



COUNTRY FACT SHEET ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICY TRENDS

Socio-economic context and role of agriculture

Years of political instability, environmental degradation and external shocks (economic and natural) have made Haiti the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.¹ As of 2016, three-quarters of the inhabitants live below the poverty line of USD 2 per day and more than half (56 percent) below the absolute poverty threshold of USD 1 per day. The majority of the population still lacks ready access to electricity, water, sanitation and healthcare. Roughly 50 percent of Haiti's population were undernourished in 2015 and this has been exacerbated by a longstanding drought and a devastating hurricane in

2016 that affected 2 million people.² The country has made significant progress, however, in achieving most of the eight **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, having reached several targets, such as boosting the net enrolment rate in primary education from 47 percent in 1993 to 88 percent in 2011, achieving equal participation of boys and girls in education (MDG 2), and halving the number of underweight children below five years of age (MDG 1).³ The macroeconomic situation over the last thirty years has seen a progressive weakening of the productive apparatus, growing unemployment and rising prices. Nevertheless,

Selected indicators		2007	2011	2016	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	GDP (current billion USD) *	5 885.32	7,516.83	8 022.64	
	GDP per capita (current USD) *	615.8	740.9	739.6	
	Agricultural value added (% of GDP) *	NA	NA	NA	
	Agricultural value added (annual % growth) *	2.3	-1.1	3.0	
	Total population (million)	9.6	10.1	10.8	
	Rural population (% of total)	52	45.5	39.8	
	Share of Agriculture in total employment (%) **	NA	NA	NA	
	Human Development Index***	(2016)	0.493 [ranking 163 out of 188]		
	Gender Inequality Index (GII)***	(2015)	0.593 [ranking 142 out of 188]		
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION & TRADE	Per capita cultivated land (ha)	0.13	0.12 (2012)	0.13 (2014)	
	Area equipped for irrigation (ha)	97 000 (2014)			
	Value of total agriculture (current million USD)	NA	NA	NA	
	Yield for cereals (hg/ha)	9 598	9 802	10 085 (2014)	
	Cereal import dependency ratio (%)	(2006–2008)	61.3		
		(2010–2012)	54.2		
	Top 3 commodities	Production quantity (2013)	Sugar cane; mangoes, mangosteens, guava; sweet potatoes		
		Production value (2013)	Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas; bananas; meat indigenous, cattle		
		Import value (2013)	Rice; oil, palm; food prep nes		
Export value (2011)		Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas; oil, essential nes; cocoa, beans			
FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION	Per capita food supply (kcal/capita/day)	1 970	2 097	2 091 (2013)	
	People undernourished (million)	(2008–2010)	5.1		
		(2014–2016)	5.7 (est.)		
	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	(2008–2010)	52.3		
		(2014–2016)	53.4 (est.)		
	Obesity (body mass index ≥ 30), age-standardized (%) ^^	Male (2014)	6.7		
		Female (2014)	17.0		
Global Hunger Index ^	(2016)	36.9 [Alarming]			
Access to improved water sources (% of population)*		60	59	58 (2015)	

Source: FAOSTAT; * WB; ** ILO; *** UNDP; ^ IFPRI; ^^ WHO (accessed on 12 September 2017)

¹ According to the United Nations Human Development Index.

² United States Agency for International Development (USAID). 2017. *Agriculture and food security fact sheet: Haiti* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.usaid.gov/haiti/agriculture-and-food-security

³ UN Development Programme (UNDP). 2013. *MDG report – Haiti a new look* [online]. New York, USA. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/mdg/HaitiMDGReport2013.html

Haiti's economy has been recovering slowly since the devastating earthquake of January 2010 that destroyed the equivalent of 120 percent of GDP and cancelled a decade of poverty reduction endeavours.

