



## Òganizasyon ki patisipe

Se **Global Justice Clinic (GJC, Klinik Jistis Mondyal)** nan New York University School of Law (Fakilte Dwa nan Inivèsite Nouyòk) ki prepare dokiman sa a. Li chita an gran pati sou patisipasyon mouvman sosyal ak òganizasyon an Ayiti.

**Action pour la Reforestation et la Défense de l'Environnement** (Aksyon pou Rebwazman ak Defans Anviwònman an, AREDE)

- Kontak: Castin Milostene, Kowòdinatè +509-3275-8867; [milocastin@yahoo.fr](mailto:milocastin@yahoo.fr)

### **Komisyon Episkopal Nasyonal Jistis ak Lapè (CE-JILAP)**

- Kontak: Jocelyne Colas, Direktris egzekitif +509-3912-3292; [colas\\_jocelyne@yahoo.com](mailto:colas_jocelyne@yahoo.com)
- Dokiman alekri a disponib nan anèks la

### **Equal Health, Social Medicine Alumni (SMAH), Haiti**

- Kontak: Youri Louis, Kofondatè SMAH; Kowòdinatè Komite Lidèchip, Equal Health [yourilouis@equalhealth.org](mailto:yourilouis@equalhealth.org)
- Dokiman alekri a disponib nan anèks la

### **Kolektif Jistis Min (KJM)**

- Kontak: Franndy Lesperance ak Peterson Derolus, Kowòdinatè yo
  - Franndy +509-4280-0933; [franndylesperance@yahoo.fr](mailto:franndylesperance@yahoo.fr)
  - Peterson +509-4233-8277; [pderolus@yahoo.fr](mailto:pderolus@yahoo.fr)
- Dokiman alekri a disponib nan anèks la

### **Konbit Ekolojis Sid (KES)**

- Kontak: Max Imbert-Marcelin [ksid261@yahoo.com](mailto:ksid261@yahoo.com)
- Dokiman alekri a disponib nan anèks la

### **Mouvman Fanm Mouvman Peyizan Papay (MPP)**

- Kontak: Kettly Alexandre, +509 31 32 7817; [kettlyalexandre@yahoo.fr](mailto:kettlyalexandre@yahoo.fr)
- Nòt ki te pran pandan entèvyou a disponib nan anèks la

### **Sant Altènatif Kominote ak Lapè (SAKALA)**

- Kontak: Daniel Tillias +509-3649-1493; [datillias@gmail.com](mailto:datillias@gmail.com)

**Sosyete Kiltirèl Jen Ayisyen (SOKIJA)**

- Kontak: Samuel Nesner +509-4354-5577; [samuelsesner537@gmail.com](mailto:samuelsesner537@gmail.com)
- Dokiman alekri a disponib nan anèks la

GJC travay men nan men avèk mouvman sosyal ak patnè kominotè pou anpeche, bay defi, ak redrese vyolasyon dwa moun ki soti nan estrikti enjistis mondyal kontaporen. Depi kreyasyon li, GJC ap travay sou kesyon dwa moun an Ayiti, ki gen ladan yo endistri estraksyon, jistis anviwònman ak klimatik, ak migrasyon.

## Entwodiksyon

Ayiti, ki se premye repiblik nwa nan mond lan, montre jan ensjistis rasyal ak enjistis klimatik se de bagay ki makònen. Dokiman sa a chita sou pèspektif òganizatè kominotè, defansè, ak lidè mouvman sosyal an Ayiti ("òganizasyon k ap patisipe yo") pou prezante kèk fason Ayisyen ap viv kriz klimatik la, ak kòman rasis estriktire eksperyans Ayisyen yo. Anplis de sa, dokiman sa a sijere migran ayisyen—ki t yo an tranzit ki t yo nan peyi destinasyon yo—kontinye ap soufri pwoblèm klima a nan fason demezire akòz rasis.

Kriz klimatik Ayiti se pa rezilta jewografi sèlman. Esklavaj, kolonizasyon, ak devlopman ekonomik estraktivis alimante kriz klimatik la epi rann Ayiti pòv. Fenomèn sa yo estriktire vilnerabilite peyi a, epi yo fè li espesyalman difisil pou Ayiti minimize ris klimatik yo epi adapte anfas reyalyte k ap chanje.

## Ayiti se youn nan peyi ki pi afekte akòz kriz klimatik la

Yo toujou site Ayiti kòm youn nan senk peyi ki pi afekte akòz kriz klimatik la nan lemond antyè, malgrè li bay sèlman 0.003% emisyon gaz ki lakòz efèsè nan mond lan.<sup>1</sup> Sezon yo deja iregilye ak enprevizib.<sup>2</sup> Sechrès ap vin pi sevè ak pi long:<sup>3</sup> òganizasyon ki patisipe nan rechèch sa a dekri rivyè k ap tari ak zòn ki "prèske sanble ak dezè."<sup>4</sup> Yo prevwa chanjman klimatik pral double longè sezon sèch la alalong.<sup>5</sup> Li pwobab inondasyon, ki souvan lakòz glisman teren ki menase lavi ak kay moun, pral monte,<sup>6</sup> epi pral gen plis siklòn mòtèl ki pi grav tou.<sup>7</sup>

Pou moun an Ayiti, enpak sa yo ap fè ravaj. Kriz klimatik la deja ap afekte tout kalite dwa moun genyen. Òganizasyon ki patisipe nan rechèch sa a souliyen se moun ki pi defavorize yo – ki gen ladan yo peyizan, fanm k ap viv andeyò, ak moun nan katye popilè – k ap viv enpak ki pi grav yo.

