



Haiti 2022 Nationally Determined Contributions Analysis



2022



This report focuses on Haiti, which has a forest cover of 2%, the purpose of its 2022 NDC being to begin to lay the foundations for the reconstruction of a competitive Haitian space with sustainable dynamics. The country covers 27,750 km² and has an estimated population of 12 million according to the latest census. Its capital, Port-au-Prince, is located at the bottom of the Gulf of Gonâve. Haiti is the first country in the Western Hemisphere to abolish slavery. Moreover, after being independent on January 1, 1804, it has become the world's first black republic.

Emissions

Haiti is a low greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter compared to countries industrialized, its agriculture is, among other sectors, the largest source of emissions.

Youth

Most people in Haiti are young, with 54% aged under 25 and 31% in the 10-24 age bracket. Young people have not been centered in climate policymaking.

Gender

The latest studies in Haiti generally have a higher degree of vulnerability to adverse climatic conditions than men and therefore deserve special consideration in the development and implementation of response strategies to climate risks attributable to climate change.

Recommendations

- Applications of laws, regulations of environmental management;
- Make accessible to young people a fund for the protection of the environment;
- Manage and transform waste, especially those of an organic and plastic nature, and create green jobs in Haiti for young people through this subsidiary



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Climate activist from the Caribbean region, Mr. Adelin Pierre holds a bachelor's degree in Environment and Territorial. His commitment in environmental field in Haiti started after the biggest hurricane in 2010, which affected the young people in his community. Since then, he has been a part of several youth organisations, intended to strengthen the capacity of his peers to raise their voices at high level political forums. Currently, he is the Co-coordinator of Haitian Youth Biodiversity Network (HYBN) and he is serving as a Disaster Risk Reduction Regional Focal Point for Americas & Caribbean at United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth where support young people to come up new solutions, elaborate youth position paper and also share knowledge.

At the national level, he co-organized the local conference of youth on climate change where more 500 young people, students and entrepreneurs share their knowledge, develop a youth policy and come up innovative solutions.

Due to his commitment, he have been awarded as " Outstanding Person in Environmental field" by Junior Chamber International and also nominated " Young Climate Ambassador" by Environment Ministry of Haiti.

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1.0 Introduction

The emission target is the central policy instrument of international greenhouse gas emissions reduction politics and a key pillar of climate policy. In Haiti, different measures are planned to reduce their emissions. It's ambitious in a way that they want to reduce these issues. Unfortunately, the situation of the country doesn't allow them to do that. As a result, most of the activities taken place to reduce emissions cannot be achieved. Despite the seriousness of the problems related to climate risks, nothing suggests that the situation will improve in the future. Haiti's vulnerability to climate change is considered in terms of variables such as sea level rise and Haiti's topography, increase in air temperature, changes in the average precipitation regime, and changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme events.

If climate issues are not seriously taken into account and if the support provided for in the various multilateral instruments on climate change is not adequately provided, Haiti will find it difficult to implement its adaptation priorities. We have the National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC), the National Adaptation Action Program (PANA), the Strategy Document for Climate Resilience (DSRC) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), or even claim achieve the national development goals formulated in the Strategic Development Plan (PSDH).

They have done studies on women and girls, as well as training them by organizing consultation workshops in order to involve them in decision-making. As a matter of fact, it focuses on how women and girls are vulnerable to climate change. Moreover, after building their capacity, it focuses on how women can organize great activities to raise awareness on more people as possible in every community for taking actions. Moreover, it includes intersections with other climate justice and equity needs like education and jobs. Unfortunately, there is no robust plan for gender in climate action and also no clear representation of women and girls as co-designers of the NDC. The needs of future generations are considered but not really clear enough to say that big changes are on the way for them in the future even though youth are mentioned as stakeholders in climate discussions and decision making. Even if they have priorities on adaptation such as strengthening the adaptive capacities and resilience of the

population by: watershed management and soil conservation; zone management coastal; enhancement and conservation of natural resources; preservation and strengthening food security; water protection and conservation; the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, rational management of waste and the establishment of an information, education and awareness program. What they did not take into account is that educating children from an early age is important to avoid the seriousness of certain disasters. Some lessons must be involved in their school programs in order to better prepare the future generation. Finally, the fact of preventing people from building in protected areas, which is a government law, must be applied in their efforts to better protect the environment. These are our recommendations for them on this point.

