



Typical Products

The economic potential of Haiti



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Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
United Nations Development Program – Haiti (UNDP Haiti)

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Typical Products

The economic potential of Haiti

Wilson LALEAU



Ministry of Commerce
and Industry

FOREWORD

From one region to the other, Haiti is filled with diversity and with culinary and agricultural particularities, with handicraft treasures and cultural heritage that bestow it a unique reputation in the Caribbean. The smell of Dondon coffee, Cap-Haitian's roasted nuts, Northeast's honey, Petit Goâve's Douss makos, Jacmel's colorful masks, or the rara's of Leôgane are all local goods that leave a lasting impression in the minds of travelers.

In recent months, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) and its partners have deployed numerous efforts to identify and enhance the regional potential of Haiti. The typical products development program, managed in collaboration with the Department of Tourism (DOT) and the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), follows this same logic.

This program aims to associate to a local commune a series of quality products, renowned and already commercialized while strengthening the competitiveness and productivity of micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs). This initiative is aligned with the new strategy of the Ministry of Commerce notably aimed at creating sustainable and decent jobs, improve the Haitian population's well being while responding to the 5E (Rule of law, Environment, Education, Employment and Energy) prioritized by the President of the Republic.

In September 2012, the MCI, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other national and local stakeholders, has initiated a process of identification and classification of typical products. Two distinct phases of actions were planned as such:

A first stage of consultation with local stakeholders, led through forums within all 10 departments, with nationwide feedback sessions and working sessions

with sectorial ministries resulted in a validation of the identified typical products by the government. These 30 high added value products were prioritized to benefit from immediate actions. Detailed information on each product were compiled to highlight the opportunities for job creation and the recommendations needed to optimize the value chain.

A second phase of research, conducted by the technical directorates of the MCI, aimed at developing a support document for each individual product, including an action plan, a methodology, a budget and a business plan.

This publication which presents the results of the consultative process, is divided into four chapters: (i) the first introductory section presents and justifies the adopted methodology, (ii) the second section presents the potential of each department relating to their typical products, (iii) the third section presents the key information compiled on each typical product within the first priority group, (iv) finally, the last section presents the preliminary findings and the next steps.

This document provides pertinent information to the various stakeholders, enabling them to direct their investments through sustainable programs with great potential for job creation, poverty reduction, and economic and social development, while emphasizing on the incredible wealth and diversity in Haiti.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Wilson LALEAU'.

Wilson LALEAU
Ministry of Commerce and Industry



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The ruins of the Sans Souci Palace in Milot

Typical Products

The economic potential of Haiti



« We must create the conditions favorable private investment, to the creation of sustainable jobs and the improvement of enterprise competitiveness. »

SUMMARY

This emphasis placed on the development of typical products comes on the one hand from the real potentials of communes and departments in regards to favorable ecosystems, biodiversity and expertise and on the other hand from the growing demand for the consumption of these products on national and international markets.

To support the achievement of this strategy, UNDP worked with the MCI and other national and local stakeholders to identify and classify the typical products in order to improve their quality and facilitate their marketing.

Since of October 2012, 11 forums organized in 10 departments as well a restitution workshops that brought together 576 participants from various groups (producers, farmers, members of the civil society, local chambers of commerce, Haitian Government executives and international organizations) have identified specific products for each department .

With the experience and expertise of local stakeholders, the list of 539 products initially identified was reduced to 60 priority products by the following pre-established criteria: market demand, environmental impact, ability to increase production, expertise of the stakeholders, value chain potential, potential for job creation and diversification potential of byproducts. The identified products have been classified into three categories: natural

and cultural heritage, small industry and handicrafts, local agriculture.

The restitution workshop organized at national level with the participation of members of the monitoring committees has permitted a more focused selection of the 31 most promising products, analyzed opportunities for job creation and proposed recommendations for improving their value chain.

Other work sessions were conducted in consultation with sectorial ministries for the final validation of the process, by the Government. At the end of this process, 81 typical products have been identified while taking into account the perception of the communities and the Government's priorities; of the 81, 30 fall within priority group A, 23 in group B and 28 in Group C. These products at the intersection of the two processes are also presented in this document.

This document presents the identification and classification process of the typical products whose sectors will be promoted in order to contribute to the country development. Thus, the methodology, the primary results and the detailed analysis allow each stakeholder to approach and understand the potential benefits relating to production, market, and also highlights the challenges and possible support strategies.

Finally, the typical products will be integrated into the support strategies offered by the different structures of the MCI in terms of: (i) structuring and financing of MSMEs , (ii) technical assistance and (iii) access to markets. These measures will improve the entrepreneurs' capacity, the quality of their productions in order for them to access profitable markets, which will then foster an increase in production, job creation, wealth and income.

« The typical products development program enables the promotion of the potential of each region. »

« The typical products are classified into three categories: natural and cultural heritage, small industry and handicrafts, local agriculture. »



Liqueur d'amande vendue à l'ANATRAF (Association Nationale de Transformateurs de Fruits)

Typical Products

The economic potential of Haiti

HAITI AND ITS CHALLENGES

HAITI AND ITS CHALLENGES

With an area of 27,750 km², a total population estimated at 10.4 million inhabitants, administratively divided into 10 departments, 42 districts, 144 municipalities and 570 communal sections, Haiti is the least developed country in the Western Hemisphere.

With a low human development index (HDI: 0.471), Haiti is in 168th position out of 187 countries (1). The economy of the country offers few opportunities for the population, which over 58.6% live below the poverty line, and 24.7% below the threshold of extreme poverty, on less than USD 1 per day. (2)

The country has experienced little formal job creation in the last 10 years. The expanded unemployment rate (3) is 29% (4) and particularly affects young people and women. The minimum wage is \$ 5/day and the rate of inflation during the year 2013 has come to a value of 5.9% (5). The average monthly earned income is estimated at 4,830 gourdes, or \$ 107.3 stream (6).



« Socioeconomic indicators portray overall a chronic poverty leaving the population very vulnerable. »

In 2012, 47 % of the population work in the agricultural sector, and 45% in the informal non-agricultural sector. The private and public sectors are minorities and represent respectively 5% and 3 % of employment.

The Economic disparity is high: 1% of the rich account for the same level of wealth as 45% of the poorest population. Socioeconomic indicators demonstrate overall chronic poverty leaving the population very vulnerable to internal shocks that are economic and security related as well as external shocks, such as natural disasters greatly affecting the resilience capacity of small producers. The small Haitian producers are engaged in activities promoting their goods through their own MSMEs without the opportunity of ensuring the profitability of their activities and participating in the country's economic activities.

There are several factors that which explain the difficulties that small Haitian producers encounter that hinder their ability to break the cycle of poverty and to access national and international markets:

- A few of which are : the liberalization policy and the weak tariff protections introduced in the late 1980s with the country's trade liberalization, which have subjected national productions to the fierce competition of imported products;
- The lack of technical support structures and the underinvestment in key sectors and service infrastructures;
- The low literacy rate
- The low productivity and depreciation of production systems, and limited access to inputs, technologies and services including credit, of small producers involved in mostly subsistence activities;





The coconut used for its water, milk, its bark for handicrafts and its oil for cosmetic products.

- Strong land ownership pressure and land fragmentation , in addition to widespread degradation of natural resources, massive deforestation and intense water erosion in watersheds; -The difficulty to find markets for products, isolation of many production areas from consumer markets resulting in significant losses and very high transportation costs;
- The Lack of promotion of production through trade facilitation, improved marketing process ;
- And, the limited capacities of entrepreneurial groups, in regards to the know-how and organizational and technical practices, planning and commercialization.

Indeed, the persistence of poverty and extreme poverty characterized by increased income inequality and lack of employment is a major obstacle to economic and social progress. Promoting inclusive employment-rich growth is at the present time a central challenge for the Haitian government. It is more than ever necessary to place employment at the heart of economic and social policies.

The insufficient pace of creation of productive and decent jobs in Haiti demonstrates the need for closer coordination of macroeconomic policies at the international level (donors) and employment policies at national level.

As part of its support to immediate recovery interventions and the fight against poverty, the UNDP has supported the MCI in defining a Strategic Plan 2013-2016. Several programs, projects and tools, articulated around 4 axes of Intervention and 5 priority measures were developed for the implementation of these strategies.

The typical products development program “a product by locality” is part of this set of activities conducted by MCI in coordination with other sectorial ministries including the

Ministry of tourism and Ministry of Agriculture. This program aims to associate to each locality a product of reputation and of quality commercial value through the labeling of products of controlled origin.

« Promoting inclusive employment-rich growth is at the present moment the principal challenge. »

« The typical product development program aims to associate to each commune products with substantial commercial potential. »



A traditional architectural rural home made out of Haitian colored wood.

« The development initiatives based on the emergence and strengthening of MSMEs specialized in local production are beneficial to the economies. »

« The participatory process conducted throughout the country with local stakeholders, has allowed the identification of the communes' potential in regards to typical products. »

DEVELOPMENT OF TYPICAL PRODUCTS, A PROMISING ALTERNATIVE

The development of local products in Haiti is one of the innovations supported by UNDP within the perspective of job creation and inclusive growth. This initiative embodies a promising alternative for sustainable local development focused on creating sustainable jobs within the communities. The informal sector dominates the Haitian economy. Mainly constituted of independent contractors as well as MSMEs, mostly specialized in the trade of imported goods, it does not contribute to general wealth creation. Thus, the economy is marked by a growing number of «working poor» who cannot live from their activities. Income inequality, chronic unemployment and social exclusion particularly affecting women and young people, threatens cohesion and social stability. From these observations and knowing that the informal sector is the largest provider of jobs in the country, this process is crucial. Experiments conducted in developing countries have demonstrated that development initiatives based on the emergence and strengthening of specialized MSMEs in local production are beneficial to the economies. They facilitate local raw materials worth value, the increase of local production added value, the creation of productive employment, the cementing of people in their communities, reduction of poverty among vulnerable social groups and the valorization of people.

The development of the typical products will have positive impacts, in regards to wealth creation, promotion of employment and income for the population. This strategy will be crucial for economic and social development and will increase and sustain local production, fostering access to foreign markets and ensuring territorial diversity. Identification, classification and improvement of local production are the necessary steps for implementing this strategy, which will





also need to prioritize the promotion of the products and the capacity building of local stakeholders (skills in management, production, promotion, marketing and quality control).

Thus, the MCI in collaboration with the UNDP and other national stakeholders, through an innovative methodology, is engaged itself in the Typical products identification and classification program.

A PARTICIPATORY METHODOLOGY AND CONCLUSIVE RESULTS

The participatory process conducted throughout the country with local stakeholders has allowed the identification of the potentialities of the communes and departments in terms of typical products and the compilation of relevant information relating to each typical product, from production, transformation, distribution, financing, to actual stakeholders involved; the analysis of opportunities for job creation and recommendations for the improvement of the value chain in a few of the sub-sectors ; and finally the design of a visual representation of the information, a map of the typical products.



Art in “Fer Decoupé” (Iron sculpture) from Noailles comes in many styles and is in high demand among tourists.

To achieve these results, a three-step methodology has been applied: first, the implementation of consultation workshops at the departmental level, and the execution of a feedback and validation workshop at the national level, and finally a final validation by the Government. This methodology is based on a participatory and territorial approach which ensured the legitimacy and recognition of the process.

PHASE 1: REALIZATION OF DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

WORKSHOP PLANNING

The organization of 11 consultation workshops at departmental level has allowed dialogue and interaction between 3 groups of stakeholders

- The Government: the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture
- The technical partners tasked with community support in the planning and the organization of workshops at departmental level;
- Civil society organizations, departmental Chambers of Commerce and Industry, local NGOs, tourism associations, producer associations and cooperatives, community-based organizations in the production sectors;
- The decentralized government structures : Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) , Ministry of Agriculture, natural resources and rural development, Ministry of Tourism , Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) , Ministry of Women’s Affairs and women’s Rights.

- The Local authorities: Deputy, mayors, municipal districts, administrative council of the municipal district (CASEC), and communal section assemblies (ASEC)
- The Political associations;
- The Local entrepreneurs and local producers;
- The Distributors and sellers of local products;
- The Media: Radio and Television.

ORGANIZATION AND WORKSHOPS EXECUTION

During workshops organized between October and December 2012, participants were introduced to the methodology before being divided into working groups. Afterwards, each group presented the department potential and discussed and exchanged information to create a database of 539 local products according to three categories: natural and cultural heritage, local agriculture, small industry and handicrafts. A list of 60 products was preselected on the basis of seven criteria, namely, the ability to increase production, the existence of stakeholders and / or operational expertise, the existence of a market, the potential of the value chain, employment creation potential, diversification of byproduct potential, and the environmental impact. According to the knowledge of the participants, other key information was collected on each product for the development of the products data sheets. At the end of each workshop, a committee of three representatives of producer organizations was formed to ensure workshop follow up. Finally, the information was visually enhanced using cartographic database: a comprehensive map of products divided into 3 categories, one card per product category and 10 departmental maps.

FIGURE 1 : THE 3 STEPS OF THE SELECTION PROCESS

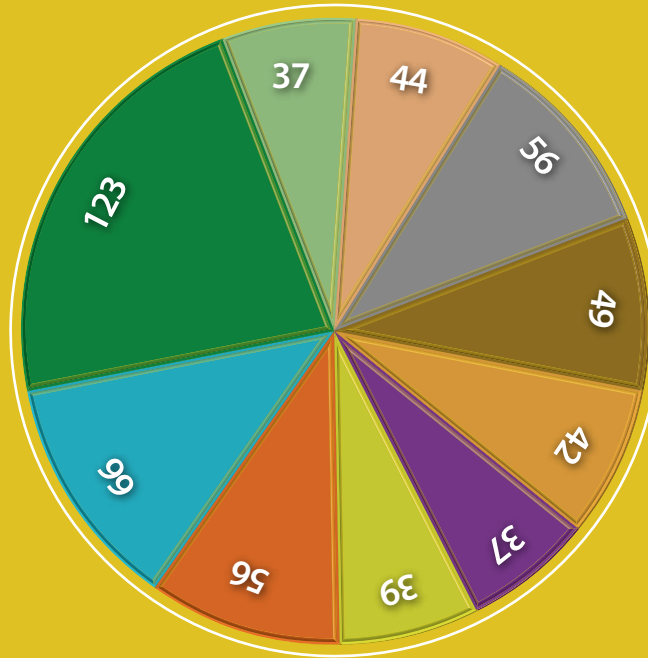












9 CRITERIA OF SELECTION

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Government criteria | 1) Ability to increase the productive capacity |
| | 2) Presence of specialists or technical know how |
| | 3) Existence of a market |
| | 4) Value chain potential |
| Communities criteria | 5) Job creation potential |
| | 6) Diversification of derivative products |
| | 7) Environmental impact |
| | 8) Nutritive value |
| | 9) Economy of scale |

« A list of 31 products has been prioritized by the participants grouped by department according to a scoring system based on seven criteria. »

TYPICAL PRODUCTS BY DEPARTMENT








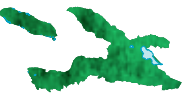




- | | |
|---|--|
|  West |  Centre |
|  Nippes |  Northwest |
|  Grande-Anse |  Northeast |
|  Southeast |  North |
|  South |  Artibonite |



The sweet, salty or spicy homemade peanut butter.

TABLE : THE INSIGHT OF COMMUNITIES

	Departements	Natural and cultural heritage	Local Agriculture	Small Industry and handcraft	Total
	Artibonite	The three Lakous	Rice, Francisque Mango, Sea Salt, Lalo	Saint Michel Clairin, furniture in bamboo	7
	Centre	Saut d'Eau, Bassin Zim	Francisque Mango, Guinea Fowl	peanut butter (valencia variety)	5
	Grande-Anse	Bombon Beach or Anse d'Azur	coffee, veritable tree, ginger, cocoa	chocolate	6
	Nippes	Saint Yves/Baril Spring/ Saint Joachim/ Lakay beach	Pineapple, sugar loaf, sugarcane, national rice	Laval Meads, Straw hat and basket, carabella shirts	7
	North	National Historic Park (Citadel, Sans	coffee, cocoa	sweet cassava, roasted nuts, chocolate, brick, mahogany	8
	Northeast	Souci Palace, Ramiers Site)	honey, nuts, peanut	Guava jelly, mats	6
	Northwest	Saint Joseph	Bananas, shallot, Martinique yam	Chocolate	5
	West	Mole Saint-Nicolas/Saint-Anne/ Ville au camp/La Tortue Island	broccoli, cherry, Francisque mango	Dous Makos, Darbonne sugar, cut iron, paillette	8
	South	Haitian cinema	Vetiver	Dried mango, Guava Jelly, straw handbag	5
	Southeast	Gelee Beach	tangerine, coffee	paper mache, basketry, embroidery	5
	Total		11	27	24
					62

PHASE 2 : ORGANIZATION OF A VALIDATION WORKSHOP AT NATIONAL LEVEL

PRIORITIZATION OF TYPICAL PRODUCTS

A workshop was organized at the national level on May 21th, 2013 for feedback receipt and validation of data compiled on typical products. Nearly 70 institutions and producer representatives participated in this workshop. The government, the press, the civil society and international organizations discussed the prioritization of typical products with the technical partners and producers organization representatives.

