

Synergies between Climate Policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in Haiti

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Abstract: Addressing climate change is an important priority area for Haiti as evidenced by Haiti's Nationally Determined Contribution of 2015, the National Climate Change Policy of 2016 and the National Adaptation Plan of Action updated in 2017, but it is not Haiti's only development priority. Balancing many different national priorities can be challenging, and so identifying areas of synergy, where more than one goal can be met at the same time, can help Haiti to achieve its climate goals and other development goals at the same time. One way to identify connections between climate priorities and other priorities is through the Sustainable Development Goals. The goal of this analysis was to identify how Haiti's climate priorities align with the SDGs, synergies between achieving climate priorities and the SDGs, and any gaps in terms of SDGs that are not addressed in Haiti's climate policies. We identified climate priorities and actions as articulated in Haiti's three major climate policies: Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement, the National Climate Change Policy, and the National Adaptation Programme of Action. These policies included 99 adaptation actions, 19 mitigation actions, and 12 cross-cutting actions. The SDGs are not explicitly mentioned in any of Haiti's climate policies, but there are many areas of synergy that can be found between Haiti's climate policies and the SDGs and the analysis found that there are many opportunities for Haiti to achieve its targets for the SDGs and its climate goals at the same time. The most common connections were with SDG 15: Life on Land (9 priorities). Other common connections were with SDG 2: No Hunger (4 priorities) and SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (3 priorities). The fisheries and coastal zone, agriculture and food security, health, water resources, health, energy, and human establishments and culture sectors had particularly strong connections. A strong case can be made that investments in climate action will help to achieve many of the SDGs, as investing in climate action also means investing directly in the implementation of many SDGs.

Keywords: Haiti, SDGs, sustainable development, climate policy, climate finance, Caribbean, adaptation, mitigation, poverty reduction, development and climate synergies

1. Introduction

Addressing climate change is an important priority area for Haiti as evidenced by Haiti’s Nationally Determined Contribution of 2015, the National Climate Change Policy of 2016 and the National Adaptation Plan of Action updated in 2017, but it is not Haiti’s only development priority. The Haiti Strategic Development Plan provides strategic vision for Haiti’s development and outlines five key priority areas: 1) education and human and social development; 2) The environment and reform and development of the territory; 3) The economy and employment; 4) Energy; and 5) The rule of law and democracy. Balancing many different national priorities can be challenging, and so identifying areas of synergy, where more than one goal can be met at the same time, can help Haiti to achieve its climate goals and other development goals at the same time.

One way to identify connections between climate priorities and other priorities is through the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2015 the world agreed to global goals for development, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially adopted in 2016. There are a total of 17 goals, and they collectively capture a wide range of development priorities. Goal 1 is to reduce poverty, but the SDGs recognize that this must be done while also addressing economic growth, health, education, and climate change, among other priorities, and must do so in a way that reduces inequalities and “leaves no one behind.” The SDGs are unique in that they are universal and apply to every country in the world, both developed and developing countries.

Table 1: The Sustainable Development Goals

	<p>Goal 1. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>
	<p>Goal 2. No Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>
	<p>Goal 3. Good Health and Wellbeing: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>
	<p>Goal 4. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>
	<p>Goal 5. Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>
	<p>Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>
	<p>Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>
	<p>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>

	Goal 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
	Goal 10. Reduced Inequality: Reduce inequality within and among countries
	Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
	Goal 13. Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
	Goal 14. Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	Goal 15. Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	Goal 16. Peace and Justice: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
	Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

2. Methodology

The goal of this research was to identify how Haiti’s climate priorities align with the SDGs, synergies between achieving climate priorities and the SDGs, and any gaps in terms of SDGs that are not addressed in Haiti’s climate policies.

We identified climate priorities and actions as articulated in Haiti’s three major climate policies: Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement, the National Climate Change Policy, and the National Adaptation Programme of Action. From these three policy documents, we identified 21 high-level priorities. Some of these priorities are listed across multiple policies, while others are specific to one policy document. These priorities were identified as the key priorities as articulated in each of the policy documents.

