



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services

Haiti

Landscape Analysis

Prepared by Hans Goertz

March, 2016



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



INGENAES

Integrating Gender and Nutrition
within Agricultural Extension Services



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Technical editing and production by Hans Goertz, Nargiza Ludgate, and Katy Heinz.

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Haiti

Landscape Analysis

Working document

Prepared by
Hans Goertz, University of Florida

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Introduction

The Integrating Gender and Nutrition within Agricultural Extension Services (INGENAES) project is funded through the Bureau for Food Security (BFS) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to support the Presidential Feed the Future Initiative, which strives to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of both men and women in rural areas who rely on agriculture for their livelihoods¹.

This landscape analysis provides an overview of the current status of Haiti's agriculture as well as the country's status in relation to the prevalence of poverty, nutrition and gender related issues. It contributes to the knowledge base of Feed the Future countries for both the INGENAES team and country extension and development practitioners. The report examines and summarizes Haiti's agricultural and nutrition policy, and USAID's strategic goals and objectives for the country. Since the 2010 earthquake, Haiti has been a focal point for development and reconstruction initiatives. This report provides a summary of on-going agricultural projects by the U.S. Government and other donors in the country.

INGENAES supports the development of improved extension and advisory systems (EAS) to reduce gender gaps in agricultural extension services, increase empowerment of women farmers, and improve gender and nutrition integration within extension services by directly or indirectly assisting multiple types of stakeholders within a country, such as farmers, producer groups, cooperatives, policy makers, technical specialists, development NGO practitioners, and donors.

INGENAES efforts will strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders and providing the fora and networks for them to coordinate and reach agreement on policies and strategies to implement improved EAS that better meet the needs of men and women farmers. While INGENAES project will not directly monitor beneficiary impact, it will focus on changes in institutions that directly impact men and women who access agricultural information, training, technologies and nutrition information. Improved services empower women and engage men.

INGENAES will strengthen institutions by identifying their needs and strengthening their capacity to effectively integrate gender and nutrition sensitive information and activities into agricultural extension systems with the aim to promote gender equality, improved household nutrition, and increased women incomes and, subsequently, household food security. Based on the identification of four main gaps in extension services in terms of gender and nutrition integration, INGENAES activities can be divided into the following action areas:

- Build more robust, gender-responsive, and nutrition-sensitive institutions, projects, and programs capable of assessing and responding to the needs of both men and women farmers through extension advisory services (EAS);

¹The USAID cooperative agreement (Award No. AID-OAA-LA-14-0008) has been awarded to the prime implementer, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the lead organization of the consortium. The consortium also includes the University of California-Davis, the University of Florida and Cultural Practice, LLC. The project is currently working in select FTF countries.

- Identify and scale proven mechanisms for delivering improved EAS to women farmers;
- Disseminate technologies that improve women's agricultural productivity and increase household nutrition; and,
- Apply effective, nutrition sensitive, extension approaches and tools for engaging both men and women.

Indicative activities of the INGENAES project include: learning exchanges, assessments, curricula development, training into action, mentoring relationships, internship experiences, and networks that focus on identifying gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive innovations that can be promoted by EAS organizations, and adopted by men and women farmers. Developing these outputs collaboratively with agricultural extension experts and other partners will transform extension-relevant institutions working directly with men and women farmers.

In each country INGENAES needs to examine the relationships, identify the key change actors, build their capacity, and provide them the incentives to make changes (e.g., set new policies, employ new management practices, modify organizational structures, make changes in practice, adopt innovations). The key actors will vary from country to country, although policy makers, the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, NGOs and the private sector, and of course, women farmers, are likely to be involved in most countries. Key actors will be identified as part of the needs and scoping assessments. Thus, and in preparation of country level activities, the consortium gathers information and key contacts to develop a landscape study of the agricultural sector in that country, a simple description of the pluralistic extension system, nutrition related initiatives, and gender issues. As such, the landscape study is intended as a preparatory tool and handy reference document for work in country. Each landscape study will be updated periodically as INGENAES continues to engage in that country and identifies new key contacts, organizations, and initiatives.

Background

Population

Haiti is a highly centralized country, with the majority of public health and education infrastructure, business operations and government functions concentrated in the capital of Port-au-Prince. According to 2015 estimates, 3.3 million of the total population of 10.3 million resides in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (IHSI, 2015). The male-to-female sex ratio for the population is 0.98 as of 2012. The population is relatively young, with 34% of people under the age of 15 and 22% between the ages of 15 to 24. Haitian households consist of an average of 4.4 people. Women head 41% of households. The rural population declined from 68% to 48% from 1994 to 2014 (World Bank, 2015). In addition to the recent surge in rural to urban migration, there has historically been strong migration flows across the border to the Dominican Republic for seasonal agricultural among men and to diaspora communities in the U.S., Canada and France among men and women (CIA, 2015), which contributes to the phenomenon of short and long-term single-parent households (Gardella, 2006). The 2010 earthquake displaced large segments of the population, leading to migration from the directly affected area and to the establishment of internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. These camps

have been largely disbanded, with only a few remaining exceptions (IOM, 2015). A threat of forced expulsion is emerging for as many as 200,000 individuals of Haitian descent residing in the neighboring Dominican Republic (Katz, 2015).

Human Development

Haiti's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2014 is 0.471, positioning the country under the low human development category and ranking 168 out of 187 countries and territories. Haiti has experienced an average annual increase of 0.5% in HDI value since the index was first measured in 1980. The largest gains during this 1980 to 2014 period came in life expectancy (from 50.9 to 63.1 years) and mean and expected years of schooling (from 5.1 to 7.6 and 1.4 to 4.9 years, respectively). During this period, however, Gross National Income (GNI) per capita at 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) decreased from \$1,828 to \$1,636. As a result, Haiti still ranks last in HDI among other countries in the region. This poor performance is further emphasized when considering the distribution of human development in the country. The Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) value in Haiti is 0.273, representing a 40.2% overall loss in 'potential' HDI due to inequality. This is primarily a function of inequality in income distribution (UNDP, 2013).

Health and Nutrition

Haiti's poor performance in the HDI is reflected in the country's health outcomes. Mortality rates are especially high among mothers and children under five, with 380 deaths per 1,000 live births and 88 deaths per 100,000 live births, respectively (World Bank, 2015). According to 2012 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data, mortality rates differ by the mother's level of education and geography. The under-five mortality rate for children whose mother has no formal education is 113 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 73 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mother has a secondary or higher education. Mortality rates vary drastically by department: from a low of 57 deaths per 1,000 live births in the Northwest department to a high of 109 in the Metropolitan Area. This is reflected in higher mortality rates in urban areas than rural areas with 97 deaths per 1,000 live births and 87 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively (MSPP, IHE, and ICF International, 2013). Diarrhea, respiratory infections, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are the leading causes of death among children (UNICEF, 2012).