The macroeconomic situation over the last thirty years has seen a progressive weakening of the productive apparatus, growing unemployment and rising prices. Nevertheless, Haiti's economy has been recovering slowly since the devastating earthquake of January 2010 that destroyed the equivalent of 120 percent of GDP and cancelled a decade of poverty reduction endeavours. The main productive sector remains agriculture, which accounts for almost a quarter of GDP. It provides about 50 percent of total employment, rising to 66 percent in rural areas and 75 percent

in low-income households.⁴ The agricultural sector thus plays a key role in contributing to food and nutrition security as well as in economic recovery and social stability. The main agricultural products are coffee, sugarcane and rice, although the country is a net food importer. Despite its rich agricultural potential, Haiti imports more than half of its food and 80 percent of the rice consumed. In the 1980s, only 19 percent of these products were imported.⁵ The agricultural sector remains largely underdeveloped and is hampered by a number of factors, including a lack of communication infrastructure and basic services, environmental degradation, limited access to formal sources of financing and external markets owing to insufficient sanitary and phytosanitary standards.

1. Government objectives in agriculture and food and nutrition security

The government's long-term vision is set out in the **Haiti Strategic Development Plan (HSDP)** of 2012, which should allow the country to become an emerging economy by 2030. The plan envisages an equitable, fair, supportive society living in harmony with the environment; a society with a modern, diversified, dynamic, competitive, open and inclusive economy; and a society where the basic needs of the population are met in quantitative and qualitative terms.

The long-term vision for agriculture is defined by the **Agricultural Development Policy 2010–2025**, which seeks to reduce food dependence from a food sovereignty perspective; create rural employment opportunities to curb emigration and the exodus to cities; and reduce environmental vulnerability. Under this umbrella, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) has prepared an **Agricultural Relief Programme 2013–2016 (PTRA)**, which shares with the **National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA 2010–2025)** the objective of contributing to Haiti's food security and economic growth. To achieve their goals, both the PTRA and the PNIA rely on productivity growth and modernization in the agricultural sector to increase food self-sufficiency and farmers' income by developing animal and plant production and promoting efficient and environmentally-friendly family farms that are well connected to local and international markets.

Based on the HSDP, the Ministry of Environment has drawn up the **National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA 2017)** with four main priority areas, including environmental restoration, watershed management, integrated coastal zone management and environmental governance. A **National Action Plan to Fight Against Desertification (PAN-LCD)** was prepared

in 2015 with the aim of enhancing the livelihoods of the Haitian people through the improvement of ecosystems.

In 2013, the government developed the **Strategic Nutrition Plan 2013–2018** to improve the health and nutritional status of the population, focusing on the most vulnerable groups (pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age), and to strengthen the strategies addressing the dual burden of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The Plan emphasizes the importance of preventive action during the first 1000 days, which have a long-term impact on children's development and productivity.

In the same year, the **National Strategy for Social Assistance EDE PEP** was launched as a strategic umbrella for programmes to combat poverty. It aims to improve the living conditions of Haitians by implementing innovative programmes of social assistance targeted to populations living in extreme poverty. In May 2014, the Prime Minister's Office launched a new plan, "Thinking and Fighting for a Haiti Without Poverty: Action Plan for Accelerating the Reduction of Extreme Poverty" (Penser et Lutter Vers une Haïti Sans Pauvreté: Plan d'Action pour Accélérer la Réduction de l'Extrême Pauvreté, PAARP).

In order to rectify the persistent inequality and gross discrimination between men and women, in 1994 the Government set up the Ministry of Women and Women's Rights. In 2014 it then formulated the **Equality for Women Policy** based on the principles of equality, equity, non-discrimination and social inclusion, among others. The policy aims to build an inclusive society with strong social cohesion and to strengthen the institutional mechanisms for maternal health and the reduction of infant mortality rates, including via nutrition policy. Further,

⁴ Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR). 2013. *Agricultural census*. Port-au-Prince.

⁵ Ministry of National Education and Professional Training (MENFP). 2016. *Politique et stratégie nationales d'alimentation scolaire (PSNAS)* [online]. Port-au-Prince. [Cited 31 December 2017]. http://menfp.gouv.ht/20160130_Politique%20et%20Stratégie%20Nationales%20%20Alimentation%20Scolaire_Final%20imprimée.pdf

the policy envisages the economic empowerment of women by supporting the development of female entrepreneurship.

In 2017, the Haitian parliament instituted a **Parliamentary Front against Hunger in Haiti**. It brings together pro-government

and opposition forces to guarantee effective public policies, legislation and the financial and human resources needed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in the country.