We also identified 131 specific climate policies that were included in the three climate policy documents, which we divided into mitigation and adaptation, and categorized by sector. See Appendix for the full list of specific climate policies. Policies that address the reduction of greenhouse gases were categorized as mitigation and policies that address the impacts of climate change were categorized as adaptation. Some policies achieve both: they reduce emissions and address climate impacts. These were categorized as cross-cutting. The majority of policies are in adaptation: 99 policies are exclusively adaptation, 19 are exclusively

mitigation, and 12 are cross-cutting. For each of these priorities and specific policy goals, we then identified connections to the SDGs.
























3. Analysis






























The SDGs are not explicitly mentioned in any of Haiti’s climate policies, including the NDC, but there are many areas of synergy that can be found between Haiti’s climate policies and the SDGs.

3.1 High-Level Climate Priorities and the SDGs

For the 21 priorities identified across Haiti’s climate policies, all but one (creation of co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation) have connections to at least one of the SDGs other than Goal 13: Climate Action. The most common connection is SDG 15: Life on Land. Nine of the priorities connect with SDG 15. Other common connections are with SDG 2: No Hunger (4 priorities) and SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (3 priorities). None of the priorities explicitly connect to SDGs 1: No poverty, 3: Good Health and Wellbeing, 5: Gender Equality, and 10: Reduced Inequality, although it is quite likely that many of the priorities, if implemented in ways that prioritize the most vulnerable, would contribute to these SDGs.

Table 2: High-level Climate Priorities and SDG Connections

Climate Priorities	SDG Connections
Integrated water system management	  
Coastal resilience/zone management	   
Food security	 
Agricultural adaptation or resilience	 
Development of bio-economy	  
Information and education	 
Forest protection	 
Mangrove protection	  
Renewables, energy efficiency, and biofuels	 

Energy efficient lightbulbs			
Reforestation/afforestation			
Agroforestry			
National parks			
Watershed management and soil conservation			
Conservation of national resources			
Waste management			
Institutional strengthening			
Endogenous climate finance/external climate finance			
Creation of co-benefits in mitigation and adaptation			
Energy security enhancement			
Job creation			
Capacity building			














































3.2 Specific Climate Policy Goals for Each Sector and Connections to the SDGs



In addition to analyzing the climate priorities, we also analyzed the full set of specific climate policy goals included in Haiti’s three climate policy documents. Because one of the goals of this analysis is to demonstrate how different actors, including sectoral Ministries, align with climate actions, these actions are organized by sector.

We mapped the connections between each specific climate policy and the SDGs. These results are summarized by sector in Table 3. A complete analysis of each of the specific climate policies

can be found in the Appendix. The results are also disaggregated for adaptation and mitigation to help identify which types of policies have connections to the SDGs in each sector.

Table 3: Climate Policies by Sector and Connections to SDGs

Sector	Number of Climate Policies	SDG Connections	Number of Connections for Adaptation and Mitigation	Total Number of Connections
Fishing/Coastal Zones	23	          	65 (adaptation), 2 (mitigation)	67
Agriculture/Food Security	19	          	52 (adaptation), 2 (mitigation)	54
Health	15	        	29 (adaptation)	29
Water Resources	15	     	41 (adaptation)	41
Energy	12	       	8 (adaptation), 19 (mitigation)	27

Human Establishments/ Culture	10	       	27 (adaptation)	27
Forestry	9	   	9 (adaptation), 6 (mitigation)	15
Public Finances	7	    	6 (adaptation), 4 (mitigation), 2 (cross-cutting)	12
Transport and Urban Development	6	   	8 (adaptation)	8
Education	5	 	3 (adaptation), 4 (cross-cutting)	7
Institutional	5		5 (cross-cutting)	5
Employment	2	   	7 (cross-cutting)	7
Waste	2	  	5 (mitigation)	5
Risk and Disaster Management	1	  	3 (adaptation)	3

Fishing/Coastal Zones had the largest number of specific policy goals listed in the policy documents, and also had the greatest number of connections to the SDGs, including all but SDG 5: *Gender Equality* and 7: *Affordable and Clean Energy*. **Agriculture/Food Security, Health, Water Resources, Energy, and Human Establishments/Culture** also included many connections. These are sectors where it is particularly likely to be able to find synergies between climate goals and other development priorities. From this analysis, it is clear that acting on these climate policies will have widespread benefits beyond the climate and will contribute significantly to Haiti advancing in its progress towards the SDGs.













