

**PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAITI
(OPODHA)**

SURVEY RESULTS ON AGRICULTURE IN NORTH AND NORTHEAST HAITI

November-December 2026

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Agriculture is the engine of every functioning country because food is one of the primary needs of every person living on earth that needs to be met every day. Even in our country, in Haiti, they say that the country is essentially an agricultural country. This means that life in the country is based on agriculture. Despite this, it is a sector that the country's state does not give much value to. Farmers are left to themselves: most of them do not have land while their land is in the hands of bigwigs who do nothing with it. This results in small plots everywhere. As a result, an agriculture that cannot even provide farmers with adequate food.

Moreover, there is no water. Even if there were water, there is no way to use it to irrigate the fields. This forces farmers to rely on rain to plant. For what result?

In addition to all these problems, farmers have nowhere to buy quality seeds, they have no agricultural inputs, they have no credit, they have no roads. If they manage to find the right time to harvest, they have nowhere to sell their products. This causes a lot of waste at harvest time and a lot of shortages at planting time. All these bad conditions make agriculture very difficult, in addition to causing free-range livestock farming practiced in some communities. The impact is visible on the populations: poverty, hunger, children unable to go to school... The situation is no different in the Great North region.

This is why an organization that intends to intervene in the sector must be well informed. In this sense, the "Organization des Peuples OEuvrant pour le Développement d'Haiti", OPODHA, in order to attract the attention of decision-makers at the national and international levels, took the initiative to conduct a survey on the agricultural sector in the communities where it already intervenes in the north and northeast.

From November 4 to December 4, 2025, our investigators spread out across seventy-four (74) communities in the North and Northeast to collect data to refresh and complete the information collected on the sector in 2021.

To conduct this survey, we randomly selected a sample of fifteen (15) gardeners from each community where OPODHA works. We interviewed 1,100 people in 74 communities.

This study was based on several variables such as:

1. Age range of gardeners
2. Gender of gardeners
3. Number of people: men and women living at home
4. The land surface is worked.
5. Who owns the land?
6. Methods used for gardening
7. Amount of money spent on gardening
8. Field yields
9. Area management
10. Where to find seeds
11. Where to get seeds and fertilizers
12. How to plow
13. Means for watering gardens
14. Market for selling crops
15. Proximity of fields and water
16. Community-based shops
17. Use of water for garden irrigation
18. What do they grow in their fields?
19. The biggest problems encountered in gardening
20. What would they plant if their problems were solved?

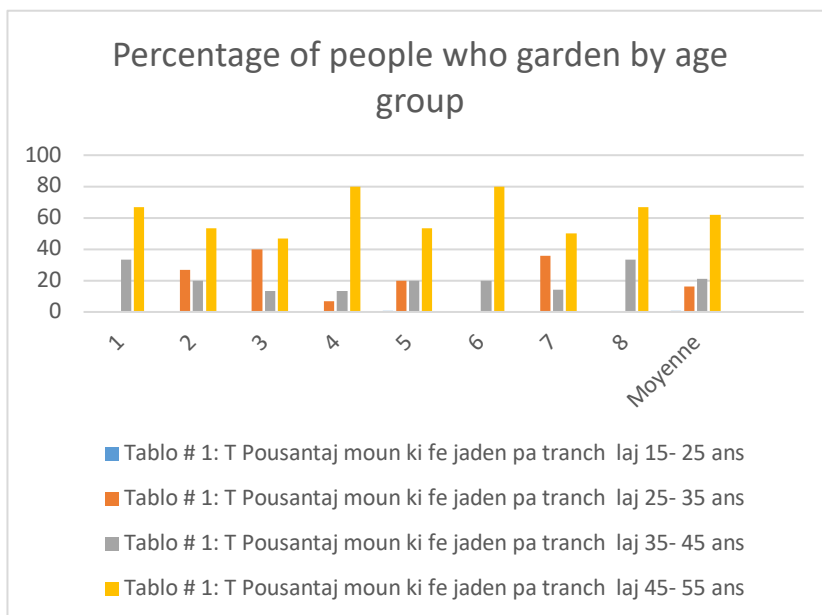
After collecting the data, we analyzed a small portion (10%) of it. These are the results we present in this document.

Effectively, this document is a series of statistical tables that present the situation as it really is in the communities through statistical graphics.

We do not claim that the work is perfect, but we believe it is reliable enough to serve as guidance in decision-making in the sector.

Table # 1: Percentage of people who garden by age group

Community	15- 25 years old	25- 35 years old	35- 45 years old	45- 55 years old
1	0	0	33.33	66.67
2	0	26.67	20	53.33
3	0	40	13.33	46.67
4	0	6.67	13.33	80
5	0.66	20	20	53.33
6	0	0	20	80
7	0	35.71	14.28	50
8	0	0	33.33	66.66
Average	0.66	16.13	20.95	62.0825



Interpretation of the data:

- About 16.13% of gardeners are between 25 and 35 years old.
- About 20.95% of them are between 35 and 45 years old.
- About 62.08% of them are over 45 years old.

Note:

In conclusion, we can see that Agriculture is being left in the hands of the elderly. The youth, who have more energy, are not very interested in the sector. The reasons are simple: There is no support, no credit...

	% Male	% Female
1	50	50
2	48.68	51.32
3	52.22	42.78
4	47.19	52.81
5	48.93	51.06
6	51.96	48.04
7	55.95	44.09
8	47.61	52.38
Average	50.3175	49.06

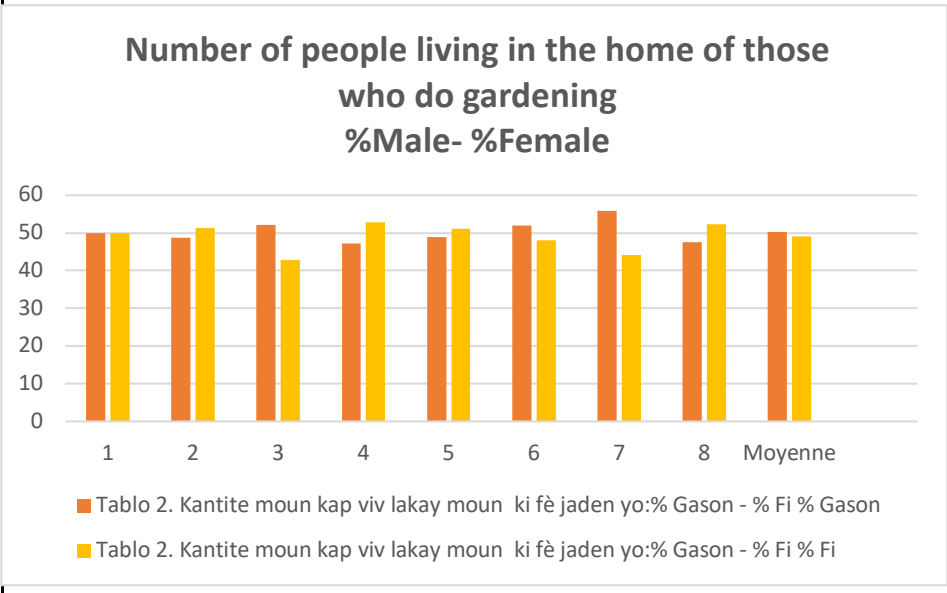


Table 2. Number of people living in households with gardeners:% Male - % Female

Interpretation:

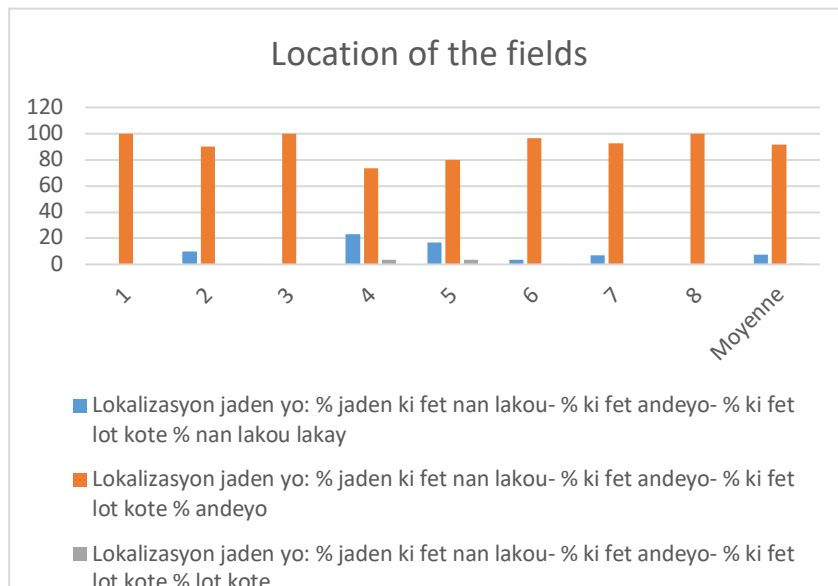
- About 50.31% of people living in the households of gardeners are men.
- About 49.6% of them are female.