During this workshop, the participants made a more specific selection in order to validate the most promising products that were pre-selected during the consultation workshops at the departmental level using the same criteria. A list of 31 products has been prioritized by the participants grouped by department according to a scoring system based on those criteria.








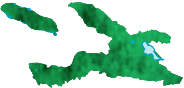


PHASE 3 : FINAL VALIDATION BY THE GOVERNMENT IN CONSULTATION WITH SECTORIAL MINISTRIES

Following the workshop on feedback and the validation of data constituting the inputs of communities, a committee, comprised of representatives of different internal departments of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI), supported by UNDP was established. Consultations were held with sectorial ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Tourism) for analysis of all typical products contained in the database.

The government added two more criteria to the analysis of the database of 539 typical products: economy of scale and nutritional value for agricultural products. A list of 72 typical products was included according to Government priorities and was combined to the list of 60 typical products constituting the inputs of

communities. All products including communities input and Government priorities total 81 typical products viewed as the final list of the prequalified products. The following table lists the products that have been prioritized by the Government.

TABLE : THE PRIORITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

	Departements	Natural and cultural heritage	Local Agriculture	Small Industry and handcraft	Total	
	Artibonite	Three Lakou	Rice, francisque mango, sea salt, lalo, eggplant	Saint Michel, Bamboo furniture	8	
	Centre	Saut d'Eau, Bassin Zim	Goat meat, Congo beans, Guinea fowl	Peanut butter (Valencia variety), rapadou	8	
	Grande-Anse	Mafranc Fort, Anse d'Azur, Réfléch Fort	Coffee, Arbre véritable, Cocoa	Chocolate, Komparet	6	
	Nippes	Saint Yves/ Saut du Baril/ Saint Joachim	Pineapple, sugarloaf, millet	Laval Meads, Straw hat and basket,	7	
	North	National Historic Park (Citadel, Sans Souci Palace, Ramiers site), Chouchoubay Beach, Minguet Cave	coffee, cocoa, pineapple, onion	Sweet cassava, roasted nuts, chocolate, brick, mahogany	8	
	Northeast	Saint Joseph	Honey, nuts, peanut	Guava jelly, mats	6	
	Northwest	Môle Saint Nicolas/ Sainte-Anne, Ville au camp/ Dede Sapotine	Banana, shallot, dried fish	Chocolate	5	
	West	Fort Jacques et Alexandre Rara	Banana, Cherry, potatoe	dous makos, Darbonne sugar, cut iron	8	
	South	Ile à vache, Grotte marie jeanne, Jardin Botanique	Vetiver	Tablette, Nuts roasted, marble and tree root products, guava jelly	5	
	Southeast	Bassin Bleu, Pichon cascade	<i>tangerine, coffee, yam</i>	paper mache, basketry, embroidery	5	
	Total		11	27	24	66

PRODUCTS CATEGORIZED INTO THREE PRIORITY GROUPS

Products were categorized into three priority groups:








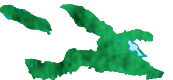


30 products in priority group A: The first group combines the products from the most promising sectors, with high added value, great potential, market release potential and solid ability to achieve high profit margins. The sectors to which these products belong, are characterized by activities which are complementary and synergistic with the government and partners programs. The products in this group may benefit from immediate actions.

23 Products of Group B: The second group includes the products with lesser potential that can benefit from later actions.

28 products of group C: The products belonging to the latter group showed the least potential.

The Following table displays the typical products by priority groups:

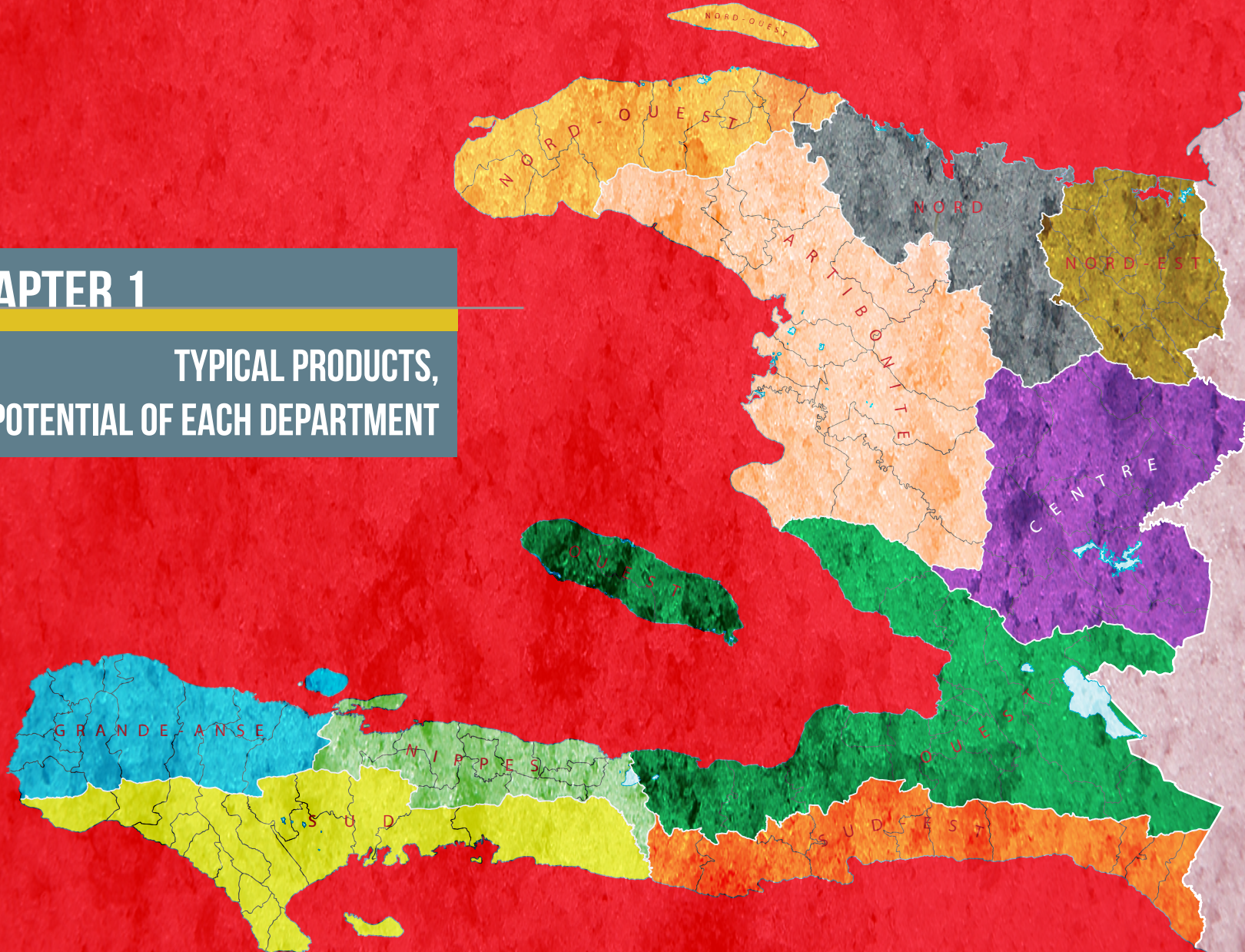
TABLE : TYPICAL PRODUCTS PER PRIORITY GROUPS

Departements	Priority Group A	Priority Group B	Priority Group C	Total
 Artibonite	Three Lakou, Petite Riviere Site, Marchand Dessalines, Rice, Francisques Mangoes	Sea salt, eggplants, Saint-michel clairin	Lalo, bamboo furniture	8
 Centre	Guinea fowl, Valencie Peanut Butter	Goat meat, Congo beans	Rapadou	7
 Grande-Anse	Cocoa, Coffee, Chocolate	Mafranc Fort, Arbre véritable	Ginger; Anse d'Azur, Fort Réfléchi, Plage Bom- bom; Komparet	10
 Nippes	Saint Yves / Saint Joachim/ Saut du Baril, Pineapple, Sugar loaf, Honey		Millet, Sugar cane, National Rice, Hats, Straw basket, Carabela shirts	8
 North	National Historic Park, Hoffee, Sweet cassava	Minguet cave, Cocoa, Onion, Roasted nuts	Chouchoubay beach, Pineapple, Mahogany	10
 Northeast	Honey, Nuts, Pistachio	Saint Joseph fort	Guava jelly, Mats	6
 Northwest	Circuit Ville au Camp /Dédé Sapotine /Sainte Anne/Mole Saint Nicolas; Banana, Chocolate	Shallot	Dried fish, Martinique yam	6
 West	Cut Iron, Darbonne sugar	Fort Jacques/Alexandre Rara, Banana, potatoes, cherry	Haitian movies, Brocoli, Paillette	11
 South	Vetiver, Guava jelly	Grotte marie jeanne Tablette/ Nuts	Botanic garden, Marble/root products, Straw handbag	8
 Southeast	Coffee, Paper mache, (mask)	Yam, Tangerine	Pichon cascade, basketry, embroidery	7
Total	30	23	28	81



CHAPTER 1

TYPICAL PRODUCTS, THE POTENTIAL OF EACH DEPARTMENT





The size of rice fields in the Artibonite Department.

0 5 10 20
Kilomètres

MAP OF TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT

Legend

-  Cultural and heritage
-  Local Agriculture
-  Small industry and handicraft

Anse Rouge

Gros Morne

Terre Neuve

Gonaïves

Ennery

S^t Michel de L'Attalaye

L'Estere

Desdunes

Dessalines / Marchandes

Grande Saline

Petite Rivière de L'Artibonite

Saint-Marc

Verrettes

La Chapelle



Anse Rouge



Shallot: Bulbous plant of the Amaryllidaceae family cultivated as condiment and vegetable plant.



Salt : Product consisting mainly of sodium chloride used in cooking and known for its seasoning and preservation capabilities of foods and meats.

Marchand Dessalines



Fort Dessalines : Built by the Emperor Jacques 1 after independence, in order to prepare for a possible return of the French.



Maison de Dessalines : House of Jean Jacques Dessalines, the founding father of the country, located in the commune of Marchand Dessalines.



Maison Claire Heureuse : Home of Jean Jacques Dessalines' wife.



Grottes Jean Zinga : Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section, located in Borin (Marchand Dessalines), which can be used as a tourist site.



Oignon : Biennial herbaceous plant of the family Amaryllidaceae, cultivated as a vegetable plant whose bulb is edible.

Gonaïves



Lakou Souvenance : Voodoo shrine where communities celebrate Rara rhythms (ancient kingdom of Dahomey) It is often referred to as the place where the most important Haitian voodoo ceremony is held.



Lakou Soucri : Voodoo shrine where communities celebrate dances and songs performed in honor of Nago Lwa (inspired by the rites of the Yoruba people).



Lakou Badio : Voodoo shrine where communities celebrate dances and songs performed in honor of Kongo Lwa (voodoo spirit)



Place d'Armes of the Indépendance : Historical site located in the city of Gonaïves, where the independence was proclaimed on January 1st, 1804.



Independance Memorial : Historical monument built in honor of the Heroes of Independence.



K-Georges : House where the arrest of Toussaint Louverture occurred.



Rara (sous beton) in Mapou : Haitian musical rhythm characterized by the predominance of voodoo drums. In Gonaïves, rara in Mapou is a great celebration which begins on Ash Wednesday and ends on Easter Sunday.



Salt : Product consisting mainly of sodium chloride used in cooking and known for its seasoning and preservation capabilities of foods and meats.

Gros Morne



Coffee : Seed of the coffee tree, a shrub of the genus Coffea, base of or the psychoactive drink.



Francisque mango: Mango variety, mainly produced in the Departments of Artibonite and Centre, highly coveted on the global market for its unique flavor.



Sugarcane : A plant of the poaceae family of the genus Saccharum, grown for its stem, from which sugar is extracted as well as other by-products such as rum and clairin.



Cane Syrup : Syrup made sugar cane juice as a base for the production of byproducts such as clairin and rum.



Clairin : Product obtained from the processing of the sugar cane.



Dried mangoes : Dried mangoes are the dehydrated fruit of the francisque mango variety.



Rapadou : Handmade brown sugar tablet manufactured after the processing of sugar cane juice into syrup.

La Chapelle



Rice : Grain of the poaceae family which is currently a Haitian staple food.

L'Estère



Ravine à coulevres : **Historical site where the great battle took place during the expedition of Saint- Domingue during the Haitian Revolution.**



Rice : Grain of the poaceae family *which* is currently a Haitian staple food.

Marmelade



Fort Jalousie : Historical Monument, part of twenty military structures built on the Haitian territory after independence in 1804 .



Pineapple, guava and tomato jam: Fruit jam sieved, barely blanched to retain only the pulp, and cooked with sugar.



Bamboo Furniture: Bamboo, as a raw material, is used in the construction and furnishing of houses, artisanal - both decorative and utilitarian.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: Paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.

Petite Rivière de L'Artibonite



Palais 365 portes : Historical monument built between 1816 and 1820 by King Henri Christophe.



La Crête à Pierrot : Historical site during the expedition of Saint-Domingue during the Haitian Revolution.



Fort Bazile : Historical monument in the commune of Petite rivière.



Rice : Grain of the poaceae family *which* is currently a Haitian staple food.



Lalo : Leafy vegetable produced particularly in the Artibonite department.

Saint-Michel Attalaye



Chandel Millet: Grain producing small seeds, of the poaceae, It is less demanding and hardier than sorghum.



Sugarcane: A plant belonging to the poaceae family and the genus Saccharum, grown for its stem, from which is mainly extracted sugar and other by-products such as rum and clairin.



Clairin: Product obtained from the processing of the sugar cane.



Cane Syrup: Syrup made sugar cane juice as a base for the production of byproducts such as clairin and rum.



Dried mangoes: Dried mangoes are the dehydrated fruit of the francisque mango variety.



Lalo leaves are traditionally cooked with rice, crab, beef or pork.



Peanut cleaning for "manba" production.

MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF CENTRE DEPARTMENT

Legend



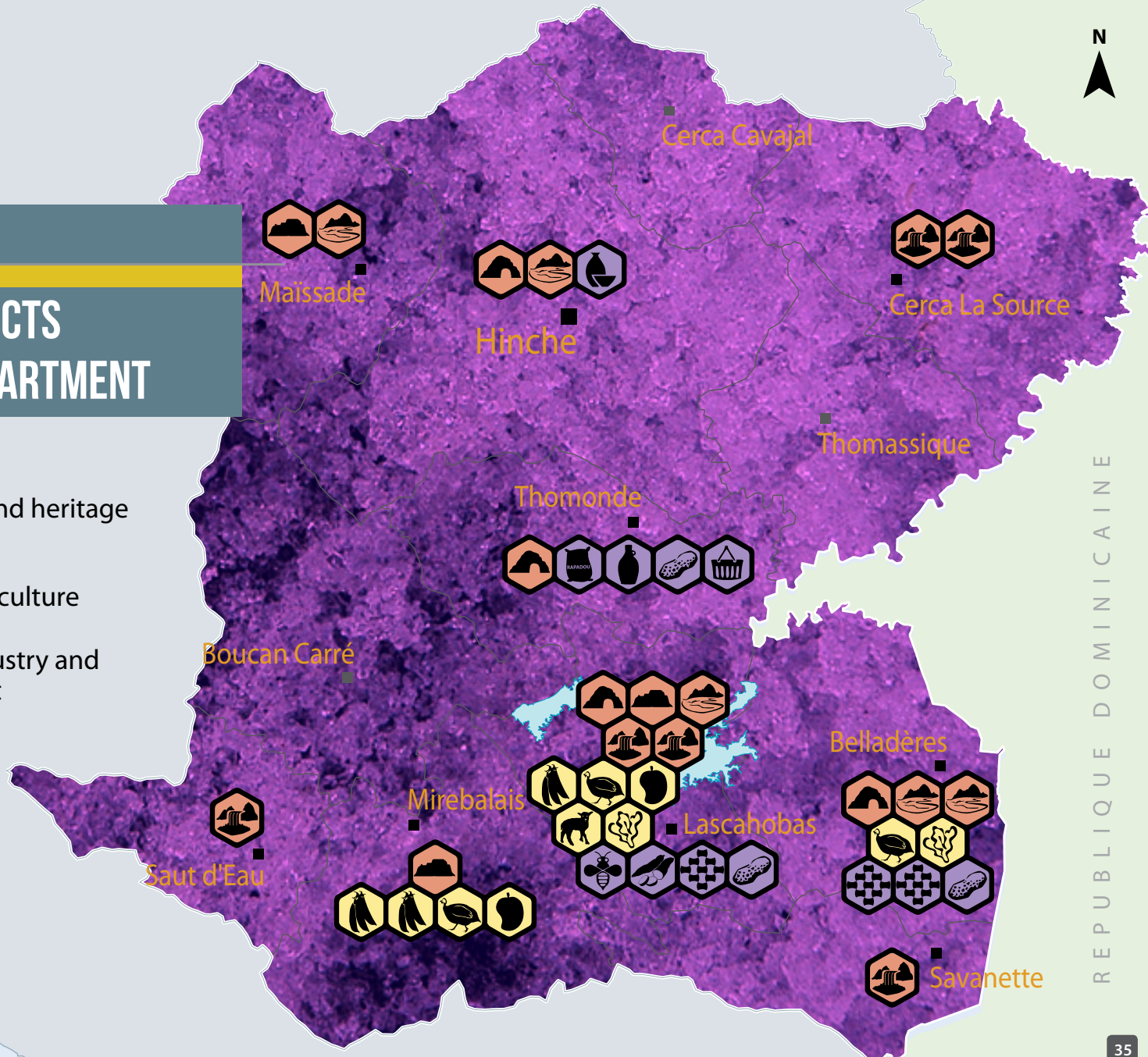
Cultural and heritage



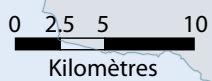
Local Agriculture



Small industry and handicraft



REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE



Belladère



Natural Bridge: Naturally occurring bridge that allows the crossing of the river Onde Verte.



Ti Priz: Body of water viewed as one of the most beautiful natural sites of the country.



Lac Collinaire: micro- dam which accumulates runoff.



Tobacco: A plant of the solanaceae family (*Nicotiana tabacum*), used as a psychoactive product made from its dried leaves.



Guinea fowl: Ornamental poultry belonging to the Galliformes order and from the Numididae family which is coveted in Haiti for the quality of its meat. Feral species live in the Centre department of Haiti.



Latanier: A plant of the Arecaceae family whose leaves are used in handicrafts making such as hats, straw bags etc.



Mat: Handicraft product woven with intertwined latanier palm straws and serving as a traditional mat.



Valencia Peanut butter: Spread made with the Valencia peanut variety, has low cholesterol and is used with bread or cassava.

Cerca La Source



Source Chaude (Los Posos): Thermal spring known for its healing virtues.



Source Tremblé (Los Posos): Thermal spring known for its healing properties.

Hinche



Bassin Zim: Natural site consisting of caves and waterfalls.



Grotte Saltader: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Pottery: Vases and containers essentially for domestic or culinary uses made of porous terracotta which may be left raw or may be painted with varnish.

Lascahobas



Chute Nan Café: Natural Waterfall renowned for its beauty.



Lapeny fall: Body of water known for its beauty and used as a bathing area .



Roch Tanpe: Large stone used in the past as a border between the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti.



Grotte Sò Nwa: Natural underground cave



Lac Peligre: Body of water located in the Centre Department of Haiti. It is the second largest Haitian lake after Etang Saumâtre.



Guinea fowl: ornamental poultry belonging to the Galliformes order and from *the Numididae* family which is coveted in Haiti for the quality of its meat. Feral species live in the Centre department of Haiti .



Tobacco: A plant of the solanaceae family (*Nicotiana tabacum*), used as a psychoactive product made from its dried leaves.



Pois Congo: Edible seed from a Perennial plant species of the Fabaceae family.



Cabrit: Animal of the Bovidae family and of the Caprinae subfamily reared for its highly coveted meat.



Jean Mary Mango: Mango variety produced mainly in the Centre department of Haiti.



Cassava: Cassava flour –based pan cakes to which other products can be added such as: coconut, sugar. It is used as abroad substitute.



Honey: Sweet substance produced by honey bees from nectar or honeydew.



Kapat: Artisanal product made by braiding latanier straws using traditional layer or mats used to dry harvested grain.



Valencia Peanut butter: Spread made with the Valencia peanut variety, has low cholesterol and is used with bread or cassava.

Maissade



Lignite Mine: Mine containing mineral combustible less evolved than coal (lower C levels and sometimes higher O, H and S levels.



Legliz Basin: Body of water with a mystical significance.

Mirebalais



Morne Fort (Mirebalais) : Tall mountain visited by hikers.



Mangue Francisque : Mango variety, mainly in the departments of Artibonite and Centre highly coveted on the global market for its unique flavor.



Pois Congo : Edible seed from a Perennial plant species of the Fabaceae family.



Guinea fowl: Ornamental poultry belonging to the Galliformes order and from the Numididae family which is coveted in Haiti for the quality of its meat. Feral species live in the Centre department of Haiti.

Saut-d'Eau



Nan Saut : Saut d'Eau site, voodoo pilgrimage site.

Savanette



Savanette Waterfall

Thomonde



Grotte Thomonde: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Rapadou: Handmade brown sugar tablet manufactured after the processing of sugar cane juice into syrup.



Cane Syrup: Syrup made sugar cane juice as a base for the production of by products.



Valencia Peanut butter : Spread made of Valencia variety peanuts with low cholesterol and used in bread or cassava consumption.



Sak Pay: Bag made of braided straws, specifically designed for transportation of food using domestic animals.



Saut d'Eau cascade visited by voodoo pilgrims and dwellers of the region.

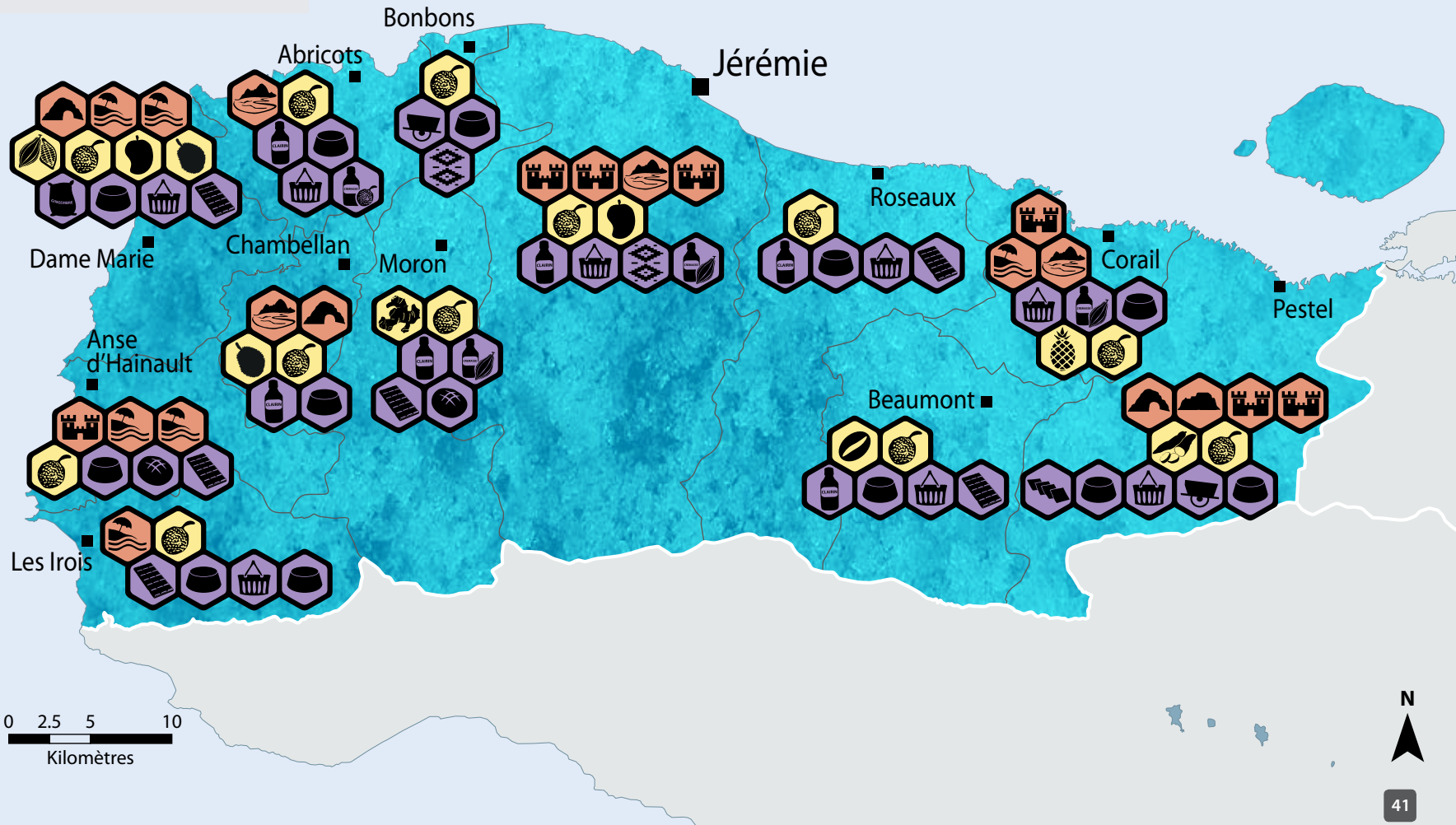


coffee beans in maturation before drying and roasting.

Legend

-  Cultural and heritage
-  Local Agriculture
-  Small industry and handicraft

MAP OF TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF GRANDE-ANSE



0 2.5 5 10
Kilomètres



Abricots



Anse du Clerc : Magnificent site in the Department of Grand'Anse and located at 147 meters above sea level.



Arbre Véritable : (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Clairin with Lanni : Alcoholic beverage obtained from the processing of the sugar cane. It is similar to rum ad is produced via the same distillation process as rum however it is not refined in order to separate the various alcohols produced after fermentation.



Doukounou : Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Nass (bambou) : Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Kremas Lam Veritab (Breadfruit): Alcoholic beverage made from breadfruit with a soft and creamy texture.

Anse-d'Hainault



Fort Lilet: Historical monument used for the fortification of the defense system improvised by the Emperor Jean- Jacques Dessalines in order to prevent the return of the French after the island's independence.



Abouri beach: Name of a beautiful beach.



Blé Couvert beach: Name of a beautiful beach.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Doukounou : Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Komparet : Sweet cookie made of wheat flour, produced in a traditional way , Grande-Anse region.



Chocolat (powder or ball) no fat: paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.

Beaumont



Coffee : Seed of the coffee tree , a shrub of the genus Coffea, base for the psychoactive drink.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Doukounou : Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Nass (bambou): Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: Paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.

Bonbon



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Tonmtom : Traditional dish made of breadfruit tree consumed exclusively with okra sauce.



Pipirit : Wooden wheelbarrow used for transportation.



Table mat, curtain, fans : handicrafts used to serve food, and used as decoration.

Chambellan



Sous Chaude : Thermal spring known for its healing virtues.



Grotte Marie Govin : Natural underground cave.



Dyaka : Edible fruit of a plant from Moraceae family (artocarpus heterophyllus) with a flavor that is similar to the pineapple or banana.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Clarín with Lanni : Alcoholic beverage obtained from the processing of the sugar cane. It is similar to rum and is produced via the same distillation process as rum however it is not refined in order to separate the various alcohols produced after fermentation.



Doukounou : Edible product made of corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Nass (bambou) : Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Pipirit : Wooden wheelbarrow used for transportation.

Corail



Fort Corail : Historical Monument which was a part of the country defense system, after independence in case of a possible return of the French.



Sous Dal : Body of water known for its beauty in Grand Anse department.



Les Ilots de Corail : Small islands in the nearby ocean.



Ananas pain de sucre : Rare pineapple variety which remains green when ripe. It's flesh is white and is very juicy and sweet. Its tender core, can be eaten without difficulty and is highly coveted in gourmet cuisine.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Nass (bamboo) : Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Crème de cacao : Glace à base de cacao.

Dame-Marie



Grotte Belange : Cave in the region known for its beauty.



Laye Beach: Beach in the region known for its beauty.



Fonmante Beach : Beach in the region known for its beauty.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



“Ile” mango: Name of a highly coveted mango variety in the region.



Dyaka : Edible fruit of a plant from Moraceae family (artocarpus heterophyllus) with a flavor that is similar to the pineapple or banana.



Ginger powder: Powder extracted from a kind of plant of Zingiber genus and from Zingiberaceae family which is used in cooking and traditional medicine.



Doukounou: Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: Paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.

Jérémie



Fort Marrance: Historical monument in the area built after Independence in order to defend the nation in case of a possible return the French.



Fort Telemak : Historical monument in the area built after Independence in order to defend the nation in case of a possible return of the French.



Anse d'Azur : Creek in the region known for its beauty.



Saint Louis Roi de France Cathedral: Historical monument with religious significance.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



“Ile” mango: Name of a highly coveted mango variety in the region.



Clairin with Lanni : Alcoholic beverage obtained from the processing of the sugar cane. It is similar to rum ad is produced via the same distillation process as rum however it is not refined in order to separate the various alcohols produced after fermentation.



Nass (bambou) : Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Embroidery: Decorative fabrics to which a flat or embossed pattern made of simple strings is added, sometimes are incorporated materials such as sequins, beads or gemstones.



Cacao ice cream: Cocoa based ice cream.

Les Irois



Ti Kwann Beach: Beach known for its beauty



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.



Doukounou: Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Nasse (bambou) : Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Tonmtonm: Plat traditionnel à base de l'arbre véritable consommé exclusivement avec la sauce du gombo.

Moron



Ginger: Plant from the Zingiber genus and from the Zingiberaceae family which is used in cooking and traditional medicine.



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Clairin with Lanni : alcoholic beverage obtained from the processing of the sugar cane. It is similar to rum ad is produced via the same distillation process as rum however it is not refined in order to separate the various alcohols produced after fermentation.



Kremas cacao: Alcoholic beverage made with milk, sugar and other condiments including cocoa.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.



Komparet: Sweet cookie made of wheat flour produced in a traditional way, Grande-Anse region.

Pestel



Grotte Belomon: Natural underground cave known for its beauty.



Castache Mounain Range: Beautiful mountain range in the area with a panoramic view.



Fort Réfléchi: Historical Monument, built in the area after independence in order to defend the nation in the case of a return of the French



Fort Lundi : Historical Monument, built in the area after independence in order to defend the nation in the case of a return of the French.



“Sel” Yam : Yam variety found in the region.



Bonbon amidon: starch-based cookie extract from the bitter cassava.



Doukounou: Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Nass (bambou) : Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Pipirit: Wooden wheelbarrow used for transportation.



TonmTonm: Traditional dish made of breadfruit consumed exclusively with okra sauce.

Roseaux



Arbre Véritable (BreadFruit tree): Fruit of the breadfruit tree (artocarpus altilis) renowned for its nutritional qualities - it contains 30% of starch – and is used to prepare gratins, croquettes, fritters.



Clairin with Lanni : alcoholic beverage obtained from the processing of the sugar cane. It is similar to rum ad is produced via the same distillation process as rum however it is not refined in order to separate the various alcohols produced after fermentation.



Doukounou: Edible product made from corn to which other products such as sugar, salt, cinnamon may be added.



Nasse (bambou) :Handcrafted trap made with bamboo used to catch seafood.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: Paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.

