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 Haiti: Sustainable Agriculture  
**Haiti Sustainable Agricultural Plan**

According to the world report 2020 Haiti is a country that has many problems just like vulnerability to natural disasters, corruption, resurgent gang violence, criminal justice system ect. The population of Haiti is over 11,501,160 people. the territorial extension form haiti is of 27,750 square kilometers, The name Haiti comes from the indigenous Taíno language which was the native name given to the entire island of Hispaniola to mean just like some characteristics of his own country, land of high mountains. In my time of research i found out that haiti has many wonderful qualities other countries wished to have for example Haiti is the most mountainous country in the Caribbean. The 75 percent of the people live in rural areas and the other 25 percent live on rural areas. Port-au-Prince is the capital of Haiti and is also the most populated city with 987,310 habitants.

The government of Haiti is a semi-presidential republic plus the multiparty system where the President of Haiti is head of state elected directly by democratic elections and They have the Prime Minister that acts as a leader of government and is pointed by the President .according to the World Bank collection of development indicators the 66.76 percent of the land is cultivated. The cultivates from Haiti are basically for subsistence crops, including cassava , plantains, bananas, corn , yams and sweet potatoes, and rice are the most cultivated Some foodstuffs may be sold in rural markets. This is good because it helps the economy of Haiti.

In 2006 each Haitian family had an average of 4.5 members and nowadays is a normal small family like 2 parents and 3 children as maximum in the majority of cases. The typical family diet consists of stretched stuppies such as rice millet and beans is not a luxury diet. The Haitian families get food from imports because Haiti does not produce enough food to feed all of its habitants. A worker of Haiti earns about 68,400 per month and the salaries are from 17,300 to 305,000 Haitian gourdes. This applies. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere with 80 percent of the population living on less than 2 dollars per day., food shortages, Political instability, unemployment, tropical storms and hurricanes have kept most Haitians locked in a cycle of poverty for generations. Many disasters have smashed the haitian economy and the chances to improve as a country.

The deforestation, economic downfall and poor soil content are the barriers the Haitian families need to face day to day. Most of the population does not have access to clean water ,toilets and markets which makes it hard to make your necessities. The haitian family does not have access to healthcare because of the barriers created by the direct payment system. The most common jobs in haiti are industry and agriculture. Haiti has about 15,200 primary schools, of which 90 percent are non public and managed by each communities, The enrollment rate for primary school is 88 percent. Secondary schools enroll the 20 percent of eligible age children. Higher education is in most cases provided by the universities or other public and private institutions.

According to Elevating Haitian Education (Approximately 50 % of Haitian kids do not attend primary school, while the 80 percent cant reach secondary school. Haiti is the only country in the Americas with an adult literacy rate of less than 50 % and a youth literacy rate of less than 80 %) and from this percentages the ones who receive school only receive half day maximum or just four hours of learning, What makes us think that haiti has a really poor scholar system that needs to be improved by its own government or by helped form other countries or the ONU.

Haiti's main industry is agriculture 50 % of the country's working population is employed by agriculture, also Haiti has the other part of its Main industries cement, light assembly, industries based on imported parts Sugar refining, flour milling, textile are a big part of the industry of Haiti.

According to NCBI (Haiti is the most underserved country in the western hemisphere in terms of water and sanitation infrastructure by a wide margin; only 69% of the population has access to an improved water source and 17% had access to improved sanitation facilities in 2010. This level of coverage for sanitation is comparable to some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and is far below the regional average of 80% sanitation coverage for Latin America and Caribbean. In addition, Haiti is the only country of 161 with available sanitation data in which the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities decreased from 1995 to 2010 for reasons other than a population decrease.) This is a topic to make pressure on the government because there's not an improvement there, an increase of people to water access and every year the situation is not improving.