For all sectors, except **Energy, Forestry, and Waste**, adaptation policies were much more common, and overall, adaptation policies had more connections to a wider range of SDGs. Some sectoral policies, particularly education, institutional and employment, had cross-cutting policies that support adaptation and mitigation.

3.3 Connections to Each SDG




While the previous analysis considered which SDGs will be met through the implementation of each climate policy, this analysis looks at each SDG and identifies the potential of climate

Table 4 shows how many connections we identified for each of the SDGs. For details on which specific climate policies contributed to each SDG, please see the Appendix.

Table 4: Total Connections for Each SDG

SDG ¹		Adaptation	Mitigation	Cross-Cutting	Total
 1: No poverty	11	0	2	13	
 2: No hunger	36	2	0	38	
 3: Good health and well-being	23	2	0	25	
 4: Quality education	6	0	2	8	
 5: Gender equality	1	0	0	1	
 6: Clean water and sanitation	28	0	0	28	
 7: Affordable and clean energy	4	9	0	13	
 8: Decent work and economic growth	10	1	2	13	
 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	25	3	1	29	
 10: Reduced inequalities	7	0	0	7	
 11: Sustainable cities and communities	16	3	0	19	
 12: Responsible consumption and production	14	6	0	20	

¹ Because all climate policies contribute to SDG 13: Climate Action (by definition), this was excluded from analysis. Similarly, SDG 17 is about international collaboration and thus is not appropriate to analyze based on Haiti's domestic policy documents

	14: Life below water	12	2	0	14
	15: Life on land	33	9	0	42
	16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	28	4	8	40
Total		254	41	15	310

In total, we identified 310 connections between Haiti’s climate policies and the SDGs. The majority of these (254) were in adaptation, 41 were in mitigation and 15 were cross-cutting. Certain goals are very well-represented in Haiti’s climate policies (although none are explicitly mentioned). Goal 15: *Life on Land*, Goal 16: *Peace, justice and strong institutions*, and Goal 3: *No hunger* are particularly well-covered. On the other hand, while every goal has at least one connection, several connections were not very strong, including: Goal 4: *Quality education*, Goal 5: *Gender equality*, and Goal 10: *Reduced inequalities*.

Because many of the climate priorities and specific policy goals don’t specify the target audience for activities/interventions, it is quite likely that many more of these actions align with Goal 10: *Reducing Inequality* as well as Goal 5: *Gender Equality* than is captured by this analysis. This provides an opportunity for Haiti to reflect on the importance of ensuring that the distribution of benefits is considered when implementing climate policies. Doing so will ensure that as Haiti implements its climate policies, maximum benefits in terms of the SDGs are also achieved.

3.4 Nationally Determined Contributions: Haiti’s Climate-SDG Connections in a Global Context

It is helpful to place Haiti’s situation in a global context. The NDC-SDG Connections is a tool that visualizes an analysis of every country’s NDC and the connections with the SDGs. For every climate action listed in the NDCs, the team identified which SDGs it connects to. This tool, available at: <https://klimalog.die-gdi.de/ndc-sdg/>, provides a resource to compare the NDC-SDG connections in Haiti to other countries (see Figures 1 and 2 below). One limitation of this tool is that it only considers the NDCs, and does not include other climate policies. It therefore provides a narrower insight into the connections between Haiti’s climate policies and the SDGs than the analysis conducted above, which also considered the National Climate Change Policy and NAPA.

Figure 1 shows the global picture of the connections between the NDCs and SDGs. The larger the segment, the more climate actions included in NDCs aligned with each SDG. Globally you can see that Goal 7: *Affordable and Clean Energy* is the most commonly connected goal, and that Goal 2: *No Hunger* and Goal 15: *Life on Land* are also very common.

Figure 2 shows the same analysis, but specifically for Haiti’s NDC. From this comparison, you can see that comparatively, Haiti’s NDC includes more connections with Goal 6: *Clean Water*

and Sanitation and Goal 14: *Life below Water*, but fewer connections to Goal 7: *Affordable and Clean Energy*, Goal 9: *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*.