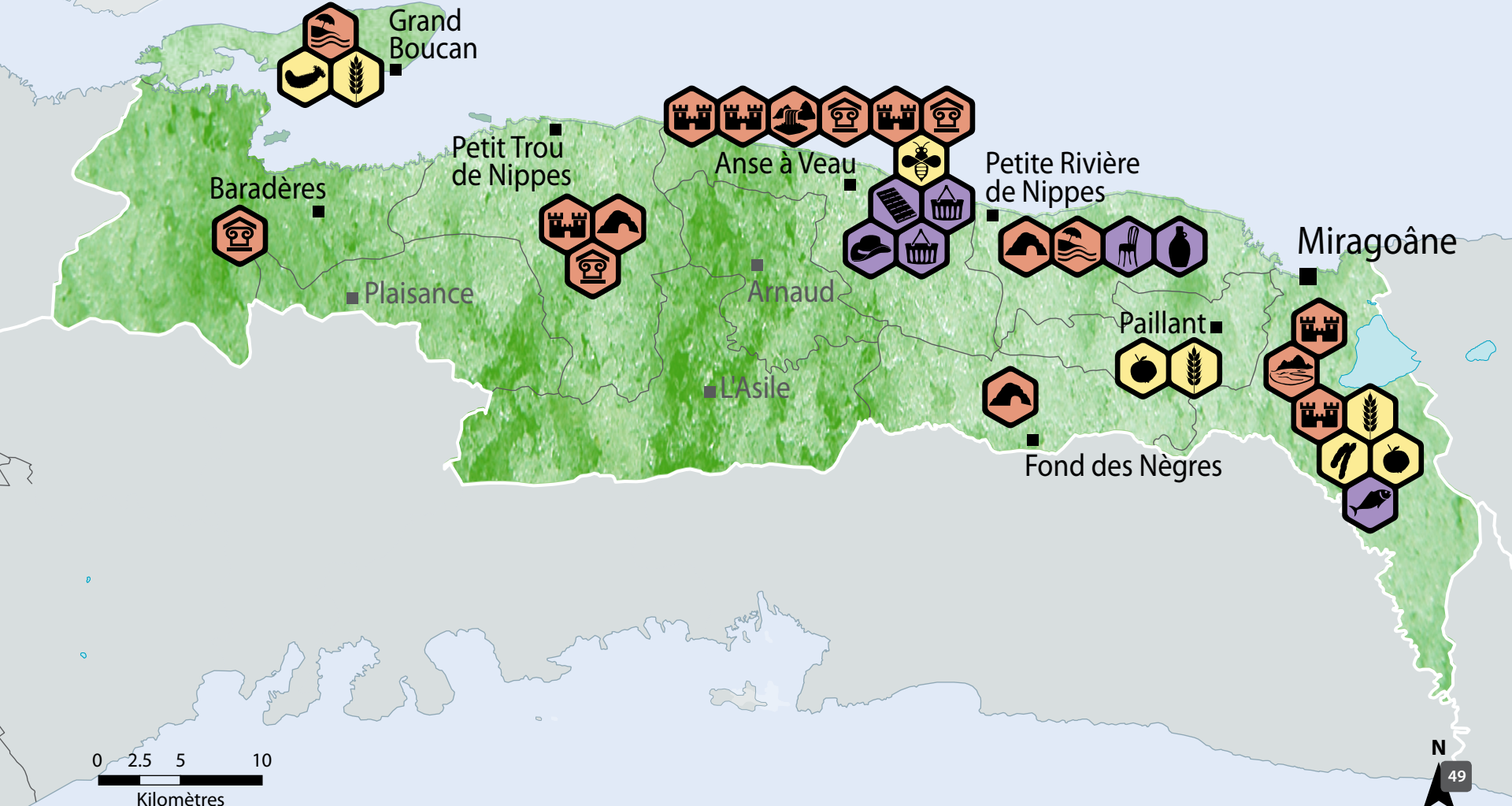


The latanier palm is used to make traditional mats or hats exposed here for tourists.

Legend

-  Cultural and heritage
-  Local Agriculture
-  Small industry and handicraft

MAP OF TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF THE NIPPES DEPARTMENT



0 2.5 5 10
Kilomètres

Anse-à-Veau



Fort débois / Nan reserve: Historical monument built after independence.



Saint Yves Church: Catholic church highly frequented by pilgrims



Saut du Baril : Waterfall renowned for its beauty.



Puits Acao : Ancient well.



Saint Joachim: Pilgrimage site of patron saint of the region.



Old Dartiguenave House: Home of Philip Sudre Dartiguenave, former President of Haiti from 1915 to 1922 .



Honey: sweet substance produced by honey bees from nectar or honeydew



Pistachio Bar: Candy bar made of pistachio and sugar.



Basket: Container built in a traditional manner using braided bamboo strands.



Latanier hat : Hat made in a traditional manner using intertwined latanier palm straws.



Makout: Handcrafted bag in the shape of a cylinder made with intertwined latanier straws used by farmers for the transportation of edible goods.

Baradères



Nan mapou: Historical site frequented by voodooists followers.

Fonds des Nègres



Grotte Saint Christophe : Cave known for its beauty

Grand Boucan



Carrang Beach : Beach of the region known for its beauty.



Sea Cucumber: Marine Animal which recycles surface sediments.



Millet: Grain producing small seeds, mainly grown in dry areas.

Miragoâne



Fortréfléchi : Historic monument in the area built after independence.



Etang de Miragoâne : Pond of 25 km² located in the Nippes department near the city of Miragoâne .



Eglise de Miragoâne: Old church in the region used as religious site and historical monument.



Tamarind:Fruit of the Tamarind tree whose acidulous flavor is very pleasant. It can produce byproducts such as : juices, fruit paste or liquors.



Guava: fruit of the guava tree of the Myrtaceae family. It is rich in vitamins A, B and C and is consumed as is, in the form of juice, sorbet, syrup or jelly.



Millet: Grain, small seeds, mainly grown in dry areas.



Dried fish: Fish from which the internal organs are extracted, it is then dried in the sun to ensure its preservation.

Paillant



Guava: fruit of the guava tree of the Myrtaceae family. It is rich in vitamins A, B and C and is consumed as is, in the form of juice, sorbet, syrup or jelly.



Millet: Grain, small seeds, mainly grown in dry areas.

Petit Trou de Nippes



Fort k-la forêt : Historic monument built after independence.



Grotte Marove : Cave renowned for its beauty.



Ruins of Colonial Sugar Refinery: Historic monument dating from colonial era

Petite Rivière de Nippes



Grotte chaterelle : Cave renowned for its beauty



Lakay beach : Beach known for its beauty



Chairs: Handcrafted wooden seats



Cane Syrup: Syrup made of sugar cane juice which produces byproducts such as clairin and rum.



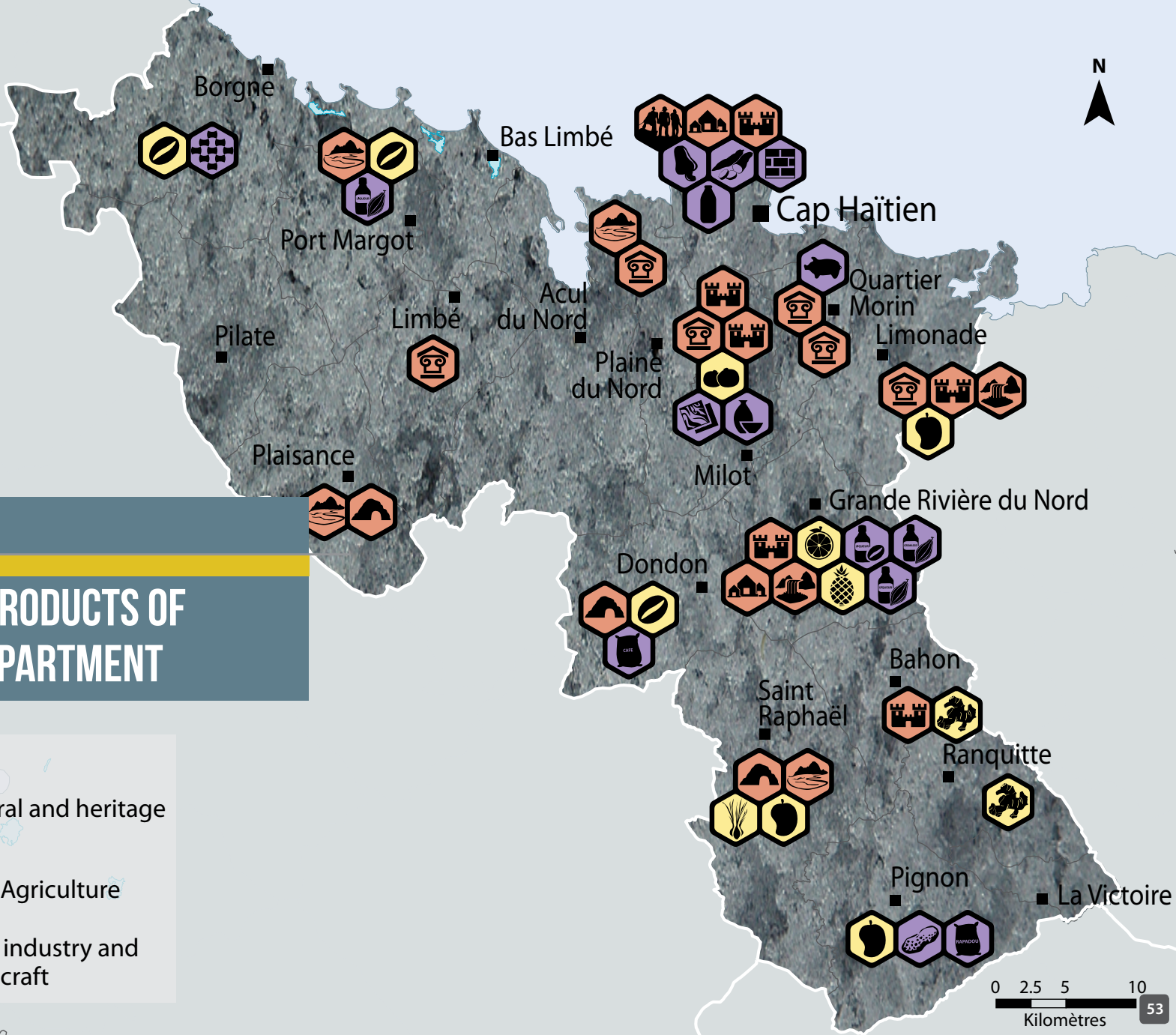
Wood fire Cooking of cassava pan cakes in the North.

MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF NORTH DEPARTMENT

Legend

-  Cultural and heritage
-  Local Agriculture
-  Small industry and handicraft



Bahon



Fort Rivière : Historical monument built after independence

Cap Haïtien



Vertière : Last battle in the quest to gain the independence of Haiti which opposed, on November 18th, 1803, the troops commanded by General Rochambeau to those of General Jean- Jacques Dessalines, a separatist leader.



Labadie: Unspoilt beach surrounded by mountains with exotic vegetation located on Haiti northern coast at 5 km northwest of the city of Cap Haitian.



Picolet : location of a lighthouse and the remains of a Fort.



Cassava Dous: Bread substitute product obtained by the processing of the bitter cassava, consumed throughout the year by lower income households in Haiti.



Roasted cashews: roasted fruit of the cashew tree (Western anacardium), the edible kernel is the main product used from this plant.



Brick: Rectangular shaped material made of raw clay, dried or baked in the sun, used as building material.



AK- 100: Porridge made from corn flour to which other ingredients like sugar or cinnamon are added.

Dondon



Grotte de Dondon: Cave in the commune of Dondon. There are over 12 caves or caverns in this commune.



Coffee: Seed of the coffee tree, a shrub of the genus Coffea, base for the psychoactive drink.



Roasted coffee powder: Powder of roasted coffee beans.

Grande Rivière du Nord



Cormier: Beach known for its beauty.



Cascade de Bassin Mambo: Waterfall with mystical connotation known for its beauty.



Fort Crête Rouge: Historic monument in the area built after independence.



Pineapple: a xerophytic plant, primarily known for its edible fruit, which is actually an infructescence



Bonami Orange: variety of orange produced mainly in the North Department of Haiti.



Cocoa Liquor: Liquor made from coffee, sugar and eau-de-vie that can be consumed as is, but is also used as a dessert or cocktail ingredient.



Crémas cacao: Alcoholic beverage made of cocoa, with a soft and creamy texture.



Cocoa Liquor: Liquor made from coffee, sugar and eau-de-vie that can be consumed as is, but is also used as a dessert or cocktail ingredient.

Limbé



Limbe museum: Museum dedicated to Taino art.

Limonade



Faussé Capois : François Capois' burial site, one of the leaders of the indigenous army.



Fort Nativité: Historic monument built after independence.



Lakou Cerca Borno: Site where voodoo ceremonies are held.



Cascade Santa Maria: Magnificent waterfall known for its beauty.



Trop Dous Mango: Mango variety produced mainly in the North Department of Haiti.

Milot



Citadelle Laferrière: Military structure built in the early nineteenth century by Henri Christophe, largest fortress in the Caribbean.



Sans Souci Palace: Historical Monument, palace of King Henri Christophe. During its great era, this building rivaled with some of the most beautiful palaces in Europe.



Lakou Jissou Lory: Site where voodoo ceremonies are held.



Aki: Edible fruit of a plant of the sapindacea family, its scientific name blighia sapida. Furthermore its consumption is very difficult because its fibers are very toxic and must be removed from the fruit prior to consumption.



Mahoganie: Carved wood artworks made by craftsmen and generally sold to tourists.



Pitcher : Container, usually made of terracotta, with a capacity of a few liters, narrowed neck with one or two handles facilitating transportation and storing of domestic water or wine.

Pignon



Surette mango: Mango variety popular in the commune of Pignon



Rapadou: Handmade brown sugar tablet manufactured after the processing of sugar cane juice into syrup.



Peanut butter: Spread made of peanuts used with bread or cassava.

Plaine du Nord



Bassin Saint Jacques: Location where voodoo is practiced, the good-luck baths are ritual baths taken by voodoo followers in order to attract the protection of the Lwas.



Bois Caiman: Site of the runaway slaves' first meeting on the night of August 14th, 1791. This meeting is regarded in Haiti as the founding act of the revolution and war of independence.

Plaisance



Trois Rivières: Source of the Trois Riviere river in this commune.



Grotte de Plaisance : Cave in the area that bears the name of the commune.

Port Margot



Bassin Waka : Body of water in the area with a mystical significance.



Coffee: Seed of the coffee tree, a shrub of the genus Coffea, base for the psychoactive drink.



Cocoa Liquor: Liquor made from cocoa, sugar and eau-de-vie that can be consumed as is, but can also be used as a dessert or cocktail ingredient.

Quartier Morin



Cochon gras/ pain doux : Edible products made from corn to which are added other products such as sugar, salt , cinnamon.



Lovanat: Mystical location, where voodoo followers believe that there is a manifestation of a Lwa in the form of a big fish with a ring in his ear.