2. Trends in key policy decisions (2007–2017)

2.1 Producer-oriented policy decisions

In recent years, the Government has attempted to increase the efficiency of agricultural support measures, partly by reforming the input subsidy programme and modernizing land registration systems and zoo-phytosanitary measures.

sector involvement in the supply chain to make fertilizers and other inputs available to farmers at the right price, quantity, time and place and to reduce inefficiencies in the input supply system.⁷

Attempts at strengthening land tenure rights

In 2014, the Inter-ministerial Commission for Territorial Planning (CIAT) launched a project to strengthen land tenure security in rural zones. The aim is to revive agricultural schools, promote the development of agro-industry enterprises and increase agriculture production in the country. The project also addresses issues of the security of property rights with the objective of encouraging investment and stable jobs.⁸ However, according to some analyses, as of 2016 less than 5 percent of national land is registered, whereas more than 75 percent of rural land contracts are drawn up in accordance with traditional procedures without being officially registered.⁹ This legal insecurity discourages households from investing in much-needed agricultural infrastructure or improvements. Attempts to establish an automated land registration system at national level have so far been unsuccessful.¹⁰

Enhancement of zoo-phytosanitary measures

In August 2014, the Government of Haiti signed a grant with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for a Programme for the Modernization of Public Zoo-Phytopathological Protection Services. The programme is conceived as a framework for intervention that should help the country to improve international trade and agricultural productivity on the basis of the sanitary standards established by the World Trade Organization in the area of food safety, animal health and plant protection. In Haiti, plant and animal pests and diseases result in significant production losses and reduced market opportunities for farmers. Examples are the Classical Swine Fever and Teschen disease, which in 2013 caused several million US dollars' worth of losses in the pig industry. Alarmed by the situation, the Government prioritized the development and launch of an action plan for zoo-phytopathological protection services to significantly reduce the economic loss caused by animal and plant pests and

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Farming families affected by the Hurricane Matthew of 2016 in line to receive seeds of haricot beans and peas.

Input subsidies reform

The Government has been subsidizing fertilizers in the country since the early 1980s, making agriculture input subsidies official in 1997 with the **Fertilizers Subsidy Programme**, which was expected to increase agricultural production. However, the increase was only marginal.⁶ The programme was suspended in 2004 owing to fiscal constraints and the lack of a clear strategy, only to be reintroduced in 2009 in response to the food price crisis. More recently, under the **Agricultural Relief Programme 2013–2016** the Government reformed the subsidy programme to introduce a gradual reduction in subsidies and withdraw the public sector from fertilizer distribution while ensuring technical and economic improvements and the optimization of fertilizer use by farmers. The Government's objective is to support private

⁶ USAID. 2012. *Assessment of the fertilizer markets in Haiti: issues and recommendations* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaed205.pdf

⁷ MARNDR. 2017. *Intrants et outils agricoles* [online]. Port-au-Prince. [Cited 31 December 2017]. <http://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/?-Intrants-et-outils-agricoles>

⁸ MARNDR. 2017. *Accès à la terre* [online]. Port-au-Prince. [Cited 31 December 2017]. <http://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/?-Acces-a-la-terre,18>

⁹ World Trade Organization (WTO). 2015. *Trade Policy Review: Haiti* [online]. Geneva. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/s327_e.pdf

¹⁰ World Bank. 2015. *Haiti: towards a new narrative –systematic country diagnostic* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/319651467986293030/pdf/97341-SCD-P150705-IDA-SecM2015-0130-IFC-SecM2015-0071-MIGA-SecM2015-0046-Box391466B-OUO-9.pdf>

diseases and to contribute to the improvement of public health. The programme has a total budget of USD 16 million, of which USD 14 million is granted by the IDB and the remainder comes from a government contribution.¹¹ The measures envisaged by the programme include the establishment of decentralized administrative zoo-phytosanitary and plant protection centres; the design and implementation of modern administrative and operational procedures applicable to central and departmental zoo-phytosanitary and plant protection services; and training and technical assistance for the establishment of a risk analysis unit for zoo-phytosanitary and plant protection.