Note:

There is not a huge gap between the number of men and women living in the community.

Table # 3: Location of gardens: % of gardens in the yard - % outside - % elsewhere

community	% In the backyard	% Outside	% Other places
1	0	100	0
2	10	90	0
3	0	100	0
4	23.33	73.33	3.33
5	16.66	80	3.33
6	3.33	96.66	0
7	7.14	92.85	0
8	0	100	0
Average	7.5575	91.605	0.8325



Interpretation:

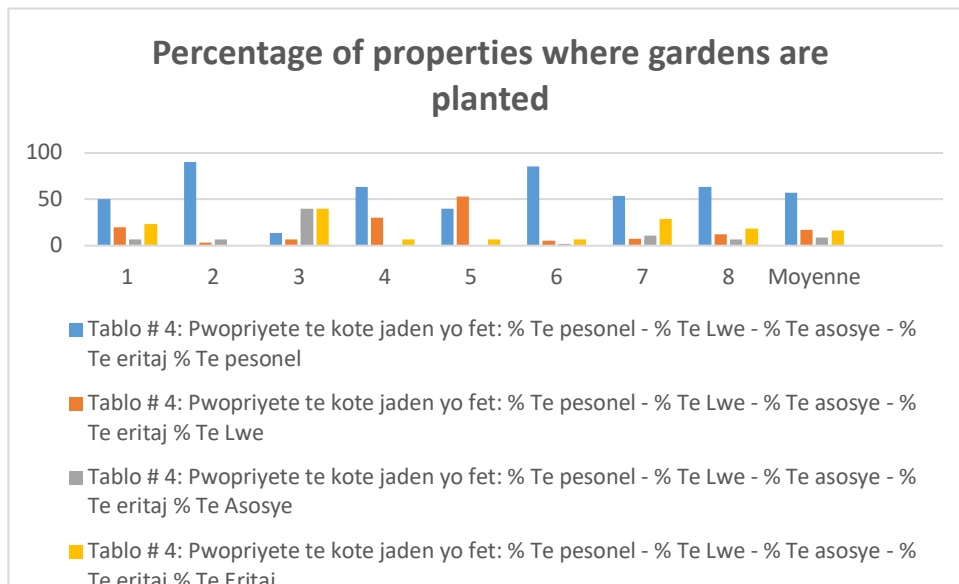
- **About 7.55%** of gardens are located in people's backyards.
- About 91.6% of the gardens are located outside the villages or sections.

Note :

Agriculture is rural agriculture.

Table # 4: Owners of land where gardens are grown: % personal land - % leased land - % associated land - % inherited land.

	% Staff	% Rented	% Associated	% Heritage Tea
1	50	20	6.62	23.33
2	90	3.33	6.67	0
3	13.53	6.66	40	40
4	63.33	30	0	6.66
5	40	53.33	0	6.67
6	85.33	5.33	2	6.66
7	53.57	7.14	10.71	28.57
8	63.2	12	6.66	18.2
Average	57.37	17.22375	9.0825	16.26125



Interpretation:

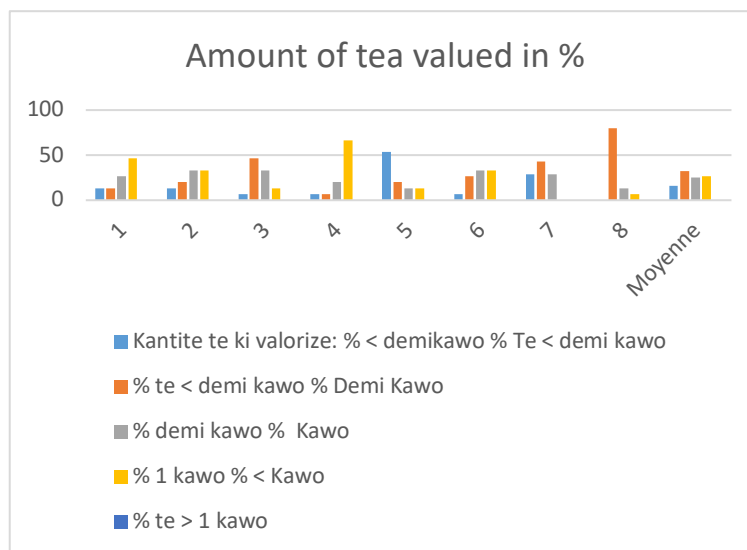
- About 57.37% of the land where people farm is their own land.
- About 17.22% is leased or rented land.
- About 9.08% is associated land.
- About 16.26% is heritage land.

Constant

Most people who farm are on their own land. This explains the lack of agricultural production. Because they are small plots of land. There are no large areas or intensive agriculture.

Table # 5: Amount of land valued in %-: % Less than half acre- % Half acre- % 1 acre- % More than an acre.

	% Tea < half a carat	% Half Square	% Square	% < Square
1	13.33	13.33	26.66	46.67
2	13.33	20.33	33.33	33.33
3	6.66	46.66	33.33	13.33
4	6.66	6.66	20	66.66
5	53.33	20	13.33	13.33
6	6.66	26.66	33.33	33.33
7	28.57	42.85	28.57	0
8	0	80	13.33	6.66
Average	16.0675	32.06125	25.235	26.66375



Interpretation:

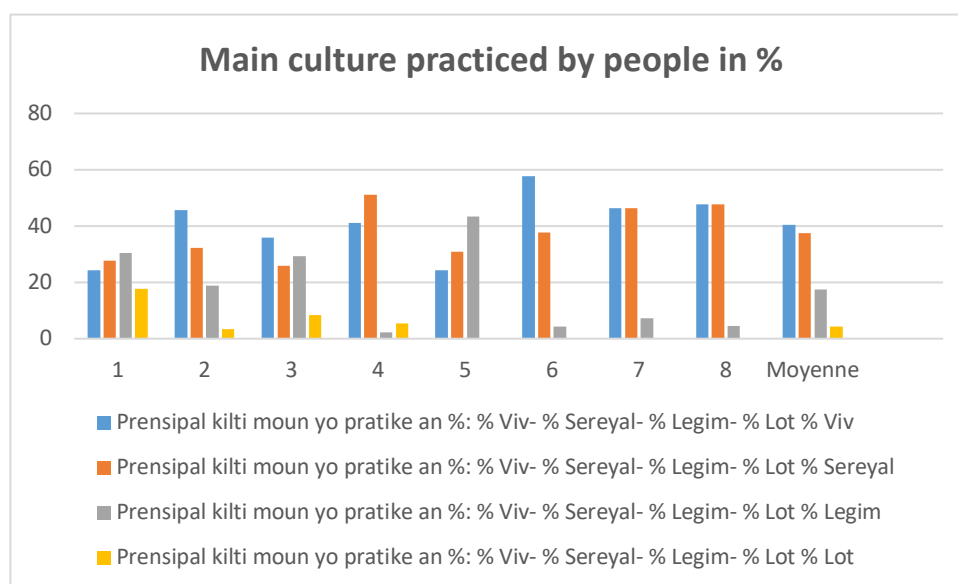
- About 16.06% of cultivated land is smaller than half an acre.
- About 32.06% of land is assessed at half an acre.
- Approximately 25.23% of the land is assessed at one (1) acre.
- Approximately 26.66% of the land is larger than one (1) acre.

