



# Agricultural Production Map

Legend	<b>Color key: Labor participation</b> Participation  No participation 
<b>Color key: Gender</b> Male  Female 	<b>Color key: Remuneration</b> More disposed to pay  Less disposed pay 

## Alternatives Investment Strategies

Livestock

Trees

Charcoal

Insects and disease

Thieves

## Risks

Hurricanes, floods, droughts

Imports

Debt

Political Instability civil unrest

## Market Orientation

### AGRO-ENTREPRENEURS

- Vegetables (1%)
- Beans (70%)
- Plantains (9%)
- Peanuts (%)
- Corn (88%)
- Millet (32%)
- Yams (3%)
- Pumpkin (21%)
- Manioc (45%)
- Sweet potatoes (59%)

### SUBSISTENCE-ORIENTED

## Land

- High altitude fertile (4%)
- Irrigated (1%)
- Bottom lands (4%)
- Dry (30%)
- Arid (60%)

## Labor Supply

Labor migrants from other com/sec

People with no access to land

People with access to land

## Payment and Organization

P = 100 HTG/day with food  
150 HTG/day without food

### Paid (%)

- Day labor (*achté moun*)
  - By the job (*kontra*)
  - Work group (*eskwad*)
- [in-migrants, other farmers]

### Reciprocal Unpaid (%)

- Rotating work group (*won*) (*eskwad*)
- [other local farmers]

### Non-reciprocal Unpaid (%)

- Familiar labor (*fanmi*)
  - Picnic (*korve/konbit*)
- [family, friends, clients]

## Gender Division of Labor

Turn the soil (*tchake té*)

Break up the soil (*bat té*)

Fertilize (*fimiè*)

Plant (*planté*)

Weed (*sekle*)

Harvest (*rekolte*)

Ag inputs  
(seeds, fertilizers, Pesticides, tools)

Techniques

Availability of cash and credit for investment in gardens

Irrigation

Farming cooperatives

## Key infrastructure, inputs and market-support services

Access to markets and prices