015. L'aide en revanche s'amoindrit entre 2016 et 2017. Sources: Compilation données MARNDR, bilan 2012-2013/ 2013-2014 pour développement infrastructures rurales; Cirad-BID, 2016; Haïti : PNIA, 2016-2017.

Les financements existants dans le cadre du Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement (FEM), du Fonds Vert pour le Climat, du Mécanisme Mondial pour la lutte contre la désertification, sont aussi mobilisés, pour la mise en œuvre de projets concrets en synergie avec les conventions sœurs Changements Climatiques et biodiversité. Financements innovants : De nouveaux mécanismes de financements innovants sont aussi explores comme les marches de carbone mais pour le moment les résultats sont peu probants. Mobilisation de ressources publiques : Le Ministère de l'Environnement mobilise aussi des ressources publiques soit dans le cadre du programme courant appelé Programme d'Investissement Public (PIP) pour des actions de Gestion Durables des Terres ou certains programmes spécifiques menées directement par le gouvernement (Exemple : Caravane de changement).

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2012	1 900 000	
Directly related to combat DLDD	2013	4 071 842 .93	
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2016	27 837 .85	
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

En Haïti, La lutte contre la désertification est un enjeu crucial pour la préservation de l'environnement et pour le développement durable des communautés touchées. Pour accroître la mobilisation de ressources financières pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la lutte contre la désertification, le Ministère de l'Environnement a travers la Direction Lutte Contre la Désertification a adopté différentes stratégies permettant de mobiliser tant au niveau international que national des ressources financières et des ressources non financières. A titre d'expérience, alignons les exemples ci après : Sensibilisation et plaidoyer : Des activités de sensibilisation et de plaidoyer ont toujours été menées par le ministère de l'Environnement auprès d'autres acteurs du gouvernement, des acteurs de la société civile et du secteur prive afin de les engager à soutenir financièrement les efforts de lutte contre la désertification Renforcement des partenariats : Des partenariats stratégiques sont aussi développés avec d'autres programmes du ministère de l'Environnement ou du Ministère de l'Agriculture, du secteur privé, d'organisations non gouvernementales, en vue de mobiliser des ressources dans la lutte contre la désertification.

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ≈

Trends in domestic private resources

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ≈

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Implementation des Centres de Germoplasmes et de formation en soutien a la restauration des espaces degrades	12 500 000	☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☒ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☐ Other(specify)	Private corporation	Other (please specify) Programme d'investissement publique (PIP) ☒ Domestic mobilization	
	Projet de Territoire Productif Resilient	28 000 000	☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☒ Other(specify) Approches ecosystemes	Private corporation	☐ Domestic mobilization	
Total		40 500 000				
Total per year 2018:		12 500 000				
Total per year year:		28 000 000				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

Bien que des progrès aient été accomplis dans la mobilisation des investissements en faveur de la restauration des terres, on comprend qu'Haiti cherche encore à mettre en place les ressources nécessaires pour atteindre les cibles qu'il s'est fixées. Dans beaucoup de cas, un financement peut être disponible, mais le pays manque cruellement de moyens pour établir une analyse de rentabilisation de l'investissement Le MDE et ses partenaires devraient se concerter pour mobiliser des financements pour atteindre les cibles et respecter les engagements en matière de restauration des terres en exploitant les synergies et créer un environnement favorable aux investissements privés. Une approche intégrée de restauration des terres axée sur les paysages et définie avec les différentes Parties Prenantes, est essentielle pour accroître le retour total sur les investissements faits en matière de restauration des terres. Cette approche prendrait en compte la variabilité spatiale du potentiel des terres. De plus, cibler les investissements sur les parties du paysage les plus susceptibles de s'améliorer, et là où la restauration est susceptible de persister, est essentiel si l'on veut optimiser les retours sur investissements

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

A proprement parler, En ce qui concerne le transfert des technologies, les principaux partenaires ont plutôt soutenu le renforcement des capacités des cadres supérieurs, des cadres intermédiaires, des Utilisateurs de ressources locales au niveau des municipalités soit à travers des programmes de formation organisés localement ou à l'extérieur. Néanmoins, très peu d'énergies ont été dépensées afin de pouvoir mesurer en vraie grandeur les efforts financiers consentis

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

L'outil de référence utilisée est plutôt la Géomatique, la cartographie, la télédétection afin de déterminer en vraie grandeur les paramètres tels que : la couverture arborée, la productivité des sols, la séquestration de carbone. S'associe également, l'usage de drone pour la photo-interprétation et la caractérisation plus pointue des situations La grade difficultés rencontrée est plutôt à l'accès aux images de très haute résolution généralement très couteuse

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

Les moyens de subsistance se conçoivent à travers des programmes à haute intensité de main d'œuvre Ces programmes s'exécutent souvent sur le très court terme. Elles touchent à la fois des initiatives liées à (i) l'aménagement des bassins versants, (ii)à la percées et la réhabilitation des tronçons routiers, (iii) à l'assainissement , (iv) à la distribution des animaux en vue d'améliorer le cheptel des ménages ruraux, (v)à la création d'emplois vers en particulier la mise en place de pépinières , (vi) au curage des réseaux de drainage et des canaux d'irrigation. Il convient de signaler que les initiatives d'Aménagement ont toujours été conçues suivant le principe de durabilité dans l'urgence. Les mesures de conservation et de réhabilitation ont priorisé d'abord la promotion des structures biologiques devant jouer à la fois le rôle de manteau protecteur des terroirs, de séquestration de carbone et de pourvoyeur d'extrants devant contribuer à l'amelioration de la sécurité alimentaire. La recapitalisation du cheptel des ménages dans le monde rural en particulier, s'inscrit dans une dynamique de diversification des sources de revenus et de soupape de sécurité afin de pouvoir faire face non seulement à des dépenses occasionnelles, (mariage, funérailles, baptême, rentrée scolaire des enfants, etc.) mais également à périodes de soudures coïncidant à des périodes de sécheresse et de réalisation d'opérations culturales préalables à la plantation et au semis. Cette recapitalisation devient comme un prétexte pour pallier à des pratiques irrespectueuses de l'environnement. Par exemple la coupe anarchique des arbres génératrices de revenus pénalisant les maintien ou la sauvegarde de des ressources naturelles. Les femmes ont suivant une proportion significative, participé activement à l'implémentation des actions liées à la lutte contre la désertification et la sécheresse. On les retrouve à plusieurs niveaux de responsabilités : de Superviseurs de chantiers à manutentionnaires. A travers tout le territorial national, il est accepté le principe de représentation féminine dans toutes les taches à au moins , 30%. L'implication des femmes et des jeunes est d'autant plus incontournable que depuis plus de deux décennies, ces derniers s'organisent au fur et à mesure. On les retrouve dans associations dédiées à divers secteurs dont l'environnement, l'éducation, le civisme, etc. Un début d'autonomisation est tout à fait perceptible au sein de ces organisations. Il leur faut toutefois, une meilleure structuration et du renforcement des capacités de manière qu'ils arrivent à s'imposer comme des partenaires à part entière et des interlocuteurs privilégiés.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

En Haïti, jusqu'ici les ressources financières mobilisés restent toujours en deçà de la dimension de l'acuité de la problématique de dégradation des terres, en dépit des grands efforts déployés pour y faire face Néanmoins le ministère de l'environnement, entité de tutelle coordonnant les actions de redressement par rapport à la thématique continue à articuler son approche en se basant sur trois piliers (i) la projection des ressources nécessaires, (ii) le marketing des actions planifiées (iii) et le développement des partenariats avec les nouveaux fournisseurs de ressources plus enclins à supporter d'autres actions touchant à la promotion et au développement des initiatives économiques à effet immédiat. Cette situation devient encore plus compliquée avec la récurrence des menaces météorologiques, hydrogéologiques (sècheresse à répétition, inondation) géodynamique externes (éboulement. Glissement de terrain, coulées de boues, etc.) occasionnées par la manifestation des méfaits climatiques Le MDE entend créer un environnement politique propice au soutien de la restauration en renforçant la coordination (inter)sectorielle, en particulier entre les principaux ministères (MARNDR notamment), en améliorant le suivi et en coordonnant les investissements et les actions au sein des programmes de restauration. Bien que la restauration des terres soit l'un des piliers d'intervention du MDE, sa mise en œuvre reste difficile à suivre plusieurs années après ces engagements. La mise en place d'un système de suivi efficace grâce à des efforts multisectoriels et la coordination entre les ministères concernés devraient faciliter la définition d'indicateurs pertinents et une mise en œuvre efficace. Cela contribuerait par ailleurs au renforcement de la collaboration intersectorielle et le suivi afin d'améliorer l'efficacité de la restauration des terres.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☐ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☒ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☒ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☒ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Deux niveaux d'interventions ont été privilégiées pour la collecte des données finacieres En ce qui concerne les Financements internationaux deux étapes ont été suivies 1) Etablissement du répertoire des partenaires techniques et financiers accompagnant l'Etat Haïtien et siégeant au pays 2) L'établissement du répertoire des différents mécanismes financiers 3) Les contacts bilatéraux ont été établis de manière à identifier les différents fonds mobilisés, les montants alloués suivant quelle période et pour quelles actions 4) Collecte des données auprès de la cellule administrative et management des différents partenaires contactés Tandis que pour les ressources nationales. Trois étapes ont été suivies 5) Identifier les ministères concernés essentiellement par la problématique de lutte contre la dégradation des terres 6) Analyser et scruter à la loupe le PIP dit Programme d'Investissement public. 7) Déterminer le montant alloué à ces ministères et le pourcentage consacré au secteur Environnement, en particulier à des actions de lutte contre la dégradation des terres annuellement. Lorsqu'il a fallu obtenir certaines précisions la direction administrative des ministères ont été sollicitées

What were the challenges faced, if any?

(i) le marketing des actions planifiées (ii) et le développement des partenariats avec les nouveaux fournisseurs de ressources plus enclins à supporter d'autres actions touchant à la promotion et au développement des initiatives économiques à effet immédiat

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Les initier à la préparation des cahiers de charges, de présenter des projets bancables Leur Initiation d 'abord à la gestion des fonds. Les porter à s'organiser pour garantir une comptabilité transparente des fonds Initiation à la préparation des rapports et la reddition des comptes. A titre de comparaison aux hommes Les femmes ont démontré une bonne capacité de gestion Stricte dans le respect des principes de gestion de fonds

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use this space to describe the experience:

En Haïti, La lutte contre la désertification est un enjeu crucial pour la préservation de l'environnement et pour le développement durable des communautés touchées. Pour accroître la mobilisation de ressources financières pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la lutte contre la désertification, le Ministère de l'Environnement a travers la Direction Lutte Contre la Désertification a adopté différentes stratégies permettant de mobiliser tant au niveau international que national des ressources financières et des ressources non financières. A titre d'expérience, alignons les exemples ci après : Des activités de sensibilisation et de plaidoyer ont toujours été menées par le ministère de l'Environnement auprès d'autres acteurs du gouvernement, des acteurs de la société civile et du secteur prive afin de les engager à soutenir financièrement les efforts de lutte contre la désertification Renforcement des partenariats : Des partenariats stratégiques sont aussi développés avec d'autres programmes du ministère de l'Environnement ou du Ministère de l'Agriculture, du secteur privé, d'organisations non gouvernementales, en vue de mobiliser des ressources dans la lutte contre la désertification Les financements existants dans le cadre du Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement (FEM), du Fonds Vert pour le Climat, du Mécanisme Mondial pour la lutte contre la désertification, sont aussi mobilisés, pour la mise en œuvre de projets concrets en synergie avec les conventions sœurs Changements Climatiques et biodiversité. De nouveaux mécanismes de financements innovants sont aussi explores comme les marches de carbone mais pour le moment les résultats sont peu probants. Le Ministère de l'Environnement mobilise aussi des ressources publiques soit dans le cadre du programme courant appelé Programme d'Investissement Public (PIP) pour des actions de Gestion Durables des Terres ou certains programmes spécifiques menées directement par le gouvernement (Exemple : Caravane de changement).

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Existing financial processes
- ☒ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☐ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

En s'impliquant dans une coopération triangulaire Cuba, République Dominicaine, Haïti, un financement de l'Union Européenne a pu être mobilisée et a permis l'implémentation de l'initiative dite Corridor Biologique, un véritable modèle régional visant l'adaptation au changement climatique, la protection de la biodiversité et indirectement, l'atténuation des effets de la sécheresse. Notons que le

financement a été possible grâce à la présence de Haïti

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Intégration de la désertification/dégradation des terres et de la sécheresse, selon qu'il conviendra, dans les politiques économiques, environnementales et sociales en vue d'accroître l'impact et l'efficacité de la mise en œuvre de la Convention En consacrant la protection de l'environnement comme une priorité nationale, la Constitution de 1987 qui est la charte fondamentale du pays fait de la lutte contre la dégradation des terres une obligation puisqu'il s'agit de l'un des traits caractéristiques de la dégradation de l'environnement en Haïti Le décret-cadre sur la gestion de l'environnement est le principal outil légal portant spécifiquement sur la gestion de l'environnement dont dispose Haiti. Il prévoit en particulier un système de protection et d'aménagement de l'environnement qui prend la nécessité de lutter contre la dégradation des terres. Il édicte un ensemble des dispositions qui sont de nature à contribuer à la réduction de la dégradation des terres. Le Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti (PSDH 2015), un document qui fournit les grandes orientations devant guider les actions de développement à l'horizon de 2030, offre un cadre et constitue une opportunité pour élaborer des politiques et des plans concordant avec les objectifs de lutte contre la dégradation des terres. le Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA) adopté en 2022 s'étend sur un horizon temporel de neuf (9) ans (2022-2030) . Il recele un ensemble d'actions, il y a lieu de relever en particulier celles qui portent entre autres sur l'agriculture climato-intelligente, la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, la reforestation et l'agroforesterie, l'aménagement des bassins versants et le renforcement des capacités. Stratégie Nationale de Biodiversité élaboré en 2020 s'étendant sur un horizon 2030 édicte un ensemble de principes, identifie un certain nombre de cibles dont l'implémentation contribuera à l'atteinte des objectifs de lutte contre la dégradation des terres.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

Le plan d'action élaboré favorise une meilleure prise en compte de la dégradation des terres des autres politiques publiques orientées vers le développement durable Le plan d'action favorise un meilleur atterrissage du plan stratégique de développement d'Haïti Le plan d'action est comme un miroir aidant à avoir les progrès accomplis par Haïti vers l'atteinte des objectifs de développement durable

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Le grand défi, c'est d'arriver à mobiliser suffisamment de finacement pour faciliter La matérialisation des actions ciblées

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

La propension des parties prenantes à inscrire la gestion durable des terres dans une dynamique d'intégration multi sectorielle La lutte contre la dégradation des terres pour être efficace, doivent ne doivent pas être isolée. Les dimensions technique, économique et sociales doivent s'imbriquer

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
☒ Protecting women's land rights
☒ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources

☐ Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

☐ Prevention of the effects of DLDD
☐ Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
☐ Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
☐ Engagement of women in decision - making
☐ Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
☐ Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

A proprement parler le ministère de l'environnement assurant le rôle de leader et de coordonnateur des initiatives liées à la dégradation des terres et la Sècheresse veillent à ce que diverses politiques sectorielles promeuvent l'adoption de solutions pour lutter contre la dégradation des terres. C'est le cas du Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti qui, à travers son pilier territorial, traite de la question de l'aménagement du territoire et la vocation des terres. D'autres politiques publiques comme la Politique Nationale sur les Changements Climatiques ou la stratégie de biodiversité contribuent à la lutte contre la dégradation des terres. L'on doit également mentionner le plan d'action de biodiversité, le Programme National d'Adaptation contre les changements climatiques (PANA), le Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA), la Contribution Déterminée au Niveau National (CDN) et le Plan d'Action Nationale de Lutte Contre la Désertification (PAN-LCD) aligné.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

Il faut reconnaitre que l'intégration de la lutte contre la dégradation des terres n'est pas automatique. Il faut mettre du temps pour que la démarche prenne corps. Cependant, l'avenir est prometteur, le fait que dans toutes les institutions étatiques se trouvent un UTES (unité Technique environnementale Sectorielle) dont la véritable vocation est de veiller à la prise en compte des thématiques environnementales clés dont la lutte contre la Dégradation des terres et de favoriser un lien synergique entre ces thématiques

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Porter les décideurs tant à l'échelle centrale que locale à faire de la lutte contre la dégradation des terres et la sècheresse l'une des préoccupations majeures nationales. Une plaidoirie tous azimuts autour de la problématique dans un cadre intégré La lutte contre la dégradation des terres et la sécheresse doit s'insérer dans un schéma d'ordonnancement territorial à l'échelle nationale

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Un changement de comportement des Ressources humaines vis-à-vis de la lutte Une prise de conscience progressive des impacts de la dégradation des terres sur la vie quotidienne des Utilisateurs de ressources locales

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

◉ Yes
○ No

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

◉ Yes
○ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

De votre point de vue, votre pays a-t-il pris des mesures spécifiques pour intégrer la DDTS dans les politiques économiques, environnementales et sociales, en vue d'accroître l'impact et l'efficacité de la mise en œuvre de la Convention ? Oui Non Si tel est le cas, DLDD a été intégré dans (cochez tout ce qui s'applique) : Politiques économiques Politiques environnementales Politiques sociales Politiques foncières Politiques de genre Politiques agricoles Autre (veuillez préciser). Le plan de relance Agricole à l'horizon 2023 étale toute une panoplie d'actions orienté vers la la lutte contre la dégradation des terres

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Le Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti (PSDH 2015), identifiant notamment les principaux axes d'intervention sur lesquels agir pour matérialiser la vision de refondation d'Haïti. Ce plan offre un cadre et constitue une opportunité pour élaborer des politiques et des plans concordant avec les objectifs de lutte contre la dégradation des terres La Politique Nationale sur les changements climatiques (PNCC) Les changements climatiques sont identifiés comme l'un des principaux facteurs responsables de la dégradation des terres. En ce sens, les politiques, plans et programmes d'atténuation et d'adaptation au changement climatique militent en faveur de la prise en compte des impacts de ce phénomène sur la dégradation des terres. La PNCC édicte un ensemble d'orientation et de priorités devant permettre de faire face aux effets du changement climatique. le Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA) adopté en 2022 adopté en 2022 s'étend sur un horizon temporel de neuf (9) ans (2022-2030) . Il peut être, à juste titre aussi comme un outil important dont l'orientation couvre aussi les objectifs de lutte contre la dégradation des terres. Les actions hautement prioritaires qu'il préconise sont ainsi en parfaite adéquation avec les politiques sectorielles relatives à la protection de l'environnement et à la protection des terres. Parmi ces actions, il y a lieu de relever en particulier celles qui portent sur l'agriculture climato-intelligente, les infrastructures d'irrigation, la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau, la reforestation et l'agroforesterie, l'aménagement des bassins versants et le renforcement des capacités

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Obtenir des engagements financiers devant supporter des actions apparentées à la lutte Une insuffisance de ressources humaines aptes à Conduire des actions pertinentes

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Notamment au niveau local, des acteurs en quête de renforcement et de structuration pour pouvoir s'impliquer dans la lutte contre la dégradation des terres

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

La lutte contre la dégradation des terres fait en grande partie des problèmes du monde rural La lutte contre la dégradation devra lever les contraintes liées au développement rural et à l'aménagement territorial en général par la protection des droits de la femme et son implication.

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
☒ Integrating DLDD into national plans
☒ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD

☐ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

La lutte contre la dégradation des terres fait en grande partie des problèmes du monde rural La lutte contre la dégradation devra lever les contraintes liées au développement rural et à l'aménagement territorial en général

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

La lutte contre la dégradation intéresse s'inscrit dans une dynamique de gestion des bassins versants de l'amont à l'aval

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

◉ Yes
○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

☒ Economic policies
☒ Environmental policies
☒ Social policies
☒ Land policies
☒ Gender policies
☒ Agricultural policies
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Divers efforts au niveau des institutions nationales se convergent vers la mise en application d'une politique nationale de lutte contre la sécheresse. En particulier, la sécheresse tend à s'intensifier davantage avec une extrême acuité à l'échelle nationale. Le gouvernement appuie la mise en place d'une cellule interinstitutionnelle avec des responsabilités claires . Chacune des institutions est appelée à intervenir soit dans la prévention des méfaits dévastateurs de l'aléa, soit dans le développement des scenarii en vue d'envisager des mesures anticipatrices, soit dans l'archivage des informations, soit dans le suivi, soit dans l'accompagnement des communautés locales afin d'y faire face. A titre de clarification Le ministère de l'environnement joue le rôle d'animation et de coordination des différentes institutions. Il encourage, à travers le plan national d'adaptation au changement climatique PNA, la promotion de systèmes de production climato intelligents, bénéficiant en cela du support de l'université à travers des recherches appropriées. Le ministère de l'Agriculture appuie, conjointement avec des Groupes de producteurs agricoles, le secteur privé, la promotion des systèmes de cultures climato intelligents et du même coup formule des mesures conservation et de stockage pour parer aux grandes sécheresses. Le ministère de l'Intérieur, à travers la coordination de l'action des municipalités proches des producteurs facilite l'atterrissage des interventions des ministère techniques. Le ministère de la Santé assure une forme de veille afin de suivre l'impact de la sécheresse sur les communautés particulièrement les femmes allaitantes, les nouveaux nés et les bébés. Le Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe (MPCE) se charge de concevoir, de piloter, d'animer la planification (le processus de planification) du développement et coordonner l'apport externe en support à l'effort national de développement et de lutte conjoncturelle liée à un ensemble d'évènements adverses dont la sécheresse .