Note:

The phenomenon of small property ownership is dominant. Only 26.66% of farms are larger than one (1) acre. This highlights the need for the government to reconsider the land issue in the country.

Table # 6: Main crops practiced by the people: % Livestock- % Cereals- % Vegetables- % Other

	% Live	% Cereal	% Vegetables	% Lot
1	24.33	27.66	30.33	17.73
2	45.6	32.27	18.93	3.33
3	35.93	25.93	29.27	8.33
4	41.06	51.06	2.2	5.53
5	24.33	31	43.33	0
6	57.73	37.73	4.41	0
7	46.42	46.42	7.14	0
8	47.7	47.7	4.53	0
Average	40.3875	37.47125	17.5175	4.365



Interpretation:

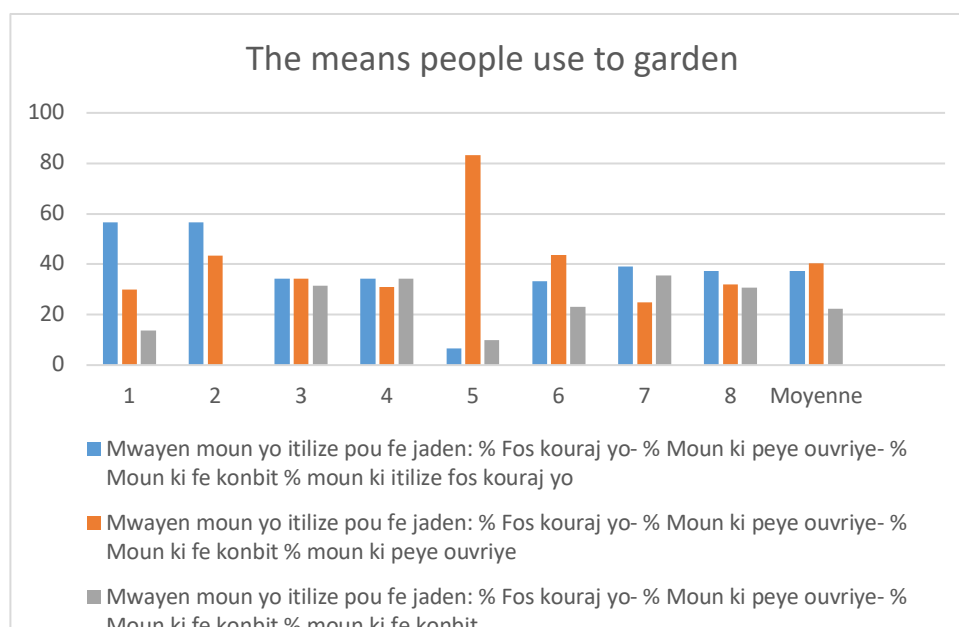
- About 40.38% of agricultural production in the region is subsistence.
- Around 37.57% of production is cereals.
- About 17.51% are vegetables.
- Around 4.36% is everything else: sugarcane, papaya, okra...

Note:

It is easy to see the weakness of agriculture. There is no priority for any sector in the agricultural field. Farmers just plant according to the traditions of their area and according to their means.

Table # 7: Means used by people to do gardening: % of people who do it with their own strength - % of people who pay workers - Percentage of people who do it by boat.

	% of people using their strength	% of people who pay workers	% of people who make money
1	56.53	29.86	13.61
2	56.67	43.33	0
3	34.26	34.26	31.48
4	34.2	30.86	34.2
5	6.66	83.33	10
6	33.2	43.7	23.2
7	39.07	24.8	35.5
8	37.2	32	30.8
Average	37.22375	40.2675	22.34875



Interpretation:

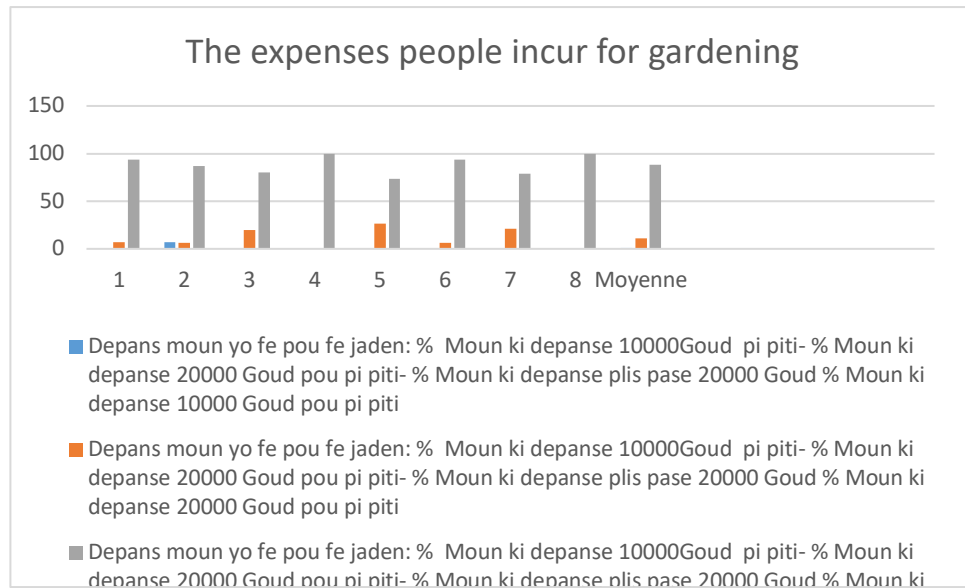
- About 37.22% of farmers use their own strength to cultivate their fields.
- About 40.26% of them pay agricultural workers to do their work.
- About 22.34 of them work to farm.

Note:

This question helps us see in particular the vulnerability of agriculture in the region. Because as we have seen, most of the people who do agriculture are already in their third age and they work with their own strength. We cannot expect better results than this.

Table # 8: People's expenses for gardening: % of people who spend less than 10,000 Gourds - % of people who spend less than 20,000 Gourds.

% of people who spend at least 10,000 Gourdes	% of people who spend at least 20,000 Gourdes	% People who spend more than 20000 Gourdes
0	6.67	93.33
6.67	6.66	86.67
0	20	80
0	0	100
0	26.67	73.33
0	6.66	93.33
0	21.43	78.57
0	0	100
0.83375	11.01125	88.15375



Interpretation:

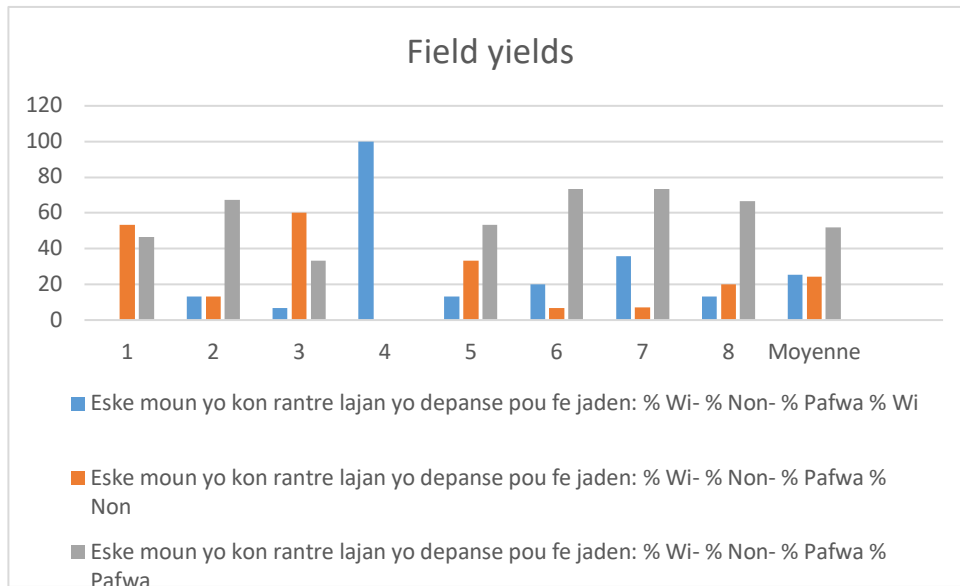
- About 0.83 farmers spend at least 10,000 Gourdes on farming.
- Around 11.01 farmers spend at least 20,000 Gourdes on gardening.
- About 88.15% of farmers spend more than 20,000 Gourdes on farming.

