Agriculture is an increasingly vital lifeline for people in Haiti. Rising insecurity and low harvests have pushed food prices up. The violence is disrupting markets, supply chains, local food availability and access, and the safe movement of people and goods. **Over 75 percent of Haiti’s most food-insecure people are in rural areas.** They need urgent supplies to continue producing food for their families and community.

**What investments in agriculture can achieve**

- **USD 180** = Through the provision of 100 g of seed, a household can produce ten types of nutritious vegetables ready for consumption in 10-12 weeks, worth around USD 2 500 on the local market.  
  = **Enable quick access to nutritious food as well as income to purchase seeds and tools to grow other types of food crops**

- **USD 460** = Through the provision of crop seeds, a household can cultivate 0.24 ha of land and produce an estimated 0.66 tonnes of bean, cassava and rice, worth USD 1 350 on the local market.  
  = **Support a family of 5 with staple food for up to 6 months**

- **USD 500** = With a poultry-raising package (one rooster, ten hens and material to build chicken coops), a household can produce around 35 eggs per week, worth USD 20-25 on the local market.  
  = **Enable a family to regularly consume protein and sell eggs throughout the year**
Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

Haiti remains one of nine countries in the world facing the risk of famine and one of five countries with more than 10 percent of the population in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Indeed, the number of Haitians in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) has steadily increased over the past four years, despite a slight decrease in 2023, with 620,000 people projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity in March–June 2024 if appropriate assistance is not provided.

The humanitarian situation in the country has sharply deteriorated due to overlapping crises, namely linked to intensified violence perpetrated by armed groups, record-high inflation, climate shocks and epidemics such as cholera. Gang violence continues to have a detrimental effect on the population’s food security, with an increase in kidnappings, armed attacks and sexual violence. This has resulted in major internal displacement and the disruption of markets and of the movement of people and goods, including agricultural products.

The delay of the rainy season and rainfall deficits affected the outcome of the 2023 spring season – typically representing half of the national agricultural production – while heavy rains in mid-November triggered severe flooding damaging crops, homes and infrastructure. This has led to local agricultural production deficits and market supply chain dysfunction that maintain food prices high, hindering availability of and access to food. In 2023, agricultural production has decreased by around 39 percent for maize, 34 percent for rice and 22 percent for sorghum compared with the five-year average.

Boosting vulnerable farming families’ agricultural and livestock production will increase their self-reliance and strengthen their resilience against future shocks.
Coordination

Under the overall lead of the Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as co-lead of the Food Security Sector in Haiti together with the World Food Programme, works closely with 92 local and international partners, including the IPC Global Support Unit, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package</th>
<th>Cost per household (USD)</th>
<th>Number of beneficiary households</th>
<th>Total cost (USD)</th>
<th>Funds needed by</th>
<th>Planned implementation period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve staple food and vegetable production</td>
<td>10 kg of bean seed, 5 kg of rice seed and 300 cassava cuttings</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>55 600</td>
<td>25 576 000</td>
<td>Main/spring season: February</td>
<td>February–March</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Summer season: June</td>
<td>July–September</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 g of certified vegetable seed (aubergine, cabbage, carrot, chili, leek, okra, onion, pepper, spinach and tomato), tools (watering can, machete, etc.) and 50 kg of fertilizers</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>4 500 000</td>
<td>Autumn season: August</td>
<td>September–January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect livestock assets and restore production</td>
<td>Provision of goats</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>7 500 000</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
<td>Year-round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of poultry and material for building chicken coops</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>April–December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In 2023, FAO reached about 18 500 households (92 500 people) through emergency agricultural support. For example, 8 140 households benefited from eight distribution campaigns enabling them to produce a total of 398 tonnes of cereals, vegetables and tubers; 18 Farmer Field Schools were set up and 420 people were trained on good agricultural practices for improved production; 5 000 households received 5 000 small ruminants and 10 500 poultry; and 6 500 households received a total of 6 000 tools for market-gardening.