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Porter les institutions à se mettre ensemble pour conjuguer leurs efforts

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Il faut attendre le fonctionnement de la structure pour statuer sur son efficacité, sa pertinence. Cependant tout laisse croire que mise en orbite, elle devra aider a adresser la problématique de la sécheresse de manière efficiente

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

La mise en œuvre des pratiques de gestions durable des terres en Haïti a pris corp après maintes leçons apprises en adressant la problématique de dégradation des terres suivant une logique de développement intégrant le paysan avec ses motivations sociales et économiques réelles dans la lutte contre la dégradation du milieu. En ce sens, la logique de développement économique considère la lutte contre la dégradation des terres comme étant l'un des facteurs du développement rural. En attaquant ce problème, elle cherche à lever une des contraintes au développement rural, sans pour autant négliger les autres. Du point de vue stratégique, l'Etat Haïtien priorise dans le cadre de la logique de développement d'abord une analyse en profondeur des conditions physiques et socio-économiques dans lesquelles évolue le paysan en vue d'identifier les contraintes réelles au développement. La réalisation des travaux, selon cette logique de développement économique, s'est articulée autour de la cohésion sociale des bénéficiaires des projets. Un accent particulier est porté sur la formation et la gestion des organisations paysannes. Du point de vue technique, l'emphase est alors mise sur des techniques biologiques de conservation de sols, en particulier les bandes végétales faites à partir d'espèces de grandes valeurs économiques. En revanche les structures mécaniques de conservation de sols, nécessitant un niveau de technicité et d'investissement élevés, sont appliquées juste en cas de force majeure. Le centre de formation de Limbé dans le Nord d'Haïti, se considère comme l'institution de référence en la matière.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Le CNIGS a pour mission de produire et diffuser l'information géographique actualisée et fiable sur tout le territoire national par l'utilisation de technologies modernes appropriées, garantissant la mise à disposition de méthodes, d'outils, de produits et de formation devant supporter la planification des actions de cartographie des grandes zones affectées sévèrement ou peu par la sécheresse et la famine Le CNSA Ce Conseil, présidé par le Ministre de l'Agriculture, a pour mission de proposer au gouvernement de la République les différentes options de politique nationale en matière de sécurité alimentaire, de coordonner celles-ci ainsi que les programmes de coopération technique visant le renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Disponibilité des institutions à travailler de manière synergique

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Agroforestry
- ☒ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- ☒ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- ☒ Cross-slope measure
- ☒ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- ☐ Energy efficiency
- ☒ Forest plantation management
- ☒ Home gardens
- ☒ Improved ground/vegetation cover
- ☐ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- ☐ Integrated crop-livestock management
- ☒ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- ☒ Integrated soil fertility management
- ☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- ☒ Minimal soil disturbance
- ☒ Natural and semi-natural forest management
- ☐ Pastoralism and grazing land management
- ☐ Post-harvest measures
- ☒ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- ☒ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- ☒ Water diversion and drainage
- ☐ Water harvesting
- ☒ Wetland protection/management
- ☐ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- ☐ Waste management / Waste water management
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

La mise en œuvre des pratiques de gestions durable des terres en Haïti a pris corp après maintes leçons apprises en adressant la problématique de dégradation des terres suivant une logique d'équipement ayant débouché sur des déconvenues. Les Utilisateurs de Ressources Locales n'ayant jamais été consultés avant la mise en œuvre des projets, se considéraient uniquement comme bénéficiaires des interventions. Cette approche fut donc remplacée par celle articulée autour d'une logique de développement économique intégrant le paysan avec ses motivations sociales et économiques réelles dans la lutte contre la dégradation du milieu. Elle a dépassé le seul cadre de la conservation des eaux et des sols qui en fait, fait partie des problèmes du monde rural. Elle ne pouvait pas en conséquence, être résolue isolément sans les autres problèmes qui affectent ce monde. En ce sens, la logique de développement économique considère la lutte contre la dégradation des terres comme étant l'un des facteurs du développement rural. En attaquant ce problème, elle cherche à lever une des contraintes au développement rural, sans pour autant négliger les autres.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

Du point de vue stratégique, la logique de développement économique priorise d'abord une analyse en profondeur des conditions physiques et socio-économiques dans lesquelles évolue le paysan en vue d'identifier les contraintes réelles au développement. Avec les

paysans les techniciens ou les planificateurs de concert avec les paysans se sont mises à hiérarchiser tant les contraintes que les solutions à prioriser. Contrairement à la logique d'équipement du territoire, celle de développement économique envisage des aménagements à promouvoir au niveau de la parcelle tout en visant l'ensemble du bassin versant. La réalisation des travaux, selon cette logique de développement économique, s'est articulée autour de la cohésion sociale des bénéficiaires des projets. Un accent particulier est porté sur la formation et la gestion des organisations paysannes.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Du point de vue technique, les techniciens se sont évertués à promouvoir avec évidemment certaines variantes, les mesures conservatoires de gestion de l'eau et de la fertilité des sols les plus proches que possible de celles déjà connues par les paysans. L'emphase est alors mise sur des techniques biologiques de conservation de sols, en particulier les bandes végétales faites à partir d'espèces de grandes valeurs économiques. En revanche les structures mécaniques de conservation de sols, nécessitant un niveau de technicité et d'investissement élevés, sont appliquées juste en cas de force majeure. Le centre de formation de Limbé dans le Nord d'Haïti, se considère comme l'institution de référence en la matière.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Les femmes ont, suivant une proportion significative, participé activement à l'implémentation des actions liées à la lutte contre la désertification et la sécheresse. On les retrouve à plusieurs niveaux de responsabilités : de Superviseurs de chantiers à manutentionnaires. A travers tout le territorial national, il est accepté le principe de représentation féminine dans toutes les taches à au moins , 30%. L'implication des femmes et des jeunes est d'autant plus incontournable que depuis plus de deux décennies, ces derniers s'organisent au fur et à mesure. On les retrouve dans associations dédiées à divers secteurs dont l'environnement, l'éducation, le civisme, etc. Un début d'autonomisation est tout à fait perceptible au sein de ces organisations. Il leur faut toutefois, une meilleure structuration et du renforcement des capacités de manière qu'ils arrivent à s'imposer comme des partenaires à part entière et des interlocuteurs privilégiés

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

☒ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
☒ Increase tree-covered area extent

☒ Restore/improve croplands
☒ Restore/improve grasslands
☒ Restore/improve wetlands
☒ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
☒ Manage artificial surfaces
☒ Restore/improve protected areas
☒ Increase protected areas
☒ Improve coastal management
☒ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
☒ Restore/improve multiple land uses
☒ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
☒ Restore/improve multiple functions
☒ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Faible Niveau de réceptivité de la grande majorité des femmes La soumission encore des femmes de ménages aux directives des conjoints

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Le désir ardent des femmes à se former Un niveau élevé d'engagement des femmes libérées

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Oui Les femmes sont bien outillées pour être responsabilisées comme des hommes Les femmes reçoivent un niveau de formation les habilitant à exécuter des tâches selon les règles de l'art.

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

☒ Crop diversification
☒ Agroforestry practices
☒ Rotational grazing
☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
☒ Small vegetable gardens
☐ Production of artisanal goods
☒ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Porter les différents Utilisateurs de ressources locales à s'approprier les différentes pratiques promues La différenciation des différents modes de tenure foncière(propriétaire, fermage métayage) qui ne facilite pas l'adoption des pratiques qui souvent demande du temps et des démonstrations tangibles de leur rentabilité tant technique que financière

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Les utilisateurs de ressources locales sont plus enclins à adopter des pratiques économiquement viables, techniquement faciles à mettre en œuvre et socialement acceptables Les Utilisateurs de Ressources locales sont plus disposés à adopter des pratiques ayant une certaines similitude à leurs pratiques anciennes

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
La restauration des Terres dégradées		No change	La restauration des Terres dégradées, élément indispensable à l'amelioration des conditions de vies des populations Les pays sont encouragés à définir des indicateurs complémentaires qui tiennent compte de leurs spécificités nationales et infranationales et renforceront l'interprétation des indicateurs mondiaux communs.
La gestion durable des terres une option economique		Increasing	

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets

AA: Affected areas

Do you wish to report on affected areas in addition to national reporting?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Reporting on affected areas only is an optional reporting element and is additional to national reporting.

Does your country define “affected areas” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention as “arid, semi-arid and/or dry sub-humid areas affected or threatened by desertification”?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: Estimates of the total land area of the affected area

Year	Total affected area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in the affected areas of your country?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: Affected area estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: Affected area estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Total (km²)
Total	

SO1-1.T7: Affected area estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: Affected area estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T2: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T3: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

SO1-2.T4: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: Affected area estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

SO1-2.T6: Affected area estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

SO1-3.T3: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: Affected area estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

SO1-3.T5: Affected area estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

SO1-4.T1: Affected area estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total affected area

	Total area of degraded affected area (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	NaN	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1.

2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ○ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total affected area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: Affected area estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the affected area population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☐	☐
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☐	☐
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☐	☐
Government effectiveness	☐	☐
Refugee population (%)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☐	☐
GDP per capital	☐	☐
Agriculture % of GDP	☐	☐
Energy consumption per capital	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☐	☐
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

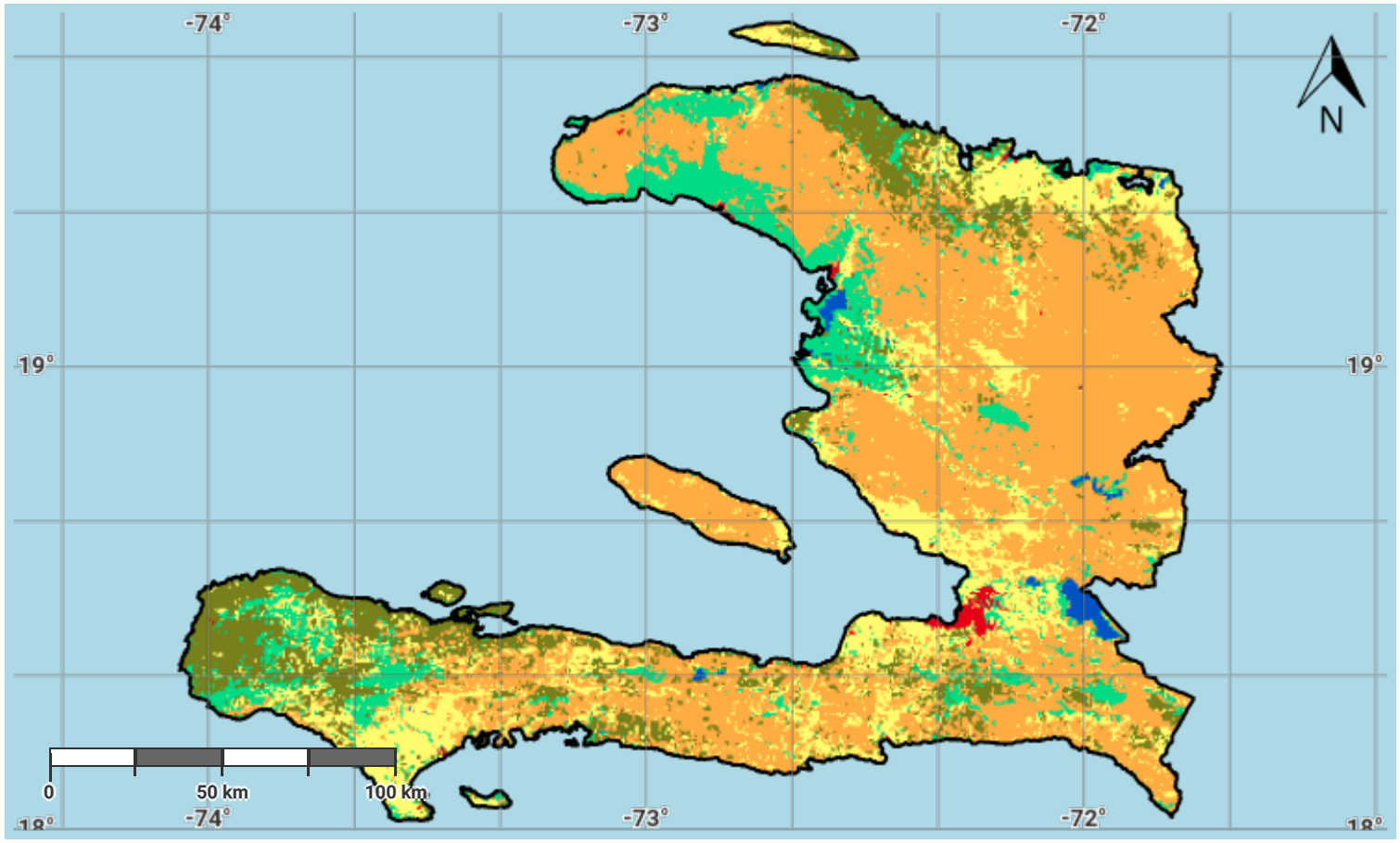
General comments

Other files for Reporting

Haiti - SO5-1 recipient	Download	92.5 KB
DRAFT D'OBJECTIFS STRATEGIQUES	Download	121.3 KB