---

<sup>1</sup> Hannah Ritchie, *Who has contributed most to global CO2 Emissions?* OUR WORLD IN DATA (Oct. 1, 2019), <https://ourworldindata.org/contributed-most-global-co2>. Historical cumulative emissions in Hispaniola are around 823.94 million tons of CO2 (2020 figures) relative to over 1.5 trillion historical global emissions.

<sup>2</sup> BHAWAN SINGH & MARC COHEN, OXFAM, CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE: THE CASE OF HAITI, OXFAM RESEARCH REPORT 10 (2014), <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/rr-climate-change-resilience-haiti-260314-en.pdf>; UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP), BUREAU FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY (BCPR), CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT FOR WATER AND AGRICULTURE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: FOCUS ON THE YAQUE DEL SUR BASIN (2014), [https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/crm\\_dom\\_republic.pdf](https://www.iisd.org/system/files/publications/crm_dom_republic.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> ABEL CENTELLA ET AL., LA SEQUÍA METEOROLÓGICA Y AGRÍCOLA EN LA REPÚBLICA DE CUBA Y LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA 172 (2007), [http://www.cu.undp.org/content/dam/cuba/docs/libro\\_sequia.pdf](http://www.cu.undp.org/content/dam/cuba/docs/libro_sequia.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvement Fanm MPP, annex.

<sup>5</sup> MICHAEL A. TAYLOR ET AL., HAITI: HISTORICAL AND FUTURE CLIMATIC CHANGES 54 (2015), <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Haiti-Historical-and-Future-Climate-Changes.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Floods are a problem in almost all of Haiti's 30 major watersheds. For reference, in five rural municipalities, more than 75% of the area is flood prone. See Maurizio Tiepolo & Maurizio Bacci, *Tracking climate change vulnerability at municipal level in rural Haiti using open data*, in RENEWING LOCAL PLANNING TO FACE CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE TROPICS 103–131, 6.3 (Maurizio Tiepolo, Alessandro Pezzoli, & Vieri Tarchiani eds., 2017).

<sup>7</sup> Though there is no scientific consensus yet on whether climate disorder has affected the frequency of tropical cyclones, there is evidence that their destructive capacity is getting stronger. See Christina M. Patricola & Michael F. Wehner, *Anthropogenic influences on major tropical cyclone events*, 563 NATURE 339–346 (2018), <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30429550/>.

### Menas pou lavi ak byen moun

Pral gen inondasyon ak siklòn, epi lanmè pral monte. Tout sa pral lakòz anpil moun pral mouri ak lòt moun pral blese nan vil ki touprè lanmè tankou Pòtoprens ak Okap. Gen anpil bidonvil ki bò lanmè k ap deja sibi move konsekans ki gen pou wè ak klima a ansanm ak tan.

*“Ou gade enpak inondasyon ak siklòn yo epi moun ki plis afekte yo se moun pòv yo. Ou pa janm wè boujwa ki sibi anba inondasyon, se moun Site Solèy.<sup>8</sup> Moun ki pi pòv yo. Se yon enjistis sosyal, epi li lye ak lòt fòm enjistis sosyal.”<sup>9</sup>*

Siklòn ap vin pi fò ki fè yo lakòz plis dega. Siklòn Matthew, yon siklòn kategori 4 ki frape Gransid Ayiti nan lane 2016, afekte plis pase 2 milyon moun, li touye plis pase 500 moun, epi li te lakòz 175.000 moun deplase.<sup>10</sup>

### Chanjman klimatik ki lakòz peyizan pa ka chèche lavi

Òganizasyon k ap patisipe yo souliyen chanjman klimatik lakòz kiltivatè pa ka chèche lavi, l ap kraze pwodiksyon nasyonal pou Ayiti pa ka bay tèt li manje, epi l ap lage peyizan yo nan plis mizè ankò. Sa fèt nan kontèks yon kriz grangou: 45% moun an Ayiti ap fè fas ak yon ensekirite alimantè serye.<sup>11</sup> Ayisyen depanse an mwayèn plis pase entyè (½) rantre kotidyen yo pou yon plat manje.<sup>12</sup> Yo prevwa pri danre yo pral monte 120-180% rive nan lane 2030 lan.