One of the major problems from Haiti is the soil this is caused by deforestation according to Restavekfreedom.org (Soil quality is an issue in Haiti, as deforestation has wiped away all but 2% of vegetation and forest cover. This means that when hurricanes and heavy rains come, the valuable topsoil is washed away, reducing minerals and making gardening and farming even more challenging.) This is another theme to talk about that needs a fast solution by the government and the habitants. The agriculture is not the only problem Haiti needs to be solved deforestation need to be solved soon because it is a important factor for the soil quality. One of the major solutions will be to assign a class to the kids in school where they have to plant 1 tree and the tree needs to be watered and clean that way every student will be responsible for the reforestation.

The biggest problems are the climate disasters just like soil erosion, recurrent drought, and an absence of irrigation. particularly on mountain slopes, which are seldom terraced. Another big problem is the acces that farmers have to get storage facilities and shortage of proper food processing units, large intermediation between the farmers and the consumers absence of supply & demand forecasting, poorly structured and inefficient supply chains, inadequate cold.

In my time of research i found out that

How can Haiti have Better Sustainable Agriculture?

Haiti is passing year to year with no big changes in the agriculture and economic sector. To improve this I have designed a plan to improve this crisis and the best part is that all the country

will be able to make this activity that will not be easy but if all people put effort it can make a big change.

The following project will be promoted by the Government of Haiti and I have 2 options of supervision i chose The United Nations or the United States Agency for International Development most known as USAID because are institutions that have a lot of experience and transparency. This project will be sustainable because the habitants of haiti will have the chance to harvest vegetables and fruits for there own consume and for selling and improving on their economy. This project will be founded by the government and is going to be founded by the name Haiti agricultural movement.

The first step of the Haiti Agricultural movement will be to start purchasing and getting donations from other countries the esencial donations and purchase will be the seeds and the tools next of that the government will have to contact and give contract to experts on plantation to teach the habitants the process of planting different types of vegetables it will be important that the habitants put efforts and time to the clases. Every class will have a attendance the people that take the majority of the classes will have to privilege of getting the materials. One question im sure you have made to yourself is where are they gonna plant they need to plant a amount of 25 percent for there own consume and a 75 percent to sell to the government so they need enough land so they have enough for there consume and amount to sell and get money. So it will depend if they have a place to plant or they borrowed from someone but my idea was that the government could buy or rent a big piece of land and assign a little peace to each family.

The next step will be start the planting it will depend on the experts the advices they give and they will decide with type of vegetals the habitants will plant and on which season of the year they will develop the plantation i imagine the water will not be easy to get but the habitants can learn and develop the technique me and my partners of class learned when we were on 6th grade on the class of botanical garden with Ms. Ashley Shunk and Ms Maqui, the technique was base on using a recycled bottle cut in half and making a little hole on the thread and that way you add water, the bootle will be throwing little drops of water per minutes and the plant will be humid with no necessities of a big amount of water.

The third step will be when the habitants have already harvest there vegetals they will have the option to keep the amount of the product they want but they will have to sell at least the 40 percent to the government, for they to have a amount for there own consume and other amount to sell and have money to buy there necessities.

The fourth step will be part of the government. The government will have to make threads with supermarkets and places that sells vegetables or importations that way they will have there inversion back and they will have other part of the money to invest it again and go expanding to all the corners of the country. This is the way Haiti will grow their economy not just for the government also for all the habitants.

The last step will be to reinvest the money in other factor of agriculture just like nutrients machinery more seeds more land , contract more experts ect, In conclusion this is a good project

because it gives a opportunity to the habitants to grow and be there own chiefs and is not a single habitant this is a project that involves family and government , if you are reading this than I Brayan Alexander Sierra invite you to analyze my proposal.

According to restavekfreedom.org (Haiti is the fourth most food impoverished country in the world, which means that increasing food production is essential to the survival of the Haitian people. Many who live in the rural areas of Haiti sustain their families through small farms with minimal crops and few, if any, livestock.) so in fact this quote tells us that haiti needs to increase the production of food for the haitian family and one is one of the most important purposes of my research and plan.

In conclusion, Haiti is a country that needs to make small changes in deforestation policy and agriculture that will have a lot of positive impacts on its own society. For example the plan I just explained about how they can start with many small groups and each harvest and then with time more people will be joining the families to work and this will increase the production.

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