Note:

Gardening requires a lot of financial resources. This fact shows us another parameter that prevents people from gardening. Because, as we see, almost 90% of people spend more than 20,000 gourdes to garden. According to what they reveal, 20,000 gourdes does not represent anything compared to the expenses.

Table # 9: Do people usually enter the money they spend on gardening: % Yes- % No- % Sometimes.

	% Yes	% Name	% Sometimes
1	0	53.33	46.67
2	13.33	13.33	67.33
3	6.67	60	33.33
4	100	0	0
5	13.33	33.33	53.33
6	20	6.66	73.33
7	35.71	7.14	73.33
8	13.33	20	66.66
Average	25.2962	24.2237	51.7475



Interpretation:

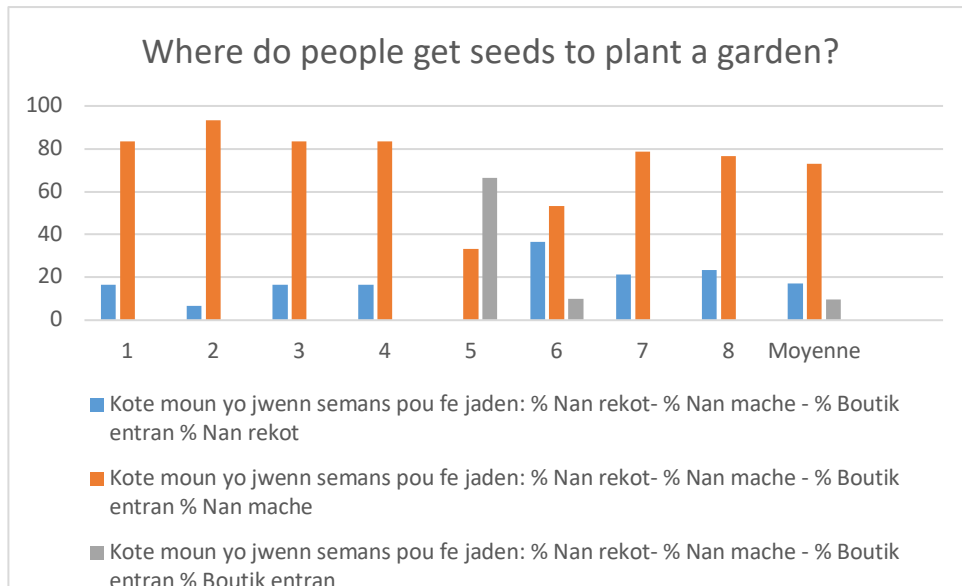
- About 25.29% of farmers say they usually earn back the money they spend on farming.
- About 24.22% of them said no, they never get back the money they spend.
- About 51.74% reported that they sometimes go there.

Note:

Agriculture, contrary to what it should be, is not profitable for farmers. We can see that more than 51% of farmers often do not receive the money they spend on farming. Perhaps this explains the lack of interest of young people in this sector.

Table # 10: Where people get seeds for gardening: % People who get them from their own crops - % People who buy them from markets - % People who buy them from grocery stores

	% of harvest	% In market	% Input shop
1	16.66	83.33	0
2	6.67	93.33	0
3	16.67	83.33	0
4	16.66	83.33	0
5	0	33.33	66.33
6	36.66	53.33	10
7	21.42	78.56	0
8	23.33	76.66	0
<i>Average</i>	<i>17.25875</i>	<i>73.15</i>	<i>9.54125</i>



Interpretation:

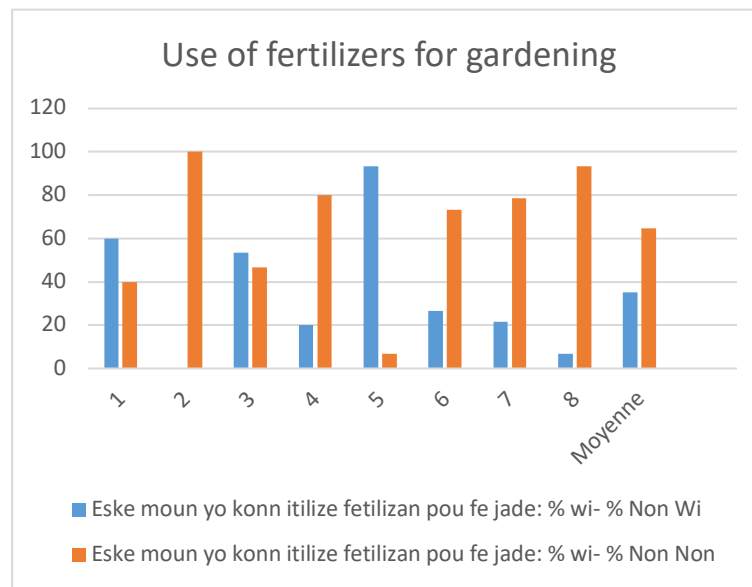
- About 17.25% of farmers get seeds to grow crops from their fields.
- About 73.15% of them buy seeds from the public market.
- About 9.54% of them buy seeds from local shops.

Note:

Not many communities have input stores. Most farmers buy seeds for planting mainly from public markets. This explains the problem of bad seeds and poor crop yields.

Table # 11. Use of fertilizers for gardening: % Yes - % No

	Yes	Name
1	60	40
2	0	100
3	53.33	46.67
4	20	80
5	93.33	6.66
6	26.66	73.33
7	21.42	78.56
8	6.66	93.33
Average	35.17	64.818



Interpretation :

- About 35.17% of farmers use fertilizers in their fields.
- About 64.81% of them do not use fertilizers.

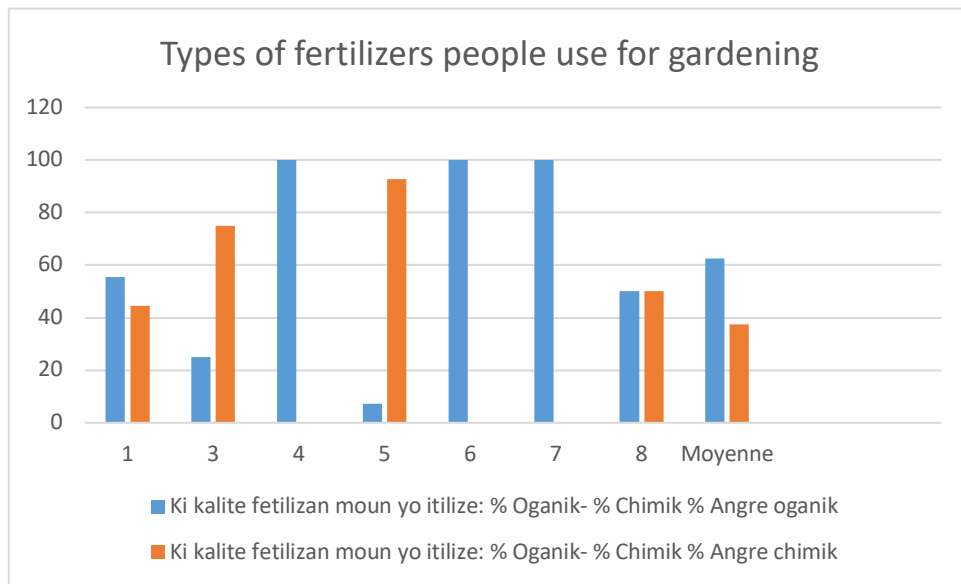
Note :

We can see that farmers hardly use fertilizers. There are three (3) parameters that can explain this:

- There are almost no shops inside.
- There is no water in most communities.
- Lack of technical support.