*“Jodiya [peyizan yo] gen plis chans swa ou jwenn solèy sèlman oubyen twòp lapli, oubyen siklòn pase detwi tout sa li jwenn sou pasaj li. [Chanjman klimatik] fè anpil jaden pèdi, tè yo paka bay randman ki vin lakòz gen mwens manje pou moun manje, plis moun ki ap soufri grangou, plis moun bezwen dlo pou bwè. Anpil bèt mouri swaf dlo, anpil bèt mouri grangou ak anpil mouri akoz chalè.”<sup>13</sup>*

*“Avèk vag chalè sa yo, gen plis ti bèt, epi ti bèt sa yo konn nui rekòt moun yo. Nou pa kapab fè diri pouse ankò. Pa gen ase dlo.”<sup>14</sup>*

<sup>8</sup> See, e.g., *Petition to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Seeking to Redress Violations of the Rights of Children in Cité Soleil, Haiti*, CLIMATE CASE CHART (2021), <http://climatecasechart.com/non-us-case/petition-to-the-inter-american-commission-on-human-rights-seeking-to-redress-violations-of-the-rights-of-children-in-cite-soleil-haiti/>. Cité Soleil is an impoverished coastside commune in Port-au-Prince.

<sup>9</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvmàn Fanm MPP, annex. June 1 and June 5, 2022

<sup>10</sup> Angela Colbert, *A Force of Nature: Hurricanes in a Changing Climate*, NASA (June 1, 2022), <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3184/a-force-of-nature-hurricanes-in-a-changing-climate/#:~:text=As%20the%20air%20continues%20to,increase%20in%20hurricane%20wind%20intensity.https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2017/10/20/rapidly-assessing-the-impact-of-hurricane-matthew-in-haiti#:~:text=The%20disaster%20affected%20over%202,destruction%20of%20infrastructure%20and%20livelihoods>.

<sup>11</sup> *Haiti: UN Agencies Warn of ‘Unabated’ Rise in Hunger*, UN NEWS (Mar. 22, 2022),

<sup>12</sup> *The Cost of a Plate of Food*, UN WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (2020), <https://cdn.wfp.org/2020/plate-of-food>.

<sup>13</sup> Kolektif Jistis Min submission, annex.

<sup>14</sup> Recorded conversation among AREDE members. May 28, 2022.

*“Anpil bagay ke nou te konn produi, kounya se enpòte nap enpòte yo soti lòt kote, sa ki rann lavi a pi chè, enflasyon an ekzajere, popilasyon an nan gwo difikilte pou manje chak jou.”<sup>15</sup>*

Peyizan an Ayiti espesyalman vilnerab devan pwoblèm klimatik. Depi Ayiti jwenn endepandans li, yo konn rele peyizan "moun andeyò," moun ki ekate nan leta ak nan sipò gouvènman an ta ka ba yo pou ede yo reziste kont chòk ki gen pou wè ak klima a.<sup>16</sup>

*“Sa mwen pè a se akòz chanjman klimatik la frape moun ki pi vilnerab yo, e se peyizan yo, mwen pè pou klas peyizan an pa disparèt... Mwen pè pou ekonomi nou an – manje nou yo – pral antyèman depann sou lòt peyi yo. Nou deja depann anpil sou yo.”<sup>17</sup>*

### Jan inegalite ak sèks moun yo vin pi mal

Kriz klima a agrave inegalite ant sèks yo.<sup>18</sup> Lè rekòt yo pa bon, oswa gen lòt dezòd ki gen pou wè ak klima a, antrav la peze pi lou sou do fanm yo, sitou lè se fanm ki reskonsab fanmi an.<sup>19</sup>

*“Mwen enkyete m pou fanm yo ki ap travay tankou peyizan yo, ki ap souffri anpil. Yo ap adapte tèt yo; yo rezilyan. Men rezilyans, aprè yon sèten tan, pa bon. Ou pa ka adapte tèt ou ak tout sityasyon, li pa bon.”<sup>20</sup>*

*“[Se] fanm yo ki plis itilize dlo nan fanmi yo, se yo ki pi viktim rediksyon kantite dlo.”<sup>21</sup>*

### Dega kont lasante ak kominote a

Pa gen anpil done ki disponib pou piblik la sou ki jan chanjman klimatik la aji sou sante mantal ak fizik pèp ayisyen an, men pa gen okenn dout chanjman klimatik la gentan—e pral kontinye—gen move konsekans sou sante pèp la. Lè gen plis evènman klimatik ki grav ak plis inondasyon, sa kreye plis maladi atrapan moun konn pran nan dlo ak plis maladi ki se rezilta parazit.<sup>22</sup> Lè tanperati a monte, sa kreye plis maladi ki gen pou wè ak

<sup>15</sup> Equal Health/SMAH submission, annex.

<sup>16</sup> *Economic Growth & Agricultural Development Fact Sheet*, USAID (2017), [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1862/FINAL\\_EGAD\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_March\\_2017.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1862/FINAL_EGAD_Fact_Sheet_March_2017.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvman Fanm MPP, annex. June 1 and June 5, 2022.