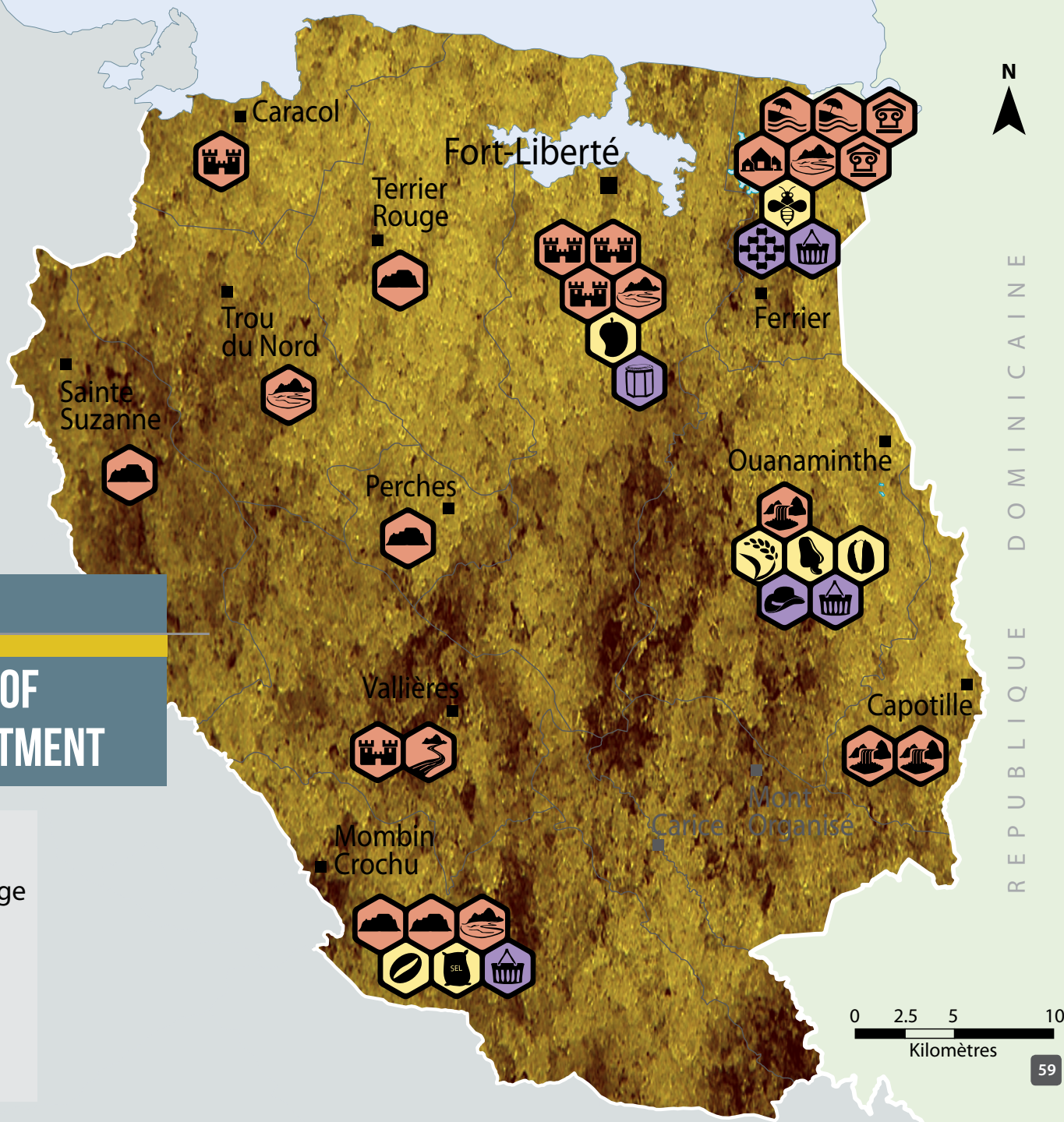
The beehive and their honey in the Northeast.

MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF NORTH EAST DEPARTMENT

Legend

-  Cultural and heritage
-  Local Agriculture
-  Small industry and handicraft



REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE

0 2.5 5 10
Kilomètres

Capotille



Kaskad Joze : Waterfall known for its beauty.



Saut d'Eau Cana : Waterfall known for its beauty.

Caracol



Santa Maria remains: Supposed remains of the biggest caravel, which Columbus led to the discovery of the island of Haiti.

Ferrier



Yonyon , Philibert Plantation: Small village which has a natural body of water used for swimming and fishing.



Lagon bèf : Big lake of the North East department.



Maribaroux Disco : Cultural meeting spot for the youth.



Marrion Beach : Beach known for its beauty.



Four-à-chaux: Oven designed to convert limestone into lime and /or ceramic. Fixed vertical structure, in stonewall, with an opening at the top, or horizontal and rotating. The workers who operated it were called « lime-burners ».



Phaèto plage et fort: Beach with a military structure dating from the era of the indigenous army.



Honey: sweet substance produced by honey bees from nectar or honeydew.



Mat: Handicraft product woven with intertwined latanier palm straws and serving as a traditional mat



Makout: Handcrafted bag in the shape of a cylinder made with intertwined latanier straws used by farmers for the transportation of edible goods.

Fort-Liberté



Fort Saint Joseph: Historical monument in the area built after independence.



Cinq Forts : Historical monuments built after independence.



Fort Labouc : Historical monument in the area built after independence.



La baie de Mancenille: Coastal embayment.



Tro dous mango: Variety of mango.



Guava jam and jelly: Jam and jelly made from the processing of guava.

Mombin Crochu



Roche Tempée: Big ancient stone serving as a historical monument.



Lac de Gramma



Labé beach : Beach known for its beauty.



Haut Piton Mountain Range: Mountain Range in the area with a breathtaking panoramic view.



Coffee : Seed of the coffee tree, a shrub of the genus Coffea, base for the psychoactive drink.



Salt: Product consisting mainly of sodium chloride used in cooking.

Ouanaminthe



Saut d'eau Acul des Pins : Waterfall with a cultural significance.



Rice: grain of the poaceae family which is currently a Haitian staple food.



Roasted cashews: roasted fruit of the cashew tree (Western anacardium), the edible kernel is the main product used from this plant.



Pistachio: edible seed of peanuts(Arachis hypogea) .



Makout: Handcrafted bag in the shape of a cylinder made with intertwined latanier straws used by farmers for the transportation of edible goods.



Straw Hat: Hat made in a traditional manner using intertwined latanier palm straws.

Perches



Dimikalen: Area that may be used for hiking and horseback riding activities.

Sainte Suzanne



Roche Indienne: Rock dating back to the Indian period, part of the monuments in the region.

Terrier Rouge



Morne Verron gold mine: Untapped gold mine in the region.

Vallière



Fort Salnave : Historical monument in the area built after independence.



Rivière de Terne : Magnificent River in the area.



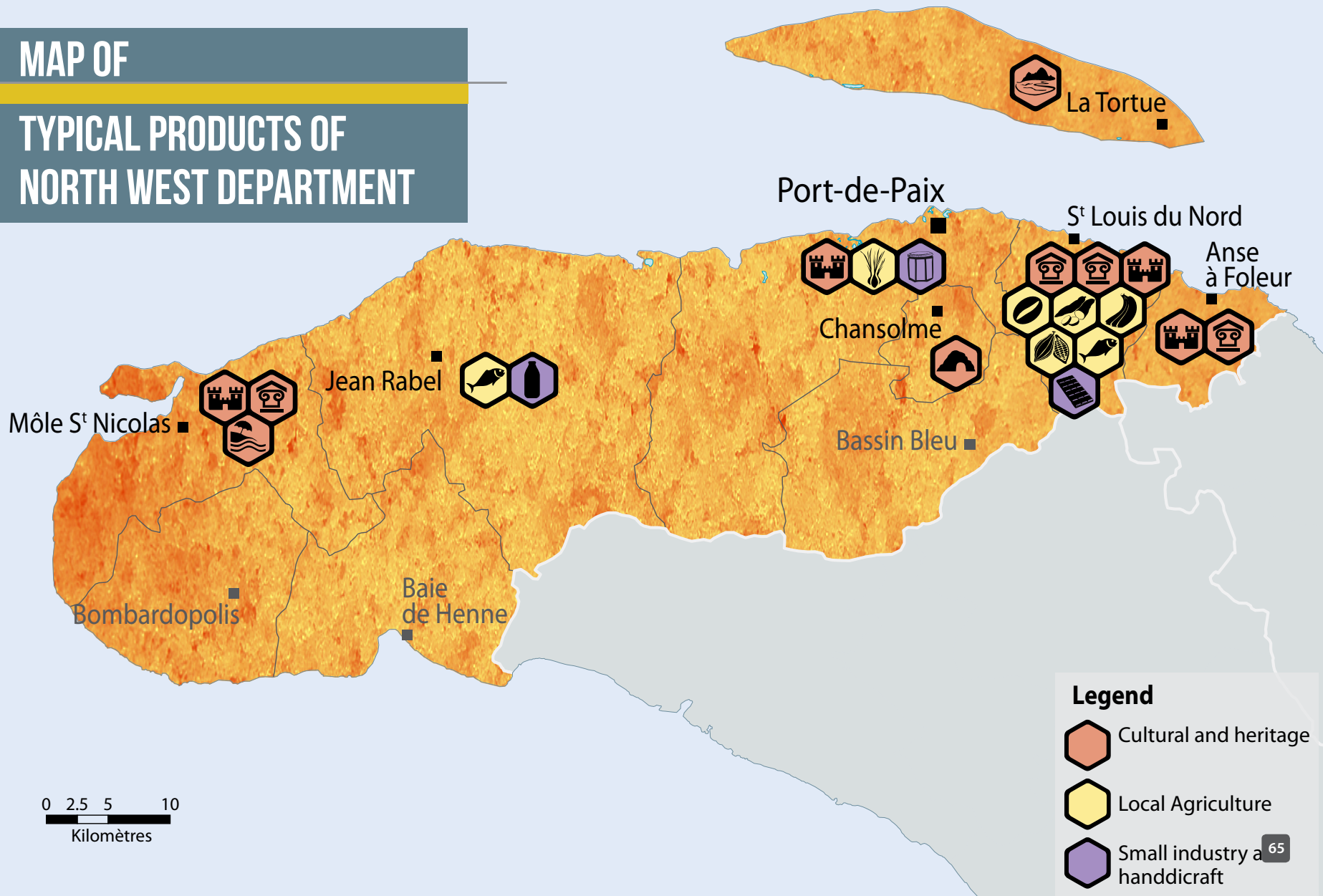
Roasted nuts ready for sale and consumption.



The green plantain is an essential component of the Haitian diet.

MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT



0 2.5 5 10
Kilomètres

Legend

-  Cultural and heritage
-  Local Agriculture
-  Small industry and handicraft

Anse à Foleur



Sainte-Anne : Popular pilgrimage site with a mystical significance, well frequented by pilgrims.



Fort Bertrand d'Ogeron: Name of a historical monument built after independence.

Chansolme



Grotte de Chansolme: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.

Jean Rabel



Dried fish: Fish from which the internal organs are extracted, it is then dried in the sun to ensure its preservation.



Castor oil: Vegetable oil obtained from castor seeds.

La Tortue



Bassin Clecmesine : Body of water with a cultural significance.

Môle Saint-Nicolas



Môle Saint Nicolas : Historical site where Christopher Columbus first landed and discovered the island of Haiti on December 6th, 1492.



Croix de la découverte: Cross planted by Christopher Columbus in Môle Saint - Nicolas when he discovered the island of Haiti.



Resinier beach : Beach renowned for its beauty.

Port-de- Paix



Fort de Trois Pavillons :Historical monument built after independence.



Shallot: Bulbous plant of the Amaryllidaceae family cultivated as condiment and vegetable plant.



Grapefruit Jam/Jelly: Jam and jelly produced in a traditional manner with the mesocarps of the grapefruit.

Saint Louis du Nord



Dédé Sapotine : Pilgrimage site with a cultural significance.



Saint Louis du Nord: Pilgrimage site with a cultural significance.



La ville au camp: Pilgrimage site with a cultural significance.



Banana: Fruit of the banana tree, it is an essential component of the Haitian diet and a staple food for millions of people in the tropics.



Martinique yam : Yam variety mainly found in the northwest of Haiti , it is yellow, has a fine taste, is enjoyed cooking, as vegetable or gratin .



Coffee: Seed of the coffee tree, a shrub of the genus Coffea, base for the psychoactive drink.



Cocoa: Fruit of the cocoa tree.



Pisket: Dried fry widely used in Haitian cuisine.



Chocolate (powder or ball) no fat: Paste obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.






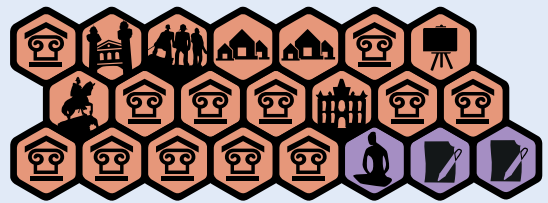
The specific techniques of craftsmen iron cutting work (fer découpé).

MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF WEST DEPARTMENT

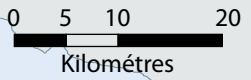
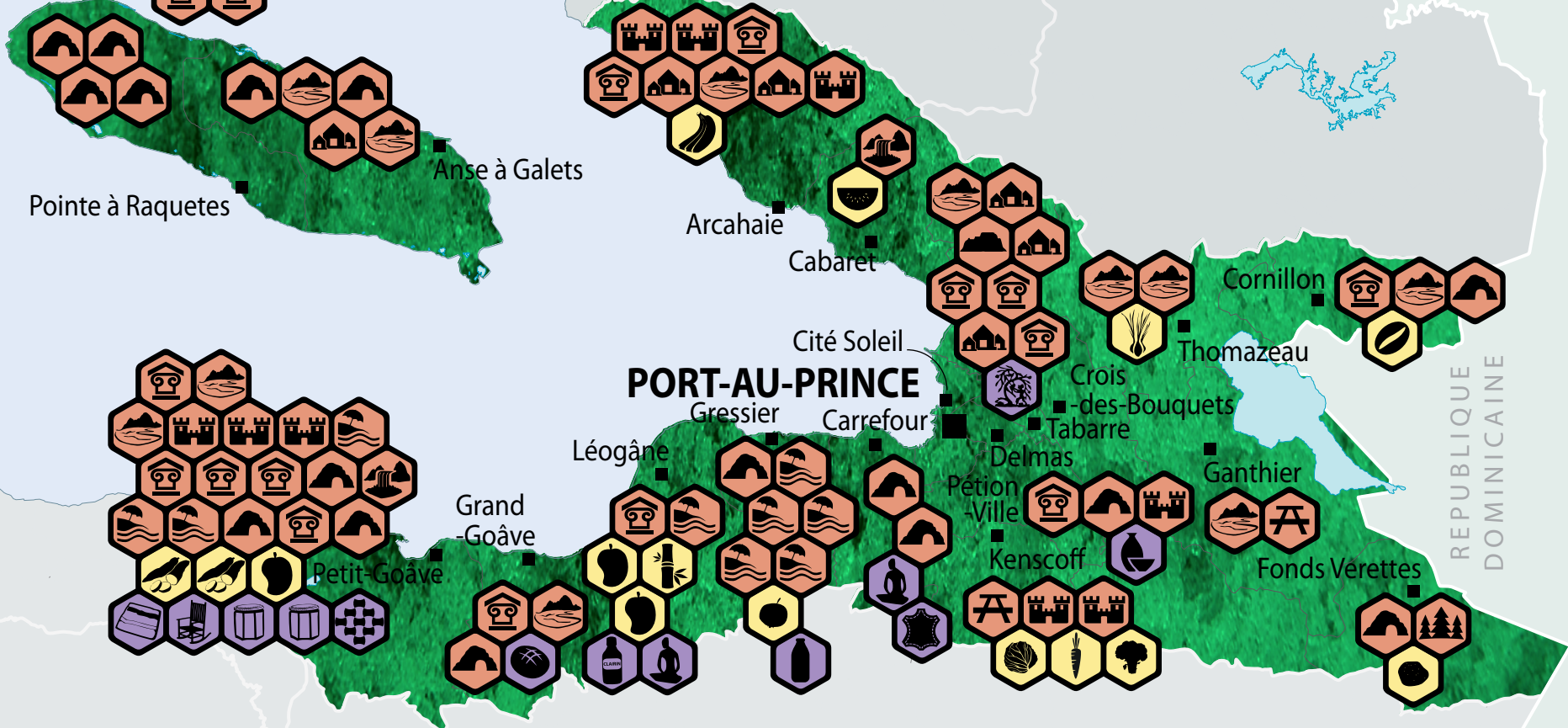
Légende

-  Patrimoine culturel et naturel
-  Agriculture locale
-  Petite industrie et artisanat



Tabarre  

Delmas   Cité Soleil 



Anse-à-Galet



Grotte Naturelle: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Bassin d'Anacaona : Body of water with a cultural significance.



Grotte des Indiens : Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site



Cahute indienne(Indian Hut): Hut used as shelter for the "Iwas".



Grotte nan café: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site

Arcahaie



Fort Drouet : Military structure built after independence to protect against the possible return of the French.



Fort Cortade: Military structure built after independence to protect against the possible return of the French.



Jean Jacques Dessalines monument : Bust of Jean Jacques Dessalines, hero of Haiti independence.



Catherine Flon Monument: Catherine Flon bust, she is the woman who sewed the first flag of the nation.



Maison Grann Guiton : Peristyle named after the woman whom Jean Jacques Dessalines contacted as soothsayer .



Trou Forban : Area known as Pointe Paturon, Pointe du Trou Forban ,Trou Forban Point.



Cité du drapeau: Area where was sewn the first flag of the new nation after its independence.



Fort Dépêche: Military structure built after independence to protect against a possible return of the french.



Banana: Fruit of the banana tree, it is an essential component of the Haitian diet and a staple food for millions of people in the tropics.

Cabaret



Chute d'eau Torcelle: Name of a magnificent waterfall of the west department.



Melon (Cucumis melo): Climacteric, tasty, sweet and scented fruit of the annual herbaceous plant belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family and widely cultivated as a food plant.