Table # 12. Fertilizers used by people for gardening: % Organic- % Chemical

	% Organic fertilizer	% Chemical fertilizer
1	55.56	44.44
3	25	75
4	100	0
5	7.14	92.85
6	100	0
7	100	0
8	50	50
Average	62.52857143	37.47



Interpretation :

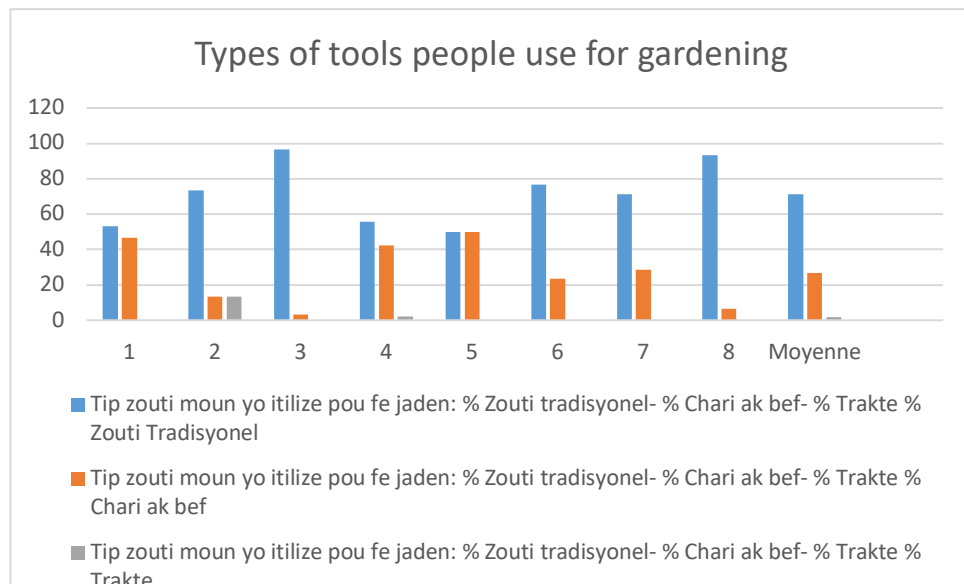
- About 62.52% of farmers who use fertilizers use chemical fertilizers.
- About 37.47% of them use organic fertilizer (compost).

Note :

Agriculture in the region is organic. Because not many people use chemical fertilizers. Even those who use fertilizers, 37.47% of them use compost. This contributes to the quality of agricultural production and its benefits for human health.

Table # 13. Types of tools used by people to farm: % Traditional tools- % Plows and oxen- % Tractors.

	% Traditional Tools	% Plow and oxen	% Treat
1	53.33	46.67	0
2	73.33	13.33	13.33
3	96.67	3.33	0
4	55.53	42.2	2.2
5	50	50	0
7	71.42	28.57	0
8	93.33	6.66	0
Average	71.28375	26.8025	1.94125



Interpretation :

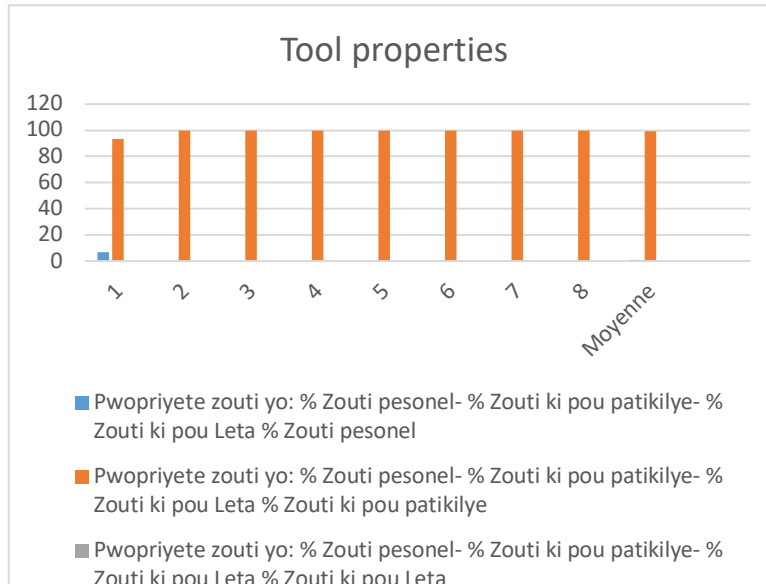
- About 71.28% of farmers use traditional tools for farming.
- About 26.8% of them use plows and oxen.
- About 1.94% of them use tractors.

Constant .

Agriculture is a traditional agriculture. There are no modern or technological practices. It is easy to see: only 1.94% of farmers use tractors and 26.8%, plows and oxen. More than 70% of them use traditional tools and practices. Thus, it is very difficult for this agriculture, as it is practiced, to respond to the mission of the sector which is to feed the population.

Table # 14. Ownership of tools: % Personal tools- % Private tools- % State tools.

	% Personal tools	% Tools for particular	% State-owned tools
1	6.67	93.33	0
2	0	100	0
3	0	100	0
4	0	100	0
5	0	100	0
6	0	100	0
7	0	100	0
8	0	100	0
Average	0.83375	99.16625	0



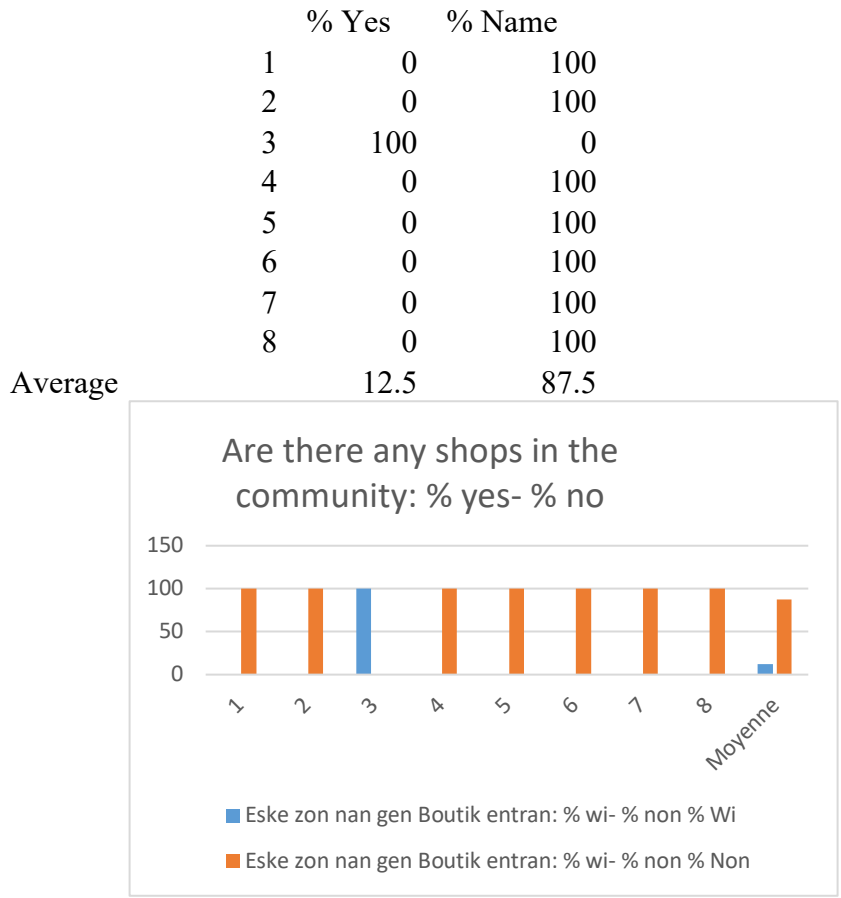
Interpretation :

- About 0.8% of the plows and oxen or tractors used by farmers are poi.
- About 99.1% of these tools are for private use.
- 0% for the state.

Constant

We have found that only 26.8% of farmers use plows and oxen or tractors and 99% of these tools are privately owned. The state is absent from the issue of agriculture, according to what we have found.

Table # 15. Are there any shops in the area: % yes- % no



Interpretation :

- About 12.5% of communities have grocery stores.
- About 87.5% of them do not have any entry shops.

