

Advancing resilience and sustainability in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

GCCED Fragile States Portfolio 2026

Haiti — Reforesting a Fragile Island

Snapshot: Population ~11.8 million | GDP per capita ~US\$2,143 | Fragility context: High institutional stress | Region: Caribbean

Integrated Context

Haiti remains one of the world's most disaster-prone countries, with environmental fragility shaped by severe deforestation, soil loss, hurricane exposure, flooding, and urban infrastructure deficits. Environmental degradation has narrowed household coping capacity and weakened agricultural productivity, while informal settlement growth has increased exposure to storms, landslides, and water contamination. Degraded watersheds and steep slopes magnify the impact of heavy rainfall and extreme weather, especially where drainage and public works systems are weak. Coastal communities face rising pressure from storm surge, erosion, and marine ecosystem decline. In this setting, climate resilience cannot be reduced to emergency reconstruction alone. It requires sustained watershed rehabilitation, stronger local infrastructure, resilient neighborhood services, and community participation in land and natural-resource stewardship.

Key Climate and Environmental Challenges

- Deforestation and watershed decline
- Hurricanes, flooding, and landslides
- Coastal erosion and marine stress
- Weak waste and drainage systems

GCCED Engagement Priorities

- Reforestation and watershed repair
- Disaster preparedness and stabilization
- Urban and coastal resilience
- Community resource stewardship

Strategic Note

Haiti needs climate programming that combines restoration, risk reduction, and stronger local service systems to reduce chronic environmental vulnerability.

SDG Alignment: 11 • 13 • 15