Carrefour



Grotte La ferme: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Grotte Casale: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Carved stone sculpture: Carved stone artworks made by craftsmen and coveted by tourists.



Bizoton Tannery: Workshop where animal skins (beef, sheep, goat) are chemically and mechanically processed for the production of leather.

Cité Soleil



Fort Dimanche: Old fort of Port-au-Prince built by the French during the colonial period. It served as a political prison under the dictatorship of Francois Duvalier.

Cornillon



Coloniale Cistern: Remains of a cistern dating back to the colonial period.



Etang Mapou



Grotte pointe: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site



Coffee : Seed of the coffee tree, a shrub of the genus Coffea, base for the psychoactive drink

Croix-Des-Bouquets



Colonial Basin Roche: Body of Water with cultural meaning dating from the colonial period.



Colonial Ruins: Buildings ruins dating from the colonial period.



Source Puante: Sulfurous spring releasing foul odors.



Jean Jacques Dessalines ruins: Buildings remains built by Jean Jacques Dessalines.



Toussaint Louverture Bust: Monument part of the historical Haitian heritage.



Barbancourt Site: Distillery of the precious Haitian rum created in 1862 by Dupré Barbancourt, to whom this rum owes its name.



Habitation Caradeux ruins: Former sugar plantation with a remarkable aqueduct, plantation named Châteaublond.



Bataille petit blanc Circuit (Noailles): Village, home of a group of artists and craftsmen who work on “Fer coupé”.



Fer découpé : Artistic products made out of metal created by artisans and used as decoration.

Delmas



Municipal Palace : A building that houses the administration of the commune of Delmas, also includes an amphitheater of over 3000 seats.



Ciné Imperial: The largest Haitian cinema, it is no longer operational following the January 12th 2010 earthquake



Henfrasa: Sport center in the commune of Delmas which was turned into a refugee camp following the January 12, 2010 earthquake.



Sports Center Dadadou : Sport center in the Commune of Delmas.

Fonds-Verrettes



Grottes Adalcu: natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Forêt des pins : Forest located between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, whose surface has decreased from 32,000 hectares of pine trees in the early twentieth century to about 6,000 today.



Potato : Edible tuber of the Solanum tuberosum species and belonging to the solanaceae family .

Ganthier



Source Zabeth: Body of water with a cultural connotation.



Parc Naturel Quisqueya de Fonds Parisien: Recreational and ecotouristic site managed by the park operating company, SODEPA International Inc.

Grand-Goave



La cour Rose en fer: Voodooists site of worship.



L'îlette flamboyant: Small island known for its beauty.



Grotte de Dini: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Pain râlé: Type of bread made in the town of Grand Gôave, prized for its particular taste.

Gressier



Grotte Anacaona: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Le lambi beach: A very popular beach known for its recreational activities in the Mariani area.



Guilou : Beach renowned for its beauty and its recreational activities.



Vénicia Beach: Beach known for its beauty and recreational activities.



Santo Beach: Beach known for its beauty and recreational activities.



La Gondole: Beach known for its beauty and recreational activities.



Tart Cherry: Edible fruit of the tart cherry tree, rich in vitamin C.



Draceana oil: Oil extracted from the *Dracaena reflexa*, tropical tree plant from the Dracaenaceae family.

Kenscoff



Parc Wallace : Park named after the governor of Alabama who governed from the 60s to 80s.



Fort Jacques : Historical Monument serving as a military structure built after independence.



Fort Alexandre: Historical Monument serving as a military structure built after independence.



Cabbage: Edible vegetables belonging to the Brassicaceae family.



Carrot: Edible vegetables belonging to the *Daucus carota* species of the Apiaceae family.



Broccoli: Edible vegetable, going by the scientific name *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica* of the Brassicaceae Family.

Léogâne



Rara: Haitian musical rhythm characterized by the predominance of voodoo drums. Rara typically accompanies Easter Sunday festivities.



Ça Ira Beach: Magnificent Beach.



Francisque Mango : Mango variety highly coveted on the global market for its unique flavor.



Sugar Cane: Sweet stem of plants belonging to the Poaceae family and of the Genum Saccharum.



Blanc mango : Variety of mango.



Clairin: Product obtained from processing of sugar canes.



Stone Sculpture: Stone art work carved by artisans.

Pétion-Ville



Place de Saint Pierre: Public square used as the recreational area of the town of Pétion-Ville.



Grotte de Jacquet: Cave in the commune of Pétion-Ville.



St. Theresa church ruins: Remains of a Catholic church in the commune.



Ceramic : Type of material used for the production of objects and decorative elements.

Petit-Goâve



Arnoux Olang : Small lake.



Etang Durissy : Small lake in the town of Petit-.



Fort Royal : Small military structure built in the locality of the same name after the independence.



Fort Liberté : Military structure built after independence.

WEST DEPARTMENT



Fort Gary : Military structure built after independence.



Cocoyer Beach : Popular beach known for its idyllic setting.



FestiVallue: Festivities held each year in the town of Vallue in Petit-Goâve



Carnaval Dous Makos: Festivities held annually in the town in order to value the Dous Makos



Soulouque Mausoleum: Funerary monument of great dimensions built by Emperor Faustin Soulouque.



Grotte Séjourné: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Cascade: Magnificent waterfall.



Bananier Beach: Popular beach known for its idyllic setting.



Ti sable blanc: Popular beach known for its idyllic setting.



Grotte Fondwa: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Grotte Nan bèf: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site



Guinen Yam: Yam variety cultivated in the region.



Yellow Yam: Yam variety cultivated in the region.



Mango Corn: Mango variety produced in the region.



Dous Makos: Sugar and milk based bars with a particular taste for which the commune of Petit-Goâve is reputed for its particular taste.



Dodine: Type of wooden chair used to relax.



Soursop Jelly: Sugar-based product derived from the processing of soursops.



Apricot jelly: Sugar-based product derived from the processing of apricots.



Natte petite: Traditional handcrafted mat made of banana rushes.

Pointe à Raquette



Grotte Saint Rock: Name of a cave in the commune of Pointe à Raquette.



Grotte Lotorru: Name of a cave in the commune of Pointe à Raquette.



Grotte Nestan: Name of a cave in the commune of Pointe à Raquette.



Grotte Chapelle: Name of a cave in the commune of Pointe à Raquette.

Port-au-Prince



National Pantheon Museum (MUPANAH): Museum displaying the heroes of Haiti's Independence and Haitian cultural and historical heritage.



Iron Market: Public market which is a big point of commercial exchange in downtown Port-au-Prince.



Square of the Heroes of Independence: Public square which displays the busts of the Haitian Heroes of Independence, also used as a recreational area.



Habitation Leclerc: Natural Park of Martissant, symbolizes a place of remembrance.



House of Nemours Jean Baptiste: Remains of the house of one of the biggest Haitian musicians, who is viewed as the founder of Haitian music: Compas.



National Theatre: Large theater in the capital and a symbol of Haiti's cultural heritage.



Pictorial and Written Works of Frank Etienne: Written works of famous Haitian figure promoting Haitian culture in all its dimensions.



Champs de Mars, Place d'Italie: Names of the largest public squares in Haiti.



Cinema Capitol: Name of a large movie theater in Port-au-Prince.



Triomphe: Remains of a large movie theater in Port-au-Prince.



Rex: The largest auditorium of Port-au-Prince, serving also as a movie theater.



Gingerbread: Traditional architectural style that were built during the first quarter of the twentieth century.



Troupe Bacoulou: folk genre traditional dance group.



Madan Kolo: Historical statue located in the center of Bel-Air which is a symbol for Port-au-Prince inhabitants.



Ruins of the Cathedral: Remains of the Cathedral of Port-au-Prince destroyed by the January 12th, 2010 earthquake.



Old library: Remains of the national library.



Bandes-à-Pieds: Traditional fanfare where the crowd joins the ranks of musicians in a procession that grows gradually as it advances.



Folkloric Dance: Traditional dance in Haiti through which dancers remember their African origin.



Plastic Arts: Artistic creations, which regroup all practices and activities that give an artistic, aesthetic or poetic representation through shapes and volumes.



Glitter: Traditional decorations, resembling small plastic beads, widely used in handicrafts in Port-au-Prince, used mostly for bags and flags.

Tabarre



The Sugarcane Historical Park: Park created to disseminate the culture and preservation of Haitian heritage surrounding the sugar cane, emblematic product of the former colony.



Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Rural Development: Old building of the Ministry in charge of defining the agricultural policies of the Haitian government.

Thomazeau



Etang Saumatre / Lake Azuei: The largest lake in the Republic of Haiti.






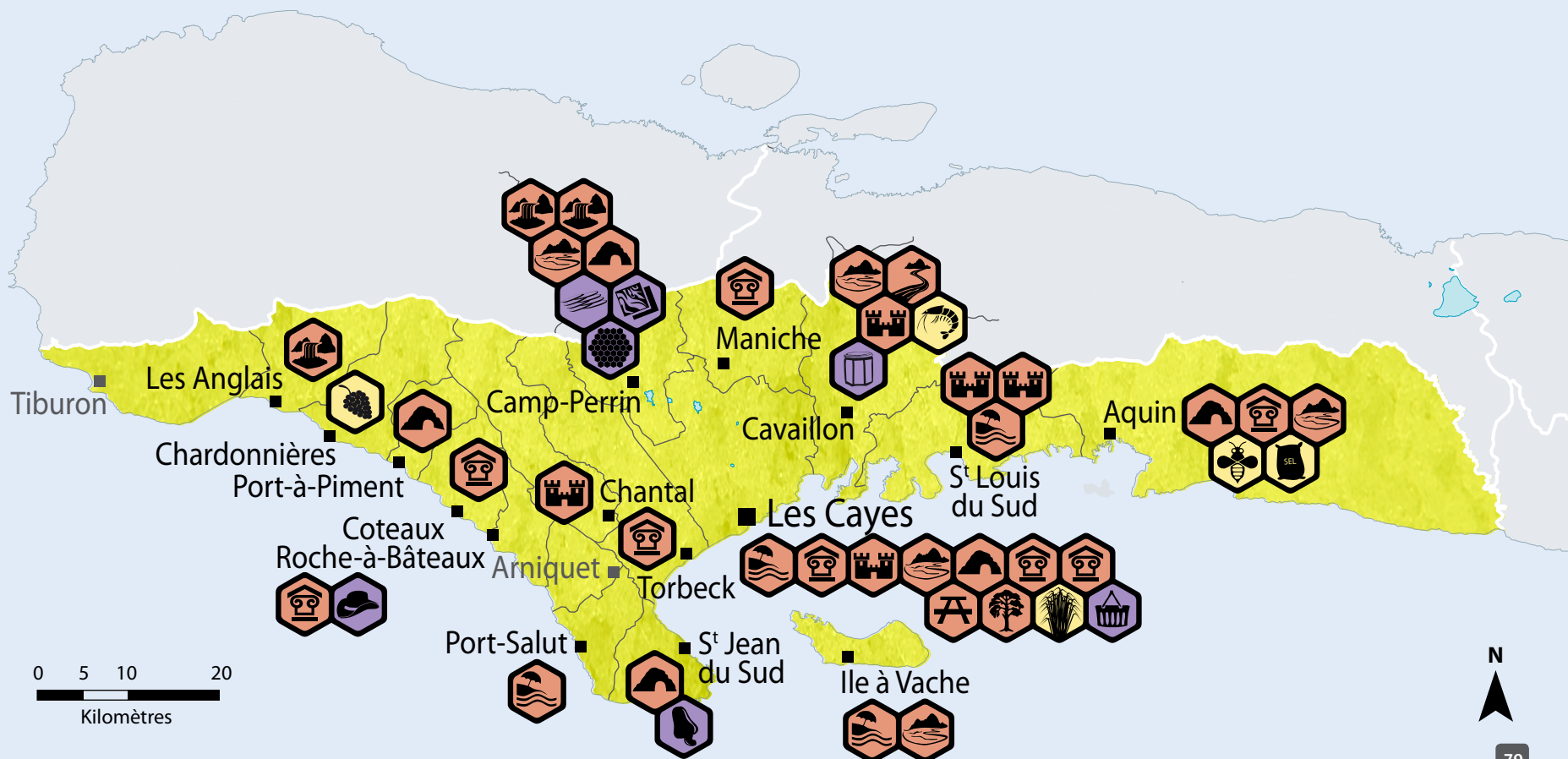
Guava used for jelly and fruit paste.

MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF SOUTH DEPARTMENT

Légende

-  Patrimoine culturel et naturel
-  Agriculture locale
-  Petite industrie et artisanat



0 5 10 20
Kilomètres



Aquin



Grotte Gregoire: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Croix Calvaire: Shrine in the town of Aquin, popular during holy week.



Etang Salé: Pond in the area, containing salty water.



Honey: Sweet substance produced by honey bees from nectar or honeydew.



Salt: This product is composed of sodium chloride used in cooking.

Camp Perrin



Saut Mathurin: Waterfall known for its great beauty.



Cascade: Waterfall known for its great beauty.



Etang Lacho: Small lake known for its great beauty.



Grotte Kounoubois: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site



Dried francisque mango: Edible product made from sun-drying of a variety of mango with a unique flavor.



Product made of marble and tree root: Art work done by craftsmen from marble and trees roots.



Modern framehives: Beehive made by carpenters in order to provide the bees with a better habitat for the production of honey.

Cavaillon



Baie de Flaman



Rivière de Cavaillon: River known for its great beauty.



Palais Borgella: Historical Monument.



Crayfish: Edible decapod crustacean species usually belonging to the family of astacoidea but scattered in several genuses.



Guava Jelly: Sugar-based product derived from the processing of guava.

Chantal



Forteresse des Platons: Military structure built for the defense of the nation after independence, in the case of a possible return of the French.

Chardonnières



Grape: Fruit of the vine.

Coteaux



500 Marches: Pilgrimage place in the area.

Ile à Vache



Ile-a-Vache: Island in the Caribbean Sea, south of Hispaniola located at 10 KM of Les Cayes renowned for its beautiful beaches.



Port Morgan: First French settlement on the island of Hispaniola.

Les Anglais



Saut Brafrèt: Waterfall known for its great beauty.

Les Cayes



Gellée beach: Beach with the particularity of being traversed by a river.



Maison Antoine Simon: Remains of the residence of Antoine Simon, President of Haiti between 1908 and 1911.



Forteresse Camp Gerard: Military structure built for the defense of the nation after independence, in the case of a possible return of the French.



Ile de la Trompeuse: Island located near Les Cayes.



Cave laborde: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Gelée Festival: Festivities held on the site which helps value the beach.



Tomb of President Antoine Simon: Funerary monument of Antoine Simon, President of Haiti between 1908 and 1911. He died in 1923.



Macaya Park: National Park of the Republic of Haiti which encompasses Morne Formond and Morne Macaya.



Botanical Garden: Recreational and educational area of approximately 8 hectares, designed for conservation, education and research. It is situated between the two largest biological reserves of the country: Macaya Park and La Visit Park.



Vetiver: Plant of the Poaceae family grown specifically for its roots from which essential oil is extracted.



Sisal handbag-macramé: Artisanally made bag using sisal.

Maniche



Arbre Veritable Festival: Celebration organized to put the spotlight on the fruit of the arbre veritable (breadfruit) and its various derivatives.

Port-à-Piment



Grotte Marie Jeanne: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.

Port-Salut



Pointe du Sable beach: Beach renowned for its beauty.

Roche-à-Bateau



Table au diable: Large stone in the middle of the sea, in the form of a table which has a mystical connotation.



Straw Hat: Hat made in a traditional manner using intertwined latanier palm straws.

Saint Jean du Sud



GrotteTitwou: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which can be used as a tourist site.



Roasted nut butter/bar: Sugar and roasted nut bars.

Saint Louis du Sud



Fort des oliviers: Historical monument built after independence.



Cocoyer Anglade Beach: Beach known for its beauty.



Fort des Anglais: Built for the defense of the nation after independence.