2.0 Emission, Gender, Youth

2.1. Emission

The last greenhouse gas inventory for Haiti communicated in 2013 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was carried out for the year 2000. It was carried out according to the methodology of the Group's revised 1996 guidelines. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). For this year, the level of emissions amounts to 7832 Gg of CO₂ equivalent. The updating of this inventory according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines by considering the new GWP (Global Warming Potentials) of the 3 main gases brings this figure to 8469 Gg CO₂equivalent.

The emissions target of this document proposes to the nation ambitious objectives for a cumulative reduction of more than 31% of GHG emissions distributed in the areas of waste, electricity, services, agriculture, forestry and land use. The country's resilience will also be strengthened through adaptation measures relating to agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water resources, road infrastructure, coastal areas and health.

While being a low emitter of greenhouse gases (GHG) in comparison with industrialized countries, its agriculture is the sector that affects the environment the most. These could be mitigated by emphasizing different alternatives such as: increasing the share of renewable energies in electricity production, modernizing existing electrical installations, using energy-efficient stoves to replace traditional stoves, the improvement of the energy efficiency of coal production furnaces and the introduction of electric mobility in

the main urban centres. With the implementation of the mitigation measures, emissions will decrease from 18,970 ktCO₂e in the reference scenario to 17,774 ktCO₂e in the unconditional scenario and 12,938 ktCO₂e in the conditional scenario. This represents a net reduction in emissions of 32% by 2030 compared to the reference scenario, including 6% unconditionally. It covers all anthropogenic emissions and removals from all sectors of the economy All sectors of the IPCC guidelines, covered by the national GHG inventory, namely Energy, Agriculture, Land Use, Waste, Production of coal and biomass are taken into account. The Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) covered are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

The percentage of GHG emissions of the Republic of Haiti compared to the total global emissions is 0.02%, which is very low. Indeed, its per capita GHG emissions are estimated at 1t of CO₂ equivalent and are among the lowest on the planet. Nevertheless, clinging to the principle of common but differentiated responsibility of the UNFCCC and wanting to make its modest contribution to achieving the objective of the Paris Agreement relating to the limitation of the increase in the global temperature of the planet to 2 °C or even 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels, the Republic of Haiti intends to carry out transformations in the main sectors emitting GHGs, in particular energy, waste and AFOLU. Thus, by 2030, it intends to reduce these emissions by 32% compared to the reference scenario, i.e. an increase of 1% compared to the initial NDC. It should be noted that the level of emissions of the reference scenario has been revised downwards following the consideration of new assumptions for the outlook for economic growth that have been greatly reduced. This level of ambition has been essentially guided by the narrowness of our island territory and the stage of our socio-economic development.

However, all emissions and removals from the latest national inventory are taken into account, without any special consideration for natural disturbances on managed lands.

Partnerships must be developed with grassroots community organizations to facilitate effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, young people should be encouraged to create organizations in their universities as well as in their communities with the objective of working in the field of the environment. This way, it will facilitate

effective change in decision-making and actions because each person will have the capacity to make these own decisions.

2.2. Gender

The latest studies in Haiti generally have a higher degree of vulnerability to adverse climatic conditions than men and therefore deserve special consideration in the development and implementation of response strategies to climate risks attributable to climate change. Furthermore, it is also recognized that a gender-sensitive approach is an important factor in ensuring the success of effective and sustainable adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

A special effort has been made to include women and girls in some consultation workshops on the identification of adaptation and mitigation measures just for helping them to retain certain measures that will have a positive impact on their conditions of life and which can contribute to their empowerment. To this participation and involvement of women and girls in the decision-making process of the adaptation and mitigation measures to be favored in this updated version of the NDC was added a critical analysis of the integration of the gender issue in climate change policy documents, including the initial NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Haiti), and a consultation of key informants on improvements.

