



Develop strategies for managing natural disaster risks to protect gains from poverty reduction

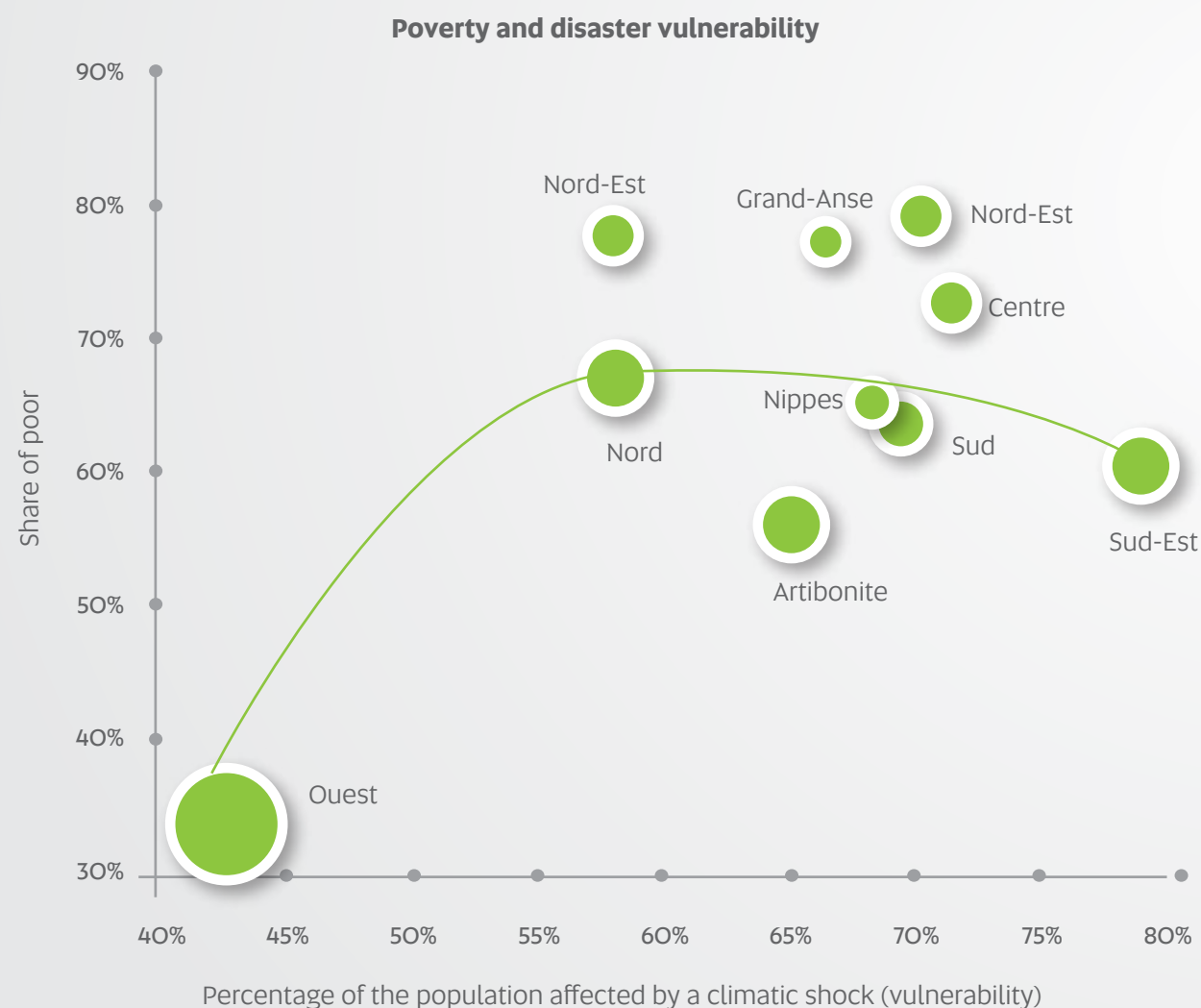


Haiti is one of the countries most exposed to natural hazards in the world, making it particularly vulnerable.

Over 93% of Haiti's surface and more than 96% of its population are at risk of exposure to two or more hazards, ranking the country fifth in the world in exposure to risk.

In most departments in Haiti, the poor are more likely to be affected by a climate shock.

In the poorest departments (Grand'Anse, Sud-Est and Nord-Ouest), 78 to 82% of the affected population is poor.



Climate shocks have a negative impact on present and future wellbeing.

Climate shocks are associated with a reduction of about 15% of per capita expenditure. In addition, 56% of households in extreme poverty change their food intake to compensate for the economic effects of a climate shock and spend on average 30% less than households that did not experience a shock. This can affect health outcomes and school learning.



% of households affected by a climatic shock



Haiti's risk profile derives in part from its geographical location (exposure to natural hazards), but also in part from the socio-economic, environmental and institutional conditions of the country.

Faced with recurrent shocks and vulnerability, risk management strategies must be prioritized in order to protect the livelihoods of households and the gains achieved by the country in terms of poverty reduction.



Three actions are essential:

- Better identify and understand the risks of disaster to which the population and the economy are exposed.
- Implement sectorial risk reduction policies such as the renovation of precarious buildings, construction of protective infrastructure, and the implementation of the building code.
- Improve the country's capacity to manage emergency situations by strengthening institutional mechanisms.