The goals where Haiti’s climate policies did not have very many connections (Goal 4, 5, and 10), are not common connections in general, so Haiti is not unique in this respect. Globally, only 3% of activities globally connect to Goal 4, and these are almost entirely adaptation actions (79%). Goals 5 and 10 are even less common, with only 1% of global activities connecting to them.

Comparing Haiti’s NDC to the global aggregate is helpful, but each country has unique national circumstances that drive the actions included in its commitments. For example, as an island nation, it is understandable that Haiti’s NDC would include more connections to Goal 14: *Life below Water* than the global aggregate. Thus, these differences do not suggest a problem with Haiti’s NDC but rather suggest areas where Haiti has different priorities compared to other countries.

Figure 1: Global Aggregate: NDC-SDG Connections



Figure 2: Haiti’s NDC-SDG Connections



4. Conclusion

From this analysis it is clear that there are many opportunities for Haiti to achieve its targets for the SDGs and its climate goals at the same time. A strong case can be made that investments in climate action will help to achieve many of the SDGs, as investing in climate action also means investing directly in the implementation of many SDGs.

The links between Haiti's climate policies and sustainable development are numerous, demonstrating the growing importance of these issues for different ministries. Moreover, the synergies between climate policies and SDG 16: *Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions* are

particularly numerous. These connections are worthy of further exploration, as they may contribute to the progress in stabilizing the country and strengthening governance.

The analysis also points to a few areas where Haiti and its development partners, as they move forward with implementation, may need to better articulate climate goals to ensure alignment with the SDGs, particularly by specifying how climate policies will reduce inequalities and promote gender equality.

This analysis could provide a model for similar analyses in other sectors as well. For example, it would be possible to analyze the synergies between the SDGs and each of the priority areas identified in the Strategic Development Plan: 1) education and human and social development; 2) The environment and reform and development of the territory; 3) The economy and employment; 4) Energy; and 5) The rule of law and democracy.

Appendix

Table 1. Adaptation actions identified in national climate policies by sector			
Actions identified in national climate policies by sector	Climate Policy		
	PNCC	PANA	NDC
Health/Security			
Implementation of actions favoring hydro and food security in the country	*		
Appropriate material resources		*	
Appropriately equipped ambulances, firefighters		*	
State food stores		*	
Treatment kits		*	
Safe drinking water to prevent disease spread/Improvement of access to potable water to prevent water-borne disease proliferation		*	*
Education and Awareness		*	
Rehabilitation/reconstruction of sanitary infrastructures		*	
Reestablishment of health services/Improvement of access to health services in general		*	*
Implementation of mobile clinics to respond to emergencies following natural disasters to reduce the morbidity rate		*	
Reinforce priority health programs (vaccination, family planning, malaria, hygiene, cholera, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis...etc.)		*	
Reduction of sanitary risks increased by natural disasters (malaria, cholera, IRA, preproductive and pediatric health, malnutrition, STIs, mental health, etc.)		*	
Reinforcement of the epidemiological surveillance at the national level/Implementation of a surveillance system in the periphery zones and drilling areas		*	*
Reinforcement of activities to prevent diseases and promotion of health		*	
Including climate change in the planning and implementation of health projects at the national and local level			*
Agriculture/Food Security/Farming			
Implementation of actions favoring hydro and food security in the country /Improvement of food security	*	*	
Seed Banks		*	
Agricultural Credit		*	
Implementation of hillside lakes		*	
Construction of cisterns		*	
Develop more resistant variety of cultures, climate resilient materials and appropriate technology/Development of conservation technologies/ Development of appropriate cultures in zones with low agricultural potential/development of cultures resistant to droughts, adapted to the Haitian context/development of cultures adapted to elevated sea levels		*	*
Integration of local actors in the implementation of programs		*	
Promotion of feed development for hay/food reserves for hay		*	
Sustainable development of production/transformation units/Transformation and marketing of agricultural products		*	*