While mortality rates have declined through improvements to primary care, Haiti still trails behind its 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) country targets. The World Food Programme estimated in 2008 that 25% of households were food-insecure. Chronic malnutrition, which physically manifests as stunting, remains a medium-level public health threat in Haiti. The national stunting rate has notably declined since the 2000 DHS. In that year, 29% of children under five suffered from stunting. The most recent DHS in 2012, this declined to 22% of children under five nationally, and 25% of children under five in rural areas. Within the Feed the Future (FTF) zone of intervention, rates of stunting are lower in the non-metropolitan Ouest department (17%) and higher in the Nord department (25%). Sixty-five percent of children under five are anemic, which represents a very high public health threat. Anemia is much more prevalent among women than men, affecting 49% of women and 23% of men ages 15-49. Anemia rates in the FTF zone of intervention are in line with national averages. Nearly

one-third of adolescent girls are pregnant or have given birth to a child by the age of 19. Adolescent girls in Haiti are the most malnourished group among women of reproductive age. This coupled with high rates of anemia contributes to an increased risk of delivering a low birth weight infant. The highest rates of underweight births are found in the non-metropolitan Ouest department where 28% of infants are born underweight, compared with 19% of infants nationally (MSPP, IHE, and ICF International, 2013). National malnutrition rates and trends are presented in figures 1 and 2 (Sergine, et al., 2014: 6).

Population growth has increased the annual demand for food by 2% per year, but the local supply of food has not kept pace with demand as agricultural production has only grown by 0.4% per year (USG, 2011). Most farmers do not produce enough to feed themselves, let alone the whole country: 68% of food items consumed by rural households are bought on the market. The majority of these products are imported. Consequently, access to food is determined more by purchasing power than production. In 2008, food expenditure represented approximately 59% of household spending in Haiti (WFP, 2008). The national food security assessment found the average caloric intake in 2007 to be 73% of the daily minimum recommended by the World Health Organization (CNSA, 2007).

The USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) III project undertook a step to estimate “the benefits of improved nutrition and the risks of not taking any action to improve the nutritional status of the country’s citizens” (Sergine, et al., 2014: 1). The Haiti PROFILES projects health and development outcomes over a 10-year period under a “status-quo” scenario and an “improved” scenario. PROFILES attempts to quantify the return on different health and nutrition investments by projecting their associated impact. According to their projections for 2013-2022, a high coverage of effective nutrition interventions could result in significant health and development outcomes. Improving nutrition could avert stunting and wasting among 12,884 children under 5 years. At the same time, reducing the incidence of stunting could yield US\$218 million in economic productivity gains – by far the highest economic return of the interventions studied. A further 5,142 deaths could be averted by addressing vitamin A deficiencies in children under 5. Better maternal nutrition contributes to improved health outcomes through a number of investments: reducing low birth weights could save 7,441 infant lives; addressing iron-deficiency anemia could save 1,352 maternal lives and 4,039 perinatal lives; and addressing maternal iodine-deficiency could avert 90,703 disabilities among children (Sergine, et al., 2014: 17-19).

In 2012, Haiti published its updated national nutrition policy aimed at children aged up to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older persons and persons infected with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (SUN, 2014). Among the priorities advanced in the policy are “increased use of locally produced food, reduction of micronutrient deficiencies through supplementation, and food fortification will be an important component of that policy” (2011:14). Many other policies and strategies aim to contribute to improved nutrition through various sectors, including the poverty reduction strategy (2008-2010 national strategy for growth and poverty reduction) and the national investment plan for agriculture, informal education and social protection. The right to food is defined in the Constitution. Haiti has specific legislation on maternity leave as well as on the need to fortify salt, flour and oil with iodine, iron and vitamin A. A bill has been advanced to set up a national nutrition council that would coordinate food security and nutrition policy (SUN, 2014).

In 2012, Haiti joined Scaling up Nutrition (SUN), a global movement that unites national leaders, civil society, bilateral and multilateral organizations, donors, businesses and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition. As part of the movement, Haiti has established a national strategic framework to fight hunger and malnutrition, known as ABA GRANGOU. Nine ministries, seven independent agencies, the Haitian Red Cross and 21 governmental programs are harmonized under the strategic framework of ABA GRANGOU. The national-level Commission for the Fight against Hunger and Malnutrition (COLFAM) provides strategic direction for ABA GRANGOU under the leadership of the First Lady of Haiti, Sophia Martelly. United Nations agencies are involved through a technical committee on nutrition at the national and departmental levels, and through sectoral round tables, with UNICEF serving as donor representative. ABA GRANGOU implements programs in three strategic domains (SUN, 2014):

- Social protection safety nets to improve access to food for the most vulnerable.
- Agricultural investment to increase national food output.
- Basic services, particularly in healthcare and nutrition, improving drinking water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Crop storage for the most vulnerable families.

The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) has partnered with CARE to launch a four-year (FY2014-FY2018), \$80 million program targeting food insecurity in Haiti. In support of the Government of Haiti’s (GoH) social protection efforts to prevent hunger and malnutrition, the Kore Lavi Program seeks to build demand for and improve access to “locally-produced, nutritious foods among vulnerable households” (Care, 2015). Kore Lavi will be implemented in five departments, and provide 18,150 households with food vouchers and 205,000 households with maternal and child health and nutrition interventions. FFP aims to eventually replicate these activities nationwide. The program will also develop a national household level targeting database system in support of the establishment of a food voucher-based social safety net system (USAID, 2015).

Figure 1. Malnutrition rates in Haiti.