<sup>18</sup> Anik Gevers, Tina Musuya & Paul Bukuluki, *Why Climate Change Fuels Violence Against Women*, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Jan. 28, 2020), <https://www.undp.org/blog/why-climate-change-fuels-violence-against-women>; VALUE FOR WOMEN, UNI STUDY OF THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE WOMEN AND MEN OF THE CARIBBEAN. PILOT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE COUNTRIES, INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (2020), 10, 35, [https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif\\_enc/files/knowledge-documents/study-of-the-impacts-of-climate-change-on-the-women-and-men-in-the-caribbean-pilot-programme-for-climate-resilience-countries.pdf](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/study-of-the-impacts-of-climate-change-on-the-women-and-men-in-the-caribbean-pilot-programme-for-climate-resilience-countries.pdf). The language of disparate impacts of climate change on women and girls is itself exclusionary toward trans and nonbinary people. In focusing part of its analysis of the gendered impacts of climate disorder, this submission does not intend to reify an inflexible gender binary. Rather, it strives to recognize the differentiated impacts on those socially constructed as women.

<sup>19</sup> Mar Llorente-Marrón et al., *Social Vulnerability, Gender and Disasters. The Case of Haiti in 2010*, 12 SUSTAINABILITY 3574 (2020), <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/9/3574>. Rural women in Haiti face extreme financial insecurity, with rural female-headed households substantially poorer than male-headed households.

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvman Fanm MPP, annex. June 1 and June 5.

<sup>21</sup> SOKIJA submission, annex.

<sup>22</sup> MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI, UNDP, POLITIQUE NATIONALE SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES - DRAFT 14 (2016) [hereinafter Haiti Draft Climate Plan] (“The increase in global temperature leads to the

chalè. Lè pwodiksyon agrikòl la pa bon, li pwobab pou sa kreye plis malnitrisyon. Dezas ki gen pou wè ak klima a aji sou lespri moun seryèzman.<sup>23</sup>

*“Lapli preske pa tonbe, gen rivyè ak sous dlo ki menm seche, sa afekte agrikilti a. E tout faktè sa yo ki mete ansanm genyen gwo enpak sou sante popilasyon sa yo ki viv de agrikilti. Gen yen plis maladi tankou: malnitrisyon, dezidratasyon, anemi, depresyon.”<sup>24</sup>*

Kriz klimatik la kraze lavi sosyal la tou nan manyè ki radikal kote li aji sou kilti ak jan moun ap viv.

*“[Chanjman klimatik] ap kraze mòd lavi peyizàn yo. Y ap pèdi tradisyon yo... Gen sous dlo avèk pyebwa ki te gen anpil siyifans mistik ki pa egziste ankò. Sechrès la koze anpil pèt... epi nou pèdi anpil sit ki te sakre pou vodou a.”<sup>25</sup>*

### **Chanjman klimatik lakòz depasman ak migrasyon**

Òganizasyon ki patisipe nan rechèch sa a konstate chanjman klimatik lakòz gen plis depasman ak migrasyon, swa moun k ap kite pwovens yo pou lavil, swa moun k ap kite Ayiti.

*“Anpil moun k ap viv Site Solèy soti nan zòn kote yo pa t kapab travay latè kòm peyizàn ankò... Se pa fèt yo. Se chanjman klimatik. Epi kounye a pa gen okenn kote pou yo ale—yo pa ka tounen an pwovens paske yo pa ka degaje yo ankò. Yo kole nan Site Solèy.”<sup>26</sup>*

*“Chanjman klimatik la afekte sityasyon ekonomik plantè ak agrikiltè... Anpil nan yo oblije kite pwovens yo pou al nan kapital la pou chaje lavi, sa ki ogmante bidonvil yo nan kapital la. Gen lot ki deside kite peyi a, al chache lavi nan lòt peyi.”<sup>27</sup>*

*“Sa mwen pè a se ke plis jèn ap kite peyi a... Moun yo pa ka degaje yo, yo vin dekouraje epi y ap kite peyi a.”<sup>28</sup>*

Òganizasyon yo lonje dwèt tou sou yon lyen ant depasman entèn ak ensekrite ak vyolans k ap monte nan vil yo:

---

proliferation of insects, which are mostly vectors for diseases and parasites. These include malaria, dengue fever, zika, chikungunya.”)

<sup>23</sup> This is documented across many contexts. See AK Goenjian et al., *Posttraumatic Stress and Depressive Reactions among Nicaraguan Adolescents after Hurricane Mitch*, 158 AM. J. PSYCHIATRY 788 (2001), <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/appi.ajp.158.5.788>.

<sup>24</sup> Equal Health/SMAH submission, annex.

<sup>25</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvman Fanm MPP, annex. June 1 and June 5.

<sup>26</sup> Interview with Daniel Tillias (May 24, 2022) (on file with authors).

<sup>27</sup> Equal Health/SMAH submission, annex.

<sup>28</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvman Fanm MPP, annex. June 1 and June 5.