Haiti – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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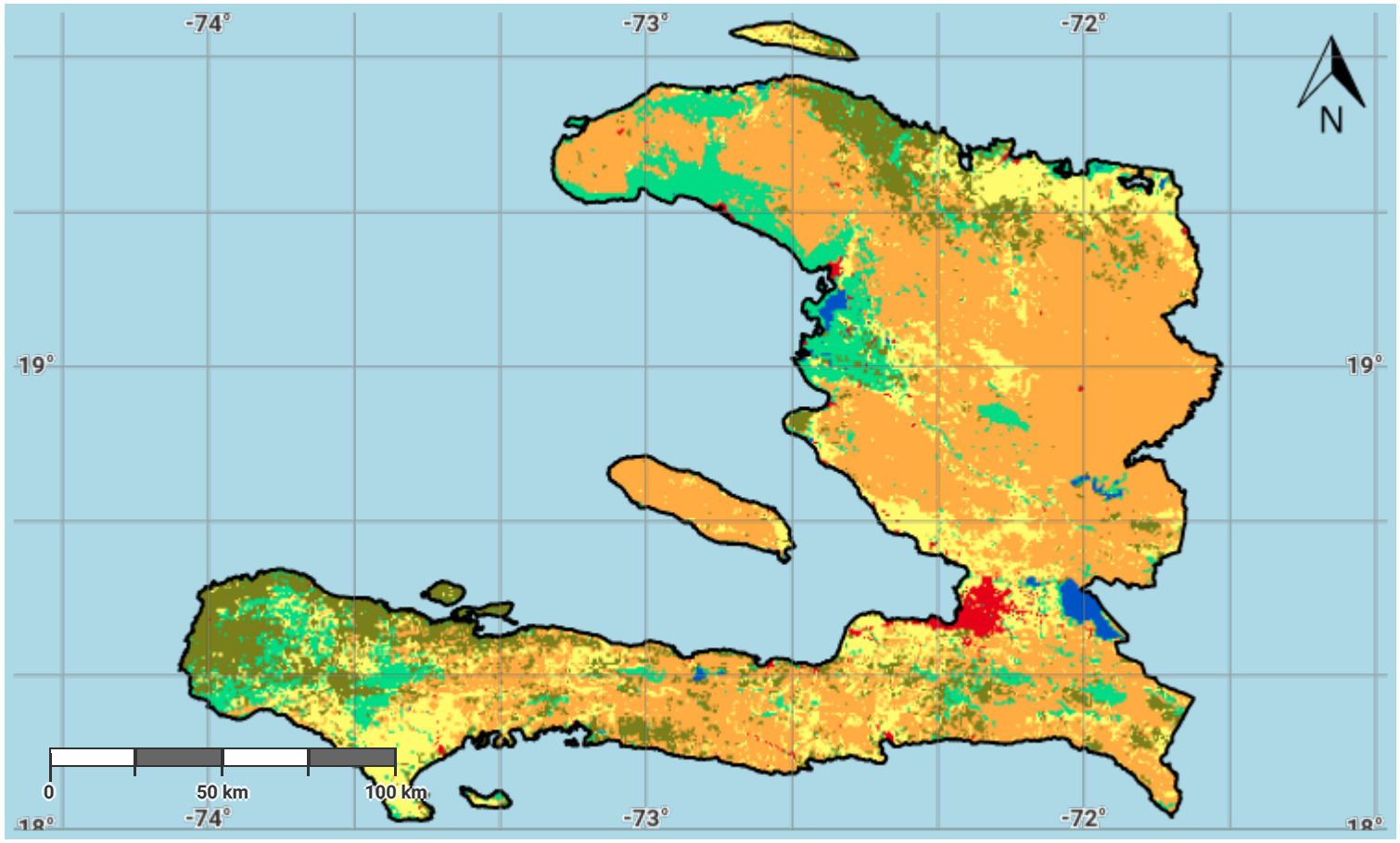
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Haiti – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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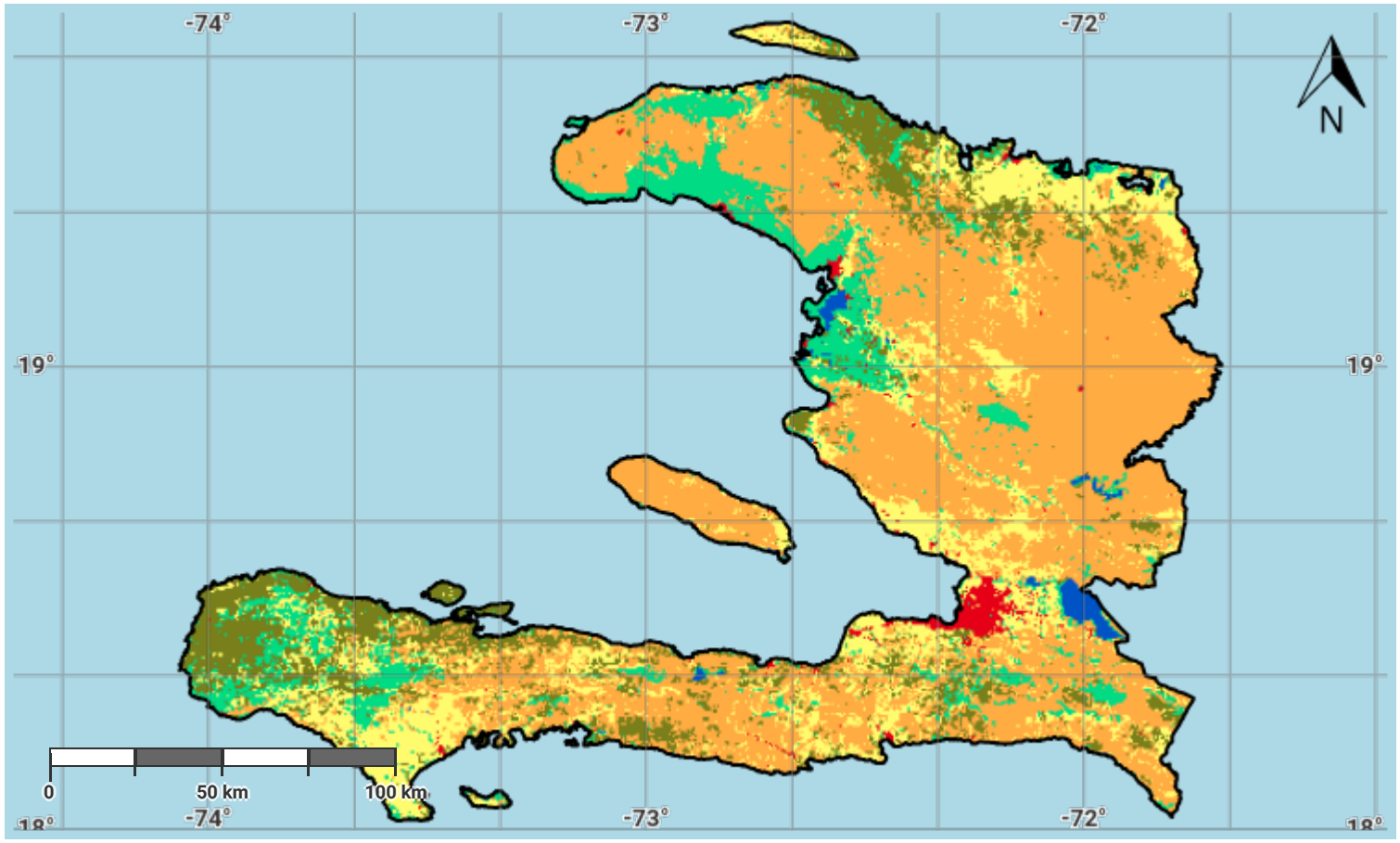
Haiti – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Haiti – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Haiti – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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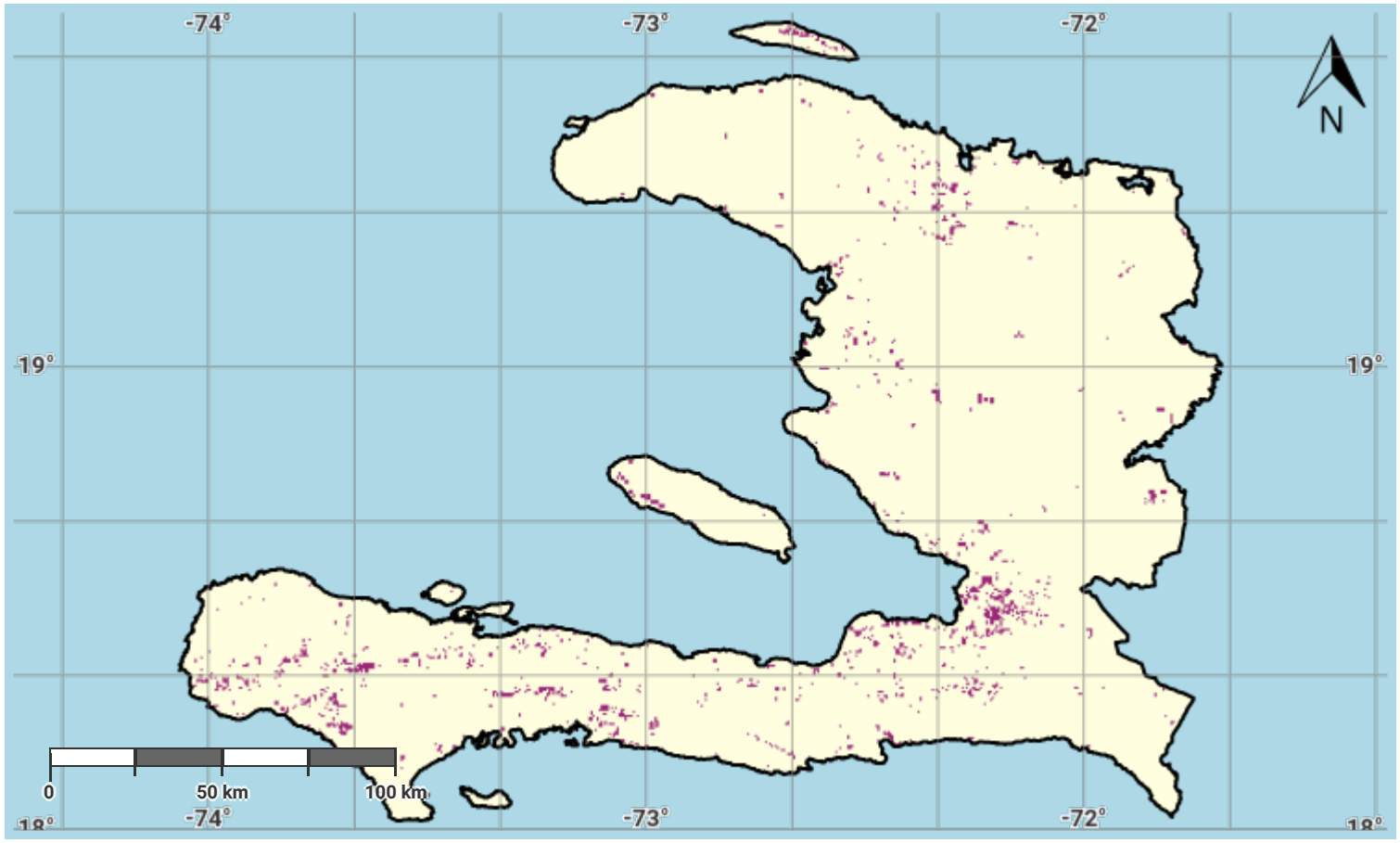
Haiti – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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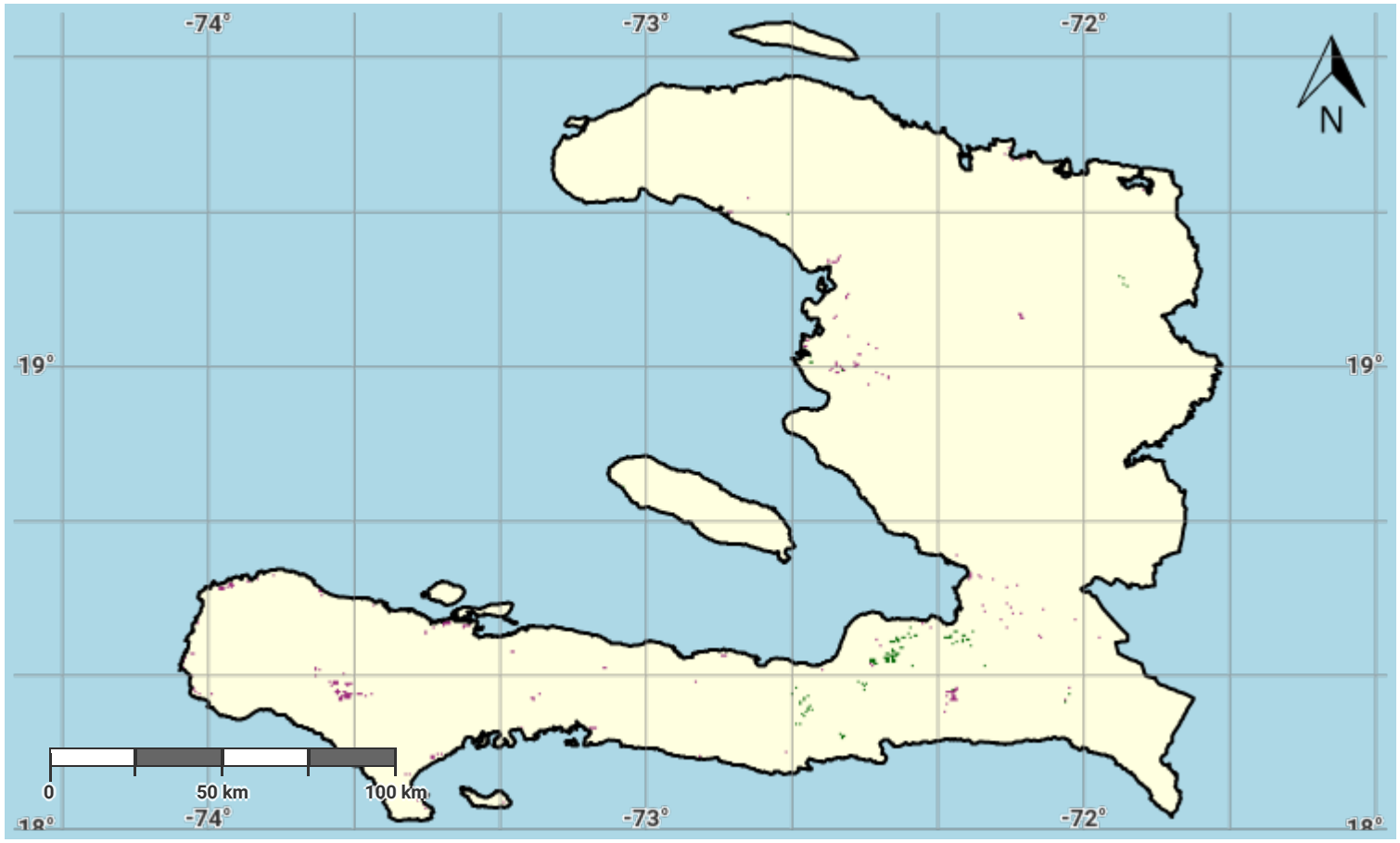
Haiti – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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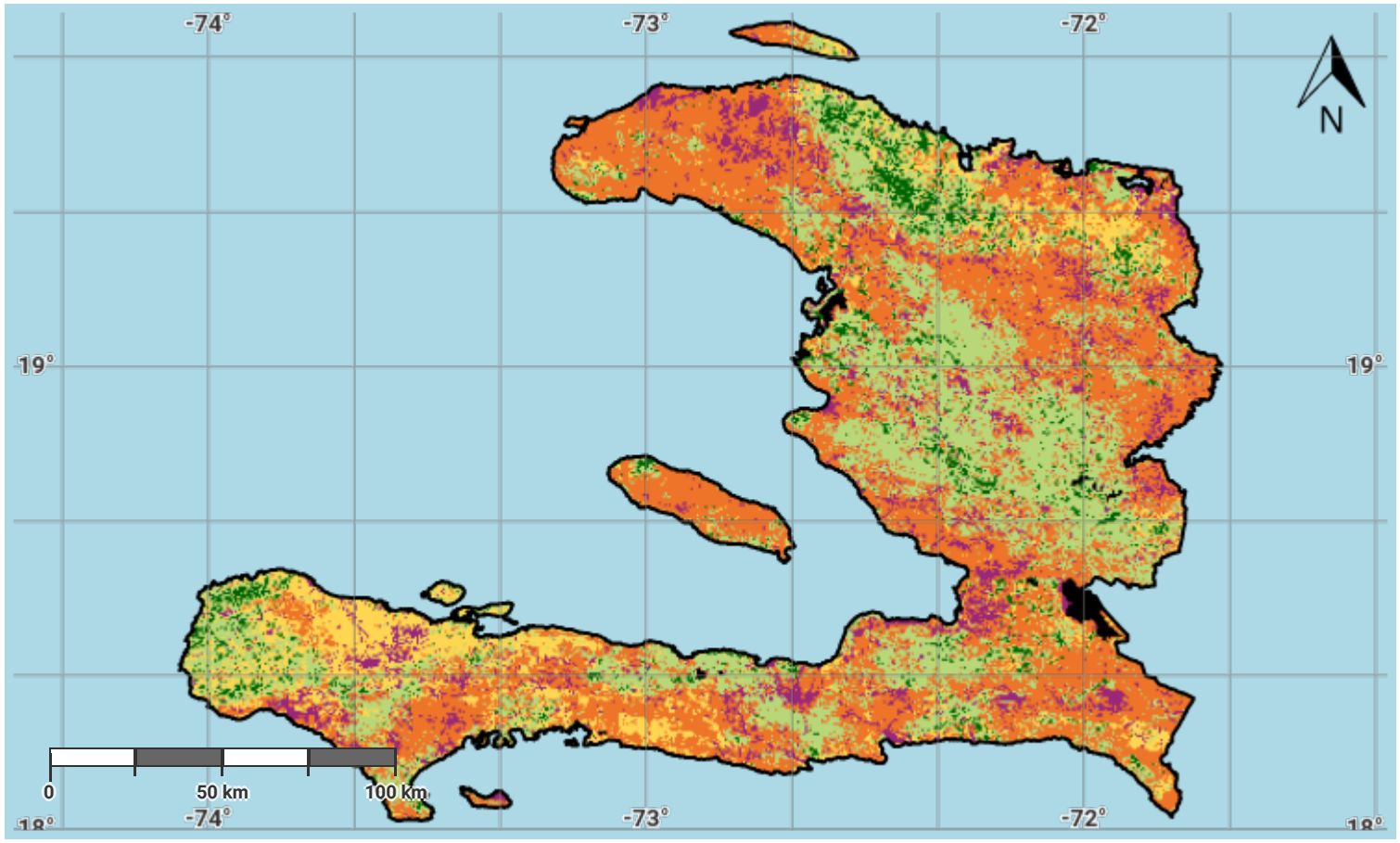
Haiti – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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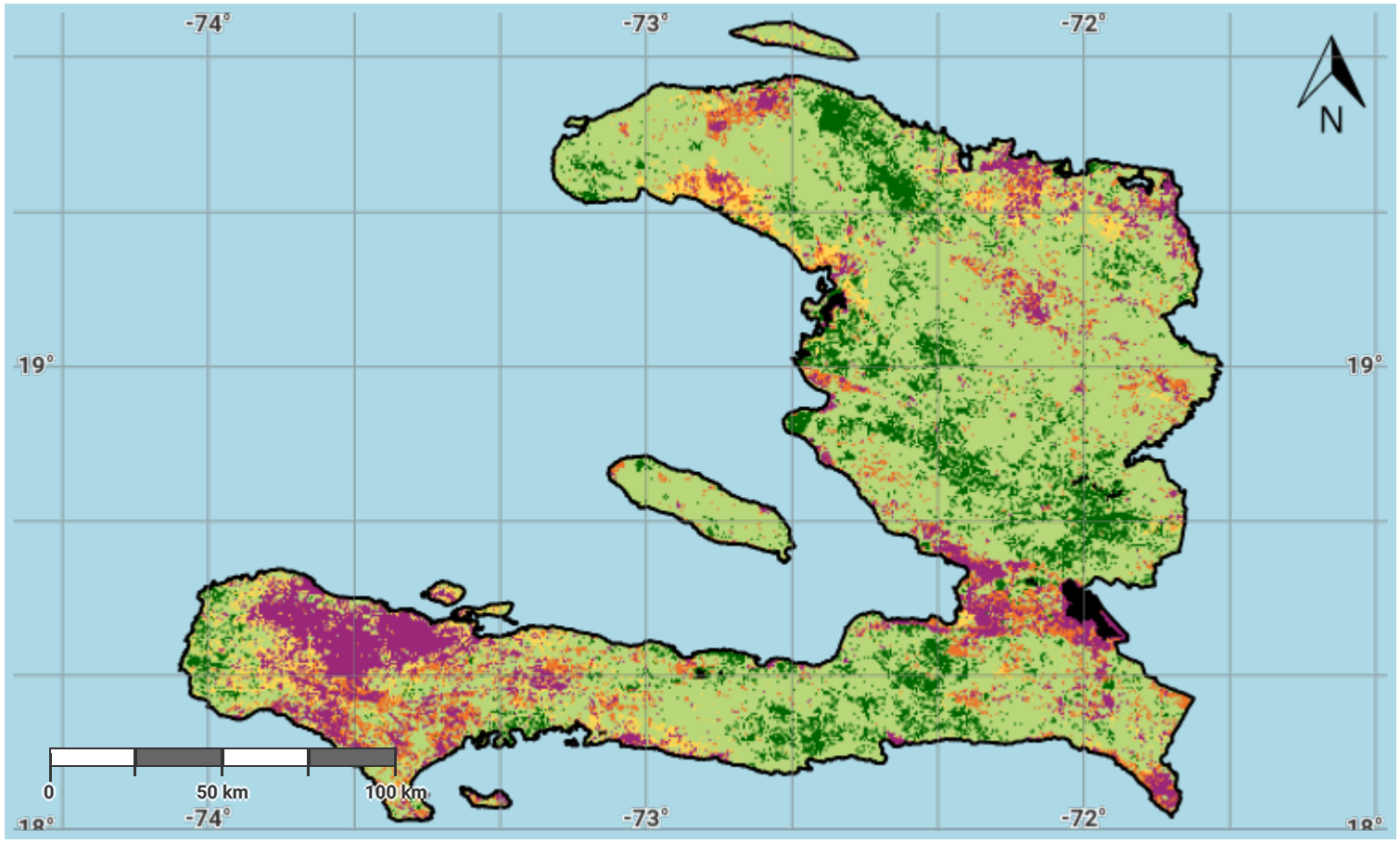
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Haiti – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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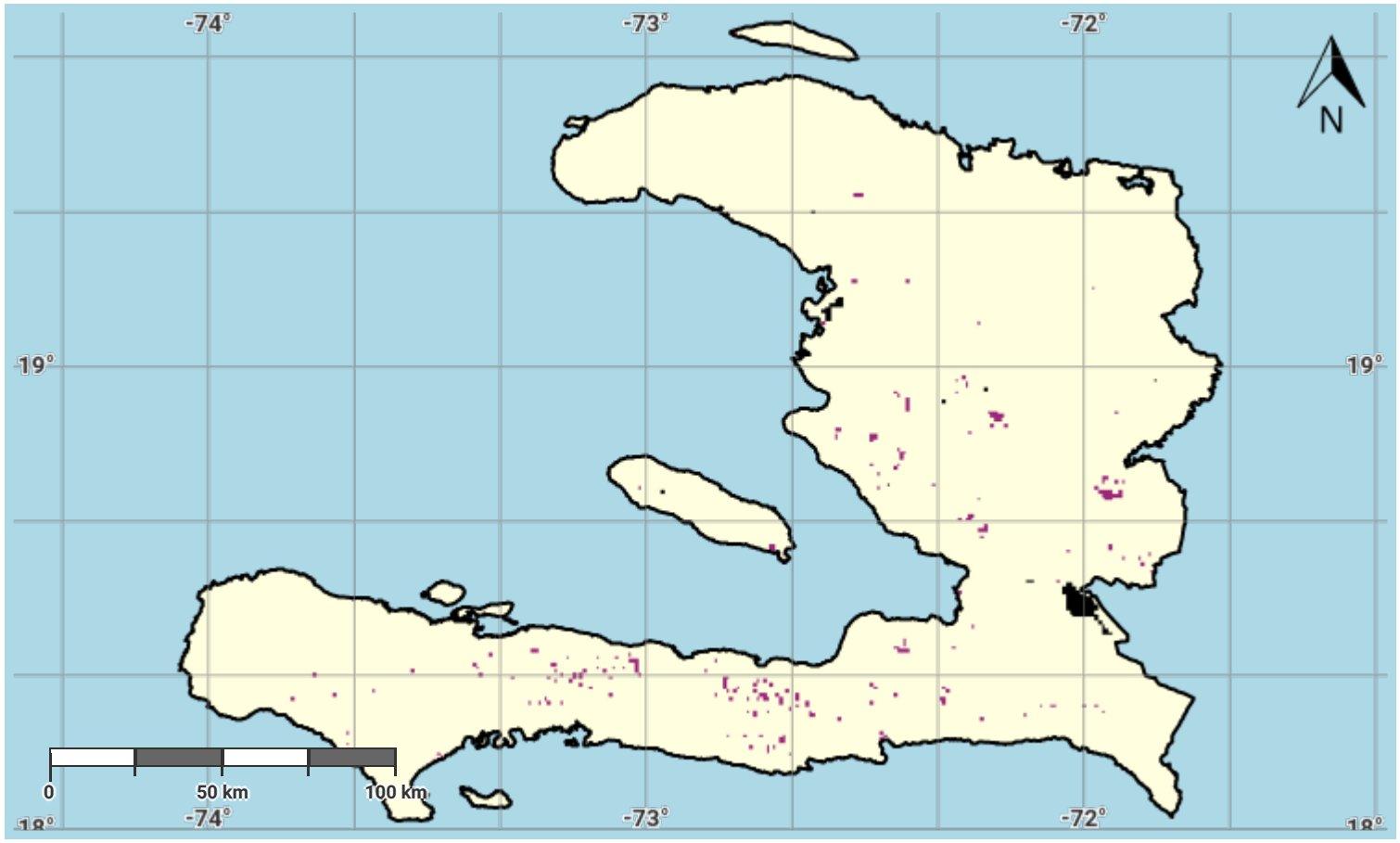
