FOR DEVELOPMENT USE

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FAULTLINE

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Gonaïves, Haiti's fifth largest city, sits between unforested mountains.

3,000+ have died here from flooding and landslides since 2004.

Haiti: Nation Vulnerable to Climate Change Due to Physical Exposure; Instability and **Socioeconomic Conditions Limit Recovery**

The western hemisphere's poorest nation endures repeated natural disasters and severe climate events. Political instability and perpetual socioeconomic crises magnify the physical impacts of climate change and hamper Haiti's ability to recover.



More than 96% of the population is exposed to natural disasters - many of them poor as the poverty rate is at **52.3%** (2021).



Over 60% of the total population lacks basic sanitation services, nearly 75% lack basic hygiene services, and over 30% lack basic drinking water services.

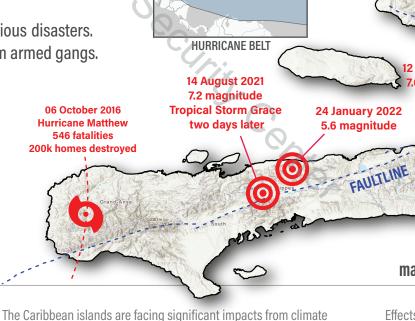


1,250 of schools remain closed from previous disasters. 1,700 more are closed under pressure from armed gangs.



Pathway to Impact

Since 2002, there have been 11 hurricanes, multiple tropical storms, eight floods, and three earthquakes in Haiti, leaving hundreds of thousands dead or missing and many more displaced.



change to include rising air and sea surface temperatures, increased storm intensities, variable precipitation, sea level rise, erosion, and drought.

Effects of climate change are exacerbated by political instability, gang violence, urban centers in alluvial plains, and deforestation from Haiti's heavy reliance on wood-based fuels.

Haiti sits between two tectonic

plates and in a major hurricane belt,

making it susceptible to natural disasters.

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Basemap Source:

Esri, USGS, NOAA [Vector tile layer]. Scale Not Given. "World Terrain Base". May 27, 2020. https://server.arcgisonline.com/ArcGIS/rest/services/World_-Terrain_Base/MapServer. (October 28, 2022).

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