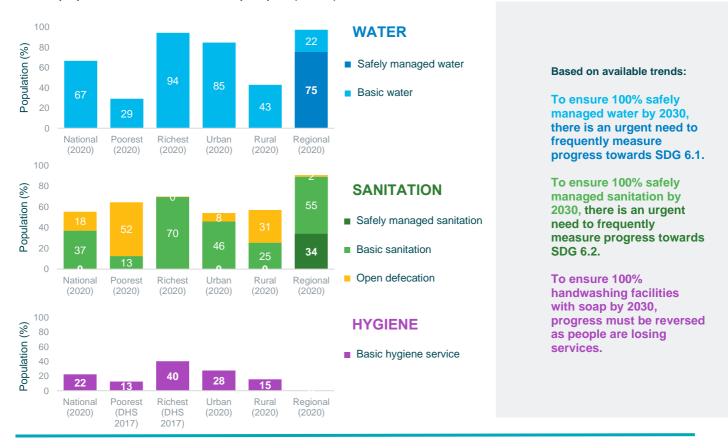
ΗΑΙΤΙ

STATE OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

For a population of 11,400,000 people (2020)ⁱ

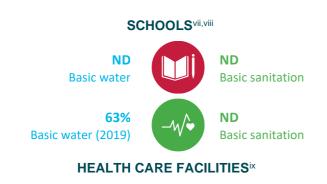


1 in 16 children die under the age of five (6.3% child mortality) each yearⁱⁱ

2714 people die due to lack of access to WASH each yearⁱⁱⁱ

Haiti ranks 171 on the Human Development Index.^{iv}

For wealth equality, the GINI coefficient is 41.1. In terms of gender equality^v Haiti, ranks 28 in the region and 152 in the world^{vi}



COMPLETION OF SCHOOL BY GENDER





SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

CLIMATE AND SDG 6^{x,xi,xii,xiii}

90% of the problems caused by climate change are weather related, which have significant connections to the water cycle and overall availability of water.xiv Since 2000, there have been 76 climate, hydrological and meterological disasters with an average of 8,558,213 people affected and 7,539 deaths in the

SWA RESULTS FRAMEWORK **Objective 1: BUILD AND SUSTAIN THE POLITICAL** WILL TO ELIMINATE INEQUALITIES IN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Vulnerable groups: there are government reported measures targeting vulnerable groups for water, sanitation, and hygiene. xv

Objective 2: CHAMPION MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES TOWARDS ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SERVICES





Objective 3: RALLY STAKEHOLDERS TO STRENGTHEN SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND ATTRACT NEW INVESTMENTS

The WASH Budget per capita: xviii 0.09 USD (2015) Regional average: 19.49 USD (2018) Regional rank: NA (2018)

WASH Budget as % GDP: xix The WASH budget is 0.01% of the GDP (2015) Regional average: 0.22% (2018)More can be found in the Collaborative Behaviour Country Profile. xvi

Economic return: Every dollar invested in the rural poorest quintile has an economic return of 11 dollars in Latin America and the Caribbean.

country attributed to these. Haiti is ranked 169 out of 182 countries in regards to its vulnerability and readiness to successfully adapt to climate change. Haiti is ranked 148 on the planetary pressuresadjusted HDI (PHDI).

High level political dialogue leading to commitment and action*

Connecting with other SDGs for WASH prioritization*

Vulnerable groups targeted are: Populations with a high burden of disease, Populations living in remote or hard-to-reach areas

- Government-led multi-stakeholder platforms*
- Mutual Accountability through the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism*

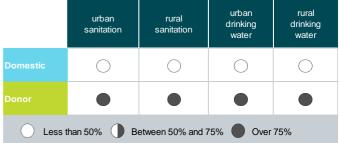
Achievements: 0% of the commitments have been achieved. More information can be found on the country page.xvi

Government-led National Reviews: Not for: drinking water, sanitation, hygiene.xvii

Multi-year and costed finance strategy*

Resources and policies to reduce inequalities in WASH access*

Absorption of funds committed



Country situation as evaluated by national stakeholders – from unsatisfactory to very satisfactory on a 5 point scale: 🛡 🛡 🔍 Missing data: 🖲



REFERENCES

ⁱ Trend figures are derived from JMP estimates and used to calculate the effort required to reach Agenda 2030 goals. JMP estimates are used for national, rural, urban and regional figures as shown. Quintile estimates are used for water and sanitation while the indicated data source and year is used for hygiene figures.

"UNICEF. Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births). . UNICEF_CME_MRY0T4

^{III} World Bank databank. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population). <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WASH.P5</u>

^{iv} UNDRO. Human Development Index.

^v The GINI coefficient is a single number that demonstrates a degree of inequality in a distribution of income/wealth.

vi Gender Inequality Index (GII). http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii

vii JMP. https://washdata.org

viii UNESCO UIS database. Indicators: CR_1, CR_2, CR_1_M, CR_2_M, CR_1_F, CR_2_F

ix JMP. https://washdata.org

* Climate Watch NDC Content 2021. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. Downloaded: 11/19/2021 0:00.

xi EMDAT 2021. EM-DAT, CRED / UCLouvain, Brussels, Belgium. Country data downloaded: 2021-10-31

xii ND-GAIN 2019. ND-Gain Index of Vulnerability and Readiness. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, University of Notre Dame.

xiii UNDRO 2019. Planetary Human Development Indicator.

x^{iv} UNISDR 2015. The human cost of weather related disasters 1995-2015. https://www.unisdr.org/2015/docs/climatechange/COP21_WeatherDisastersReport_2015_FINAL.pdf

^{xv} GLAAS 2018 – 2019. Indicator: A9_a_i_1 Measures to extend services, poor populations – sanitation and A9_b_i_1 Measures to extend services, poor populations - drinking-water. Groups include: Poor populations, Populations living in slums or informal settlements, Populations living in remote or hard-to-reach areas, Indigenous populations, Internally displaced persons and/or refugees, Women, Ethnic minorities, People living with disabilities, Populations with a high burden of disease, Other: senior citizens, terminally ill persons, households with orphans or vulnerable children, widows/widowers and other people without external support.

xvi Additional information can be found on the SWA website by selecting the country page: https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/partners/countries-map

xvii GLAAS 2018-2019. Joint sector review indicators. Haiti

x^{viii} GLAAS 2018-2019. Latest (2016) indicator of WASH budget per Capita (US\$ per capita): D2_budgetPerCap18, D2_budgetPerCap16, D2_budgetPerCap13

xix GLAAS 2018-2019. Latest (2016) indicator of WASH budget per GDP (US\$ per GDP):