Haiti – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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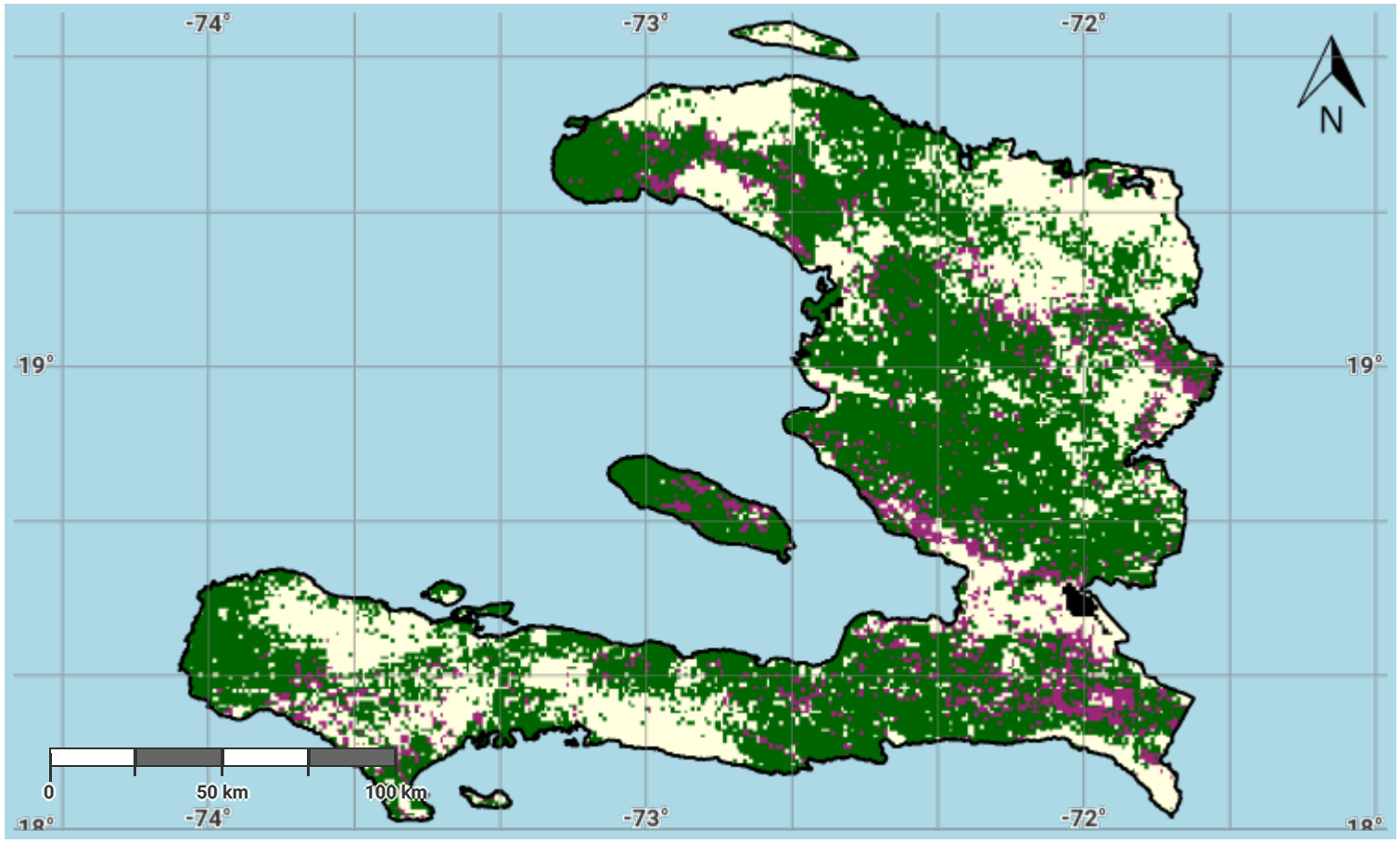
Haiti – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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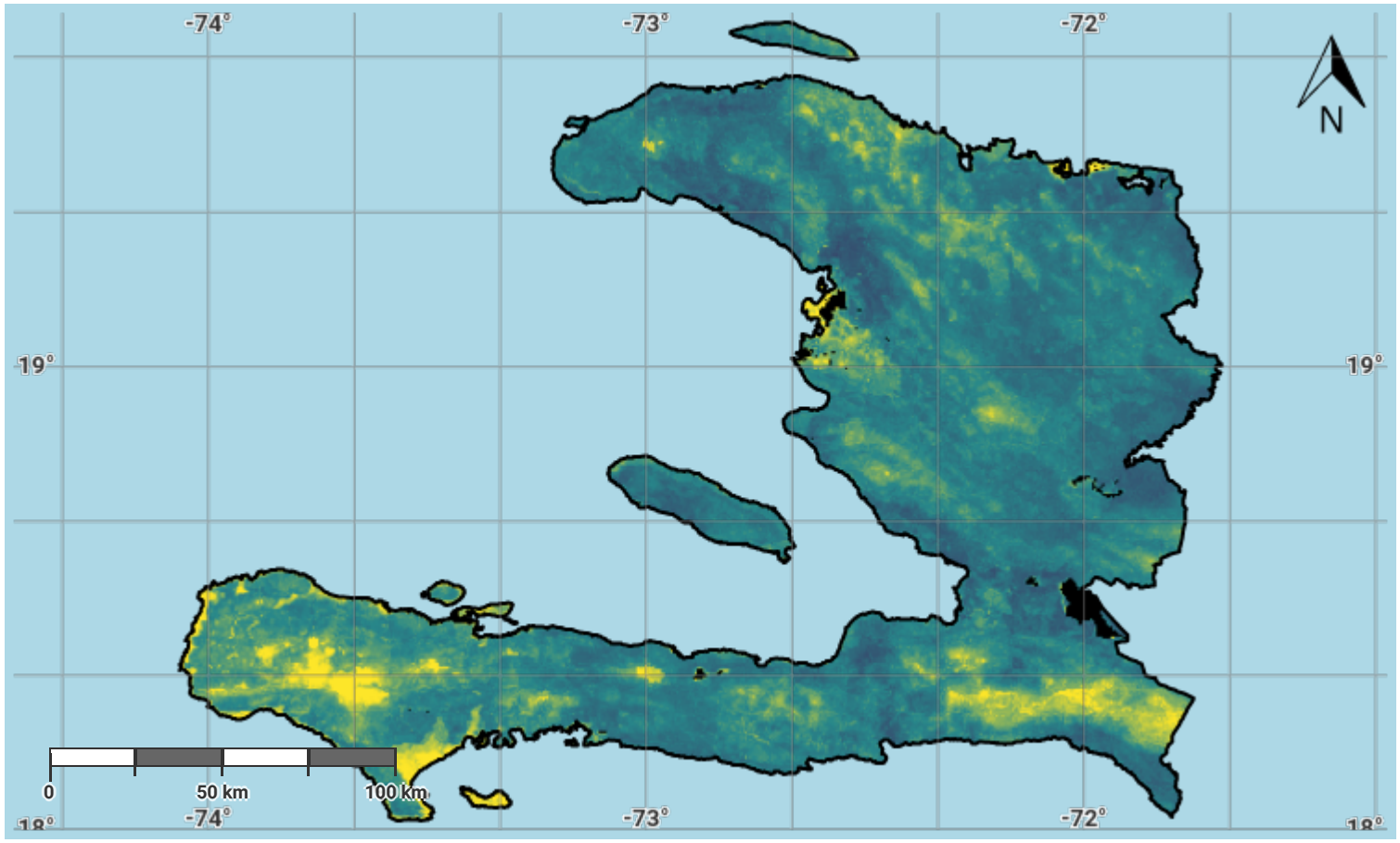
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Haiti – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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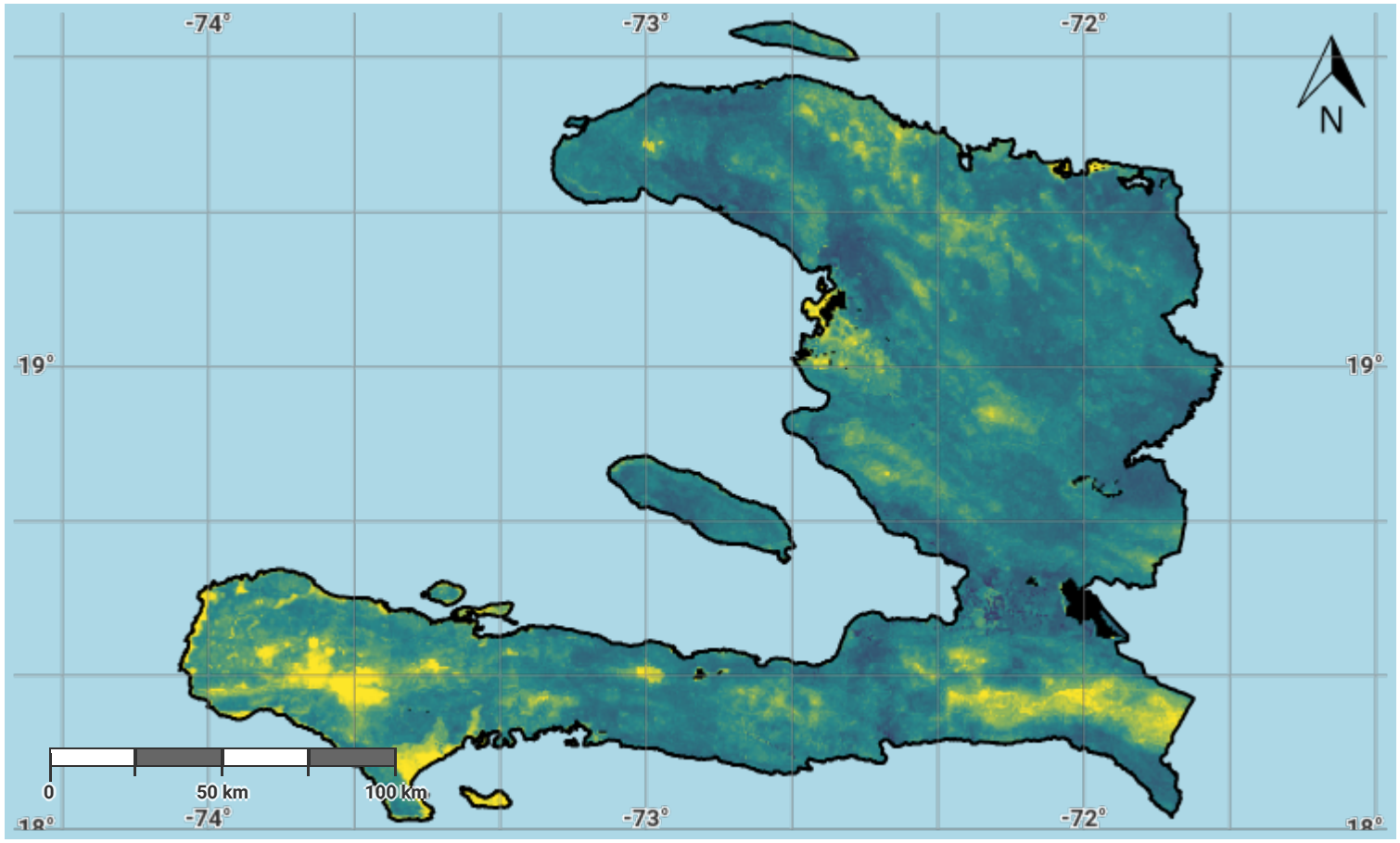
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Haiti – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 91.5 t/ha
- 91.5 - 183.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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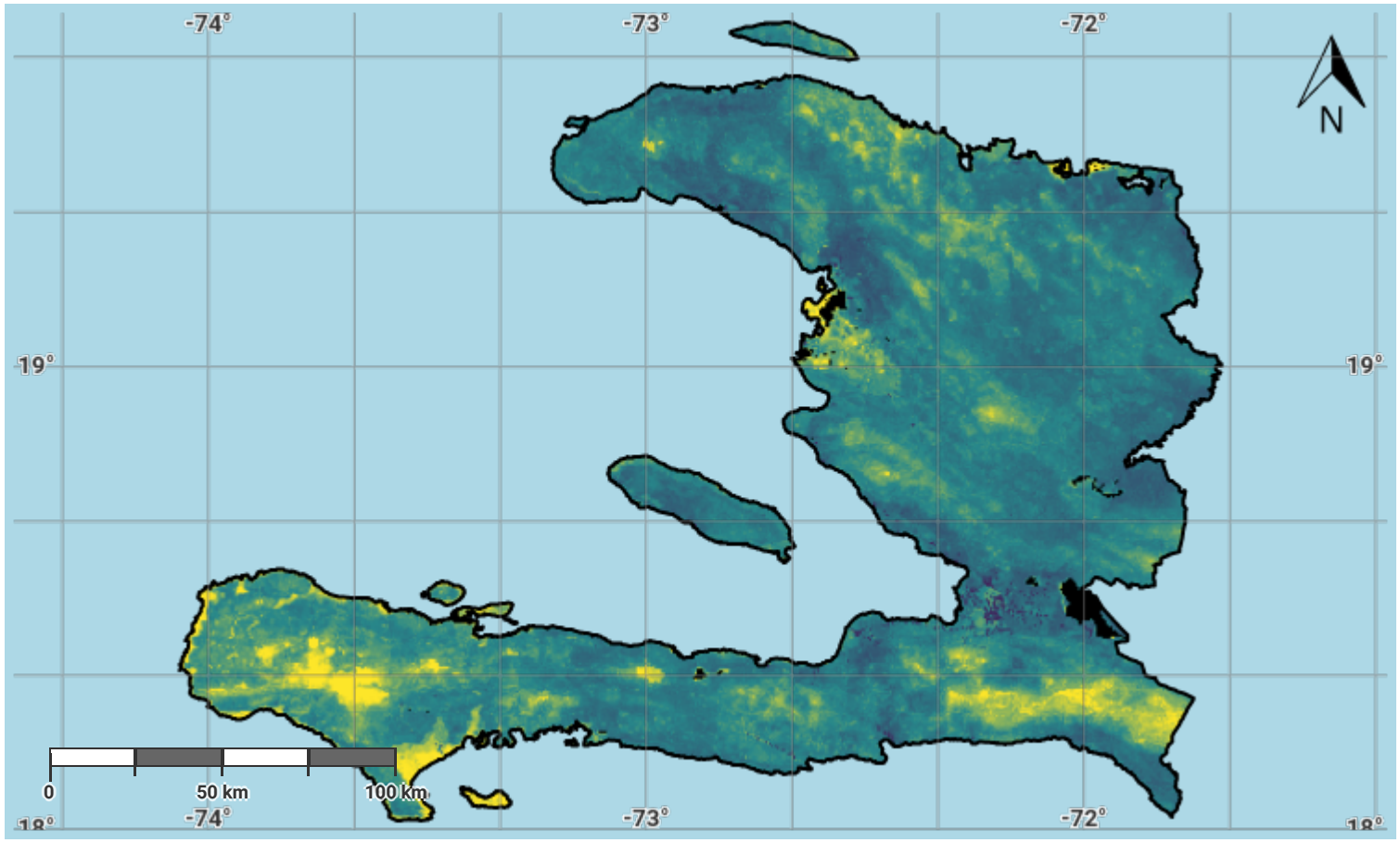
Haiti – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Haiti – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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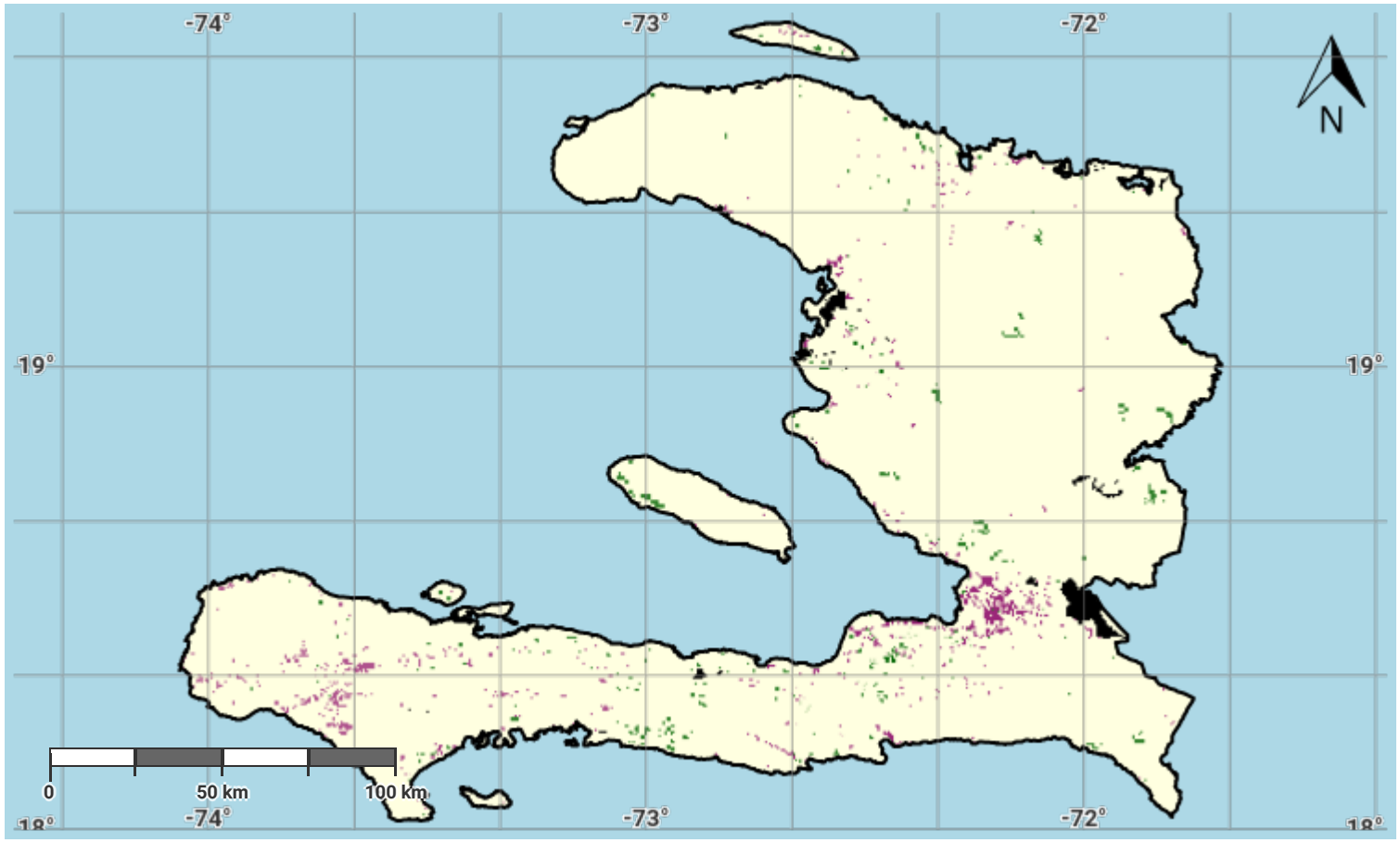
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Haiti – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -5.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 5.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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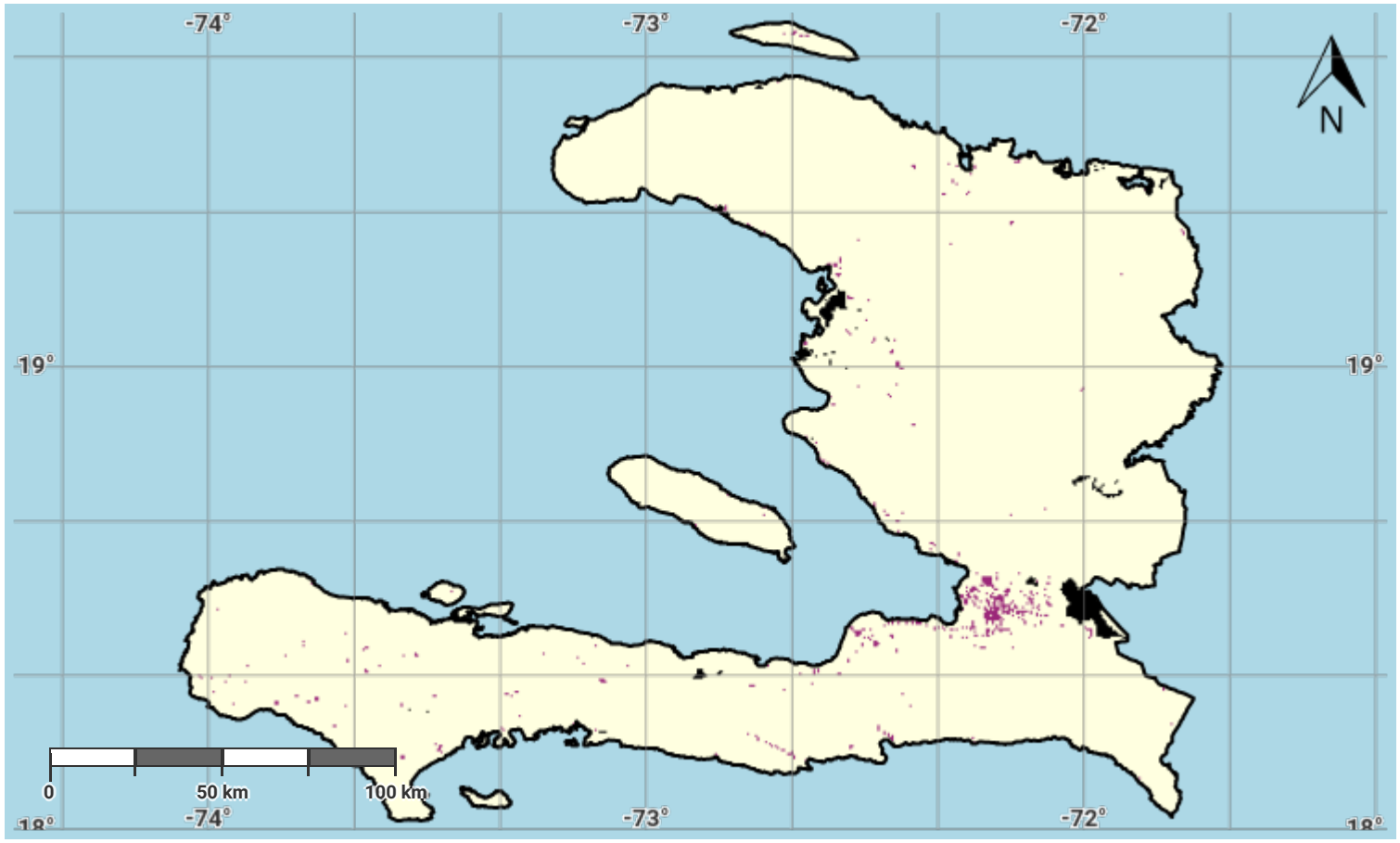