Training on improved cultural practices to make them more resilient to natural disasters and climate variability		*	
Training on resilient seed-grain storage methods		*	
Research, development and dissemination on climate change issues/Information/awareness of the environment		*	
Improvement of the state of biodiversity and agricultural production		*	
Conservation of genetic agricultural resources			*
Animal production technology		*	
Veterinary services		*	
Conservation and regeneration of soils			*
Reinforcement of meteorological surveillance systems and forecasting of agricultural returns			*
Fishing/Coastal Zones			
Reestablish fishing associations		*	
Coastline sanitation		*	
Implementation of an assistance fund		*	
Ban outdated construction structures in at-risk zones		*	
Regulate, modernize and improve the state of the sector		*	
Insure access to fishing inputs (ice, gas, etc.)		*	
Security training for at-sea activities/improvement of small-fishing boat safety		*	*
Hygiene training during the storage and sale of fishery products		*	
Development of aquaculture			*
Coastal surveillance, sustainable management of fishing			*
Conservation and protection of marine biodiversity and coral reefs			*
Support community management of marine protected areas			*
Renovation of coastal zones		*	
Education and awareness		*	
Desalination		*	
Construction of structures to protect the coast from waves		*	
Port construction		*	
Development of a national strategy aiming at adaptation measures to be taken in coastal zones in the face of climate change impacts			*
Reduction of disaster risks in areas most vulnerable to flooding			*
Integration of migrants (internal and international) as well as planned relocation of communities as an adaptation strategy/cost-benefit analysis of relocation of communities			*
Adoption of sustainable protection, conservation and management measures of mangrove ecosystems			*
Planning to protect and relocate at-risk infrastructures in the face of climate change impacts			*
Energy			
Promotion of activities creating synergies between adaptation and mitigation efforts, especially activities that have co-benefits in the conservation of vegetation		*	

Development of resilient energy production equipment		*	
Development of thermal energy from the seas to produce fresh water			*
Water Resources			
Provision of water to communities through the construction of dams, family cisterns, pipes and lakes		*	*
Reinforce the catchment and storage structures		*	
Reforestation around water resources		*	
Rehabilitation of upper regions of water sources		*	
Installation of potable water equipment		*	
Installation of new water intake systems for potable water		*	
Installation and implementation of a treatment system for drainage water		*	
More effective water resource use techniques			*
Creation of an atlas of water resources in a geographical information system			*
Physical and administrative (community ordinances) of water resources			*
Restoration of hydrometeorological stations of strategic river basins			*
Reinforcement of committee capacity in the management of river basins			*
Renovation of 15 strategic river basins		*	*
Development of initiatives linked to payment for ecosystem services in river basins			*
Protection and restoration of soil			*
Human Establishments/Cultural			
Promotion of actions favoring resources and local techniques/know-how	*		
Implement habitat regulation in vulnerable zones		*	
Ban construction in vulnerable areas		*	
Rural engineering techniques that favor local handwork and labor			*
Creation and presentation of an Urban Sustainable Development Plan for cities that are particularly vulnerable to flooding, including movements and internal displacement of populations and the reduction of risks linked to climate change in the most vulnerable zones.			*
Presentation of a National Risk and Disaster Management Plan (PNGRD) integrating the risks linked to climate change			*
Reinforcement of a National Risk Management of Natural Disasters system			*
Reinforcement of Alert Systems pertaining to natural disasters			*
Creation and presentation of risk management plans at the local level in towns that are most vulnerable/sizeable			*
Reinforcement of construction norms			*
Transport and Urban Development			
Rehabilitation of resilient port infrastructure		*	
Construction/rehabilitation of resilient telecommunication infrastructures		*	
Construction/rehabilitation of resilient electricity infrastructures		*	
Construction/rehabilitation of roads damaged by climate change in a resilient way		*	
Revision of norms of construction in the face of climate change impacts		*	