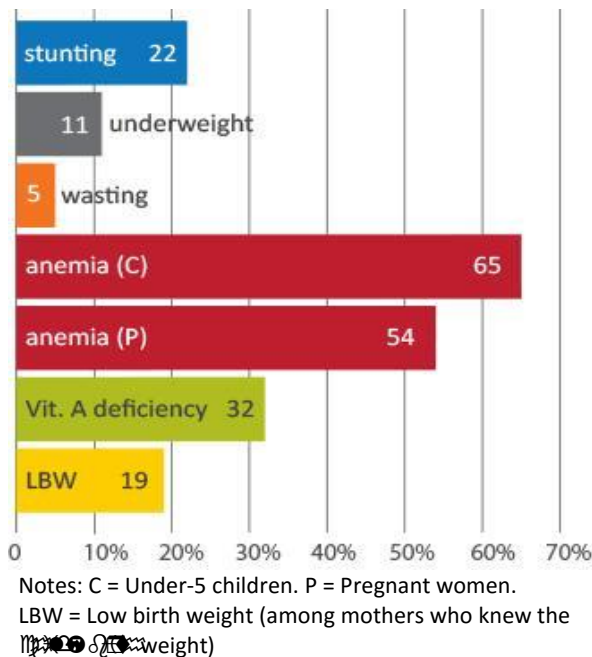
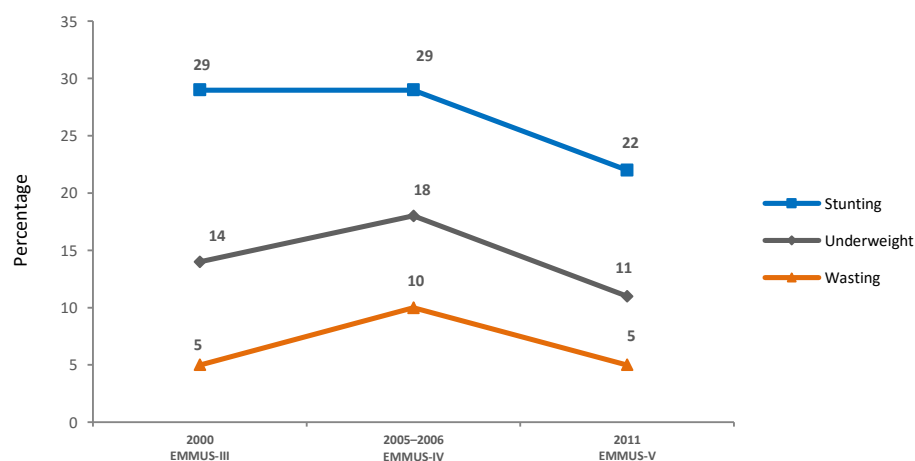


Figure 2. Trends in Malnutrition in Haiti.



Poverty

Poverty affects Haitians across all aspects of life, including housing, nutrition, education, health care, infant mortality rates, as well as the environment. Poverty is widespread by any measure. In 2012, the poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines stood at 59% of the total population. The incidence of poverty is much higher among the rural population: the poverty headcount ratio for rural areas is 75% as opposed to 41% in urban areas. Access to basic services also varies along rural-urban lines, with rural households characterized by much lower access – see Table I. Rural-to-urban migration in Haiti has been driven largely by limited access to basic services in rural areas, and the economic activity and education opportunities in urban centers. A consequence of this migration has been the creation of a generation of indentured workers, known as *restaveks*. *Restaveks* are sent as children or youth from rural areas to the stay with urban relatives where they end up serving as unpaid domestic labor.

Table I: Access to basic services by rural and urban household

Service	Rural	Urban	National
Electricity (2012)	15%	72%	38%
Improved Sanitation (2015)	19%	34%	28%
Improved Water Source (2015)	48%	65%	58%

According to the USAID Gender Assessment, rural poverty is not caused by landlessness: about 80% of the rural households surveyed had access to land and 70% cultivated land. At the same time, poverty is not created in the market for wage labor as it is in other Latin American and Caribbean countries. The evidence on rural poverty suggests that the rural labor market is “primarily a mechanism for escaping poverty, not for creating it” (Gardella, 2006: 12). In rural regions, the demand for labor outpaces supply – contributing to higher wages, particularly during labor intensive periods of the agricultural calendar. At the same time, this poses a constraint for producers faced with capital and labor shortages. (Gardella, 2006). Both men and women engage in agricultural wage labor, but frequently at different stages of the value chain –

see Table 1. The USAID assessment cites a study by Sletten and Egset (2004) to demonstrate that differences in the overall distribution of poverty did not correspond to gender. According to the findings, the differences between female- and male-headed households are smaller than differences between other groups. The data suggest that poverty in rural areas is not explained by household characteristics as much as by geographical characteristics. The geographical distribution of poverty indicates that the highest poverty headcount index is highest in the Northeast (84%) and Northwest (72%) departments, and lowest in the West department (34%), which includes Port-au-Prince (Gardella, 2006). This geographical distribution of poverty closely parallels the distribution of health outcomes and access to basic services.

Gender

In 2013, the UNDP assessed a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.599 in Haiti, placing it 168 out of 187 countries measured. Haiti performs poorly across all dimensions of the gender equity index: only 4% of parliamentary seats are held by women; 22.5% of women have reached a secondary or higher level of education compared to 36.3% of male counterparts; the maternal mortality ratio stands at 350 deaths per 100,000 live births; and the adolescent fertility rate is 41.3 births per 1000 live births. One exception is women's participation in the labor market in Haiti, which while still lower than men (60.1% compared to 70.6%), is considerably higher than the regional average of 53.7% of women's participation (UNDP, 2013).

While women face no legal obstacles to vote and stand for election, prevailing cultural attitudes and household labor demands exclude women from office. Consequently, political representation for women is low in Haiti: in the most recent election in 2010 only six women were elected to serve in the 127-seat parliament and a single woman elected to serve in the 30-seat senate. This trend is starting to change at the ministerial level, where 4 of the 21 appointed ministers are women. They represent the ministries for Culture, Public Health and Population, Women's Rights and Tourism (Primature République d'Haiti, 2016).

Haitian labor law mandates that employers provide 12 weeks of maternity leave, with six weeks of full pay. Employers are also prohibited from dismissing women during this period (CEDAW, 2009). However, given that 83% of economically active women work in the informal sector, few women actually benefit from these provisions (Office of the Special Envoy to Haiti, 2012). While women generally have the freedom to work independently, their participation in the workforce is limited by their larger role in domestic labor.

The 2012 DHS survey found that 73% of currently married women participate in decisions about their own health care and 78% have sole or joint decision making power to make major household purchases (MSPP, IHE, and ICF International, 2013: p. 16).

Agriculture is the largest employer in Haiti, but only a fraction of women own their own plots and few are paid in cash for working on plots owned by others, diminishing their financial independence and security. Poverty and inheritance customs are major obstacles to land ownership to women in Haiti. Daughters traditionally receive smaller family inheritance than sons. Marriage law recognizes men and women equally in their right to inheritance; but since most unions are not officially recognized, women as well as children born out of wedlock can be deprived of their full inheritance rights. According to UNICEF, 30% of Haitian women between 20 and 24 years of age were married before the age of 18 (UNICEF, 2009).