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Haiti – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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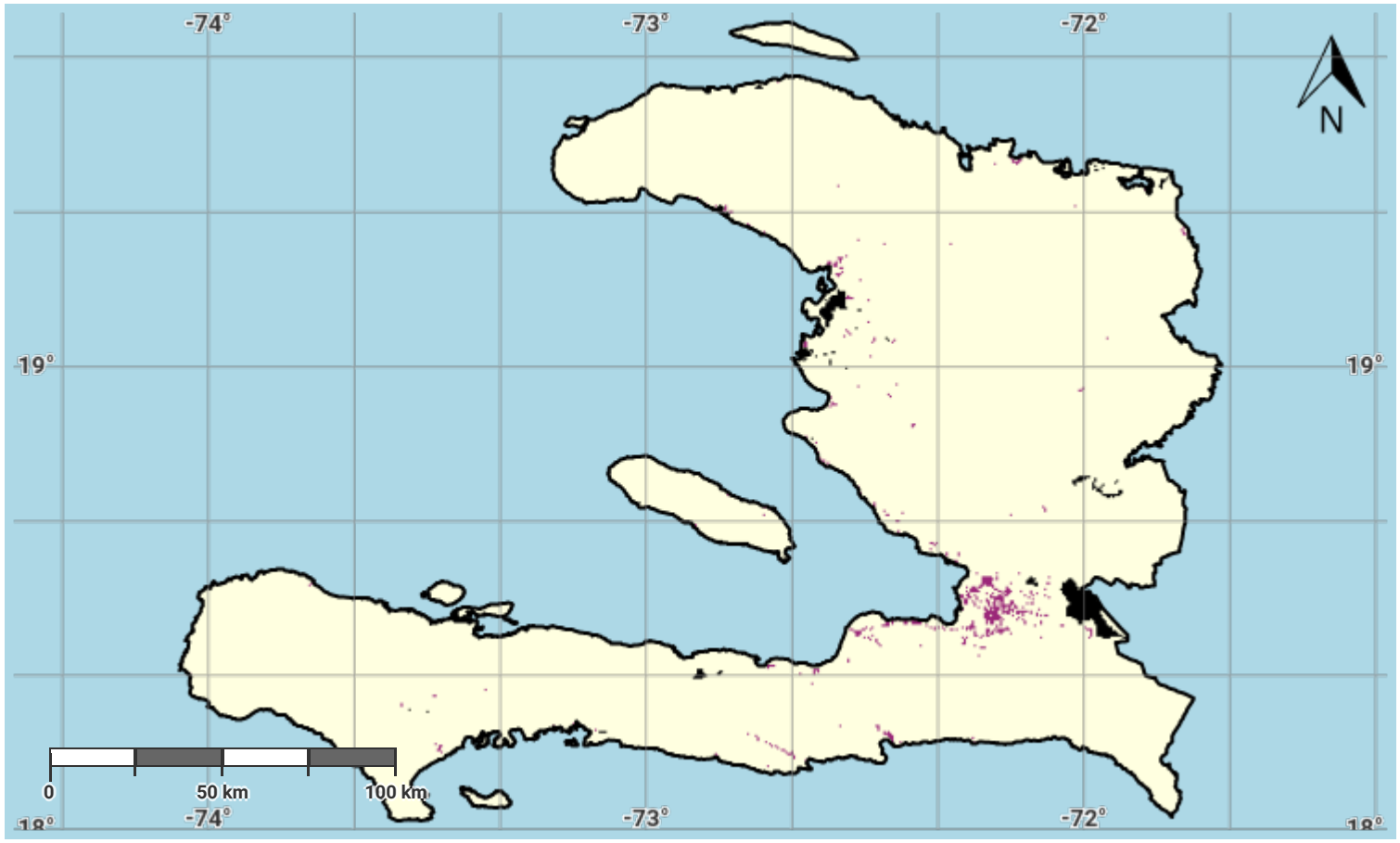
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Haiti – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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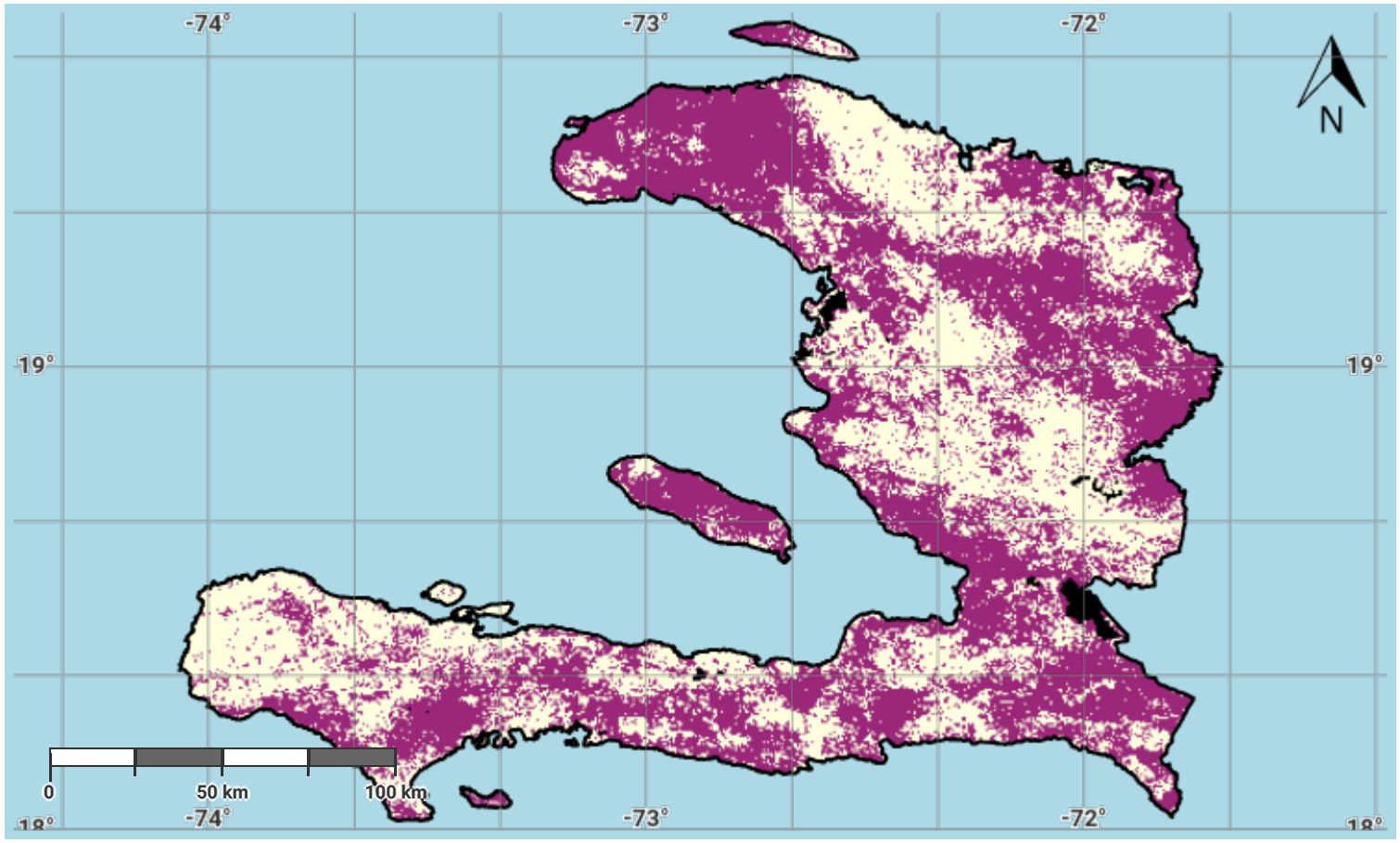
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Haiti – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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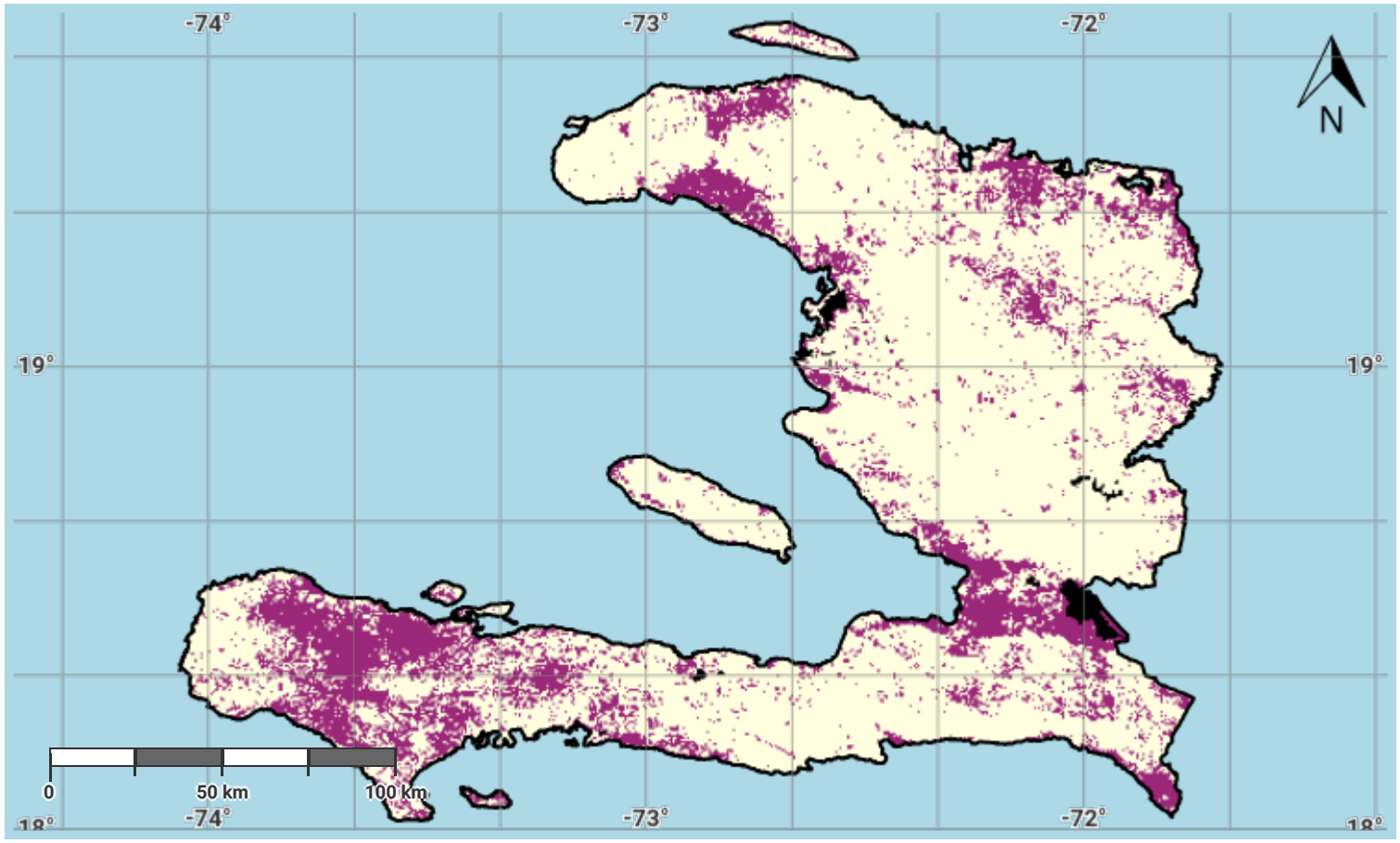
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Haiti – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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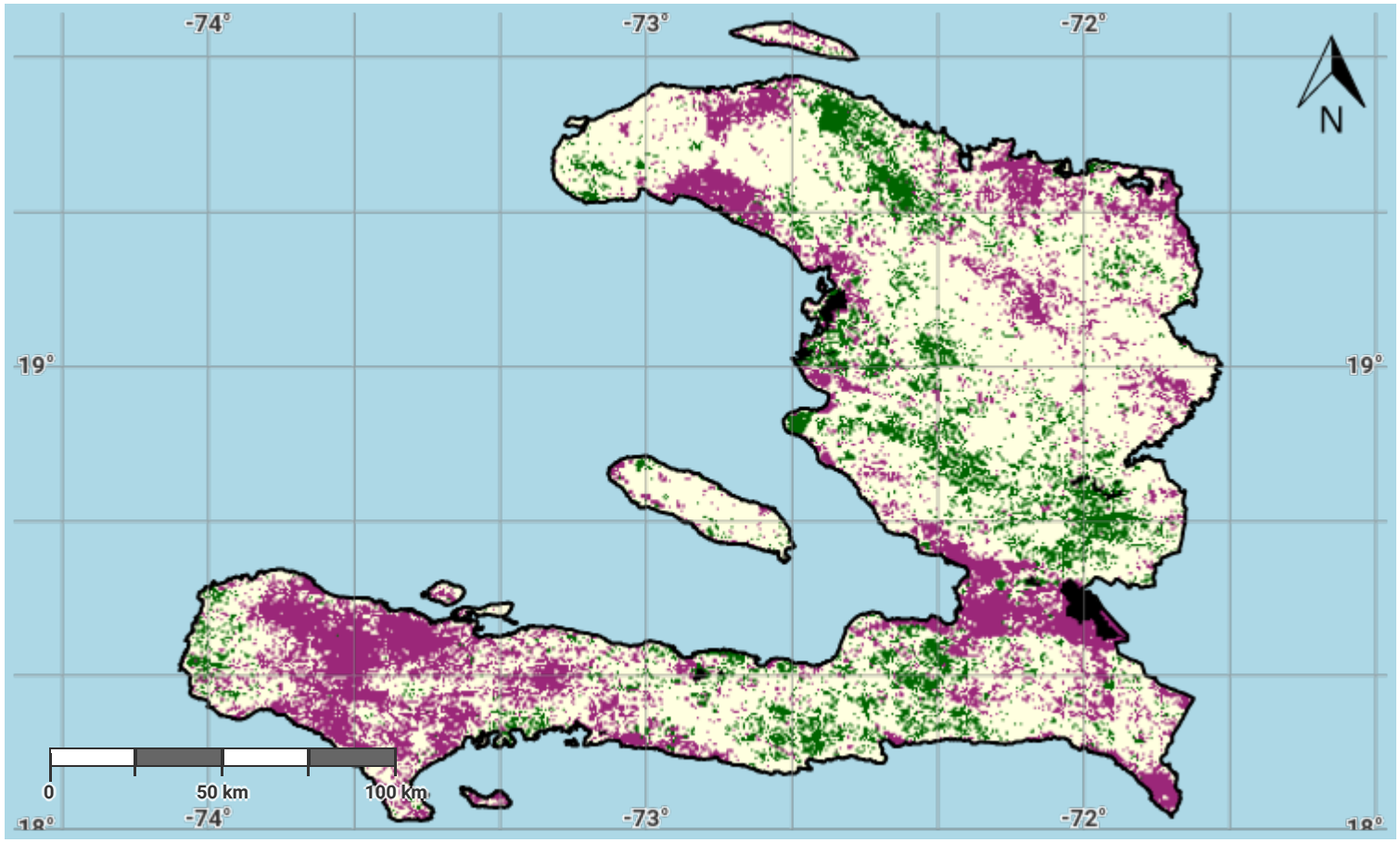
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Haiti – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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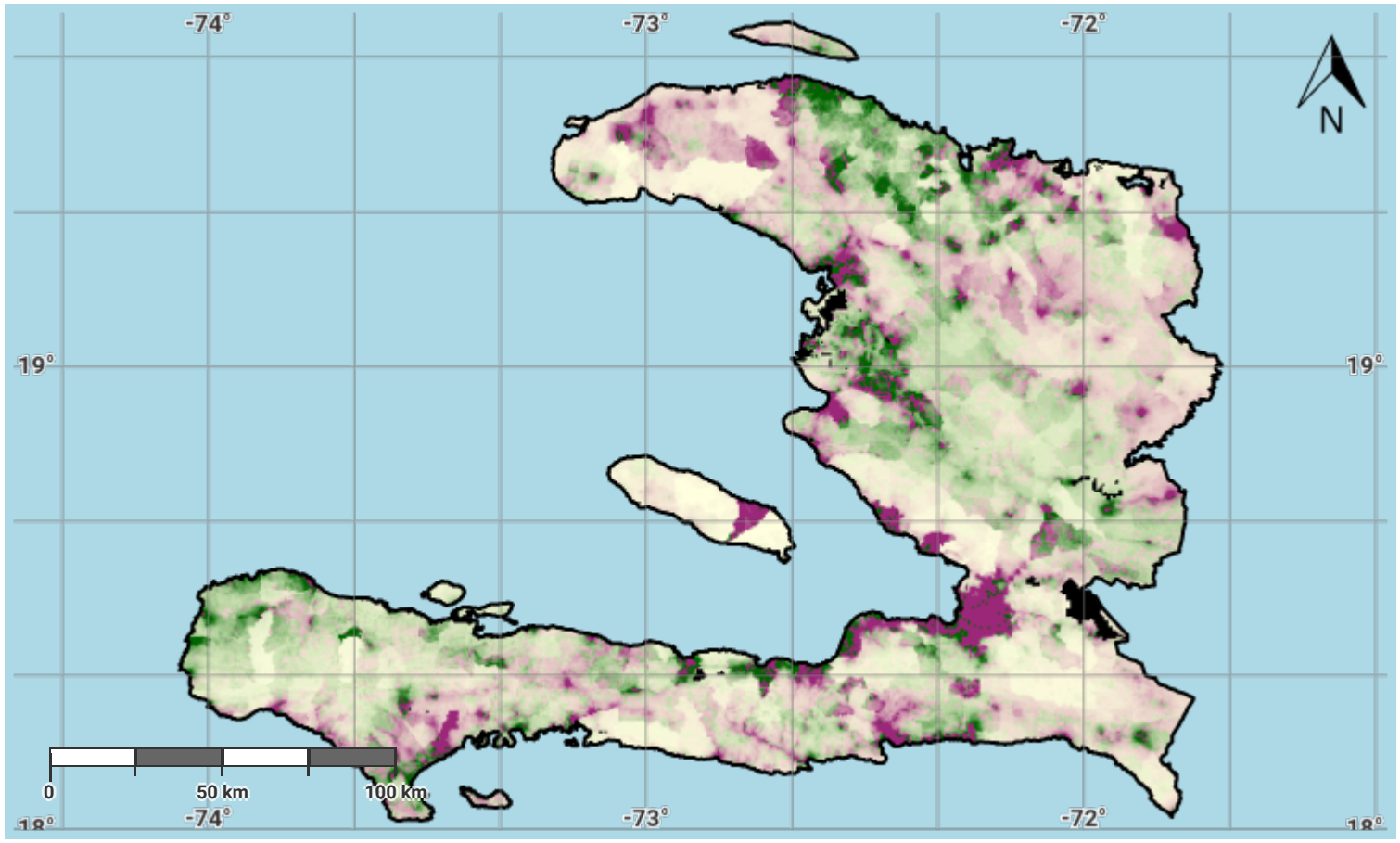
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Haiti – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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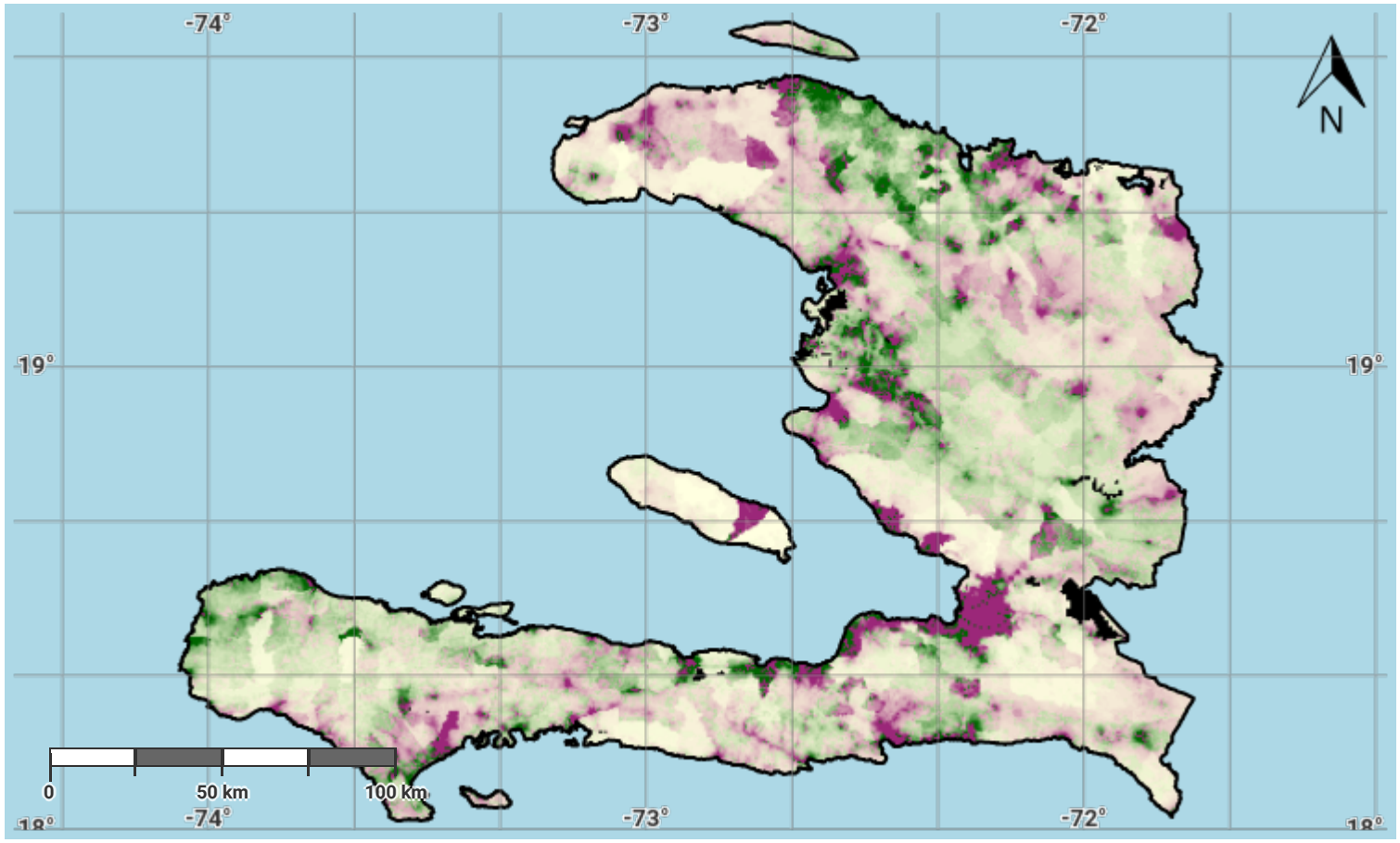
