



# COASTS AT RISK

*Improving the climate-resilience of low-elevation coastal zones in Haiti*

The combination of environmental destruction, extreme poverty and rapid population, coupled with anticipated increases in sea levels and sea surface temperatures, and a higher frequency of natural related disasters (droughts, floods, and hurricanes) pose a serious threat to the socioeconomic development and wellbeing of Haiti's ever-growing coastal populations.



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The project, “Strengthening Adaptive Capacities to Address Climate Change Threats on Sustainable Development Strategies for Coastal Communities in Haiti”, is designed to respond to these vulnerabilities.

With funding from the Global Environmental Facility’s Least Developed Countries Fund, the government of Canada has provided additional funds to scale up and replicate successful approaches in the south. Championed by the Government of Haiti and supported by UNDP, this project focuses on the south and southeast regions of the country, activities include strengthening food security of local farmers, enhancing watershed management in the face of climate change, and reforestation of mangroves and forests to protect against climate induced hazards, erosion, and sea level rise.

To enhance food security, the project supports farmers to develop individualised farming plans, and enhance watershed management in the southern region. The project trained 6 guides to work in the first Haitian Centre for Environmental Education. Outside of the centre, there is a nursery with mangroves, where the guides discuss with visitors the importance of mangroves and forest protection and how to develop alternative economic activities that use healthy mangrove ecosystems in an environmentally sustainable way.

The project also engaged in reforestation of both mangroves and surrounding forests. Reforestation efforts under the project include planting 2.5 million trees (80% wood trees and 20% fruit trees) over 2,500 Ha in the Southern Department of Haiti. The nursery of Mombin will produce 300,000 plants: cedar, citric, coffee, acacia, cashew, and more.

As part of the Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility (CCAF), the project is aligned with the CCAF’s aims to strengthen climate-resilient approaches to agriculture and water management, with an emphasis on gender-sensitive approaches. The Facility works to document results and share experiences between the CCAF-supported projects in Cambodia, Cape Verde, Haiti, Mali, Niger and Sudan.

*For more information: [www.undp-alm.org/projects/lldcf2-haiti](http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/lldcf2-haiti) and [www.undp-alm.org/projects/ccaf](http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/ccaf)*



## UNDP CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Adaptation-undp.org is UNDP’s knowledge-sharing platform, highlighting UNDP’s support to countries on climate change adaptation.

For UNDP, adaptation to climate change means climate-resilient economic development and sustainable livelihoods, especially for vulnerable populations - the poor, women, and indigenous peoples. UNDP supports these goals by assisting over 90 countries to integrate current and future climate risks and uncertainties into national and sub-national development efforts.