Oxfam International describes a “clear gender division of labor in rural Haiti” in its agricultural policy advocacy report, *Planting Now* (2012: p. 8):

In households where men are present, they are always considered the head of the household. Men engage in heavy agricultural labor, such as land clearing and plowing, production of export crops (coffee, mangoes, etc.), and large livestock husbandry; they also have wage jobs. Women, on the other hand, produce food for local markets, plant and weed crops, and ensure household food security, including the supply of drinking water. They purchase basic necessities with the money they earn from selling produce. The work of women farmworkers is often undervalued, and they tend to suffer wage discrimination.

Agriculture

Haiti has a strong agricultural tradition dating back to the colonial era, when the island was the foremost exporter of sugar and coffee in the world (WFP, 2008). Over the last 50 years however, agricultural production, processing and marketing have declined sharply. The agricultural sector currently only accounts for 25% of gross national product (GDP), despite minimal growth in other sectors. Although the majority of households are engaged in farming, agriculture only accounts for 26% of total cash income – requiring farmers to supplement their household income with other economic activities. Domestic production covers only 45% of the population’s nutritional needs, requiring the country to import the majority of its food. National and international policies have historically marginalized agriculture in Haiti. Trade liberalization has exposed farmers to competition from subsidized U.S. rice exports and made consumers vulnerable to volatile global food prices. Food aid has also disrupted local markets and agriculture (USG, 2011). According to USAID’s Feed the Future Strategy for Haiti, “The prolonged stagnation of the rural Haitian economy helps to explain Haiti’s entrenched poverty, food insecurity, rural to urban migration, malnutrition, and environmental degradation” (USG, 2011).

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 75% of rural households are engaged in some form of agriculture (FAOSTAT, n.d.). Haiti’s agriculture sector is characterized by small plots, highly diversified poly-culture, and many micro-climates (USG, 2011). There are approximately 1,405,000 ha of agricultural land in Haiti, comprising 50.6% of total area (FAOSTAT, n.d.). Contrary to UNICEF 2009 report, the USAID gender assessment found that “inheritance of land and houses is bilateral, and equal among heirs except that women receive smaller shares; children inherit equally and separately from their mother and father, regardless of whether the two are in some kind of union” (Gardella, 2006). Female-headed households tend to have fewer and smaller land plots than male-headed households (USAID, n.d.).

The principle cash crops are coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum and timber, while tubers, vegetables and beans are grown for subsistence. The top exports are essential oils, coffee, mango, cocoa and sisal and in order of value (FAOSTAT, n.d.). Export goods production and exchange of export goods in the agricultural sector is almost exclusively a male domain. Livestock is an important source of nutrition as well as capital. Often referred to as “the rural bank,” livestock serve as a valuable asset for investment and insurance purposes against crop failure, sickness, injury or other emergencies (Murray and Bannister, 2004). Market women are the backbone of domestic agricultural commerce in Haiti. According to Oxfam, women contribute to the sector by “establishing information networks; providing credit for small

farmers in more remote areas; and helping to develop all sorts of value chains through their investments.” With minimal support from the state, market women have forged networks to sell agricultural products nationwide, promoting local procurement (Oxfam, 2012). See Table 2 for an overview of how labor is generally assigned.

Table 1: Characteristic household division of labor (Gardella, 2006)*

Men	Women
Heavy agricultural work: clearing lands, tilling, and harvesting	Agricultural work:: seeding/planting, weeding, harvesting and bulking for market
Care of large livestock: cattle, horses, mules	Care of small livestock: pigs, goats, poultry, donkeys
Cultivation and marketing of export crops	Sale of agricultural produce in the domestic marketing circuits
Agricultural wage labor, either individually or through an <i>eskwad</i>	Purchase of household essentials with marketing revenues
Fishing	Cooking, cleaning, laundry
Certain kinds of craft production	Care of children, including educational and medical needs
Migratory labor	Collecting water

* Children assist their parents in all of these activities, by gender.

Agricultural Extension

MARNDR is responsible for the provision of extension services, and is divided into several decentralized structures: 10 Departmental Agriculture Directorates (*Direction De□partementale d’Agriculture, DDA*), four sub-Departmental Directorates, and several Agriculture bureaus (*Bureaux Agricoles*) located in 30 municipalities (among 135 in the country). In addition, about 15 research and training centers are located throughout the country and are directly linked to central services (mainly R&D) in the MARNDR, however in practice they function at various levels of operation. These institutions contribute to the provision of various services for plant production, animal husbandry, and natural resource management.

The proportion of households receiving agricultural extension services in Haiti is higher than might be expected. Indeed, there are places in Haiti where, by regional standards, a large proportion of households receive agricultural extension services. Although public sector extension services have virtually disappeared at the field level in recent decades, the relatively widespread availability of extension services shows that donor-funded projects, the private sector, and NGOs are filling a substantial amount of the demand for agricultural extension services. The World Bank surveyed farmers in three departments, 13.9% of household heads reported having received at least some form of extension service (2013). According to the study, the services most frequently delivered are those related to the first stages of the value chain (production), namely choice of seeds and varieties and agricultural techniques and practices, which account for over 50% of all services delivered. Extension services for livestock (cattle and poultry) account for another 42% of services received while post-harvest services (storage, processing, and marketing) account for only 6% of services delivered. The other key findings of the study include:

- Overall there are no statistical differences between men and women in terms of *receipt* of agricultural extension services. Further analysis suggests that this equivalence is not a

result of equal access as much as it a result of women demonstrating equal or greater demand for extension services. The study found that the impact of agricultural training changes when the head of household is a woman. Specifically, being a female-headed household diminishes the positive effect of having occasional agricultural training (OAT). This speaks to the need to tailor content and delivery of services to accommodate women's priorities and ability to participate.

- Prior agricultural training is a major determinant of the recipients of extension services.
- Education level has a positive yet small effect on receiving extension services.
- Farmers with larger farms receive more agricultural extension services.

The World Bank study concludes by advocating for a pluralistic extension system with the MARNDR coordinating the coverage and quality of services by public, private and NGO providers. It also recommends Rehabilitation of the various Ecoles Moyennes Agricoles (EMAs) for vocational and farmer field education around the country in order to drive demand for and supply of extension services (World Bank, 2013).

