**Soil Conservation in Haiti**

Carley Gilmore (CS), Zachary Harris (CS), Evelyn Mortimer (EVE), Ben Workinger (ASE)
Advisors: Professors Derren Rosbach (CEE, SSPS) and Elisabeth Stoddard (SSPS)

---

**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.

---

**Problem**

- Deforestation
- Lack of resilient farming techniques
- Climate
- Extreme flooding

50% 36 Million 20%

- Of crops on slopes are destroyed
- Tons of soil are eroded every year
- Of children under 5 are malnourished

---

**Sources and Acknowledgements**

Many thanks to Dr. Senakpon Kokoye and Pierre-Yves Jousseamea (UN) for spending time to answer our questions, as well as Professors Stoddard and Rosbach for their guidance.

---

**Rock Wall Terracing**

Cross section of hill with rock wall terracing

**Advantages**

- Long lasting
- Low maintenance

**Limitations**

- High cost
- High initial labor

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

---

**Rampe de Pallie (Residue Barriers)**

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

**Advantages**

- Low cost
- Adds nutrients in soil

**Limitations**

- High maintenance
- Short lifetime

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

---

**Implementation through Education**

1. Acquire funding for educational sessions and pamphlets
2. Educate farmers and their families on flood mitigation techniques
3. Distribute visual guides on rock wall and rampe implementation
4. Enable farmers to better protect their crops from flooding