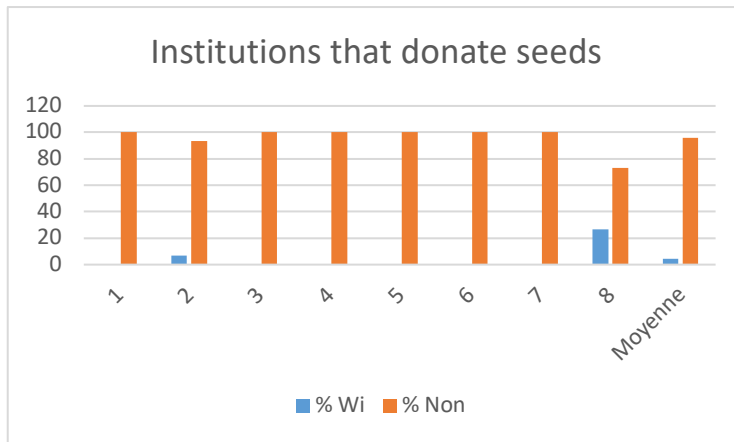
Note :

Farmers have no place to buy certified seeds because there are almost no seed shops in their communities. Only 12.5% of communities have a seed shop. This means that farmers plant their own seeds, which is already unfavorable for yields.

Table # 16 Institutions that donate seeds in the area: % Yes- % No

Does the area have institutions that donate seeds: % yes- % no

	%	
	Yes	Name
1	0	100
2	6.67	93.33
3	0	100
4	0	100
5	0	100
6	0	100
7	0	100
8	26.6	73.33
Average	4.15875	95.8325



Interpretation :

- About 4.15% of farmers receive seed donations from institutions.
- About 85.83% of them have never dealt with institutions that donate seeds.

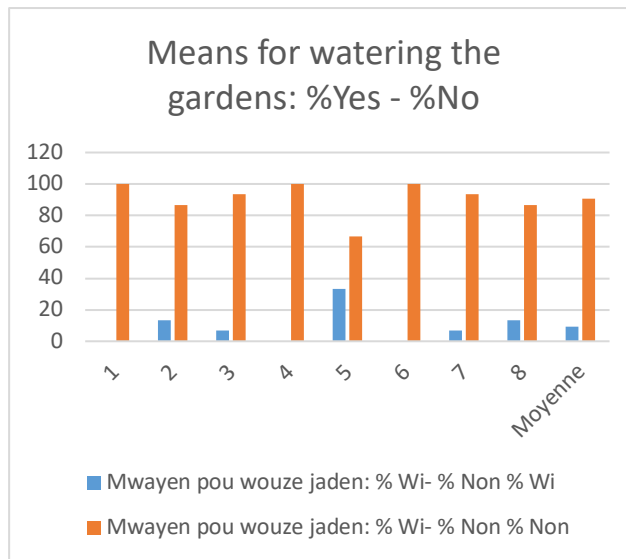
Note :

Farmers are completely self-reliant. Even when it comes to seeds, only a small minority, 4.15%, have ever had institutions provide them with seeds. More than 90% of them have never seen anything like this.

Table # 17 Means of watering the garden: % Yes- % No

	% Yes	% Name
1	0	100
2	13.33	86.67
3	6.67	93.33
4	0	100
5	33.33	66.67
6	0	100
7	6.66	93.33
8	13.33	86.6

Average



Interpretation :

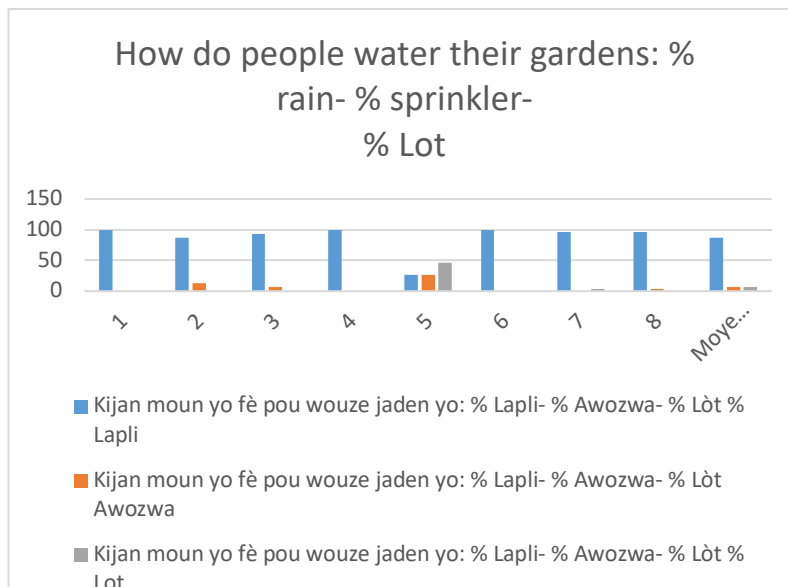
- About 9.16% of farmers have the means to irrigate their fields.
- About 90.82% of them do not have the means to irrigate their gardens.

Note :

As the graph shows, more than 90% of farmers do not have access to irrigation facilities even though they have access to water. This means that they still rely on rain to grow their crops. As a result, their yields are often low, sometimes insignificant.

Table # 18 How people water their gardens: % Rain- % Sprinkler- % Other

	% Rain	Sprinkler	% Lot
1	100	0	0
2	86.67	13.33	0
3	93.33	6.67	0
4	100	0	0
5	26.66	26.66	46.66
6	100	0	0
7	96.42	0	3.57
8	96.66	3.33	0
Average	87.4675	6.24875	6.27875



Interpretation :

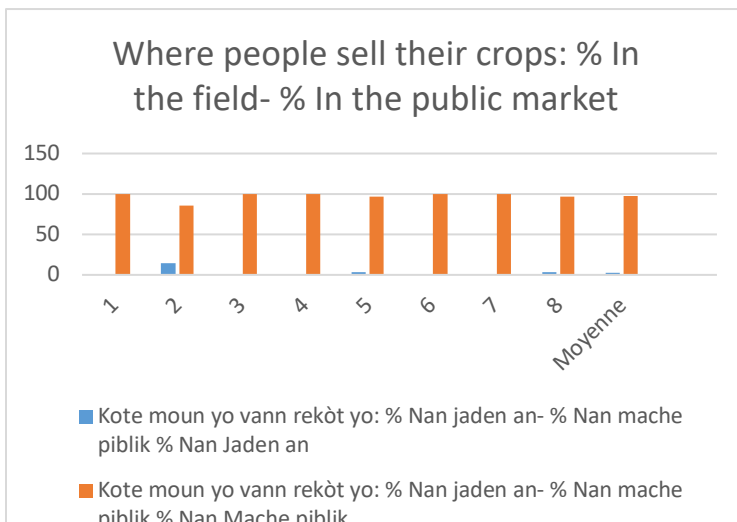
- About 87.46% of farmers plant on rainfed basis.
- About 6.24% use sprinklers to water their gardens
- About 6.27% of them have access to irrigation canals.

Note :

The most important thing in agriculture is water. Yet only 12% of farmers have access to water to irrigate their fields, while 87.4% have neither water nor the ability to irrigate their fields.