2.2 Consumer-oriented policy decisions

Extreme poverty has fallen from 31 to 24 percent over the last decade, especially in urban areas. However, vulnerable sectors of the population continue to have limited access to public support, given the weak capacity of the State. Despite recent efforts to expand social assistance provisions, sustainability, targeting and coverage remain significant challenges.¹² The main social protection programmes during the review period were cash transfers and school feeding.

Introduction of cash transfer programmes

Cash transfer programmes (cash-for-work, cash payments, coupons) were launched on a large scale as essential components of the humanitarian response to the earthquake of January 2010 to cover the immediate needs of victims of the disaster. In 2012, the Government created the country's first conditional cash transfer programme, **Ti Manman Cheri**, a monthly benefit ranging from USD 9 to USD 13 depending on the number of children and available to vulnerable mothers who regularly send their children to school; the beneficiaries numbered over 86 000.¹³ In 2015, the programme was recast as **Ti Manman Cheri tou nèf**, with options for mothers to create economic activities through capacity development and project financing. Furthermore, two unconditional cash transfer programmes were launched in 2013 to provide social assistance to specific vulnerable categories, such as poor elderly people (**Kore Moun Granmoun**) and poor disabled people (**Kore Andikapé**), each targeting 25 000 beneficiaries and transferring USD 18 every two months: they are the first programmes of their kind in the

country. However, despite efforts to expand the provision of social assistance under the EDE PEP framework since 2013, the programmes remain fragmented, small and not targeted enough to have a lasting impact. The majority of the poor continue to be excluded from formal safety nets.¹⁴

Re-introduction of the national school feeding programme

The first **National School Canteen Programme (PNCS)** was launched in 1997, with the Government taking over ownership of school feeding initiatives implemented until then by various donors.¹⁵ After a troubled period due to mismanagement of the programme that prompted international partners to halt financing, operations resumed in 2005 and received a boost in 2010 from the large increase in international aid that followed the devastating earthquake that year. Also in 2010, the Government created the **National School Feeding Programme (PNCS)** and the **National School Feeding Policy and Strategy (PSNAS)**, adopted in 2014, which aims to achieve universal school feeding by 2030 financed from national resources. The policy envisages the provision of healthy and balanced complementary food in schools, prepared with local products, so that hunger, especially among schoolchildren from the most disadvantaged households, is no longer a barrier to education. During the school year 2015–16, an estimated 867 000 children received school meals from the Government and its partners. This is close to one-quarter of primary and secondary school pupils (3.7 million) and 30 percent of primary school pupils.¹⁶ However, the biggest contribution to the programme continues to be provided by the **World Food Programme (WFP)**, which delivers hot meals to 400 000 schoolchildren every day throughout the country.¹⁷

Institutionalization of coordination mechanisms

As part of the 2014 **Thinking and Fighting for a Haiti Without Poverty: Action Plan for Accelerating the Reduction of Extreme Poverty (PAARP)**, the Government is promoting the adoption of coordination mechanisms across the various social protection programmes in order to enhance efficiency. A national targeting system, a unique beneficiary registry that can be used by various social programmes, and an integrated service delivery model at the communal level are being developed. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (MAST) has the institutional

¹¹ MARNDR. 2017. *Manuel d'opération du programme de modernisation des services publiques de protection zoo-phytosanitaire (HA-L1094)* [online]. Port-au-Prince. [Cited 31 December 2017]. http://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/IMG/pdf/manuel_d_operation_sps_24_dec_2015_version_finale-0317.pdf

¹² Most assistance arrives in the form of remittances or support from churches, other non-governmental institutions and donors; World Bank. 2017. *Haiti: overview* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview

¹³ Food and Nutrition Security Platform (FNS). 2017. *Ti manman cheri programme* [online]. Santiago. [Cited 31 December 2017]. <http://plataformacelac.org/en/programa/279>

¹⁴ World Bank. 2015. *Haiti: towards a new narrative –systematic country diagnostic* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/319651467986293030/pdf/97341-SCD-P150705-IDA-SecM2015-0130-IFC-SecM2015-0071-MIGA-SecM2015-0046-Box391466B-OUO-9.pdf>