Following the observation of a fairly pronounced deficit with regard to the consideration of gender concerns in national policies and initiatives to combat climate change, they want;

- A) Promote initiatives that meet the specific needs of girls and women, especially those in situations of great vulnerability;
- B) Strengthen girls' and women's access to relevant information on climate change, including climate technologies;

We need to work harder to train more people of all genders to make effective decisions. Generally, in Haiti, certain genders are excluded from decision-making. We must stop these ideas that are not innovative because the decisions of all people count.

2.3. Youth

According to the last article published by Mr. Nesmy Manigat (Minister of National Education of Haiti) in 2021, it states that the Haitian population is approximately 12 million, with 54% under the age of 25 and 31% in the bracket from 10 to 24 years old. To this must be added 260,000 new children who are born each year and whom we must already prepare to feed, educate and care for. At first glance, this is an enormous potential of young talents for any country wishing to have a population with a more resistant immune system, a dynamic human capital and able to innovate at the pace of a changing world. However, by 2030, 70% Haitians aged 15 to 24 are expected to be out of work and unable to attend school due to an unstable economy. This socio-economic fragility makes this youth available both for the best professional opportunities and for criminal activities. Provided that the Haitian population is very young, it is important to create sustainable activities for them in order to solve the problems that affect the country.

Unfortunately, there aren't too many opportunities for the young Haitians, even the professional ones, which creates the migration of some intelligent and intellectual young people who can reflect on environmental problems. On this point, it is important to create a favorable environment for these young people in order to convert some of them into eco-entrepreneurs since the country has a lot of exploited natural resources. This NDC is not really emphasizing the responsibility and empowerment of young people in their communities, which is important and essential to bring about great change in an effective way.

3.0 Recommendations

- Educate children on the importance of the environment;
- Encourage the training in environmental protection and technicians;
- Make funding accessible to young people for the protection of the environment;
- Take measures to limit or control the exploitation of natural resources;
- Increase urgency of addressing biodiversity loss from climate change;
- Strengthen implementation of control strategies for agricultural areas and protected areas;

- Implement training and awareness-raising activities on the importance and role of all community members in environmental protection;
- Develop the watersheds of Haiti in order not only to reduce the impacts of erosion, but also to ensure good protection of the Haitian natural environment to allow the absorption of Carbon Dioxide by trees;
- Promote eco-responsible agriculture throughout Haiti;
- Promote agricultural research to find the optimal level of cultivation practices, for example optimal fertilizer doses and tillage techniques, to obtain better yields while reducing the impacts of agriculture on climate change;
- Manage and transform waste, especially those of an organic and plastic nature, and create green jobs in Haiti for young people;
- Promote a clean energy transition by switching to renewable energy sources and facilitating investments in clean energy and energy efficiency (hydraulic, solar and/or wind energy);.
- Set up a monitoring and evaluation program for factories/factories in Haiti;
- Manage problems related to land conversion, land issues including the conversion of land from forest areas to agricultural areas or the exploitation of agricultural areas that are in the process of being transformed into residential areas, in order to avoid an increase in reducing the food insecurity without compromising environmental protection through agroforestry;
- Apply the Polluter-Pays principle and provide an annual report on the number of agents mobilized to support the mitigation actions taken in Haiti;
- Integrate environmental education programs, with emphasis on climate change, at all levels;
- Strengthen Investing in climate and weather services in support of local and regional development;
- Set up public alert programs/applications suitable for everyone;
- Set up a program of young ambassadors, which will bring together young climate activists from the ten geographical departments of the country;
- Strengthen the security of protected areas and identify new protected areas in coastal areas;

- Set up a support program for farmers affected by the effects of climate change, particularly drought;
- Set up campaign programs to support innovative initiatives in the fight against climate change;
- Encourage and support public awareness initiatives related to climate change;
- Demand from the international community the transfer of rationally ecological technologies to better adapt to climate change;
- Implement sustainable management of terrestrial wetlands and floodplains in order to maintain water flow and quality;
- Restore the country's mangroves and other wetlands to prevent coastal erosion by adopting appropriate legislation.

Once these recommendations are put into practice, young people and women must be supported in implementation activities to strengthen partnership in climate action.

Sources:

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