Table# 19 Where people sell their crops: % In the field- % In the public market

	% In the Garden	% In Public Market
1	0	100
2	14.28	85.72
3	0	100
4	0	100
5	3.33	96.67
6	0	100
7	0	100
8	3.33	96.67
Average	2.6175	97.3825



Interpretation:

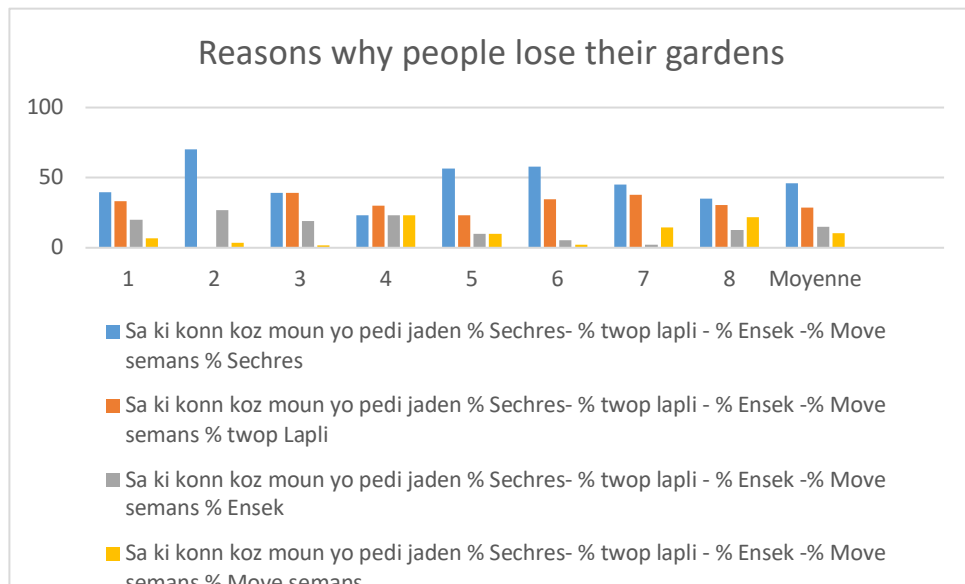
- About 2.61% of farmers sell their crops in the field.
- About 97.3% of them sell their crops in public markets.

Note:

The external market is not accessible for regional agricultural production. 2.6% of farmers sell their products directly from the field while 97.3% sell in public markets. This results in lower prices at harvest time and higher prices at planting time.

Table # 20 Common causes of people losing their farms:

	% Drought	% Too much rain	% Insect	% Bad seeds
1	39.73	33.07	19.8	6.67
2	70	0	26.67	3.33
3	39.27	39.27	19.27	1.67
4	23.33	30	23.33	23.33
5	56.67	23.33	10	10
6	57.73	34.4	5.53	2.2
7	45.14	38	2.35	14.29
8	35	30.46	12.86	21.66
Average	45.85875	28.56625	14.97625	10.39375



Interpretation :

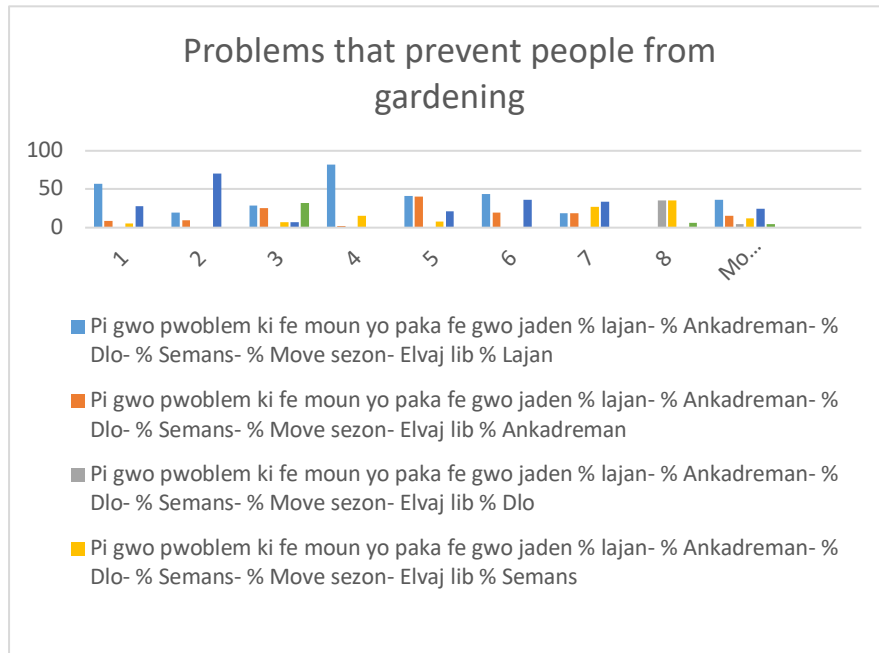
- Drought caused about 45.8% of farmers to lose their crops.
- Excessive rain causes about 28.5% crop loss.
- Insects cause about 14.9% crop loss.
- Bad seeds cause about 10.3% crop loss.

Constant .

Everyone can see that the biggest problem that causes farmers to lose crops in the region is the lack of water to irrigate their fields. At the same time, the problem of flooding is the second biggest enemy of farmers. After insects and bad seeds.

Table # 21 The biggest problem that prevents people from gardening

	% Money	% Frame	% Water	% Seed	% Bad season	% Free range
1	56.66	8.87	0	5.53	28	
2	20	10	0	0	70	
3	28.57	25	0	7.14	7.14	
4	82.2	2.2	0	15.53	0	
5	41.06	40	0	7.73	21.06	
6	43.33	20	0	0	36.33	
7	18.9	18.9	0	27.41	33.34	
8	0	0	35.33	35.33	0	
Average	36.34	15.62125	4.41625	12.33375	24.48375	



Interpretation :

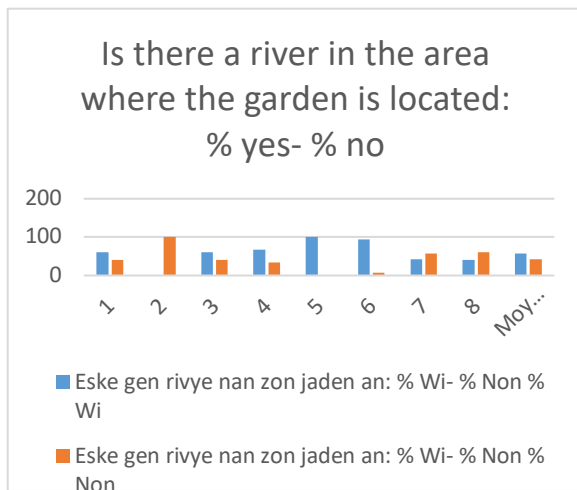
- About 36.4% of farmers cannot grow large fields because they lack money.
- About 15% are due to frame problems.
- About 4.4% is due to water problems.
- About 12.3% is due to seeds.
- Around 24.4% is due to bad weather.
- Around 4.4% are caused by free-range breeding problems.

Note:

We can see that the agricultural sector requires money, which is a pillar that supports the agricultural sector. Farmers cannot grow crops without it. Studies show this: 36.4% of farmers declare that they cannot grow large crops because they do not have it.

Table # 22 Are there rivers in the area where the fields are located: % Yes- % No

	% Yes	% Name
1	60	40
2	0	100
3	60	40
4	66.76	33.33
5	100	0
6	93.33	6.67
7	42.85	57.14
8	40	60
Average	57.8675	42.1425



Interpretation :

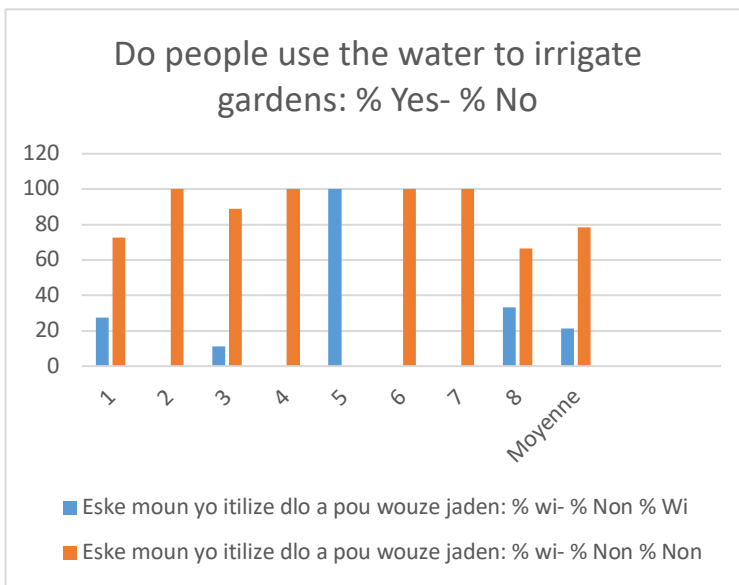
- About 57.8% of the fields have rivers that are not too far away.
- About 42.24% have no water near them at all.