Torbeck



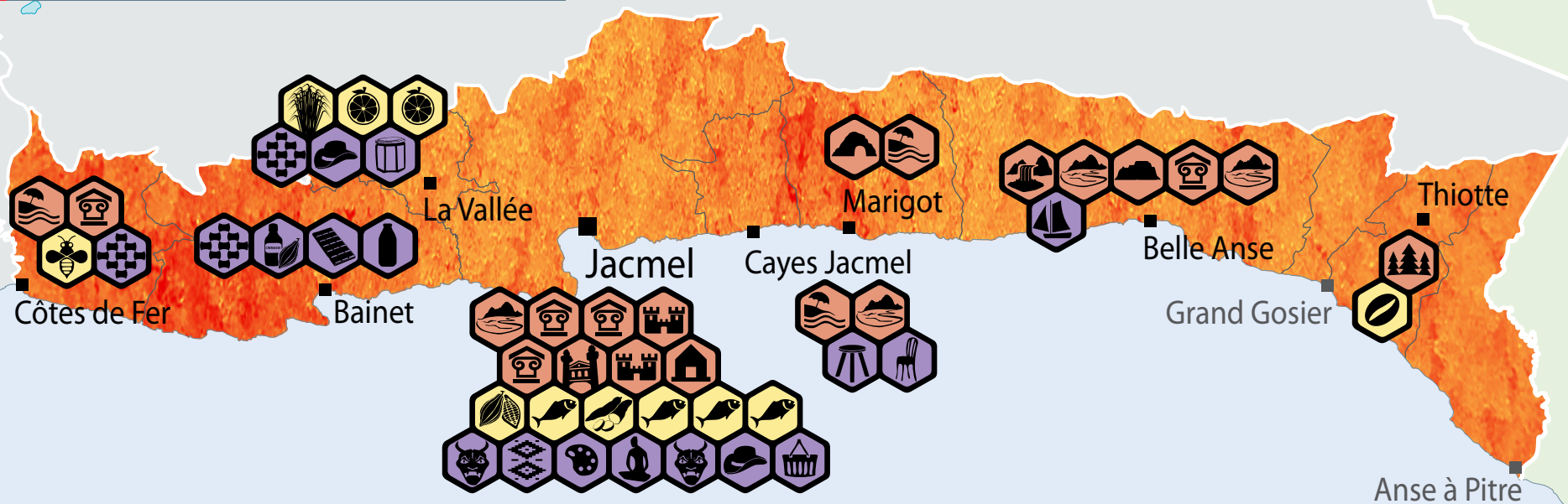
Saint Joseph Festival: Patron saint festival of the commune of Torbeck.






The artist preparing his paper mache mask for the Jacmel Carnival.

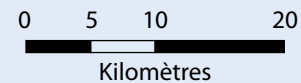
MAP OF

TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF SOUTHEAST DEPARTMENT



Légende

-  Patrimoine culturel et naturel
-  Agriculture locale
-  Petite industrie et artisanat



Bainet



Basket Weaving: Straw or string braiding technique to create artistic objects.



Cocoa Cream: Cocoa based cream.



Roasted almond bars: Bars made out of the fruit of the almond tree to which are added other products such as sugar and cinnamon.



Almond oil: Essential oil extracted from the fruit of the almond tree.

Belle Anse



Cascade Pichon: Waterfall known for its great beauty.



Lagondes huitres: Area where sea salt is produced from the salt marshes.



Le Colombier: Cages set up as buildings intended to house and breed pigeons.



Lakou Timidité: Place of voodoo worship.



Baie d'Orange: Name of the Belle Anse Bay.



Boats: Boat building site with a local workforce.

Cayes-Jacmel



Boats: Boat building site with a local workforce.



Raymond les Bains Beach: Waterfront recognized for its great beauty.



Bamboo furniture: Furniture made out of bamboo.



Straw chair: Chair built made of wood whose seat is made of braided latanier palm straws.

Cote-de-Fer



Coby beach: Beach known for its beauty.



Tomb of President Hyppolite: Historical Monument where the remains of Florvil Hyppolite were deposited. He was the President of Haiti between 1889 and 1896, and died that same year.



Honey: Sweet substance produced by honey bees from nectar or honeydew.



Basket Weaving: Straw or string braiding technique to create artistic objects.

Jacmel et Vallée de Jacmel



Grape: Fruit of the Vine.



Bassin Bleu: Body of water used for swimming and renowned for its beauty.



Moulin Price: Remains of a sugar cane mill, used during the colonies, built in the 17th century by the English.



Historic Centre of Jacmel: Socio-cultural area which retraces Jacmel's history.



Cathedral: Important monument of the Christian religion.



Carnaval de Jacmel: Carnival celebration in Jacmel carried out every year on the Sunday before the national carnival, it is renowned for its creativity and peaceful atmosphere.



Jacmel market: Public Market, which is an important commercial sales area in the city.



Fort Ogé: Military structure built for the defense of the nation after independence, in the case of a possible return of the French.



Manoir: Building used as a hotel prior to it being damaged during the January 12th 2010 earthquake. Its facade faces Orleans Street (and the Place d'Armes) and the rear openings offer a pleasant view on the Gulf of Jacmel.



Cocoa: Fruit of the cocoa tree which is turned into powder after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented beans.



Pisket: Dried fry used in Haitian cuisine.



Yam: Ambiguous vernacular, of the Dioscoreaceae family cultivated for nutritional purpose, for their tubers rich in starch.



Dorade Fish: Fish species encountered specifically in Jacmel.



Tong fish: Fish species encountered in Jacmel.



Watapana Fish: Fish species encountered specifically in Jacmel



Papier Mâché: Material designed for the creation of decorative objects, created with paper and textile materials to make it more solid, which are then assembled with wet glue. Once the glue has dried, the object created hardens and becomes very resistant while keeping its shape.



Embroidery: Fabrics created by artisans for decoration.



Painting: Artistic creation unveiling the Haitian style in painting on fabric and other materials.



Metal and wood sculpture: Artistic creation carved by artisans.



Mask: Item designed for the carnival period and may have some mystical connotations relating to voodoo.



Weaving/ Straw hat: Hat made of intertwined latanier palm strands.



Plastic waste recycling: Artistic creations made from plastic waste.

Marigot



Grotte Simon: Natural underground cave which has an accessible horizontal section which is used as a tourist site.



Ti Mouillage Beach: Beach renowned for its beauty.

Thiotte



Thiotte: Forest located between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, whose surface has decreased from 32,000 hectares of pine trees in the early twentieth century to about 6,000 today.

CHAPTER 2

TECHNICAL DATASHEETS OF 30 TYPICAL PRODUCTS



The Madan Sara carry the producers foodstuffs to the market.





NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE



The “Madan Sara” transport the food of the producers to the market. Haiti’s rich historical past allows the discovery of many historical and cultural sites throughout the country. Remains, dating back to the first discovery of the island of Hispaniola by Christopher Columbus in 1492 stand alongside the various monuments from the independence, proclaimed in 1804. Haiti, despite having suffered from deforestation, also conceals unique flora. The country has many contrasting landscapes among its beautiful beaches, lush mountains, waterfalls and plains of rice fields. Finally, the country, located at the intersection of many cultures, is rich in terms of practices and beliefs. Thus, natural sites and places of worship of adepts correlate throughout the country with Haitian historical and cultural sites.

Product 1.1 The three lakou circuit : Souvenance, Badio, Soukri & Petite Rivière Site, Marchand Dessalines.

The circuit consists of a set of cultural and historical sites associated with the City of Gonaives, Marchand Dessalines and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite which have great tourist potential.

Artibonite

Production potential

- The tourist circuit consisting of: Les trois lakou (Souvenance, Badio and Soukri), Site de Petite Rivière (Palais 365 portes, Fort Crête à Pierrot), Marchand Dessalines (Grotte Jean Zinga , Maison de Dessalines, Fort décidé) is of high cultural and historical significance.
- Located at approximately 2-3 hours drive from Port-au-Prince.
- The sites are very accessible from the national road No. 1 which is in very good condition.
- The city of Gonaives and Marchand Dessalines are more or less welcoming; however there are gaps to be filled.
- The type of tourism currently expanding is that of a community tourism tied to pilgrimage and history.

Market Potential

- Existence of tour operators who organize trips to those potential sites.
- The sites receive daily local tourists and Diaspora with peak periods during festivals (Fête des lakou, January 1st and 2, Patron saint adepts come to worship and practice their religion over the course of several days.
- Opportunities to develop income-generating activities related to the set up of services that can help create jobs and improve local living conditions.

Challenges

- Very low level of touristic services such as: accommodation, guided tours, restoration, cultural activities, handicrafts and transportation.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Provide technical support.
- Assist in Structuring and financing MSMEs.
- Ensure access to markets.
- Develop capacity building activities.
- Provide technical assistance in product development and improvement of services in order to meet demand.
- Plan promotional activities aimed at commercializing said products and services.



Product 1.2 Saut d'Eau Waterfall

The commune of Saut d'Eau or the City of Happiness, as it is commonly called, owes its name to a waterfall called "Le Saut" and has great potential

Centre, Saut d'Eau commune

Production potential

- The commune has great potential to become a cultural and touristic destination.
- The eco-touristic potential of the commune of Saut d'Eau is rated based on 15 attractions or activities ranging from nature watching, horseback riding, and mountain hiking to speleology and agro-tourism or even handicrafts.
- Great opportunity to develop guided tours, transportation, accommodation and restoration services as well as handicraft and cultural activities which in turn will allow the local population to have substantial revenue but also serve as an incentive towards the protection and the management of natural resources.

Market Potential

- The 4 major events:
 - Easter (2000 to 3000 people)
 - Mount Carmel (July 16th: 20,000 people over the course of 15 days)
 - Patron Saint festivity of July 16 is the most famous. This festival attracts thousands of visitors and takes place on multiple sites;
 - Le Petit Juillet: 2000 people over the course of 2 days (the first Sunday of August) and-
 - Our Lady of Mercy: 5000 people over the course of 3 days in September.
- This commune also welcomes 50 to 100 visitors every weekend.
- The potential demand is very promising given the possibilities of immersing oneself in nature, discovering the traditions, researching and in scientific discoveries and sports activities.

Challenges

- Environmental problems.
- Declining flow of springs.
- Touristic products not easily accessible.
- Weak local hosting, accommodation, restoration, transportation services and cultural and handicraft activities
- Unavailability of financing tailored to the needs of MSMEs.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing MSMEs.
- Provide technical support.
- Local capacity building.
- Favor the creation of MSMEs specialized in tourism services.
- Develop a promotional strategy based on partner research
- Communicate with potential visitors.
- Organize various events.
- Establish an environmental protection strategy.



Product 1.3 Saut du Baril

Saut du Baril is a waterfall, where water gushes at a height of approximately 20 meters, located in the communal section of the same name, in the commune of Anse à Veau.

Nippes
Saint Yves / Saint Joachim/ Saut du Baril

Production potential

- Saut du Baril is located at 127 kilometers from Port-au-Prince and offers the occasion to observe nature and the social reality of the region while crossing the communes of Miragoâne and Petite Rivière de Nippes.
- This waterfall is located in a commune of 15,000 people. Water seeps through, under the roots of four fig trees, whose foliage provide shade to visitors and also provide a sense of tranquility and serenity.
- The site has a mystical connotation that attracts visitors.
- According to local beliefs, the waterfall has healing powers and is able to bring luck to visitors, whom in turn offer donations to the community.

Market Potential

- Possibility to organize and develop tourism services, practically absent in the area.
- Many pilgrims visits for prayer, voodoo ceremonies, luck baths, or curiosity of an original tour.
- Local festivals celebrated on May 19 for the «Saint-Yves», and August 19 for the «St. Joachim.» Both events are, with the king's feast on January 6, the main events in the community that attract large numbers of visitors.

Challenges

- Extreme poverty of local community.
- Lack of infrastructure.
- Lack of touristic services.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing MSMEs.
- Provide technical support.
- Local capacity building.
- Favor the creation of MSMEs specialized in tourism services.
- Set up promotional activities.



Product 1.4 National History Park

Located in the city of Milot, in the North department of Haiti, the National History Park is comprised of the ruins of the Palace of Sans Souci, the buildings at Ramiers and the Citadelle.

Nord

Production potential

- The Northern region of Haiti regroups the country's main cultural and heritage attractions of the country: the Citadelle, Sans Souci Palace and Ramiers.
- Symbolic location and cultural area, the Park is also a tool for the economic development of the northern region of Haiti.
- Cap Haitian is a commune with great touristic potential.
- The Northern region is the only region in the country where are gathered in one large area various periods of our history: the Indian period, the Columbian period, the French period and the Christophian period.
- It contains the historical parks, historical sites, beaches, caves, panoramic views, natural sceneries, waterfalls and mystical sites.

Market Potential

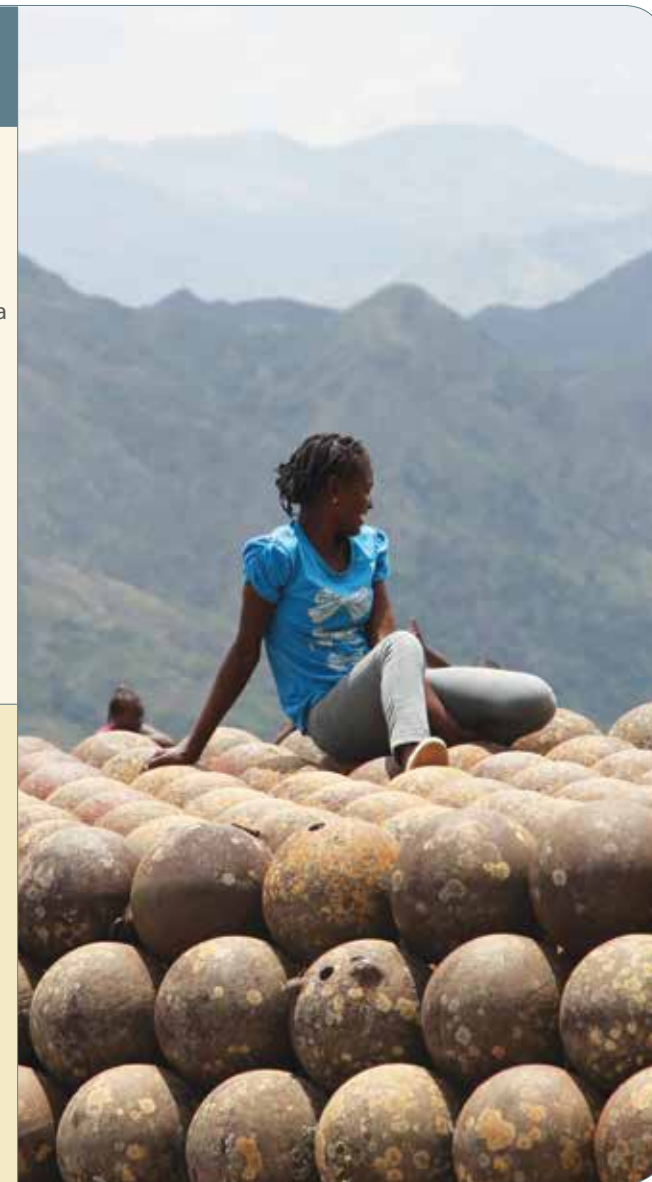
- Demand for the discovery of the traditions, the cultural heritage and the natural and landscaping attractions are very high.
- The National History Park occupies 2,500 ha in a stunning environment. It is a cultural and architectural ensemble, symbol of the independence and freedom of the Haitian people.
- Great opportunity to develop guided tours, transportation, accommodation and restoration services as well as handicraft and cultural activities which in turn will allow the local population to have substantial revenue but also serve as an incentive towards the protection and the management of natural resources.

Challenges

- Urbanization of Milot and Dondon, cities bordering the PNH.
- Wild breeding and farming inside the PNH, which are in part responsible for deforestation.
- Pollution resulting from increasing number of visitors.
- Weak hosting, accommodation, restoration, transportation services and cultural activities.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing MSMEs.
- Provide technical support.
- Guarantee the preservation of the value of the site.
- Develop a participatory management system of the PNH.
- Develop touristic products and services tailored to the demand.
- Favor the creation of sustainable jobs for the communities.



Product 1.5 Ville au Camp (Môle Saint Nicolas)

The journey is constituted by a set of historical and cultural sites associated with the commune of Môle Saint Nicolas known for its strategic position.

North West

Production potential

- The touristic circuit: Vilocan, Dédé Sapotine, Anne and Môle Saint Nicolas are of high mystical, esoteric and historical significance.
- This area has great cultural, historical and touristic value and should be deemed a world cultural heritage site.
- Tourism that has currently developed has been one of pilgrimage.
- Visitors come for spiritual requests, devotions and cures.