Environment

Topography has compounded the challenges of agriculture in Haiti. Approximately two-thirds of the country is mountainous. Population growth and declining productivity have forced farmers to clear steeper plots to cultivate crops. Estimates of remaining forest cover range from as low as 4% to as high as 32.3% (Churches et al, 2014). Increasing deforestation has reduced the ability of Haiti's watersheds to capture rainfall and regulate river flows. As rain falls on the upper catchments of denuded watersheds it meets little resistance on its path downstream. Rain runoff strips the slopes of precious topsoil, causing declining soil fertility. The loss of trees has also led to increasingly volatile river flows, ranging from flood peaks to dry riverbeds. This poses a threat to human settlement in the rainy season and to irrigated agriculture in the dry season (Fox, 2012).

On January 12th, 2010, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck near Port-au-Prince, claiming an estimated 220,000 lives, displacing 1.5 million people and destroying much of the city's infrastructure. In a deeply centralized country, the impact of the earthquake reverberated around the country. All of the country's universities, major hospitals and government buildings were concentrated in the capital. Many rural communities had sent their brightest students and most able-bodied workers to Port-au-Prince to bring relief to an increasingly impoverished rural life. Many of these same communities soon became overwhelmed by the displaced persons that streamed out of the directly impacted area of the earthquake in search of food and shelter. The earthquake damaged agricultural infrastructure around its epicenter and severed many of the supply lines from rural areas.

National Agricultural Strategy

In March 2010, the Government of Haiti (GoH) issued the *Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti* (GoH, 2010), serving as a guide for the donor community following the earthquake. The plan placed agriculture as the primary driver of economic recovery in Haiti. The GoH followed up with a country-owned, results-focused agriculture investment plan: the *National Agricultural Investment Plan* (NAIP) (MARNDR, 2010). Investment activities under the NAIP are organized around 30 watersheds in the country. The strategic approach has three

axes: 1) development of rural areas/infrastructure, including watershed management, irrigation, and rural infrastructure; 2) production and development of competitive value chains; and 3) the strengthening of research, education, land tenure, and the agricultural services and institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The plan proposes a strategy of supporting small-scale farmers, pursuing sustainable natural resource management and improving food security through domestic supply. To fund the plan, MARNDR has called for investments of \$772m over seven years – as detailed in Table 1. OXFAM's *Planting Now* series provides a critique of the plan and its implementation to date (2010, 2012).

Table 1: Priority sub-sectors and investment requirements, Haiti National Agricultural Investment Plan, May 2010

Sub-Sector	Requirements
Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed development • Reforestation • Irrigation 	\$361m
Production and value chain development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock • Aquaculture and fishing • Crops • Input provision • Credit • Value chain development • Urban and peri-urban agriculture • Local purchase of food aid 	\$346m
Agricultural services and institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension • Land access and tenure security • Research training, plant health • Institutional support 	\$62m

Source: MARNDR (2010)

Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategy

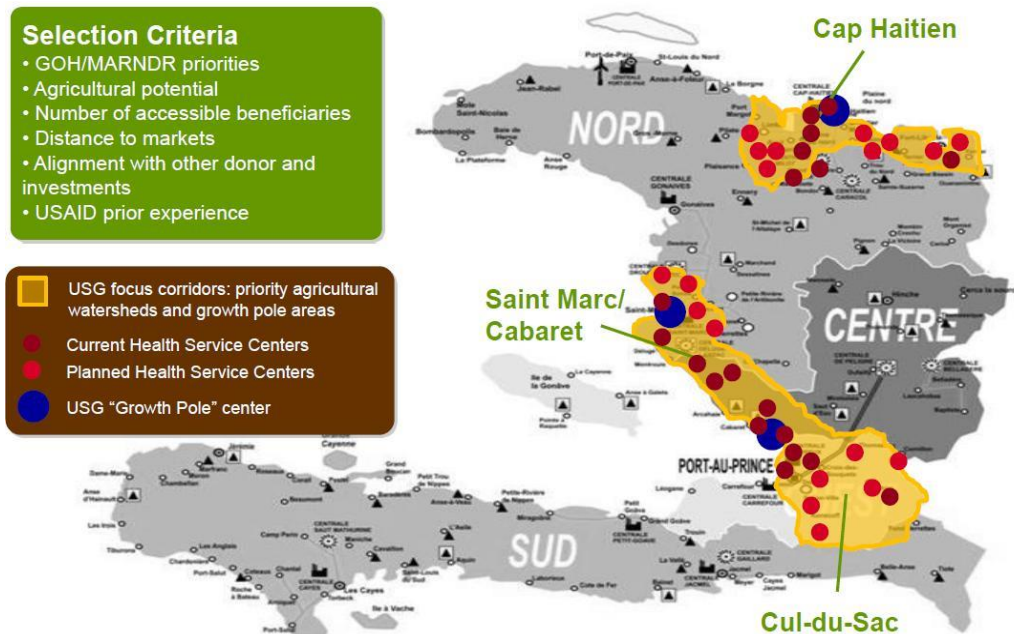
There is substantial convergence between the GoH and U.S. Government's (USG) agricultural strategy in Haiti. The GoH's Action Plan aligns with the Feed the Future multi-year strategy (FTF/Haiti) on several fronts (USG, 2011):

- Increase local production of staples to ensure food security.
- Increase farmer's income and create jobs in rural areas.
- Increase foreign exchange earnings agricultural exports.
- Reduce post-harvest losses by 50 percent in priority watersheds.
- Improve health and nutrition of the Haitian population, especially the vulnerable.
- Reduce vulnerability to natural disasters.

The FTF program will be implemented in three priority development corridors: Port-au-Prince/Cul-de- Sac, St. Marc, and the Northern (Cap Haitien) Corridor – see figure 3. These

corridors were identified for USG investment based upon their “agricultural potential, number of beneficiaries that can be reached, distance to markets, availability of rural credit, alignment with other USG investments, USAID’s prior experience in the area, whether the area has been identified as a priority by the GOH, and related criteria” (USG, 2011: 15).

The thrust of programming will be to develop different value chains in each of the three USG development corridors. In the Port-au-Prince Corridor, the focus crops are corn, rice, and beans. In the St. Marc Corridor, the focus is plantain, corn, and beans. In the Northern corridor, FTF/Haiti has targeted rice, plantains, and corn. These crops were selected on the basis of potential for increases in productivity, extent of coverage and nutritional content.