Note :

In terms of water and sanitation, it's not the lack of water that's the problem, but the lack of irrigation methods, irrigation systems, and materials in some places.

Table #23. Do people use the water to irrigate gardens: % Yes- % No

	% Yes	% Name
1	27.27	72.73
2	0	100
3	11.11	88.89
4	0	100
5	100	0
6	0	100
7	0	100
8	33.33	66.67
Average	21.46375	78.53625



Interpretation:

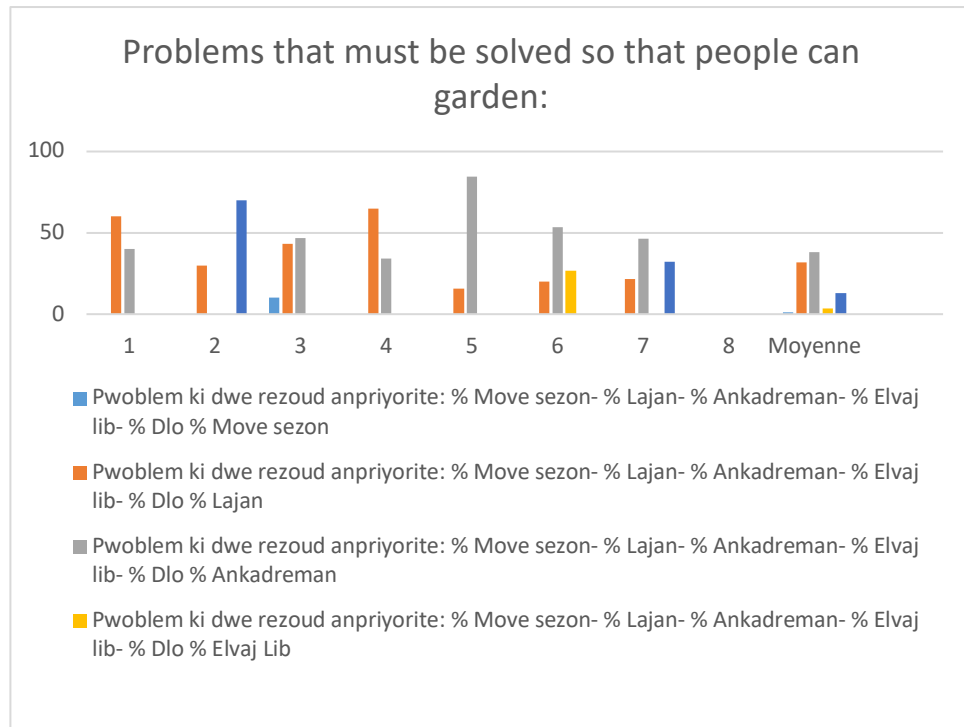
- In areas with rivers, only 21.4% can use the water for irrigation.
- 78.5% do not have access to water because they do not have irrigation equipment or because there are no irrigation canals.

Note:

It's not water that's lacking, but irrigation canals and other means of watering the fields.

Table # 24. Problems that must be solved as a priority so that people can grow crops.

% Bad season	% Money	% Frame	% Free Range	% Water
0	60	40	0	0
0	30	0	0	70
10	43.33	46.67	0	0
0	64.86	34.13	0	0
0	15.53	84.47	0	0
0	20	53.33	26.66	0
0	21.43	46.42	0	32.14
0	0	0	0	0
1.25	31.89375	38.1275	3.3325	12.7675



Interpretation :

- About 38.12% of farmers see the framing problem as the first issue to be resolved.
- Around 31.8% see it as a money problem.
- About 12.7% see the water as the problem.
- About 3.3% see the issue of free range breeding.
- Only 1.2% see the cause of the bad season.

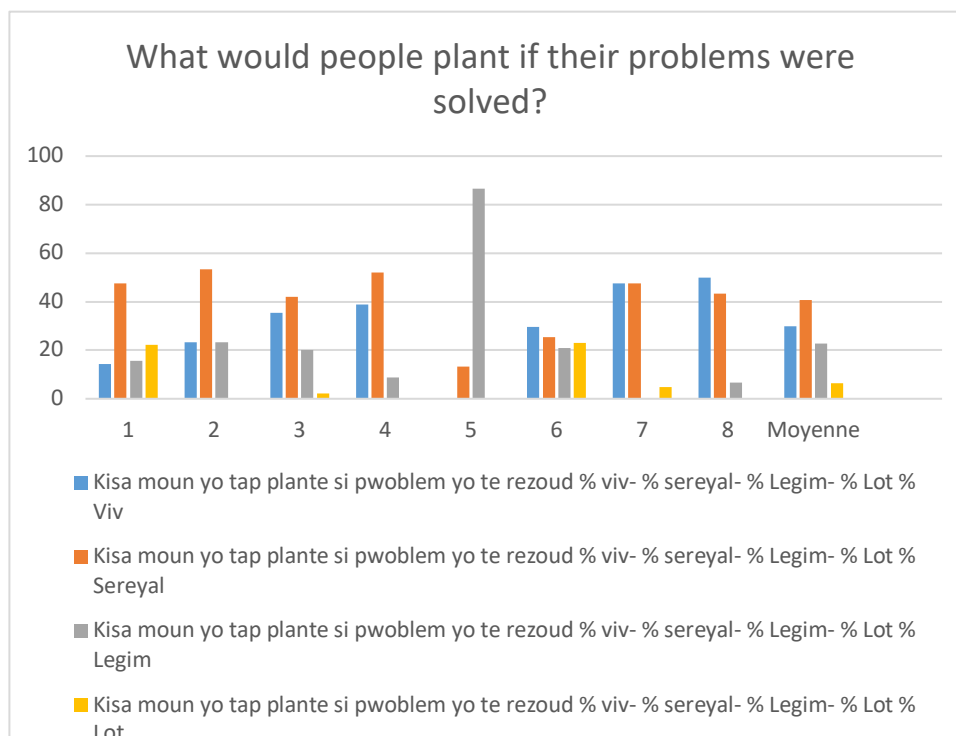
Note :

The study shows that most farmers wish that the problems of infrastructure, money, and water be resolved as a priority so that they can farm.

Table # 25. What people would plant if their problems were solved

% live- % cereals- % Vegetables- % Lot

	% Live	% Cereal	% Vegetables	% Lot
1	14.33	47.66	15.53	22.13
2	23.33	53.33	23.33	0
3	35.47	42.13	20	2.2
4	38.8	52.13	8.8	0
5	0	13.33	86.67	0
6	29.73	25.33	21	23.13
7	47.57	47.57	0	4.71
8	50	43.33	6.66	0
Average	29.90375	40.60125	22.74875	6.52125



Interpretation :

- About 29.9% of farmers were planting crops.
- About 40.6% were planting cereals.
- Around 22.7% were planting vegetables.
- About 6.5% were planting other things.

Note :

Agriculture remains traditional. There won't be much change in people's cultural practices even if the problems are solved. They would just plant more cereals and live.

Conclusion

Studies clearly show that the agricultural situation presents the same picture almost everywhere in the region: both men and women work in the field; those who work in the field are mainly adults over 55 years old. Then, the phenomenon of small plots is very strong, which means that there are no large fields, about 50% of farmers exploit plots of one acre or more. Thus, the fields are more fields that allow people to live. That is why they plant at the same time: crops, cereals, vegetables and other things such as sugarcane, papaya, etc.

On the other hand, for those who do farm, we see that it is with their own strength and by making money. There is a small percentage who use plows and oxen or plows that are not their own. The state is almost absent in the sector, farmers have no support, they do not have input stores, which means they do not have good seeds, they do not have water for irrigation, they do not have fertilizers, they do not have credit...

When they harvest, it is wasteful: there are no roads, no markets to sell the products, no place to transform them, preserve them, or value them...

In addition, financial problems, insects, bad seeds, drought, and even excessive rain contribute to complicating the smooth running of the sector.