*Pifò moun ki nan zafè vyolans ak kidnapin yo nan Pòtoprens se pitit peyizàn oubyen ansyen peyizàn [k ap viv nan katye pòv aktyèlman]... ki tèlman eskli yo pa gen lavni. Sa yo se sityasyon ki lye ak enjistis sosyal. Epi se ki moun k ap soufri pi plis akòz ensekirite? Sa ki nan klas mwayeren oswa pi pòv. Tout bagay sa yo makònen.*"<sup>29</sup>

## Rasis se youn nan rasin tò ki gen pou wè ak klima a

San dout, pa gen okenn peyi sou latè beni yo mete sou kote pase Ayiti akòz li se yon peyi nwa. Kolonizasyon blan fransè yo mete sou pye an Ayiti se te youn nan sistèm esklavaj ki pi mòtèl nan listwa. Li te chita sou agrikilti plantasyon ki te di anpil<sup>30</sup>. Soti nan debi diznevnyèm syèk la, moun ki t ap fè konsta te enkyè pou jan agrikilti plantasyon sa a te ka aji sou ekoloji peyi a.<sup>31</sup>

*"Sa pa yon sekrè pou pèsòn, majorite peyi nwa yo trè vilnerab akòz yo se victim zake piyaj gwo peyi enperyalis yo epi se peyi sa yo ki gen plis menas dezòd klima a."*<sup>32</sup>

Yo te fòse Ayiti, ki se sèl peyi kote esklav yo te ranvèsè kolon yo pou kreye yon nasyon, te peye Lafrans yon ranson pou endepandans li. Ekonomis yo kalkile ranson sa a reprezante ant 21 ak 115 milya dola ameriken rant ki pèdi.<sup>33</sup> Ranson an te kokobe kapasite Ayiti pou investi nan enfrastruktir. Sa te agrave debwazman peyi a tou, kòm Ayiti te koupe anpil pyebwa enpòtan epi voye yo bay Ewòp pou l te ka peye dèt li.<sup>34</sup>

*"Mwen kapab di ke peyi Dayiti se yon peyi ki sibleran depi lè li pran endepandans li, anpil gwo peyi pat vle rekonèt sa. Yo fè nou peye lajan, prete lajan ak gwo enterè mete anbago sou peyi a. Jounen jodia Ayiti se yon peye ki frajil."*<sup>35</sup>

*"Youn nan bagay ki pi enpòtan pou nou rekonèt se dèt la... Nou vle konpayi yo rekonèt yo detri klima nou an. Nou bezwen yon doub ranbousman—djòb (ak lekòl, ak teren jwèt)--ak fè fas ak konsekans yo. Konsekans yo gwo anpil— gen moun ki oblije deplase, kite kominote yo, yo pèdi travay yo, yo pèdi kapasite pou yo degaje yo, epi yo vin rantrè nan gang, tombe nan prizon... Nou pa kapab bay pri tò klimatik yo twòp valè."*<sup>36</sup>

Peyi Etazini te mete Ayiti sou kote tou. Etazini pa t rekonèt Ayiti te granmoun tèt li jiskaprè yo libere esklav yo Ozetazini. Sa te bouchonnen posiblite ekonomik nouvo peyi a. Frederick Douglass, ki te minis Etazini an Ayiti soti nan 1889 rive nan 1891, te demisyone pou pwoteste kont koze sa a; li deklare Etazini pa t janm padone Ayiti "poutèt li se yon pèp ki nwa." Okipasyon blan meriken yo an Ayiti (1915-1934) te febli

<sup>29</sup> Interview with Kettly Alexander and Gislaine St Fleur, Mouvman Fanm MPP, annex. June 1 and June 5.

<sup>30</sup> GLOBAL JUSTICE CLINIC & HAITI JUSTICE INITIATIVE, BYEN KONTE MAL KALKILE? HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF GOLD MINING IN HAITI 24 (2015), <https://chrgi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/byen-konte-mal-kalkile-human-rights-and-environmental-risks-of-gold-mining-in-haiti.pdf>; Sherry Baver & Lisa Paravisini-Gebert, *Hispaniola's Environmental Story*, 37.3 Callaloo 648, 650 (2014), [https://www.jstor.org.proxy.library.nyu.edu/stable/pdf/24265162.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A746d549fc351026ad0a31f2f40f65f6d&ab\\_segments=&origin=](https://www.jstor.org.proxy.library.nyu.edu/stable/pdf/24265162.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A746d549fc351026ad0a31f2f40f65f6d&ab_segments=&origin=)

<sup>31</sup> *Hispaniola's Environmental Story* at 650.

<sup>32</sup> SOKIJA submission, annex.

<sup>33</sup> Catherine Porter et al., *The Ransom, The Root of Haiti's Misery: Reparations to Enslavers*, N.Y. TIMES, (May 20, 2022), <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/05/20/world/americas/haiti-history-colonized-france.html>.

<sup>34</sup> BYEN KONTE MAL KALKILE? at 33; *The Ransom*.

<sup>35</sup> Equal Health/SMAH submission, annex.

<sup>36</sup> Interview with Daniel Tillias (June 2, 2022) (on file with authors).

enstitisyon Ayiti yo epi li konsantre tout resous yo nan kapital la, pandan li fè ayisyen sibi sistèm kòve a (travay fòse) ki te rasis anpil.

Lòt politik malfezan Etazini, Lafrans, Kanada ak lòt peyi Nò yo vè Ayiti pandan tout ventyèm syèk la—ki gen ladan yo politik ekonomik neyoliberal yo fòse Ayiti asepte nan lane 1980 yo ki kraze agrikilti nasyonal—aggrave degradasyon anviwònman an, inegalite ekstrèm, ak lamizè ki fè Ayiti vilnerab devan kriz klimatik la jounen jodiya.