¹⁵ School feeding initiatives promoted by donors such as USAID and Canada are in place in the country as part of larger food aid programmes since the 1950s. The EU started in the 1960s, WFP in 1969 and the World Bank in 2004. MENFP. *Politique et stratégie nationales d'alimentation scolaire (PSNAS)* [online]. Port-au-Prince. [Cited 31 December 2017]. http://menfp.gouv.ht/20160130_Politique%20et%20Strat%C3%A9gie%20Nationales%20%20Alimentation%20Scolaire_Final%20imprim%C3%A9.pdf

¹⁶ MENFP. 2017. *Politique et stratégie nationales d'alimentation scolaire (PSNAS)* [online]. Port-au-Prince. [Cited 31 December 2017]. http://menfp.gouv.ht/20160130_Politique%20et%20Strat%C3%A9gie%20Nationales%20%20Alimentation%20Scolaire_Final%20imprim%C3%A9.pdf

¹⁷ World Food Programme (WFP). 2017. *Haiti* [online]. Rome. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www1.wfp.org/countries/haiti

mandate for social protection.¹⁸ The National Coordination Agency for Food Security (CNSA) was established in 1996 to formulate and coordinate food security policies and programmes under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture; it is composed of officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Planning and External Cooperation, Economy and Finance, and Trade. In 2010, the CNSA developed the **National Plan for Food Security**. As well as policy formulation and coordination, the CNSA is also responsible for overseeing the use of foreign aid for food security activities; developing a food security monitoring system; and providing a framework of action to respond to food crises. For example, the CNSA regularly collects and disseminates information on the state of food security and monitors food price trends at the national and local levels, enabling it to issue food crisis alerts when necessary.

2.3 Trade- and market-oriented policy decisions

Foreign trade has played a major economic role throughout Haiti's history. Trade provides crucial foreign exchange for Haiti and thus the Government is moving to promote exports by strengthening preferential trade agreements and setting up free zones and industrial parks.

Strengthening preferential trade agreements

Haiti acceded to the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) in July 2002, followed by a ten-year period as a least developed country (LDC) before becoming a fully integrated member.¹⁹ Furthermore, the country enjoys privileged access to several markets, in particular those of the United States and the European Union. With the United States Haiti benefits from three preferential trade programmes, including the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which envisages duty-free entry into the USA for approximately 3 500 Haitian export products since 1984; the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Agreement (CBTPA), established in 2000 and allowing duty-free and quota-free treatment for imports into the USA of certain items from the

region; the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act II (HOPE II), enacted by the USA Congress in 2008 as an extension of the 2006 HOPE, which allows Haiti to benefit from additional trade preferences; and the Haiti Economic Lift Programme (HELP) Act, passed by the USA Congress in response to the 2010 earthquake and extending CBTPA and HOPE through 2020.²⁰ Haiti also benefits from duty-free entry of goods produced in the country for export to the European Union under the Fourth Agreement on Common Preferences (ACP) Lomé Convention of 1989 and the CARIFORUM-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) of 2008. Nevertheless, certain agricultural products such as rum, bananas and sugar are subject to import quotas.

Fostering an enabling environment for exports and foreign investments

A law on free trade zones (Code des Investissements) entered into force in 2002, setting out the conditions for operating, creating and managing free trade zones. The law defines free trade zones as geographical areas to which a special regime on customs duties and customs controls, taxation, immigration, capital investment and foreign trade applies and where domestic and foreign investors can provide services, import, store, produce, export and re-export goods. Two free trade zones were granted status in 2003, but only one became operational in northern Haiti. Between 2012 and 2013, three additional free trade zones were established in Port-au-Prince.²¹ Since 2012, the Government has also initiated a major campaign to change Haiti's image, under the slogan "Haiti is open for business", and is courting new foreign investment as a way to revive the national economy after two decades of stagnation. As part of the campaign, national consultations on investment were held, leading to three main outcomes, namely the creation of a commission to review the legal framework for business; the establishment of the Centre for Enterprise and Entrepreneurial Development (CDEE) to assist micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in their formal establishment and development; and the formulation of an industrial policy.