Risk and Disaster Management			
Reduction of risks of natural disasters in the most vulnerable areas to droughts			*
Public Finances			
Placement of financial resources specifically for measures and actions combating climate change in the national budget	*		
Adoption of fiscal and customs measures appropriate to the fight against climate change	*		
Aid to the insurance sector in the accounting for loss and damage related to natural and climate disasters			*
Support to public finances by creating and implementing a financial management strategy linked to risks of natural and climate disasters			*
Development and strengthening of financial instruments which allow for the increase in capacity to mobilize resources following natural disasters and reduce the budgetary volatility implicated in these disasters			*
Increase the resilience of public investment and improve the comprehension of risk evaluation pertaining to climate-related threats			*
Institutional			
Implementation of a practical training and sectoral ministries framework enhancement program to incorporate questions of adaptation and mitigation	*		
Revision of the legal-judicial framework linked to actions against climate change	*		
Inclusion of climate change in the planning process of every administrative level as well as in the national budget	*		
Definition/operationalization of mandates and inter-institutional mechanisms	*		
Development and implementation of actions offering co-benefits for climate change adaptation and mitigation	*		
Educational			
Implementation of an education plan for the general public and parliament on climate change	*		
Implementation of a training-research program at the university level on climate change	*		
Production, communication and spread of knowledge linked to climate change			*
National awareness of the causes and effects of climate change and relevant adaptation strategies			*
Reinforcement of Climate Change Division of the Ministry of the Environment			*
Employment			
Improvement of the recruitment process and implementation of a career development program in the Haitian public service	*		
Implementation of actions favoring jobs and wealth generation	*		
Forestry			
Improvement of water table filling through foresting activities, physical and biodynamic barriers (dry walls) in catchment areas			*
Reforestation of upstream zones			*
Reforestation (forest and fruit species)		*	

Agroforestry practices		*	
Reforestation around water resources		*	

Table 2. Mitigation actions identified in national climate policies by sector			
Actions identified in national climate policies by sector	Climate Policy		
	PNCC	NDC	
Agriculture/Food Security/Farming			
Improve the quality of grazing, especially of bovine livestock			*
Fishing/Coastal Zones			
Preserve the marine protected areas of the country			*
Energy			
Increase the use of renewable energies in the Haitian electricity system by 47% (hydro 24.5%, wind 9.4%, solar 7.5%, and biomass 5.6%)			*
Install, by 2030; 4 wind parks: 50MW, hydroelectricity: additional 60MW, solar parks: 30 MW, Biomass: 20MW)			*
Reduce the consumption of wood-sourced energy by 32% by 2030			*
Implement well-managed energy forests (10,000 ha by 2030)			*
Promote the use of eco-friendly stoves and replace high-polluting household stoves by 2030			*
Improve the energy efficiency of charcoal stoves (from 10-15% to 30-45%)			*
Introduce 1,000,000 low-energy needing lamps to substitute current lamps and light sources			*
Install by 2020, an additional 37.5 MW of hydroelectric power			*
Control and regulate the import of used vehicles			*
Waste			
Development and implementation of actions aiming to better manage disposal of waste GHG emissions	*		
Define and implement at National Solid Waste Management Policy (following the 5RVE model: reduction from the source, recuperation, re-employment, recycle, reuse, value and landfill)			*
Transport and Urban Development			
Elaborate and implement the MAAN in the transport sector			*
Public Finances			
Placement of financial resources specifically for measures and actions combating climate change in the national budget	*		
Adoption of tax incentive measures favoring renewable energy and local production of bio-economic products			*
Adoption of fiscal and customs measures appropriate to the fight against climate change	*		
Implementation of a practical training and sectoral ministries framework enhancement program to incorporate questions of adaptation and mitigation	*		
Implementation of a practical training and sectoral ministries framework enhancement program to incorporate questions of adaptation and mitigation	*		
Revision of the legal-judicial framework linked to actions against climate change	*		

Inclusion of climate change in the planning process of every administrative level as well as in the national budget	*	
Definition/operationalization of mandates and inter-institutional mechanisms	*	
Development and implementation of actions offering co-benefits for climate change adaptation and mitigation	*	
Implementation of an education plan for the general public and parliament on climate change	*	
Implementation of a training-research program at the university level on climate change	*	
Employment		
Improvement of the recruitment process and implementation of a career development program in the Haitian public service	*	
Implementation of actions favoring jobs and wealth generation	*	
Forestry		
Plant forest by privileging local species		*
Protect and conserve existing national forests/national parks		*
Protect, conserve and expand existing mangrove forests		*
Restore and expand existing agroforestry systems		*