Source: Haiti FTF Strategic Review Presentation, August 2010

Figure 3: The three development corridors in Haiti

In addition to these focus crops, Feed the Future/Haiti will invest to a lesser extent in secondary crops to complement Haiti’s poly-cultural systems and encourage beneficial crop rotations. The mission will also invest in the export crops of mango and cocoa. These tree crops offer opportunities to increase household income, stabilize hillsides and contribute to the domestic market. Feed the Future/Haiti will also implement interventions with the explicit objective of stabilizing hillsides above vulnerable plains targeted within the three USG development corridors.

Feed the Future/Haiti will support nutrition education, food fortification and nutrition health services to reduce both chronic and acute malnutrition. Progress will be sustained through strengthening existing health systems. Agricultural extension agents and health workers will deliver nutrition messages to target communities. Nutrition services will be expanded through strengthening and adding to Haiti’s system and rural health services centers. The strategy calls for school de-worming programs, malnutrition treatment centers and a new national nutrition surveillance system to complement efforts in diagnosis and treatment. Finally, the Ministry of Health, with the support of USAID, the World Food Program, UNICEF, the Inter-American

Development Bank, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization will research potential applications for food fortification. Additional discussion of how the Feed the Future strategy will align with Title II programming is discussed in the FY 2011-2015 strategy document (USG, 2011: 16).

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Annex I: External Agricultural, Nutrition and Extension Projects

Organization	Program(s)/Activities	Region(s)	Notes
ACDI-VOCA (Ag Cooperative Development International)	Expanded Food Security Program (EFSP), Rural Economy Acceleration in Haiti (REACH)	Sudest, FTF Corridor North	Activities concluded in 2012.
Caritas	Agricultural infrastructure, natural resource management, micro-credit	Sud	Additional programming to support women's associations
Care	Kori Lavi project	5 pilot departments, plans to scale up nationally	In partnership with WFP, World Vision and Action Against Hunger; Food for Peace contract: 2013-2017
CCISD (Centre for International Cooperation in Health and Development)	AKOSAA	Saint Marc	Technical support from University of Laval, Montreal
Chemonics International	Chanje Lavi Plantè	FTF Corridor West	Follow-up to WINNER project, also implemented by Chemonics USAID contract: 2015-2020
Clinton Foundation	Strengthening coffee value chain (with REBO) and peanut value chain (with ACCESO), lime value chain (with Firmenich)	National	
CRS (Catholic Relief Services)	Strengthening seed systems, Millennium Village Project (past)	Sud, Port-au-Prince	Launch of seed system project with CIAT (Intl Center for Tropical Ag) April 2015
CIMMYT	Applied research in maize varieties	FTF Corridor West	Complement to FTF/Haiti programming
DAI (Development Alternatives Inc.)	Appui a la Valorisation du potentiel Agricole du Nord, a la Securite Economique et Environnementale	FTF Corridor North	USAID contract: 2013-2018
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)	Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST), Information for Nutrition Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making (INFORMED)	National	In partnership with EU (European Union). Launch July 2015.
FHI 360	The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance: FANTA II and FANTA III		Nutrition integration in HIV programming, policy analysis, surveillance systems, communication strategy; USAID contract: 2009-2013 (phase 2), 2012-2017 (phase 3)
Groundswell Intl	Extension, micro-credit and agricultural inputs	Nordest, Nord, Artibonite	Implementing partner: PDL (Partenariat pour le Développement Local)
Heifer Project Intl.	Animal husbandry, natural resource management	Sud	

Organization	Program(s)/Activities	Region(s)	Notes
Mercy Corps	Natural Resource Management, agricultural entrepreneurship	Central Plateau	
MFK (Meds & Foods for Kids)	Peanut value-added processing, nutrition	Nord	Partnership with UF Institute of Food and Agronomy Sciences (IFAS)
Oxfam Great Britain	Monitoring & Evaluation, Research	National	Limited presence since end of post-earthquake relief activities
Partners in Agriculture	Agricultural infrastructure, extension, vocational education/training	Central Plateau	Agricultural branch of Partners in Health
Partners of the Americas	Nutrition extension, F2F training	Central Plateau, FTF Corridor West	Implementing nutrition component of USAID/UF SARD grant
RTI International	Local Enterprise & Value Chain Enhancement (LEVE)	FTF Corridor West and Corridor North	Three target industries/sectors (construction, apparel and textiles, and agribusiness); USAID grant: 2013-2016
TECHNOSERVE	Strengthening the mango value chain (Haiti Hope Project)	National	USAID funded grant, ended 2013
University of Florida	Trilateral Cooperation, Strengthening Agricultural Research and Development (SARD)	FTF Corridor West	Trilateral partnership: U.S., Brazil, Haiti; USAID contract: 2014-2017. SARD contract: 2015-2020.
World Food Programme	Food security monitoring, school feeding, emergency preparedness	National	Goal of sourcing 20% of food aid from local farmers by 2015.

Annex 2: Country Based and Nationally Financed Interventions

This list represents key regional and national efforts in agricultural, extension and nutrition. There are a multitude of local initiatives organized around causes or events. These civil society groups span a range of capacities – from loosely organized farmer associations to highly coordinated producer cooperatives. Many of these groups receive external funding and their activity levels are strongly tied to this funding stream. Indeed, some groups are explicitly organized in order to secure external funding. As such, groups frequently have overlapping membership. They are also not necessarily responsive to the populations they attest to represent.

Organization	Program(s)/Activities	Region(s)	Notes
ANEFH (<i>Association nationale pour l'encadrement de la Femme Haitienne</i>)	Women's rights advocacy, livelihood training	Ouest	Limited web presence
CHIBAS Bio-Energy	Sorghum, maize and jatropha breeding, renewable energy	Plaine du Cul-de-Sac	Founder serves as Dean of Research at Quisqueya
FISH Ministries / KORE	School feeding, nutrition, education	Gressier	Partnered with UF College of Public Health and Medical Professions
FONDHAD (<i>Fondation Haitienne de Développement Agricole Durable</i>)	Agricultural research, extension, capacity building, input packages	Bas Boen, Plaine du Cul-de-Sac	Manages Bas Boen research center (CRDD) established through WINNER project
INURED (Inter-university Institute for Research and Development)	Research, higher education, environmental advocacy	Port-au-Prince	
MARNDR <i>Ecoyene moyenne d'agriculture</i>	Agricultural vocational schools: 6 total (3 being reopened through USAID, World Bank funding)	National	Schools function at different levels. Targeted for strengthening in 2013-2016 national investment plan
ORE (Organization for Rehabilitation of the Environment)	Plant breeding, extension, mango export	Sud	Partners with international interventions to provide technical and context expertise
Papyrus Consulting	Technical advising, Monitoring & Evaluation	Ouest	Implementing partner on various projects, including LEVE, SMASH and Chanje Lavi Plantè
Smallholder Farmers Alliance	Agricultural extension, organizational capacity building and reforestation (especially Moringa)	Artibonite, Nordest	External funding supplemented by local revenue, Haitian managed. Services targeted at women