*“Diskriminasyon rasyal la ak anpil lòt diskriminasyon ankò, nan yon fason ki pi kache kounye a, kontinye ap ranfòse tout kalite vye desizyon politik, vye aksyon, ajisman ak konpòtman ke ap fin souse, espwatè, piye epi itilize, gaspiye... lavi a an jeneral.”<sup>37</sup>*

*“Tout sa nou ap konfwonte yo chita sou kesyon ras la menm. Yon kategori pou dirije, opresè, toufounen, se kolon yo, eksplwatè yo, yon lòt kategori ke ap sibi... Espanyòl, fransè ak okipasyon etazinyen an deplimen anviwònman peyi a nan koupe rache pyebwa yo ak pou enstale fabrikasyon yo.”<sup>38</sup>*

### **Rasis vle di pèp ayisyen pa ka chape anba move konsekans kriz klimatik la**

Alòske Ayiti, antanke peyi, montre kòman rasis lakòz anpil move konsekans kriz klimatik la, rasis ak zenofobi ki fè Ayisyen sibi vilnerabilite ak mal demizire akòz kriz klimatik la nenpòt ki kote yo te—menm deyò fwontyè Ayiti yo.

Rasis limite libète sikilasyon Ayisyen yo. Li limite kapasite yo pou yo chape anba move konsekans klima a atravè migrasyon diy. Ozetazini, yo itilize Tit 42 pou kenbe epi ekate migran ayisyen sou fwontyè a. Rasis eksplike kòman gouvènman Etazini an sible Ayisyen pou depòtasyon: nan yon moman nan mwa me 2022 a, Ayisyen te reprezante sèlman 6% moun ki t ap travèse fwontyè Etazini-Meksik la, men yo te reprezante 60% moun nan vòl depòtasyon yo.<sup>39</sup> Nan Repiblik Dominikèn, gouvènman an kòmanse bati yon mi sou fwontyè Ayiti a.<sup>40</sup>

Lè Ayisyen vwayaje, yo fè fas ak rasis kont moun nwa ak gwo vyolasyon dwa moun. Rasis ak eksklizyon agrave vilnerabilite klimatik.

---

<sup>37</sup> CE-JILAP submission, annex.

<sup>38</sup> Konbit Ekolojis Sid submission, annex.

<sup>39</sup> Eileen Sullivan, *U.S. Accelerated Expulsions of Haitian Migrants in May*, N.Y. TIMES (June 9, 2022), <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/us/politics/haiti-migrants-biden.html>.

<sup>40</sup> *Dominican Republic begins building border wall with Haiti*, AL JAZEERA (Feb. 21, 2022), <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/2/21/dominican-republic-begins-building-border-wall-with-haiti>; *La verja fronteriza es corrupción, racismo y xenofobia*, MOVIMIENTO SOCIALISTA DE TRABAJADORAS Y TRABAJADORES DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA (Feb. 21, 2022), <https://mst-rd.org/2022/02/21/la-verja-fronteriza-es-corrupcion-racismo-y-xenofobia/>.



- Ayisyen nan Republik Dominikèn fè fas ak rasis ak zenofobi rèd, san rete. Se yo ki pami moun ki pi pòv ak pi eskli nan peyi a.<sup>41</sup> Anpil ladan yo travay nan ekspòtasyon agrikòl k ap peze-souse yo. Y ap viv nan batèy sou bitasyon sik yo, kote yo pase anpil mizè, oswa nan katye pòv nan vil yo.<sup>42</sup> Kondisyon sa yo fè yo vilnerab anpil anfas efè chanjman klimatik yo.
- Nan Baamas, yo mete migran ayisyen sou kote ekonomikman. Anpil ladan yo viv nan bidonvil Siklòn Dorian te frapè fò yo. Aprè Dorian, zenofobi sou Ayisyen yo te vin pi rèd ankò; Ayisyen yo te sibi vyolasyon dwa moun serye, epi gouvènman Baamas la te priyòrizè depòtasyon vè Ayiti.<sup>43</sup>
- Nan Miyami, katye "Little Haiti" ("Ti Ayiti") te fleri pandan plizyè deseni malgre "redlining" (kote bank ak konpayi asirans yo refize bay sètèn kategori moun, sitou moun nwa, ipotèk, asirans, kredi oswa pre pou yo ka achte kay) ak lòt politik diskriminasyon rasyal.<sup>44</sup> Jodiya, kominote ayisyen an ap soufri "jantrifikasyon klimatik": paske katye sa a pi elve pase lòt zòn nan vil la epi li pa twò prè lanmè, li se youn nan zòn k ap jantrifye pi vit. Fenomèn sa a ap deplase kominote Ayisyen an.<sup>45</sup> Gen done ki sijere sa pral fòse yo viv nan katye ki pi espoze a klima a, k ap agrave vilnerabilite yo fas a chanjman klimatik.<sup>46</sup> (Jantrifikasyon – "gentrification" nan lang anglè – vle di lòt moun ki gen plis mwayen anvayi yon katye pòv epi deplase moun ki t ap viv nan katye a depi lontan.)