3. Challenges

The key challenges for the Government are to increase the capacity to manage natural resources and climate resilience and to strengthen agricultural value chains, particularly by enhancing the support infrastructure.

Severe degradation of natural resources

Environmental degradation is one of Haiti's most immediate threats, not only for agriculture. The primary cause of the country's environmental degradation is energy requirements: given the low level of energy coverage, the population needs

¹⁸ World Bank. 2015. *The state of social safety nets 2015*. Washington, DC (available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/415491467994645020/pdf/97882-PUB-REVISED-Box393232B-PUBLIC-DOCDATE-6-29-2015-DOI-10-1596978-1-4648-0543-1-EPI-1464805431.pdf>)

¹⁹ CARICOM was established in 1973 to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members. In 2001, the founding treaty was revised to set up the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). Haiti ratified it in 2003 but has not yet published it in the Official Journal, and therefore is not yet a member of the single market.

²⁰ Export.Gov. 2017. *Haiti – Trade Agreements* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.export.gov/article?id=Haiti-Trade-Agreements

²¹ Idem.

alternative sources of energy such as wood. This has led to a steady deforestation of the country (less than 1.5 percent of its original tree cover remains intact),²² with devastating effects such as permanent vulnerability to floods, landslides, erosion, etc.²³ In rural areas, other worrying factors are bad cultivation practices, the splitting up of land, erosion and the degradation of watersheds. In urban areas, poor or absent planning has led to the uncontrolled expansion of cities as a result of massive internal migration since the 1960s; there has been an resurgence of shanty towns with subsequent environmental and sanitation emergencies.²⁴ In 2006, the Government passed the Decree on Environmental Management and the Regulation of Citizens' Behaviour for Sustainable Development, making the State, local authorities, civil society and citizens responsible for protecting the environment. However, environmental protection laws are not enforced and have not been integrated into an operational framework, resulting in poor environmental management.²⁵

Poor agricultural-support infrastructure

Strengthening the support infrastructure for agricultural and rural development is critical for Haiti's development. The country's road network is in generally poor condition and many areas with good production potential are isolated and virtually inaccessible in the rainy season. Recent evidence indicates, for instance, that only 40 percent of people living in rural areas have access to all-



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Environmental degradation is one of Haiti's most immediate threats, not only for agriculture. Haitians burn wood charcoal for their domestic energy productions, and this resulted in leaving less than 1.5 percent of Haiti's original tree cover intact.

weather roads.²⁶ Facilities for storing and preserving agricultural products are also few and inadequate. Post-harvest losses are very high (35–40 percent crop by crop) owing to inadequate drying and storage facilities. Lack of electricity is another major constraint on the development of certain branches of agriculture. Moreover, agriculture remains predominantly rain-fed, with only 10 percent of crops being irrigated, which prevents the sector from achieving constant and full potential output.²⁷

²² WTO. 2015. *Trade Policy Review: Haiti* [online]. Geneva. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/s327_e.pdf

²³ In October 2016, during Haiti's third consecutive year of El Niño-related drought, the country was hit by the category 4 Hurricane Matthew. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 3.6 million people are food insecure, of which 1.5 million are severely food insecure and including 600 000 people whose livelihoods are based exclusively on agriculture. FAO. 2017. *Haiti* [online]. Rome. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/161491

²⁴ Haiti's capital city, Port-au-Prince, is the largest city in the world without a sewer system USAID. 2017. Haiti: environment [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.usaid.gov/haiti/environment

²⁵ Groupe u.r.d. 2017. *Haitian environmental legislation* [online]. Plaisians, France. [Cited 31 December 2017]. www.urd.org/Governance-and-environmental?artpage=2-4

²⁶ World Bank. 2015. *Haiti: towards a new narrative –systematic country diagnostic* [online]. Washington, DC. [Cited 31 December 2017]. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/319651467986293030/pdf/97341-SCD-P150705-IDA-SecM2015-0130-IFC-SecM2015-0071-MIGA-SecM2015-0046-Box391466B-OUO-9.pdf>

²⁷ Idem.



The FAPDA initiative promotes evidence-based decision making by collecting and disseminating information on policy decisions through a freely accessible web-based tool. For more information, please visit:
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