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Haiti – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 320
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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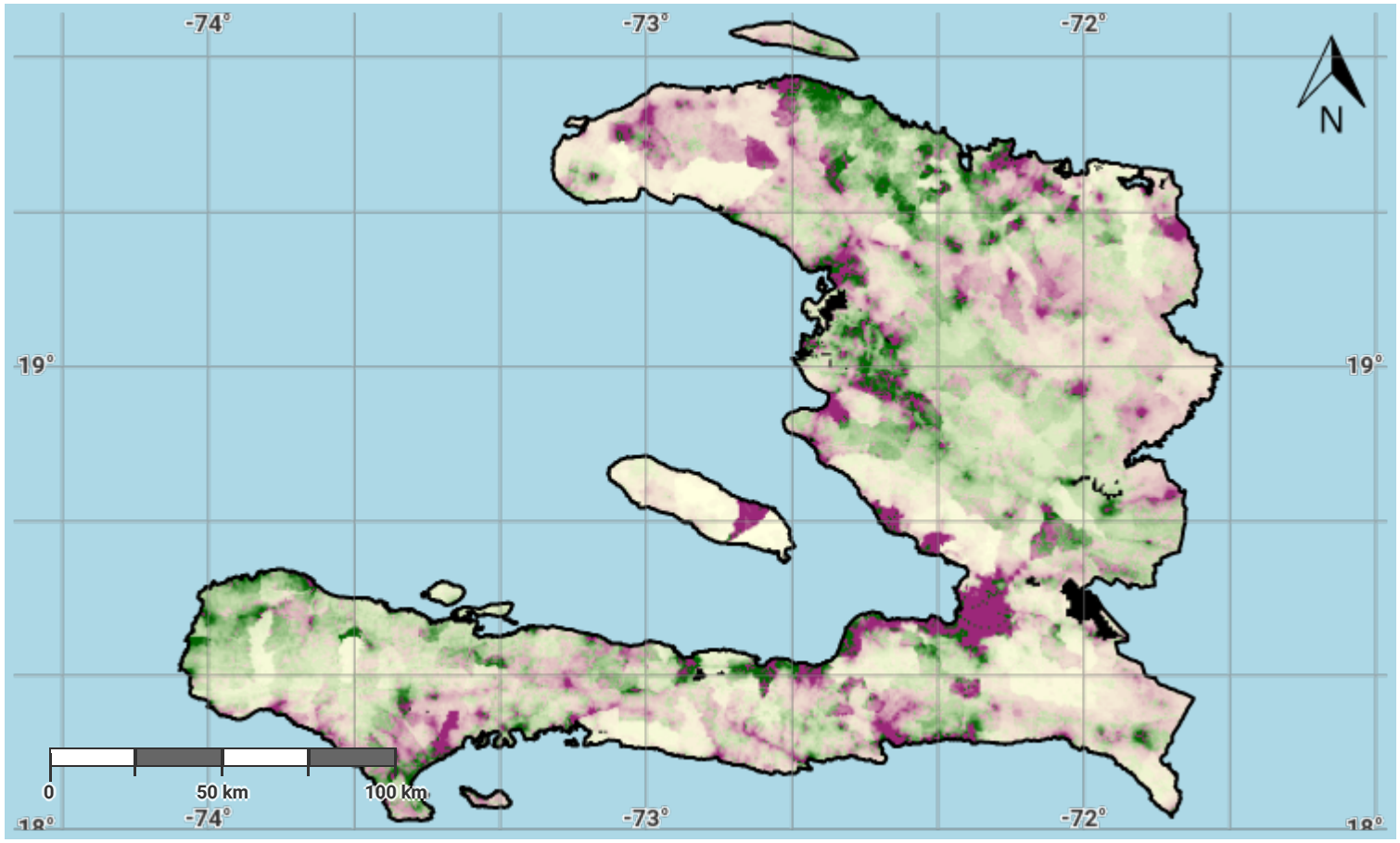
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Haiti – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 310
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 310
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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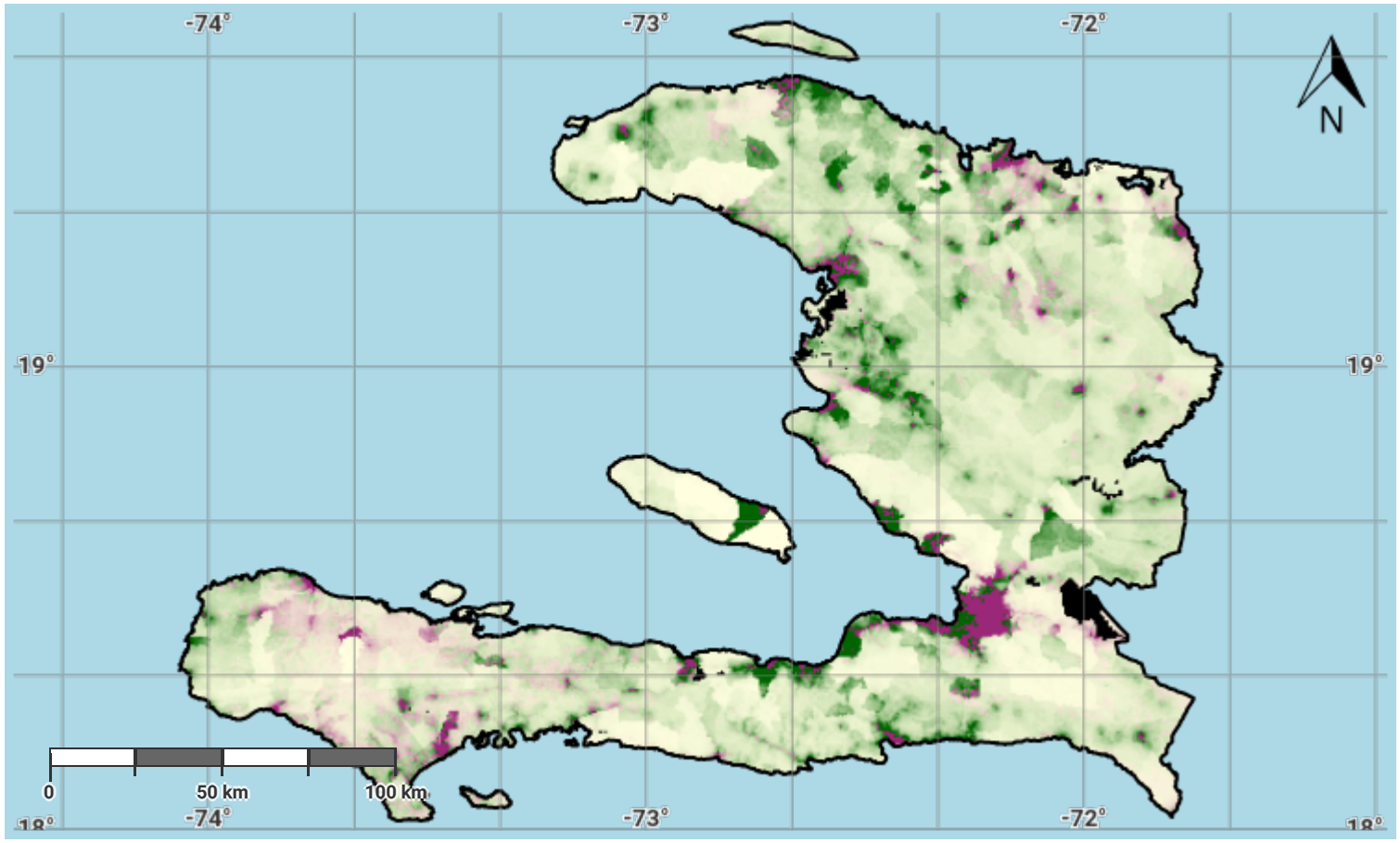
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Haiti – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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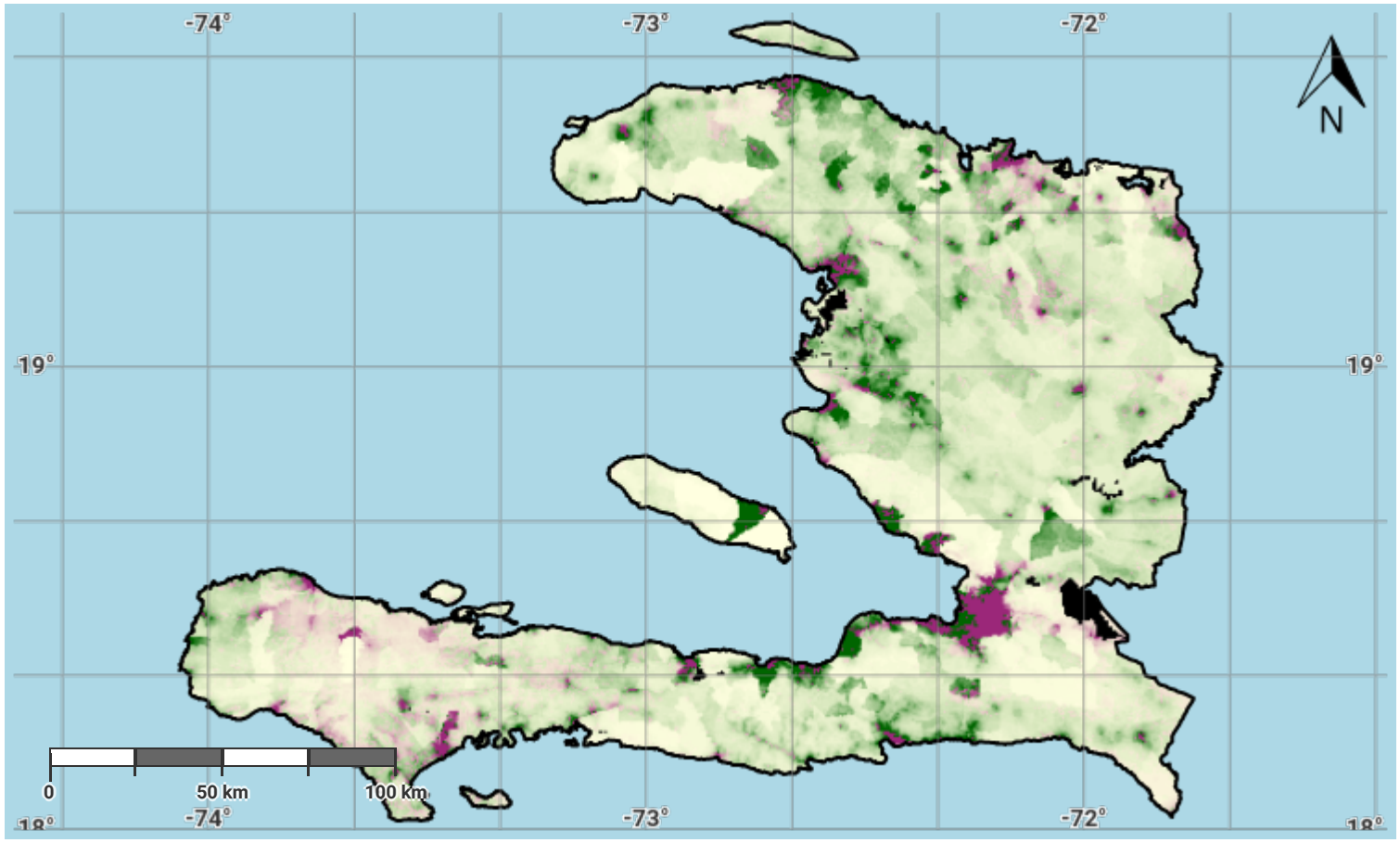
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Haiti – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 540
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 540
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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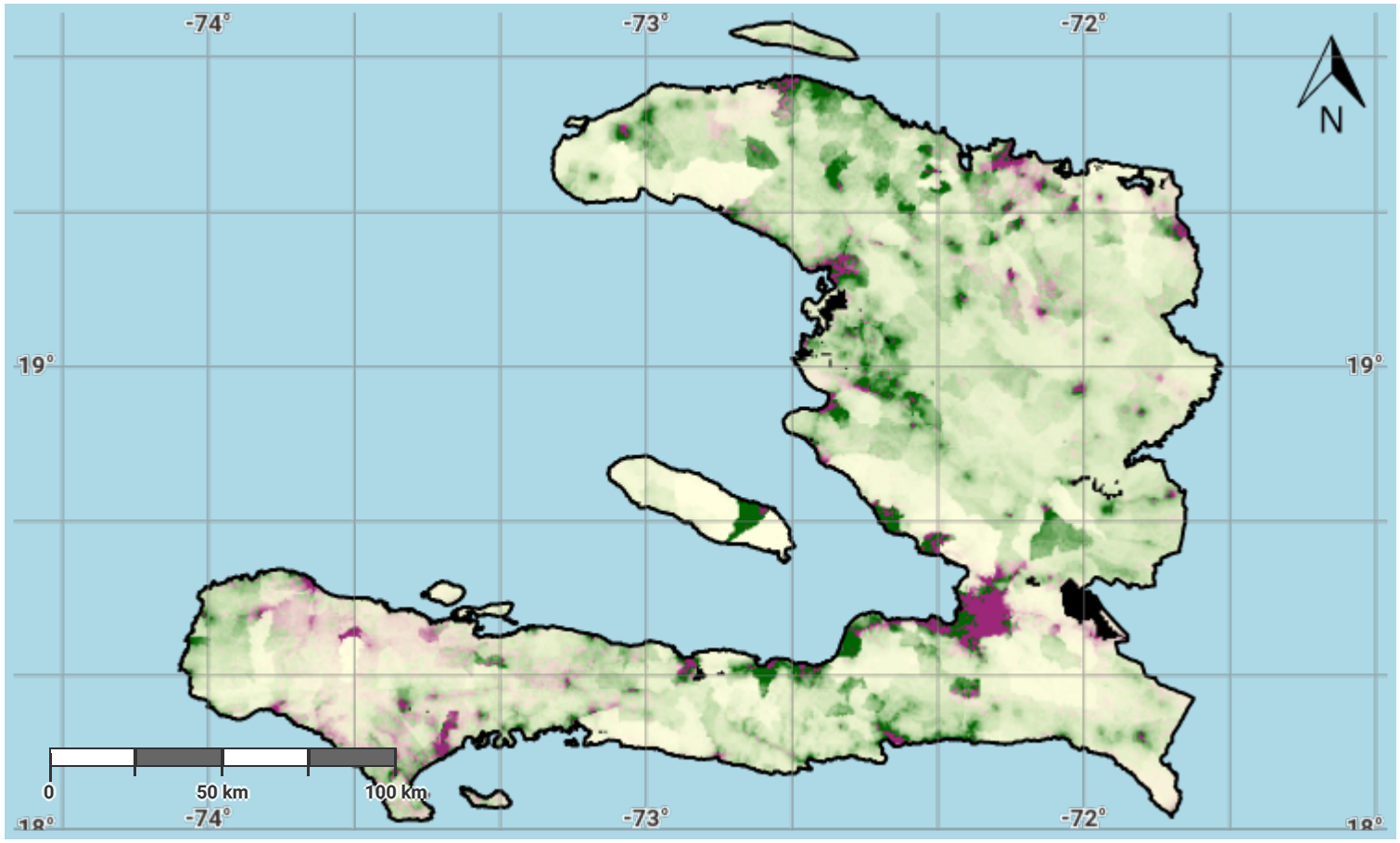
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Haiti – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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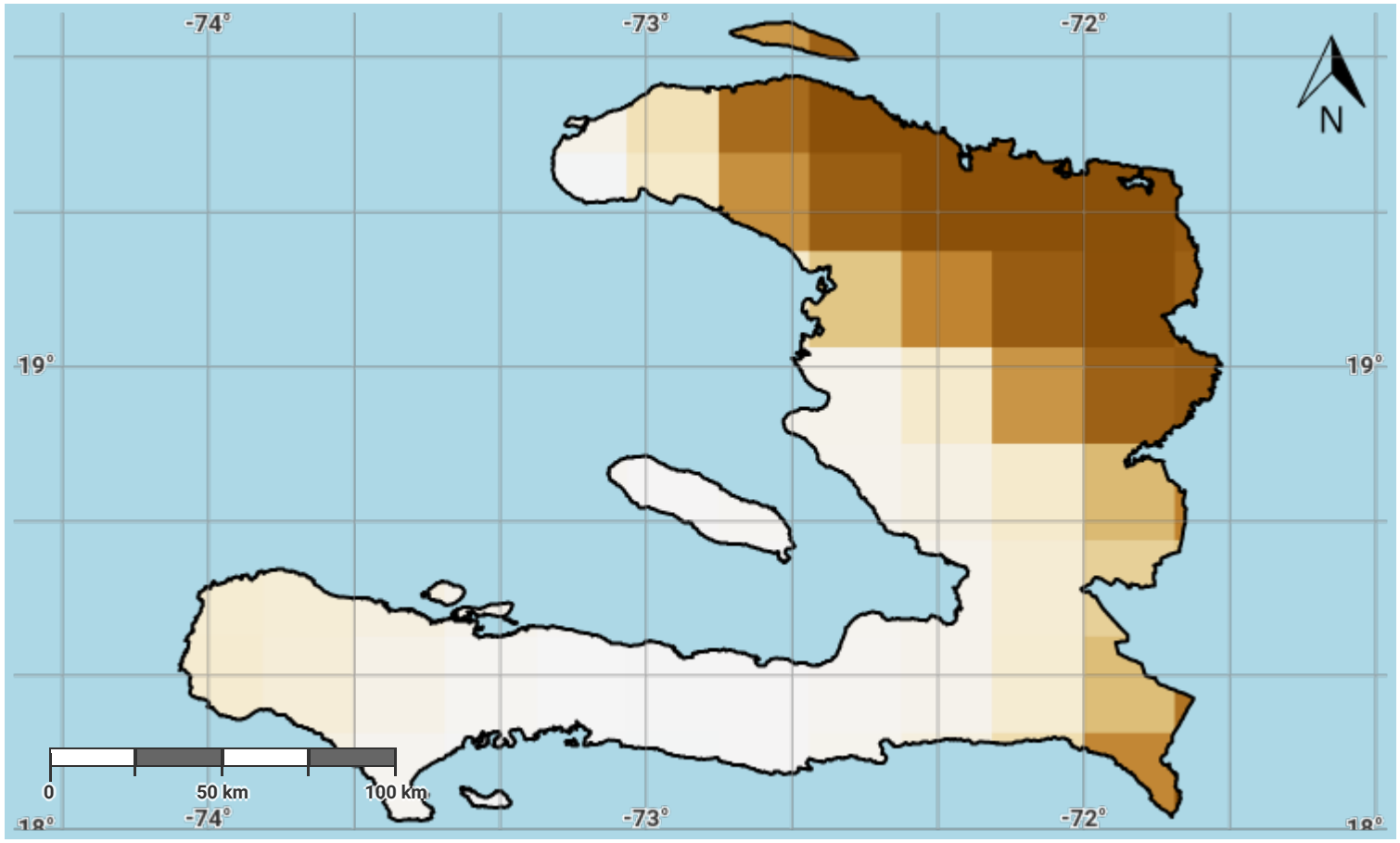