### **Kad aktyèl sou estrateji entènasyonal sou klima a pa reponn ak sa Ayisyen bezwen**

Kad estratejik entènasyonal sou klima a aktyèl la pa reponn ak enjistis rasyal ak klimatik Ayisyen yo ap viv.

Yo ekate kominote ayisyen an, ki konsène pi direktman, nan konvèsasyon k ap fèt sou klima a; òganizasyon ki patisipe nan rechèch sa a deklare anpil moun pa gen aksè ak enfòmasyon sou pwogram nasyonal oswa mondyal sou klima a. Gen ladan yo ki pa menm konnen sa chanjman klimatik la ye.

*"Gen anpil moun ki pa konnen kisa chanjman klimatik la ye, yo selman konsate fè sa yo e konsidere yo tankou yon peyi ki ap degrade, on peyi ki modi."*<sup>47</sup>

<sup>41</sup> WORLD BANK, POVERTY IN A HIGH-GROWTH ECONOMY, abstract, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/15412>; Solene Aubert, *Bitter-Tasting Sugar: the United States, Haiti and Racism in the Dominican Bateyes*, HARVARD INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, Nov. 27, 2020, <https://hir.harvard.edu/the-united-states-haiti-and-racism-in-dominican-bateyes/>.

<sup>42</sup> *Poverty in a High Growth Economy; Bitter-Tasting Sugar*.

<sup>43</sup> Rachel Knowles, *Haitian Migrants, Devastated by Dorian, Face Deportation from Bahamas*, N.Y. TIMES (Oct. 10, 2019) <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/10/world/americas/haiti-bahamas-dorian-deport.html>; Bertin M. Louis, Jr., *Haitian Migrants Face Deportation and Stigma in Hurricane-Ravaged Bahamas*, THE CONVERSATION (Dec. 3, 2019), <https://theconversation.com/haitian-migrants-face-deportation-and-stigma-in-hurricane-ravaged-bahamas-127008>.

<sup>44</sup> Elizabeth Santiago, *Weathering the Storm: Climate Gentrification in Miami's Little Haiti*, U. MICH. SCH. PUB. HEALTH (Feb. 10, 2020), <https://sph.umich.edu/pursuit/2020posts/weathering-the-storm-climate-gentrification-in-miami.html>; *As Seas Rise, Miami's Black Communities Fear Displacement from the High Ground*, WLRN NEWS (Nov. 4, 2019), <https://www.wlrn.org/news/2019-11-04/as-seas-rise-miamis-black-communities-fear-displacement-from-the-high-ground>; *Fighting for the Soul of Little Haiti*, GRIST (Mar. 20, 2020) <https://grist.org/Array/fighting-for-the-soul-of-little-haiti/>.

<sup>45</sup> *As Seas Rise, Miami's Black Communities Fear Displacement from the High Ground*.

<sup>46</sup> Rebecca Page et al., *Potential Environmental and Social Costs of the Magic City Innovation District: Technical Summary*, EARTH ECONOMICS 14, 17 (2019), [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/561dcdc6e4b039470e9afc00/t/5d0abfe73cbc950001a596a8/1560985585232/CJP-LittleHaiti\\_EarthEconomics\\_0612-2.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/561dcdc6e4b039470e9afc00/t/5d0abfe73cbc950001a596a8/1560985585232/CJP-LittleHaiti_EarthEconomics_0612-2.pdf); *As Seas Rise, Miami's Black Communities Fear Displacement from the High Ground; Fighting for the Soul of Little Haiti*.

<sup>47</sup> Equal Health/SMAH submission, annex.

*“Se pa tout moun nan peyi a ki byen konnen, konprann ak pran konsyans chanjman klimatik ak tout konsekans katastwofik li. Men se tout pèp ayisyen an, tout sosyete a, tout moun ki deja, nan yon fason oubyen yon lòt, kontinye ap viktim e viktim pi plis toujou fenomèn sa a.”<sup>48</sup>*

Pami lòt echèk, pwogram KOP la mete demann jistis redistribitif (ki vle di pou rebay sosyete sa yo te pran pou li), ki kapital pou fè fas ak enjistis klimatik ak rasyal an Ayiti, sou kote. Yo bloke diskisyon sou responsablite klimatik ak dèt,<sup>49</sup> epi Ewòp ak Etazini bare pwogrè serye sou "pèt ak prejidi" selon Mekanis entènasyonal Vasovi a (WIM an anglè).<sup>50</sup> Yon repons mondyal ki asire migrasyon diy pou rezon klimatik – san dout yon eleman nesèse nan reparasyon pou kriz klimatik la—se yon lòt bagay yo eskive, epi KOP 26 la manke abòde seryèzman kesyon deplasman ki gen pou wè ak klima a.<sup>51</sup> Lè gen diskisyon ki fèt sou migrasyon klimatik onivo gouvènman yo, souvan yo priyore kesyon sekirite nasyonal la – ki pouse dife rasis ak zenofobi, epi ankouraje nasyon yo militarize fwontyè yo.<sup>52</sup>

