

Soil Conservation in Haiti

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Goal

To propose an educational plan, starting in Kenscoff, that helps subsistence farmers in rural Haiti adopt soil conservation techniques to better prepare their crops from the effects of flooding.



Crops suffering from flooding and erosion

Problem

Deforestation Lack

Lack of resilient farming techniques

Climate



Extreme flooding

50%

Of crops on slopes are destroyed

36 Million

Tons of soil are eroded every year

20%

Of children under 5 are malnourished

Sources and Acknowledgements

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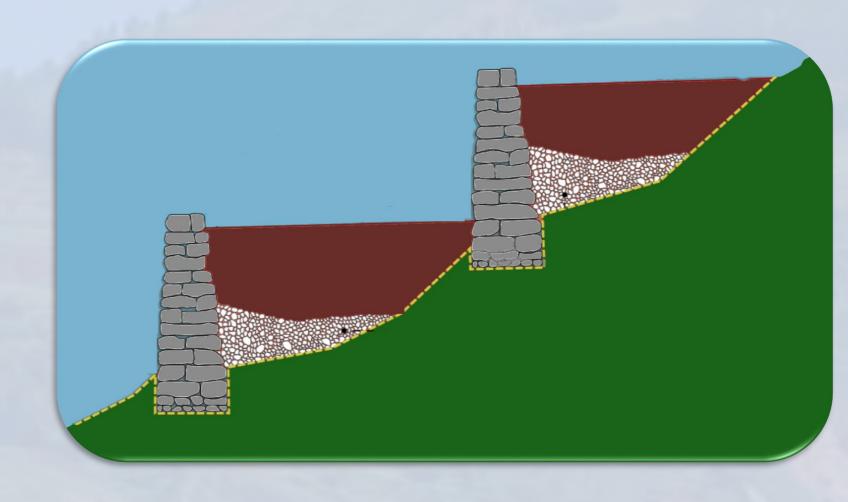
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Solutions

Rock Wall Terracing



Cross section of hill with rock wall terracing

Rock wall terraces slow runoff, creating a flat portion of fertile land.

Advantages

Long lasting

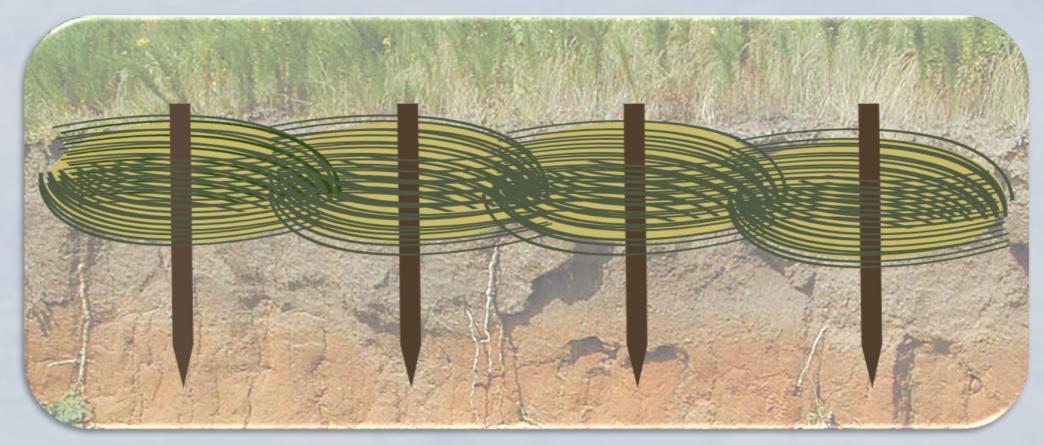
Low maintenance

Limitations

High cost

High initial labor

Rampe de Pallie (Residue Barriers)



A front view of rampe above and below soil level used in the educational graphic handout

Rampe uses crop residue such as corn stalks to create a barrier. This barrier slows water and adds nutrients into the soil.

Advantages

Low cost

Adds nutrients in soil

Limitations

High maintenance

Short lifetime

Implementation through Education

1. Acquire funding for educational sessions and pamphlets



Enable farmers to better protect their crops from flooding

- 2. Educate farmers and their families on flood mitigation techniques
- Distribute visual guides on rock wall and rampe implementation