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Haiti – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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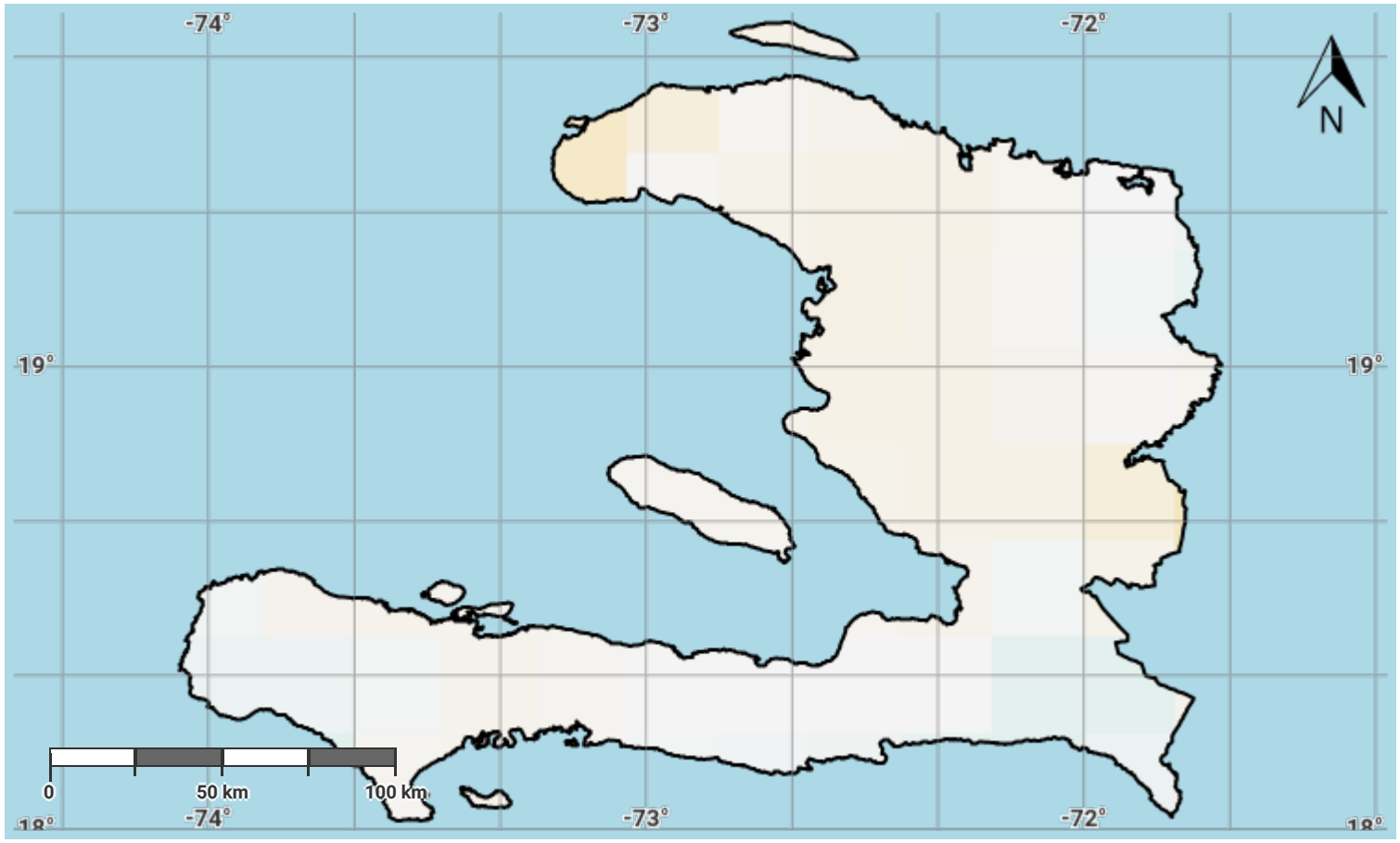
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Haiti – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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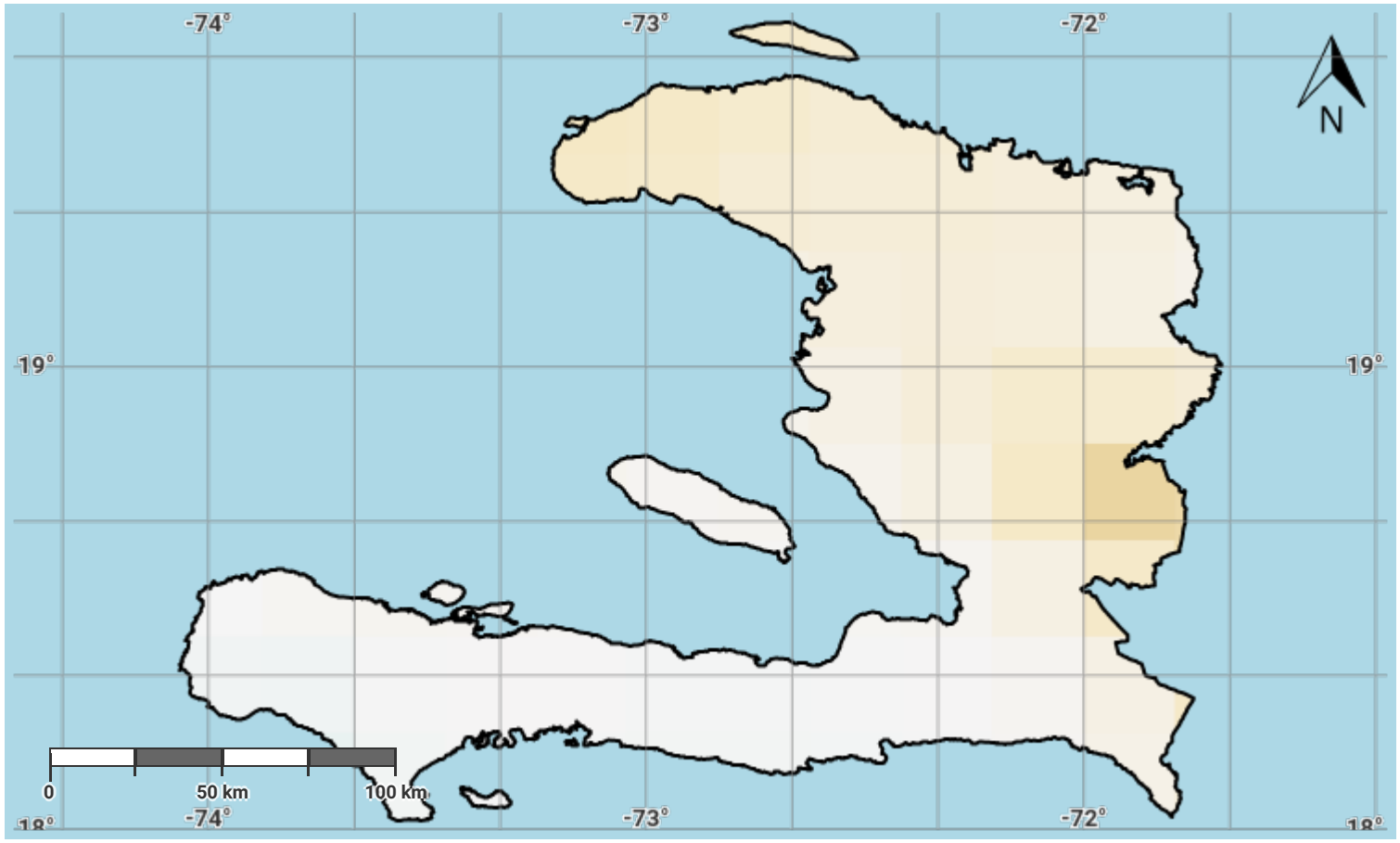
Haiti – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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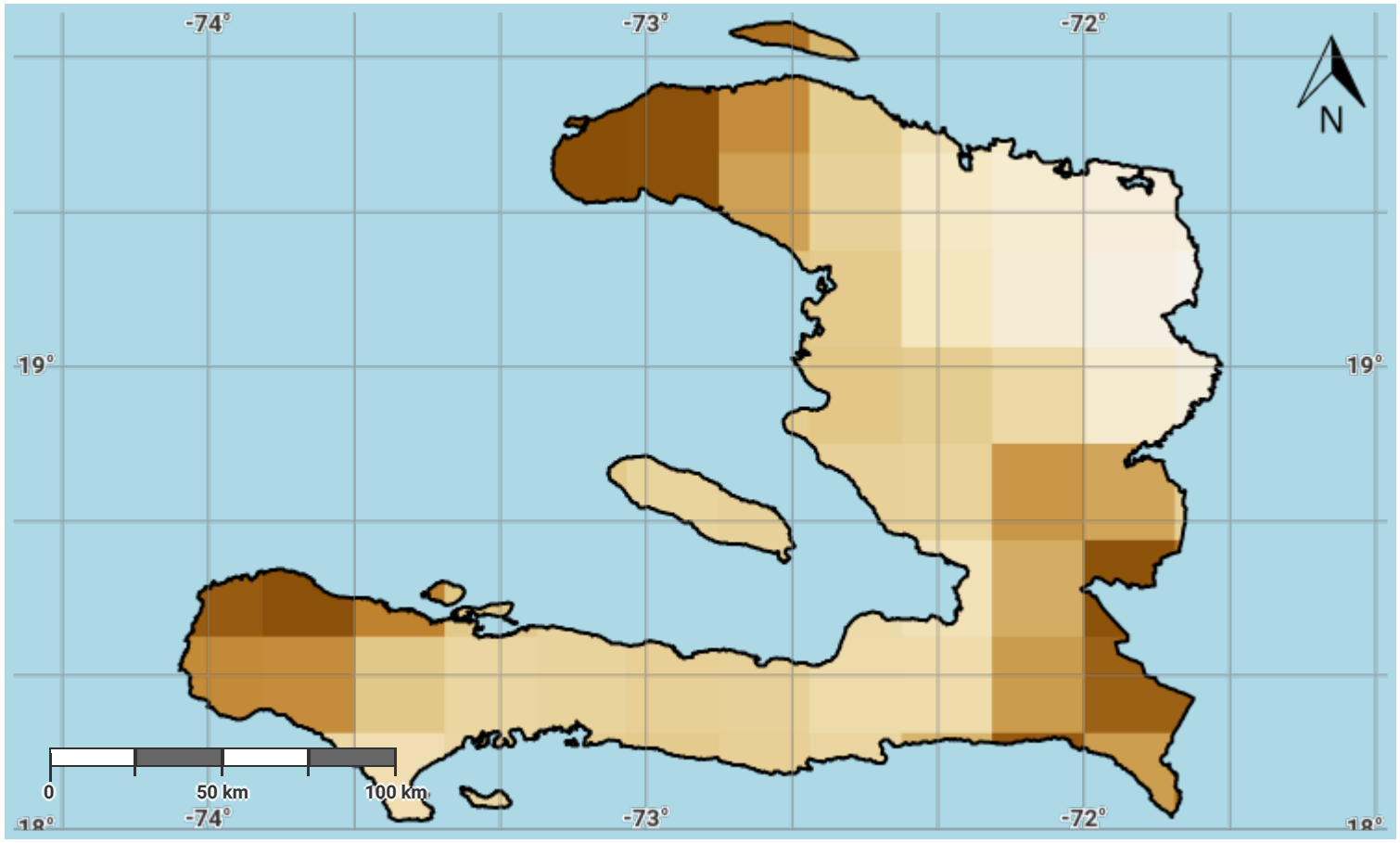
Haiti – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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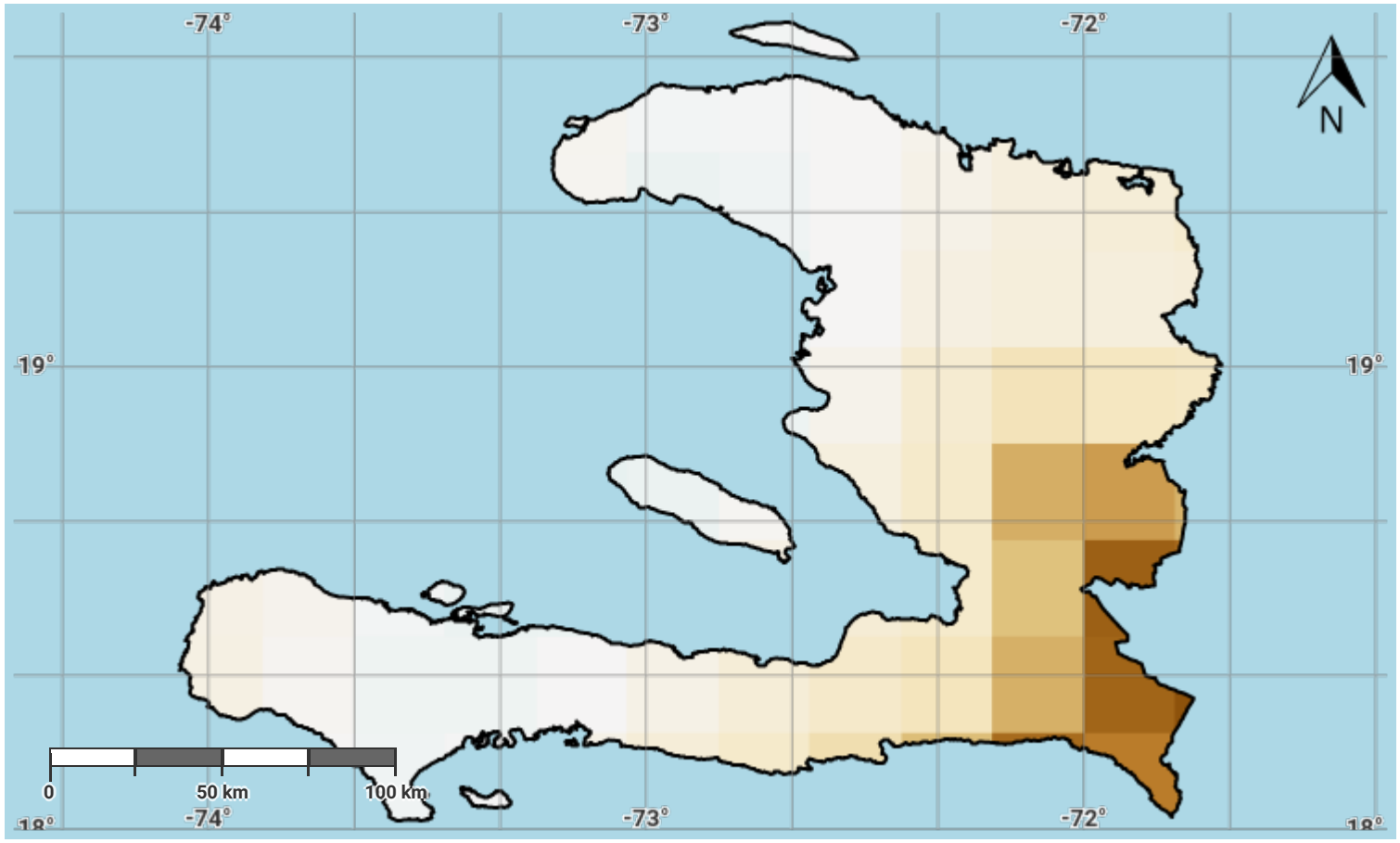
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Haiti – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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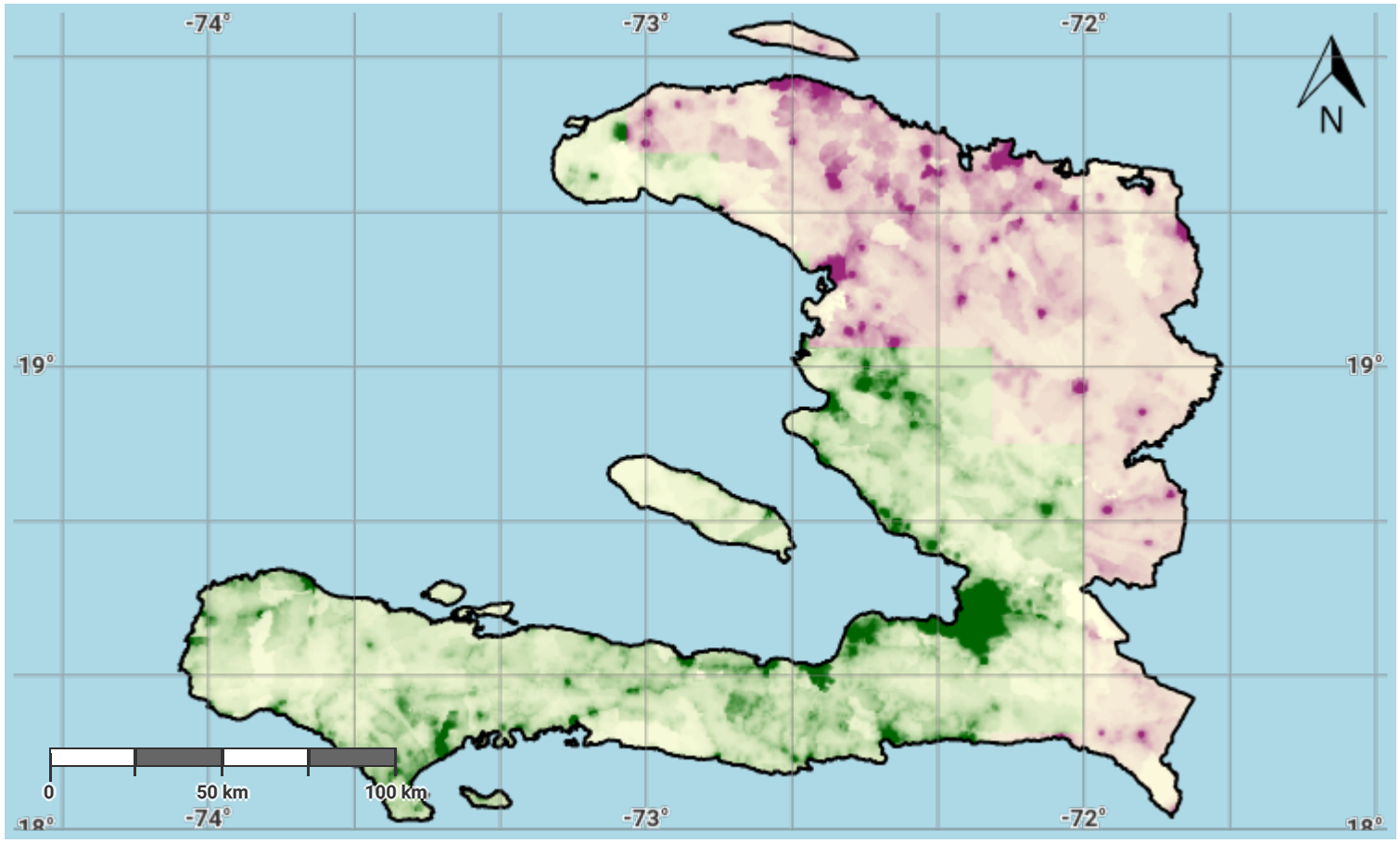
Haiti – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 670
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 670
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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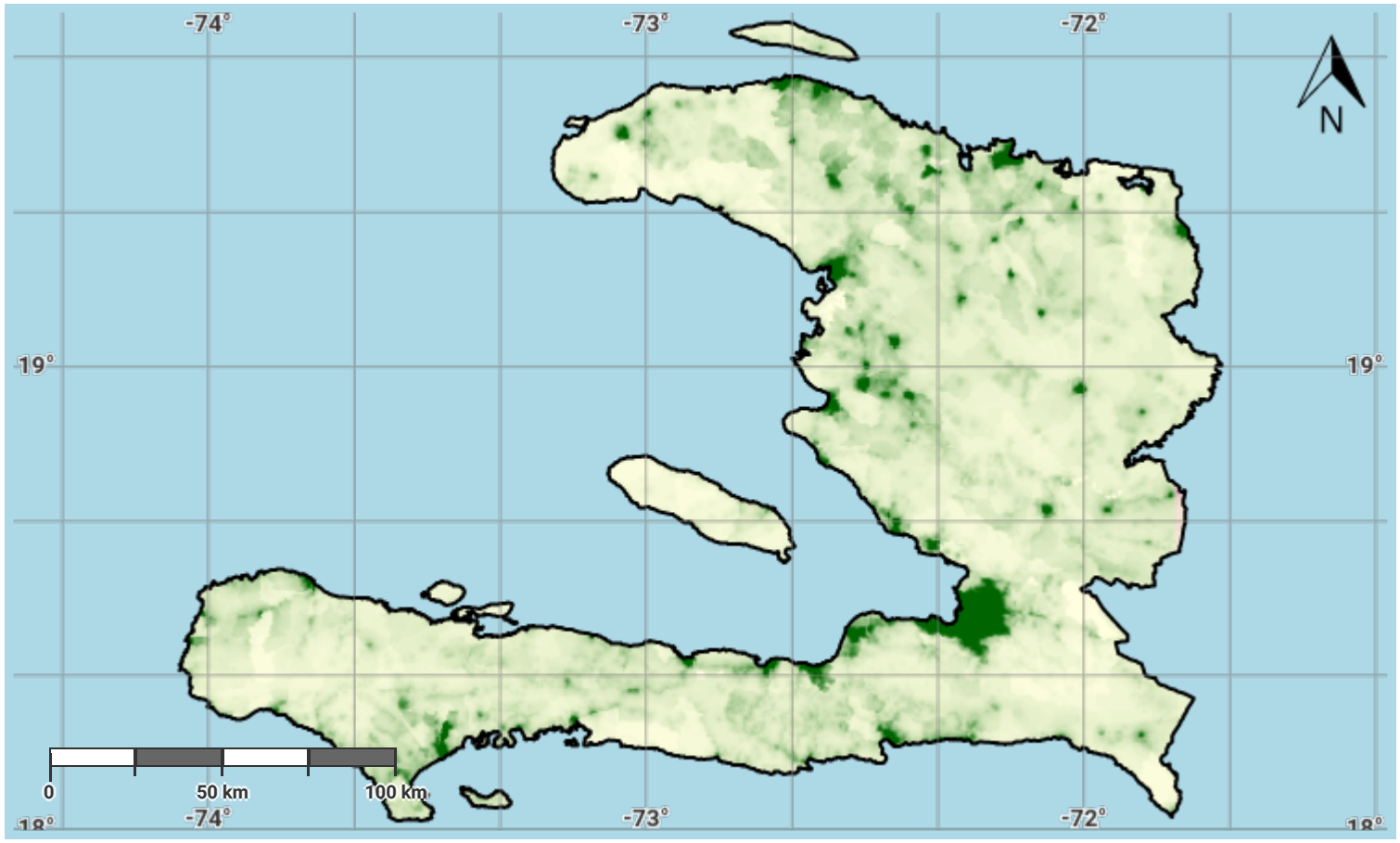
Haiti – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1060
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1060