*“Majorite angajman ak desizyon ki pran nan divès KOP yò kòm solisyon ak pwoblèm nan, se de fo solisyon ki pap ede ede rezoud pwoblèm nan vre. Se de solisyon ki sitou vize toujou pran an konsiderasyon sistèm dominasyon kapitalis... ki toujou nan dezavantaj majorite popilasyon mondyal la.”<sup>53</sup>*

*“Onivo mondyal gen anpil bèl pawòl ki pale, sitou atravè Kòp yo... men an reyalyte se plis pawòl men aksyon yo piti anpil... Peyi endistriyalize yo pa gen ni etik ni moral pa rapò ak degradasyon klimatik yo malgre pwomès yo fè... se yo ki pa janm satisfè, y ap kreye menm sa yo pa bezwen.”<sup>54</sup>*

---

<sup>48</sup> CE-JILAP submission, annex.

<sup>49</sup> For instance, while Article 8 of the Paris Agreement recognizes “the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage”, it makes no explicit mention of historical responsibility. Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change art. 8, Dec. 12, 2015, T.I.A.S. No. 16-1104. Moreover, paragraph 51 of the COP21 decision to adopt the Paris Agreement expressly provides that “Article 8 ... does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation.” Conference of Parties, Rep. of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-first session, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015. Addendum. Part two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session, ¶51, U.N. Doc. FCCC /CP/2015/10/Add.1. (Jan. 29, 2016)

<sup>50</sup> Saleemul Huq, *Why COP26 failed to address loss and damage from climate change*, OECD DEVELOPMENT MATTERS (Jan. 25, 2022), <https://oecd-development-matters.org/2022/01/25/why-cop26-failed-to-address-loss-and-damage-from-climate-change/>; Matt McGrath, *Climate change: Bonn talks end in acrimony over compensation*, BBC NEWS (June 16, 2022), <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-61819852>

<sup>51</sup> See Minahil Mahmud, *The Issue that COP26 Overlooked: Climate Refugees*, UNA- USA (Dec. 14, 2021), <https://unausa.org/the-issue-that-cop26-overlooked-climate-refugees>; Spyridoula Katsoni, *The Future of “Climate Refugees” in International Law*, VOELKERRECHTSBLOG (May 6, 2021), <https://voelkerrechtsblog.org/the-future-of-climate-refugees-in-international-law/>; <https://voelkerrechtsblog.org/the-future-of-climate-refugees-in-international-law/>; Carmen G. Gonzalez, *Racial capitalism, climate justice, and climate displacement* 11 OÑATI SOCIO-LEGAL SERIES: CLIMATE JUST. ANTHROPOCENE 108, 121 (2021)

<sup>52</sup> *Id.* at 122-124; Betsy Hartmann, *Rethinking Climate Refugees and Climate Conflict: Rhetoric, Reality and the Politics of Policy Discourse*, 22 J. of Int’l Dev.: The J. Dev. Stud. Ass’n 233-246 (2010); Robert McLeman, *International Migration and Climate Adaptation in an Era of Hardening Borders*, 9 Nat. Climate Change 911-918 (2019)

<sup>53</sup> CE-JILAP submission, annex.

<sup>54</sup> Kolektif Jistis Min submission, annex.

*“Peyi ki kontribiye plis nan chanjman klimatik la sipòze kontribiye nan sipòte peyi ki pa gen anpil mwayen yo tankou Ayiti. Mete yon komisyon jistis klimatik sou pye kap travay dirèkteman ak moun ki nan zòn rekilte yo ki repoze sou agrikilti. Plis asistans dirèk nan ka katastrof natirèl.”<sup>55</sup>*

## **Konklizyon**

Kapitalis rasyal alimante kriz klimatik la. Rasis se rasin eskliyon ekonomik, ni nan tan pase ni jounen jodiya, an Ayiti; li se youn nan rasin enjistis klimatik la tou. Yon plan enklizif pou jistis klimatik an Ayiti pral egzije kanpay sansibilizasyon piblik, pawòl verite, espas pou moun reflechi ansanm, ak repons ak kesyon reparasyon ak jistis redistribitif. Òganizasyon ki patisipe nan rechèch sa a gentan kòmanse fè travay de baz la. Sa ki responsab move konsekans klimatik pèp ayisyen ap soufri dwe fè fas ak dèt istorik yo, epi ak kòman yo kontinye ap fèmen je sou sistèm ekonomik ak politik ki kontinye ak rasis anviwònman ak klimatik.

*“Twòp! Se twòp atò! Kounye a, lè a rive pou n fè fas ak reyalyte a, manifeste volonte, ak pran konsyans dega nou fè 'Pacha Mama,' 'Manman Tè,' pou nou detèmine: kiyès ki koupab, ak plis koupab? Kiyès ki viktim, ak plis viktim? Kiyès ki dwe peye, ak plis peye fot yo?”<sup>56</sup>*

---

<sup>55</sup> Equal Health/SMAH submission, annex.

<sup>56</sup> CE-JILAP submission, annex.