Annex 3: Key Country Contacts

Name	Organization	Position	Email
Augustin Pierre Gary	MARNDR	Director of the Direction of Research and Innovation	garryaugustin@yahoo.fr
Rodrigo Brenes	USDA/USAID Haiti	Program Director, PASA	rbrenes@usaid.gov
Phillipe Bellerive	LEVE	Agribusiness Coordinator	pbellerive@leve.rti.org
Jean-Robert Estime	Chemonics	Chief of Party, Chanje Lavi Plantè	JEstime@chemonics.com
Carl Rahmaan	Partners of the Americas	Project Director, Haiti Nutrition Security Program	Crahmaan@haitinutrition.org
Levael Eugene	CIAT (Intl Center for Tropical Ag)	Local Coordinator / Liaison Officer	elevael@yahoo.com
Samuel Huntington Hobbs	CIMMYT	Leader Strategic Planning & Research Coordinator	H.Hobbs@cgiar.org
Lindsey Jones	ACDI/VOCA	Technical Advisor of Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment	ljones@acdivoca.org
Valerie Rhoe	(CRS) Catholic Relief Services	Senior Technical Advisor in Agriculture	valerie.rhoe@crs.org
Maurice Wiener	University of Florida	Chief of Party, SARD	wiener_8@hotmail.com
Sergile Florence	University of Florida	Faculty Coordinator, Trilateral Cooperation Project	fsergile@ufl.edu

Annex 4: Annotated list of relevant literature

Arias, D., Leguia, J.J., Sy, A. (2013). Determinants of Agriculture Extension Services: The Case of Haiti. Latin American and the Caribbean Food Papers series.

Washington, DC: World Bank. Retrieved from

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/05/18170053/determinants-agricultural-extension-services-case-haiti>

This paper extracts relevant lessons from historical data on factors influencing the receipt of extension services in Haiti, taking stock of the use of agricultural extension services prior to the 2010 earthquake. The goal is to influence future policies and development projects involving the provision of extension services as well as the type of extension services offered. This paper uses data from the 2010 agricultural census and examines the characteristics of farmers in Haiti receiving extension services by gender, education, agricultural training, farm size, and type of crop. Through in-depth study of each variable and a review of trends in the receipt of agricultural extension services, the study analyzes the equilibrium between the demand for and supply of extension services to particular farmer groups based on member characteristics.

CIAT, CRS, SNS-MARDNR, UEA, FAO, World Concern, Save the Children, ACDI/VOCA, Save the Children and World Vision. (2010). Seed System Security Assessment, Haiti. A study funded by the United States Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/ODFA). Arusha, Tanzania: International Center for Tropical Agriculture. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pbaaa615.pdf

A Seed System Security Assessment (SSSA) was carried out in Haiti in May-June 2010. The work assessed the impact of the 12 January 2010 earthquake on households and agricultural livelihoods, including possible changes in assets, land holdings, labor availability, income generation activities, crop profiles and seed use. The work also analyzed acute seed security issues, monitoring farmers' seed procurement strategies and examining the effects of any aid given. As a third thrust, the SSSA looked at chronic seed security problems, including those related to seed/grain markets, agricultural product transformation and access to modern varieties. Hence the foci included 'very short term', as well as short- and medium-term issues.

The SSSA consisted of a total of 983 comprehensive farmer interviews, plus 35 focus group sessions (21 mixed, 15 women only), key informant interviews, and commissioned studies on related issue areas.

Fuller-Wimbush, D. and Cardyn, F.A. (2014). "Feed the Future Investment in Haiti: Implications for Sustainable Food Security and Poverty Reduction," OXFAM America Research Backgrounder series. Retrieved from

www.oxfamamerica.org/publications/feed-the-future-investment-in-haiti

The U.S. Feed the Future initiative is providing real benefits to many smallholder farmers in Haiti who otherwise receive very little outside support. These benefits include trainings, introduction to new technologies, livelihood opportunities, business skills, access to better inputs, and increased access to markets. This independently commissioned evaluation by

OXFAM America argues that there are still a number of opportunities to improve the design and implementation of the project so that the gains it has achieved can be sustained. Much more could be done to include beneficiary farmers' perspective in the project design, along with mechanisms for feedback throughout the project lifespan. Women in particular need to be included in greater numbers so that the project provides equal benefit to both men and women in the target communities. One of the largest obstacles to sustainability is the government's ability to oversee and maintain the work that has been done after the project ends in western Haiti in 2014. The paper offers lessons that can be used to inform FTF's rollout in northern Haiti.

Gardella, A. (2006). Gender Assessment for USAID/Haiti Country Strategy Statement. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: United States Agency for International Development. Retrieved from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACH597.pdf

The assessment was carried out at the request of the USAID Mission in Haiti, with support of the USAID Office of Women in Development in Washington. Section 1 presents basic development indicators, disaggregated by sex, to measure the relative status of men and women. Section 2 outlines fundamental dimensions of gender in Haiti, in terms of the inter-related roles of men and women, patterns of decision-making and control, and relative legal and social status, and identifies the broad implications of this analysis for development programming. Section 3 presents a gender assessment of the current programs of USAID/Haiti, while Section 4 addresses anticipated future program directions, drawing on the discussion at a Mission strategic planning workshop in March in Port-au-Prince.

Malapit, J.M., Sproule, K., Kovarik, C., Meinzen-Dick, R., Quisumbing, A., Ramzan, F., Hogue, E. and Alkire, S. (2014). Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index: Baseline Report. Washington, DC: USAID, IFPRI, OPHI. Retrieved from http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_progress_weai_baseliner_eport_may2014.pdf

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) baseline survey results, summarizing both findings from the WEAI survey and the relationships between the WEAI and various outcomes of interest to the US Government's Feed the Future initiative. These poverty, health, and nutrition outcomes include both factors that might *affect* empowerment and outcomes that might *result from* empowerment. The WEAI measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify ways to overcome those obstacles and constraints. The results from the WEAI baseline survey conducted in Haiti can be found on pages 14-16.