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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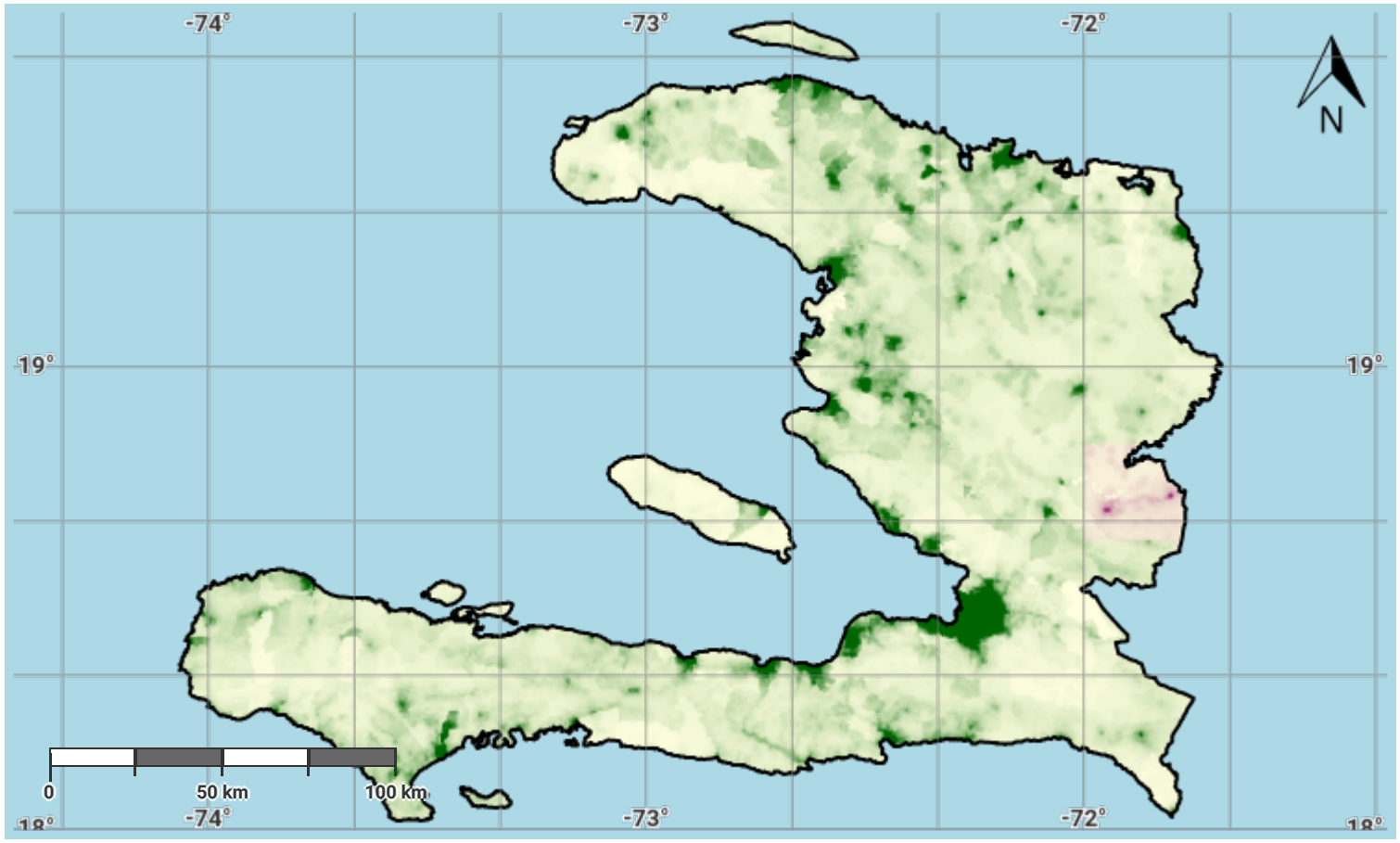
Haiti – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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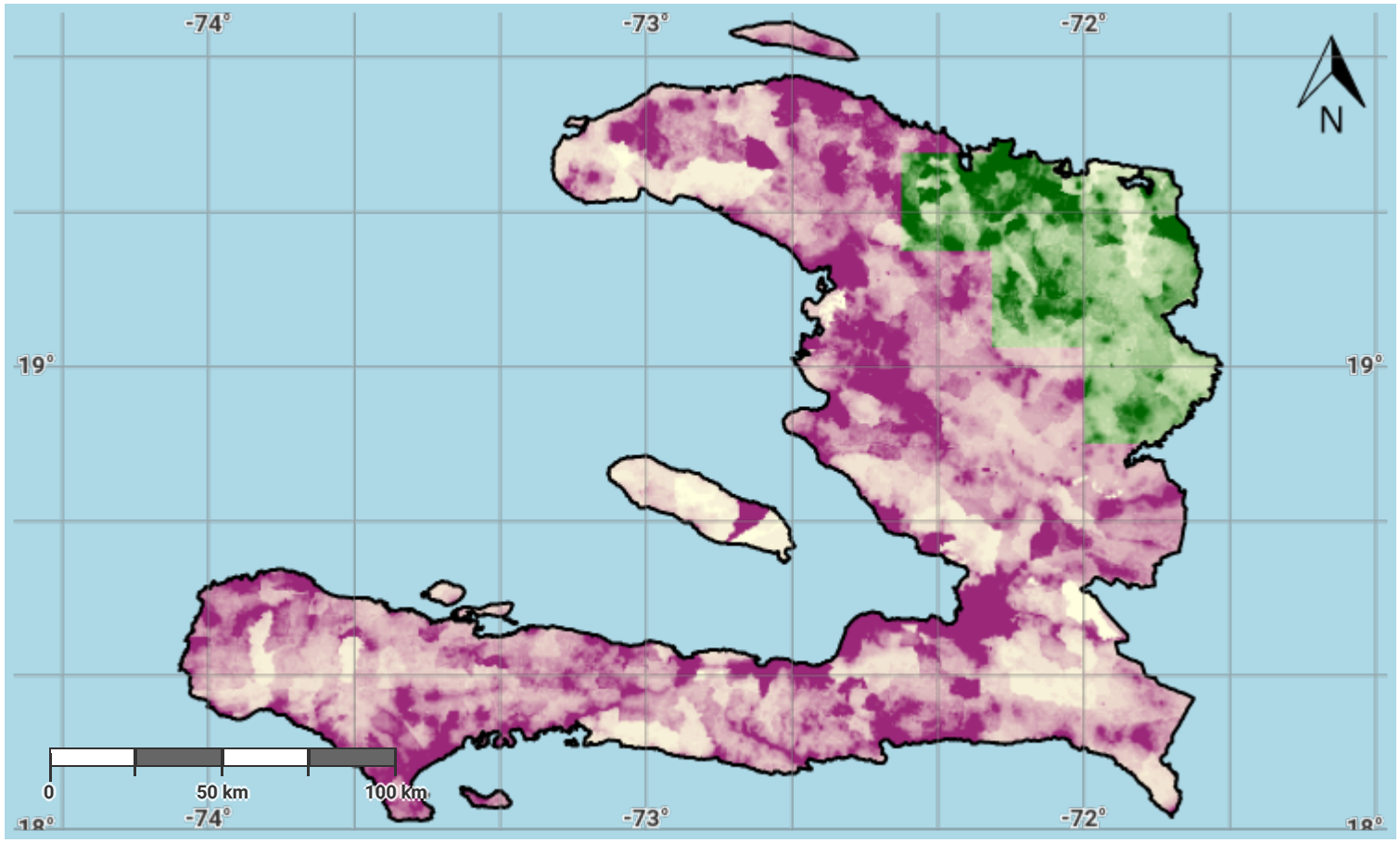
Haiti – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 330
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 330
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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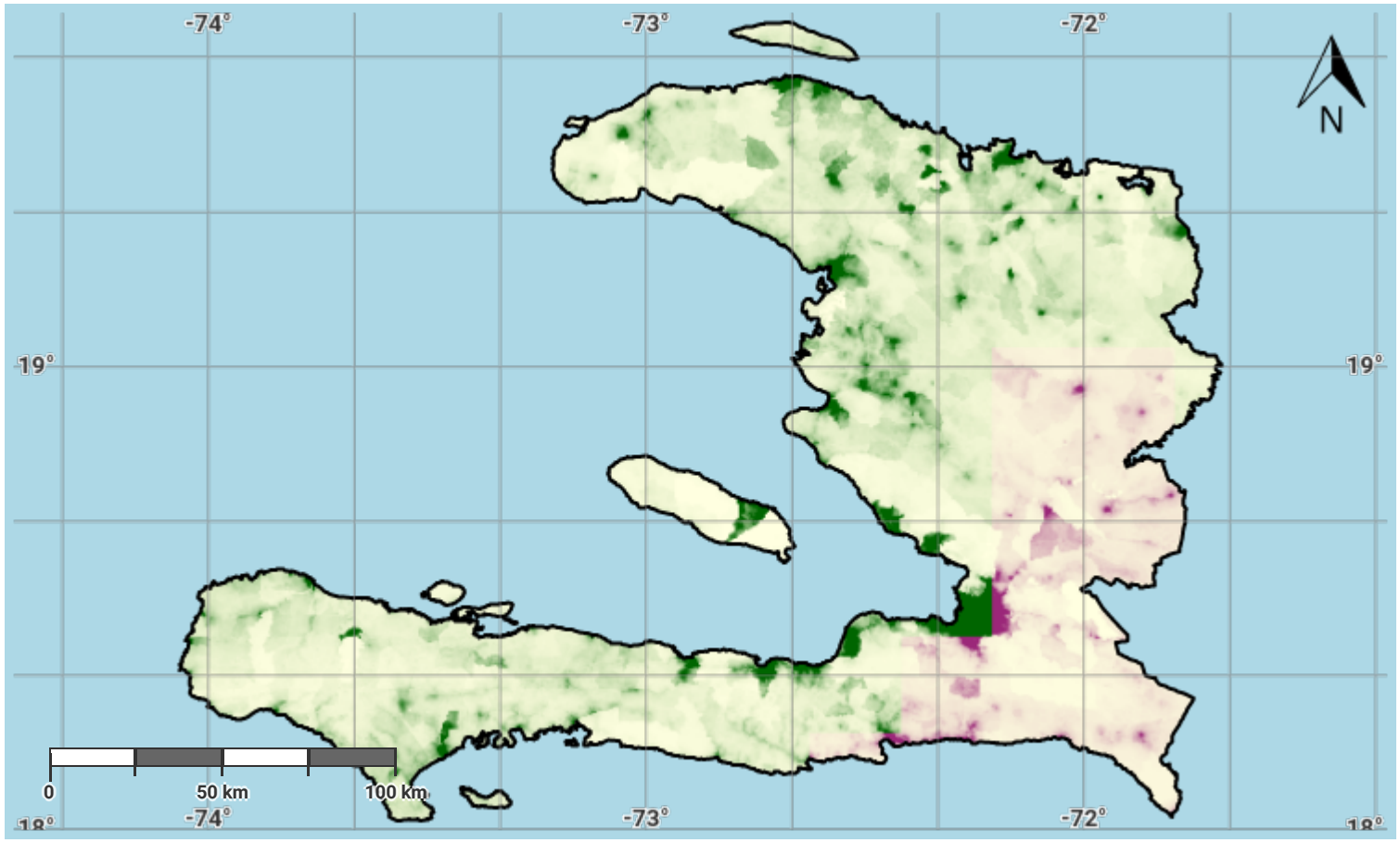
Haiti – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1650
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1650
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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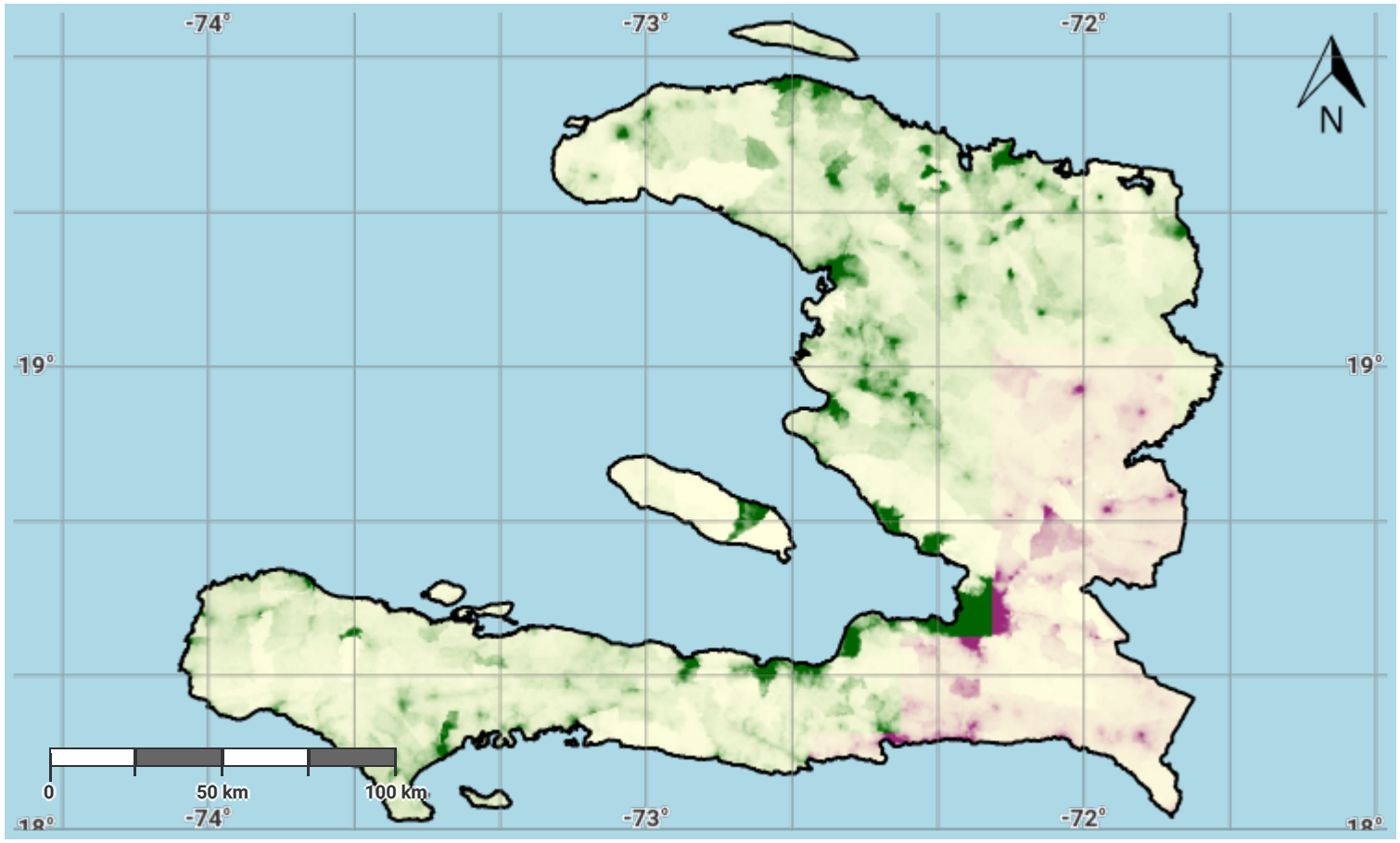
Haiti – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 850
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 850
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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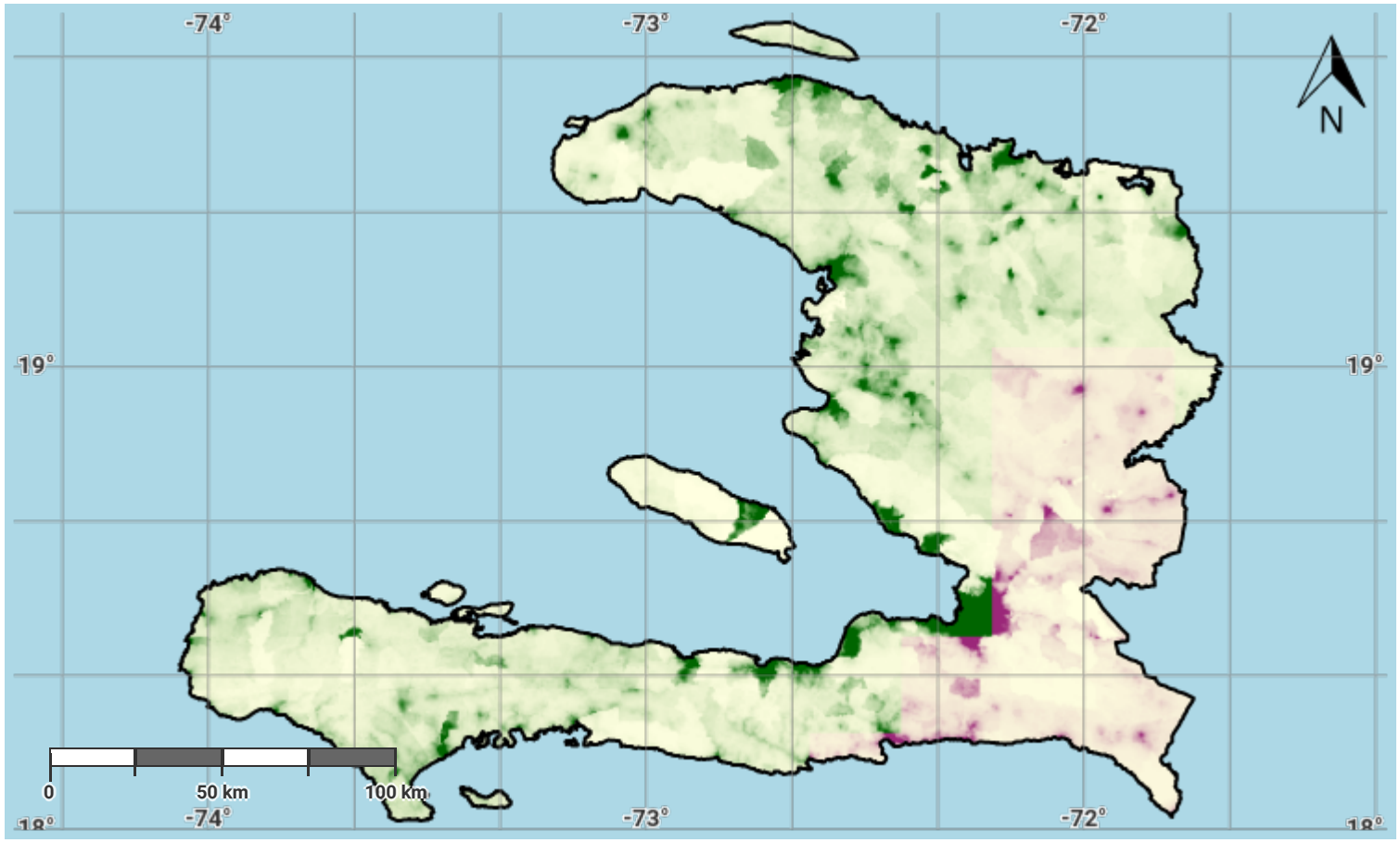
Haiti – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 810
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 810
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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