McVey, M. Murano, E. and Shannon, D. (2012). Review and Recommendations on Rebuilding Food Security and Agricultural Industries of The Republic of Haiti. Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). Washington, DC: United States Agency for International Development. Retrieved from www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/bifad_haitireport_oct2012.pdf

In the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake, the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD), which advises the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), organized a Task Force to chart a path forward to

rebuild that nation's food and agriculture sectors. The overall recommendation of the Task Force was for USAID to create a consortium led by U.S. land-grant universities.

The authors propose that through this consortium, a long-term plan could be developed to rebuild the food and agriculture sectors that would be inclusive, comprehensive from production to processing, integrate research with extension, include human and institutional capacity-building efforts, be well coordinated across all USAID and USDA-funded projects and include appropriate metrics for consistent monitoring and evaluation of progress and of impacts. This report contains the recommendations for the formation of the proposed consortium, a review of progress made towards rebuilding these sectors since the earthquake and a critique of the implementation of FTF activities in the Corridor West.

Ministère de la Santé Publique and de la Population (MSPP), Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance (IHE) and ICF International. (2013). Haiti Mortality, Morbidity, and Service Utilization Survey 2012: Key Findings. Calverton, Maryland, USA: MSPP, IHE, and ICF International. Retrieved from <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SRI199/SRI199.eng.pdf>

The 2012 Haiti Mortality, Morbidity, and Service Utilization Survey (EMMUS-V) is the fifth demographic and health survey to be conducted in Haiti (see also DHS). The EMMUS-V was designed to provide information on fertility, sexual activity, knowledge and use of family planning, child feeding practices and breastfeeding, the nutritional status of women and children, childhood mortality, maternal health, child health, and knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and STIs. HIV and anemia testing were also conducted during the survey.

The Fieldwork for the 2012 EMMUS-V took place from January to June 2012. A nationally representative sample of 14,287 women age 15-49 in all selected households and 9,493 men age 15-59 in two-thirds of selected households were interviewed. The sample design for the 2012 EMMUS-V provides estimates for Haiti as whole, for urban and rural areas, and for the 12 study domains, comprised of the 10 departments, the Metropolitan Area and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps.

Oxfam. (2012). PLANTING NOW: Revitalizing Agriculture for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti. Briefing Paper. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Oxfam. Retrieved from <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/planting-now-2nd-edition>

Planting Now is centered on the Ministry of Agriculture's 2010 National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP). The report presents the policies and activities of the NAIP and makes recommendations at the macro and micro levels in support of its implementation and reviews current progress. The report draws on interviews with representatives of the government of Haiti, Haitian civil society and the international aid community to frame the constraints and opportunities of the agricultural sector. There is a strong gender component to the analysis. The authors emphasize the role of women in agricultural value chains and recommend policies and interventions to strengthen their position.

Smucker, J.N. (1981). The Role of Rural Haitian Women in Development. Report to USAID, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Washington, D.C. Print.

The study was commissioned by USAID in 1980 to inform development policy. The study consists of 1) a review of pertinent literature, 2) interviews with actors engaged in development programs for women, and 3) fieldwork observations and interviews. Fieldwork interviews were conducted with many peasant women, and men, both individually and in groups. Development project sites were visited and interviews were conducted with workers, small business owners and project directors. The author attempts to overcome the bias of the “American experience” by studying the role women play in these projects, how they are or are not meeting their needs, and how the projects can respond to the unique opportunities and challenges of Haitian women. As an anthropological study as well as a policy document, the report offers an instructive analysis of intra-household dynamics.

Schwartz, T. (n.d.) Gender in Haiti: Review of the Literature. Retrieved from <http://timotuck.com/wp/index.php/2015/08/25/gender-in-haiti-review-of-the-literature>

This review takes on some of the common misconceptions of gender in Haiti, arguing that rural women and women working in the informal sector enjoy greater protections and equity than their urban, formal sector counterparts. Cites many of the same sources used for this landscape study and also draws on ethnographic studies to describe intra-household dynamics (as well as how these roles evolved). The author also uses regional comparisons to put some of the DHS (EMMUS) data in perspective.

U.S. Government. (2011). Haiti: Feed the Future FY 2011–2015 Multi-Year Strategy. Washington, D.C. Retrieved from www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/country/strategies/files/HaitiFeedtheFutureMultiYearStrategy_Public_FINAL.pdf

This review of the agricultural context in Haiti focuses on the Feed the Future (FTF) implementation corridors. As a strategy document, the report takes a SWOT approach to identify and prioritize areas for intervention. The analysis is intended to inform the design and implementation of FTF programming in Haiti. The authors align planned activities with Government of Haiti strategy documents and with USAID mission and global level objectives. The document concludes with a series of annexes that cover financial commitments by donor and by region, figures on the balance of agricultural trade and figures on the geographic distribution of households.

Verner, D. and Egset, W. (2006). Haiti: Social Resilience and State Fragility in Haiti: A Country Social Analysis. Report to the World Bank. Report No. 36069-HT. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALANALYSIS/1104894-1115795935771/20938696/Haiti_CSA.pdf

Haiti is a resilient society whose rural communities in particular have developed coping mechanisms in response to a long history of underdevelopment and political instability. The country’s religious, cultural, and artistic life is highly diverse and vibrant. Like other fragile states, however, Haiti is also beset by widespread poverty and inequality, economic decline and unemployment, poor governance, and violence. This Country Social Analysis examines Haiti’s conflict-poverty trap from the perspective of the triangle of factors that have been

identified as its main components: (a) demographic and socioeconomic factors at the individual and household levels; (b) the state's institutional capacity to provide public goods and manage social risks; and (c) the agendas and strategies of political actors. The report's three main sections explore the nature of these components, and a closing section considers the linkages among them.

Annex 5: Selected government policy and strategy publications

- CNSA. (2007). Comprehensive Analysis of the Food Security and Vulnerability of Rural Haiti [Analyse Comprehensive de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Vulnérabilité en Milieu Rural Haitien]. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Government of Haiti, Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire. Retrieved from http://www.cnsa509.org/Web/Etudes/rapport_acsav.pdf
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- MARNDR. (2013). Proposal for a National System of Innovation in Agricultural Research and Rural Development [Proposition de Recherche du Système National d'Innovation en Agronomie et Développement Rural]. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR). Retrieved from http://agriculture.gouv.ht/view/01/IMG/pdf/Cond_2-7_politique-nationale-recherche-agricole.pdf.
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