Market Potential

- The market for products and services around these shrines is untouched, numerous opportunities can be explored.
- The sites receive local visitors and visitors from the diaspora, mostly voodoo adepts who come to worship and practice their religion during the course of several days.
- Patron Saint Festivities in the communes of Saint Louis du Nord Anse-à-Foleur, Port-de-Paix, Jean Rabel, Mole Saint Nicolas, and Baie de Henne, provide an excellent opportunity for visitors to enjoy the attractions of this mystical region.

Challenges

- Tourism services in terms of reception, guide, accommodation, meals, cultural activities, craft and transport practically non-existent.
- Lack of socioeconomic infrastructures.
- Difficult access area.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs
- Provide technical support.
- Ensure access to markets.
- Develop capacity building activities to provide necessary technical assistance for the development of products and services tailored to the demand.
- Plan promotional activities aimed at commercializing said products and services.



Product 1.6 Ile à Vache

L'Île-à-Vache, or Ile à Vaches, is an island located in the Caribbean Sea, south of Hispaniola. It is situated at less than 10km southeast of Les Cayes, a Haitian city with strong tourism potential.

South: Ile-à-Vache

Production potential

- The island, of an extraordinary beauty, is 15 km long and 5 km wide.
- Has a lagoon and one of the largest mangrove forests in Haiti.
- Declared by the government as the first tourist destination of Haiti.
- Able to develop activities ranging from nature watching, horseback riding, walking, mountain hiking, agro-tourism, crafts, swimming, racing or scuba diving.
- Able to develop services that will not only allow the local population to have substantial revenue but serve as an incentive towards the protection and the management of natural resources.
- Presence of lodging and restoration services.

Market Potential

- Area subject to frequent visits from local and international tourists.
- Existing demand, which can offer great opportunities.

Challenges

- Local Community Involvement in developed touristic activities (about 14,000 inhabitants)

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs (cooperation).
- Provide technical support.
- Favor community awareness.
- Capacity Building
- Providing services guaranteeing viability of activities developed.



Product 1.7 Bassin Bleu

Bassin Bleu, Basen ble in Haitian Creole, is a natural site located west of Jacmel, Haiti. It is a series of basins along the Petite Rivière of Jacmel

South East

Production potential

- Bassin Bleu is located 40 minutes from Jacmel by 4x4. This trip offers a splendid view of the bay and of Jacmel. Once in Grand Fond, you will need to walk for about fifteen minutes to access the Bassin Bleu waterfall.
- Remarkable site, pleasant route.
- Site comprising of four basins: (i) the Cheval basin, which is 9 feet or 2.7 meters deep, (ii) the Bassin Yes, which is 15 feet or 4.6 meters deep, (iii) Bassin Palmiste, which is 57 feet or 17.4 meters deep (iv) Bassin Clair, most renown, with 75 feet or 22.8 meters deep.
- Swimming, panoramic view, climbing, nature watching, horseback riding and hiking.

Challenges

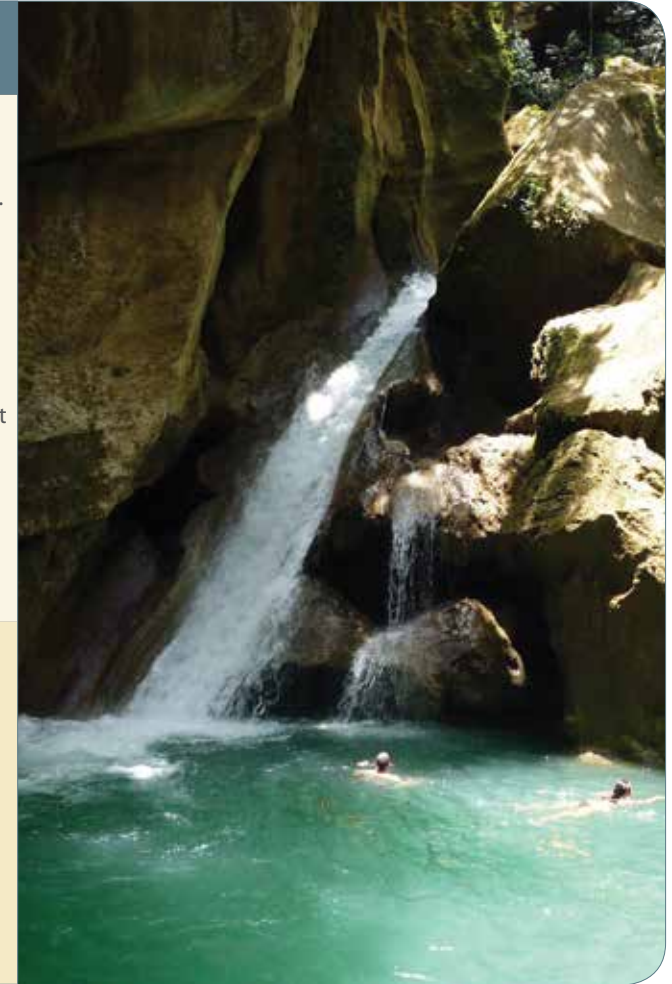
- Access problems: access to site is very difficult; a winding trail in the hills (mountains) allows access to the site.
- Excursion cost high due to difficult access.
- Produced services and tourism related services are poorly developed around the site.

Market Potential

- Existence of tour operators (Tour Haiti) capable of offering excursions in groups of 6.
- Well known and highly visited site.
- Able to exploit festival seasons (Carnival of Jacmel, May 1).
- Able to link Bassin Bleu to other sites of interest in the area through the development of a tourism products.
- Opportunities to exploit the historical, cultural and artistic heritage of Jacmel.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs (cooperation).
- Provide technical support.
- Favor complete development of the site based on visitors' needs including eco-touristic routes to access to the site.
- Strengthening MSMEs in tourism in order to offer quality services to potential visitors.



LOCAL AGRICULTURE

Local agriculture is a potential that remains to be tapped, in order to create jobs and improve living conditions of the population. Between 2012 and 2013, the agricultural sector contributed 23% to the GDP of Haiti, which amounted to 15,026 million gourdes. Nonetheless, agricultural products account for less than 7% of total exports which focus' mainly on mango, coffee, cocoa, crayfish or vetiver. However, the potentially exportable agricultural products are many and in need of strong sectorial reinforcement and access to more advanced production and conservation methods and technologies. Thus, the agricultural sector will be supported as a whole and will contribute to improving the living conditions of families working in this sector.

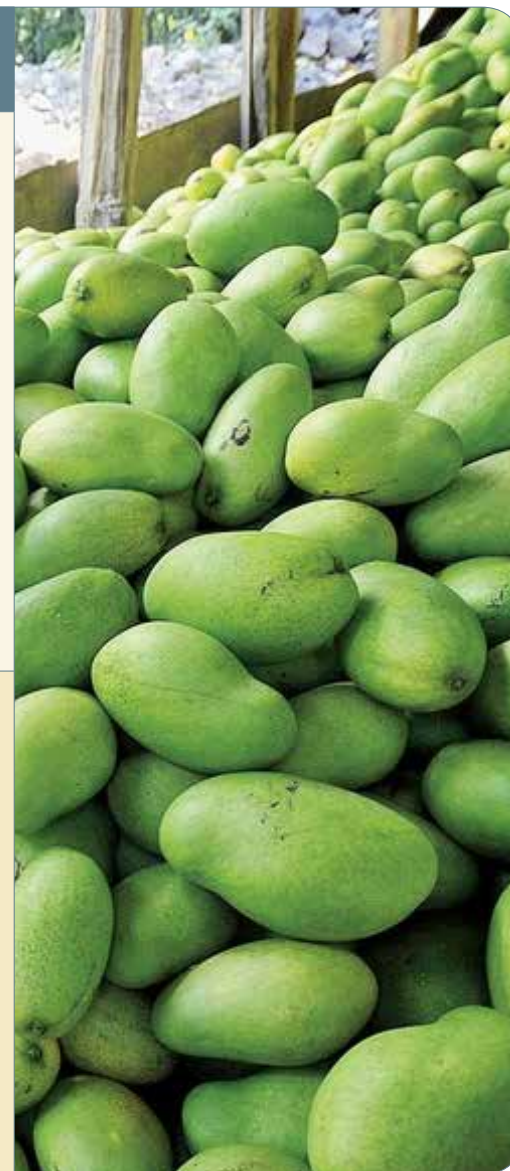
Product 2.1 Sheila Rice

Specific rice variety in the Artibonite Department, popular with consumers, and enjoying a good commercialization margin	Artibonite Artibonite Valley, Grisongarde, Saint-Raphaël, Plaine Maribaroux, Torbeck, Saint Louis du Sud, etc.
<p>Production potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production area: Artibonite Valley (40,000 irrigable ha, 32,000 irrigated hectares, 28,000 hectares dedicated to rice production) Grisongarde, Saint-Raphaël, Plaine Maribaroux, Torbeck, Saint Louis du Sud, etc. • Seasonal production (approximately 2 seasons of production). • Varieties used: TCS 10 (65% of the area rice producing areas of the Artibonite Valley), Sheila (8% of the rice field of the Artibonite valley), Malaika, Prosequisa, Boga, etc. • Real Yield: 2-3 tons/ha, traditional culture. • Potential Yield: 4-5 tons/ha (TCS 10), 3-4 tons/ha (Sheila and Prosequisa) using moderately improved technology. • Local production: 86,000MT of husked rice (MARNDR, 2011) (Satisfies barely 20% of local demand). 	<p>Market Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staple national dish in Haiti (50 kg per inhabitant/year according to FAO). • Haiti's rice consumption in 1985: 171,000MT verses 450,000MT, an increase of 134% in 2011. • Import and food aid: over 80% of national demand • Rice imports: 34% of food imports valued at 363.905MT originating from the United of States (85-90%), \$206 million in 2010. • Gross margin per hectare: 6,000 gourdes/ha, using traditional methods, over 18,000/ha using moderately improved technologies. • Commercial stakeholders: producers (52,000 in the Artibonite Valley (roughly 69% of rice farmers of the country) cultivating on average 0.30ha, processors (400 throughout the countries of which 350 are in the Artibonite Valley), local Madan Sara, large retailers, urban Madan Sara and small retailers.
<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low technical skills. • High land rent prices. • Cash flow difficulties. • No access to quality inputs. • No access to appropriate financing needs. • Low margin of commercialization. • Difficult access to markets. • Under-utilization of installed capacity. • Unavailability of spare parts. • Poor quality of the rice at the mill. 	<p>Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support. • Favor technical assistance. • Cover financing needs.



Product 2.2 Francisque Mango

<p>Highly valued mango variety</p> <p>Organic product, with good preservation capabilities, late maturity, large size, organoleptic qualities</p>	<p>Artibonite</p> <p>GrosMorne, Artibonite, Gonaives, Ennery and Verettes</p>
<p>Production potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production area: The Artibonite department represents the primary production area including the communes of GrosMorne, Gonaives, Ennery and Verettes. • Annual production: over 260,000 tons over all of which 40,000 tons are francisque mangoes. • Production Potential: the francisque mango variety's population is estimated at 1 million trees. • Significant diversity with over 100 varieties available nationwide. Possibility to graft or double-graft the less commercial varieties • Real Yield: about 100 dozen fruits per feet in traditional orchards. • Potential yield: over 125 dozen fruits per feet in orchards. 	<p>Market Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most significant agricultural exports in terms of its contribution to the national economy (+ \$10,000/year according to BRH, 2012). Contribution to job creation • Annual Exports: 10,000 tons towards the US market. • Product coveted by consumers in the US market who's demand continues to increase. Able to export to European markets where organic products are in high demand. • Niche market potential in the US market within the Haitian and Asian communities. • Varietal diversity of mangoes. Possibility to value releases export and mangoes of lesser commercial value. • Triple role of agricultural exploitation: food supplement during the lean seasons, sources of revenue, savings and standing timber.
<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmentation of production due to the small farm sizes. • Seasonality and perish ability of the fruit. • Weak logistics and technical means. • Remoteness of production areas. • Low revenue for small producers. • Low technical and managerial capacities. • Phytosanitary problems (fruit flies). • Considerable Export rejection rate. 	<p>Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs (cooperation) • Provide technical support. • Allow linkages with markets. • Modernize and create industrial orchards. • Integrate small producers in the economic dynamics of the sector (collection centers, logistical transport, processing plants). • Strengthen technical and managerial capacities.



Product 2.3 Guinea Fowl

The guinea fowl is a peculiar poultry due to the quality of its red flesh and it's highly appreciated taste. This species of poultry contains the most protein: 23 g for 100 g of meat.

Center

Production potential

- Guinea fowls are omnivorous; they feed on grass, berries, seeds, insects and small animals (mice, frogs.). The cost of breeding is generally free.
- The breeding of guinea fowls does not require a high level of technical skills or expertise; it is accessible to any breeder with an appropriate breeding space.
- Guinea fowls are wild animals in nature and require a certain sense of freedom in order to lay eggs.
- Guinea fowls have great potential for spawning. Each female lays approximately 80 to 100 eggs.
- This activity generates employment in the Center department.
- Guinea fowls preserve better than other birds as their flesh is firmer, especially when it reaches maturity. It can be stored for up to 8 days in the refrigerator and up to 18 months in the freezer.

Market Potential

- Aside from their nutritional benefits (the quality of their meat), guinea fowls are organically produced.
- Particularities of guinea fowl meat: the guinea fowl meat has fascinating nutritional qualities. First, it is low in calories, as 100g of cooked meat provides only 155 calories. It is also one of the leanest meats available, with only 5% of fat and is higher in protein.
- The meat of the guinea fowl is sold in several supermarkets in the capital (Port-au-Prince) and at the local level in certain public markets.
- Possibility to generate decent revenue, due to the market price of the kilogram of meat. A Kilogram of guinea fowl meat can bring at least 500 gourdes. Possibility to generate income by selling eggs.
- Demand is still high while supply is not yet able to meet said demand

Challenges

- The Guinea fowl lays eggs in significant quantities during one single period in the year and it does not have good maternal instincts.
- There are no incubators for hatching eggs.
- Production is fragmented.
- The breeders are poorly organized; production is low and they have limited management tools.
- Animal health problems pose risks.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs (cooperation)
- Provide technical support.
- Allow linkages with markets.
- Strengthening breeder organizations, their production capacity, and their organization and management capacities.
- Invest in the acquisition of incubators.
- Develop a production intensification program.
- Strengthening of animal health services.



Product 2.4 Cocoa

Cocoa is a traditional export crop in Haiti. This commodity is the staple crop of most production areas of Grande Anse.

Grande Anse: Lady Mary Chamberlain, Anse d'Hainault, Moron, Mafranc and other communes in the North department.

Production potential

- Production: Lady Mary Chamberlain, Anse d'Hainault, Moron, Mafranc (Grande Anse), and other communes in the North.
- Method of production: integrated in an agroforestry system comprising of large trees. Very little use of fertilizer.
- Annual production: about 4,000 Metric Tons (FAO, 2001).
- Most common varieties: Forastero (95% of production) and Criollo.
- Production potential: small farm activity. The total cultivated area is approximately 18,043 ha.
- Real Yield: about 246.33 kilograms of dried beans/ha (DAI, 2001)
- Potential Yield: 1-2 tons/ha depending on the production techniques and varieties used.
- Post-harvest losses: Around 30%.

Market Potential

- Particularities of cocoa: organic production, in the past was a sought-after commodity on the international market for its good quality.
- The aromatic potential of its beans is highly sought.
- Export: low annual exports (3,419 tons in 2003). The United States buy approximately ¾ of exported cocoa; Canada, 6%. Europe consumes approximately 20% of Haitian cocoa. Throughout 2003, 11% of cocoa exports were sent to Italy and 8% to Germany.
- High potential for the cocoa to enter the international organic market.
- Easy access to local, regional and international markets.

Challenges

- Aging and lack of maintenance of cocoa plantations.
- Diseases (black pod, cherelle wilt ...), presence of rodents and birds on the plantations.
- Use of varieties of low revenue
- Frequent falling market prices
- Use of traditional techniques of preparation due to lack of funds.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Set up micro parks.
- Provide technical support.
- Allow linkages with markets.
- Foster research and development for the regeneration of cocoa plantations.
- Dissemination of production techniques.
- Set up orchards across the country.
- Create a quality control system within export factories.



Product 2.5 Coffee

High-value added industrial crop. Considered the second largest export in the world, it is one of the most important agricultural commodities on the international market.

Grande-Anse, North Department

Production potential

- Production area: approximately all 10 departments including the Grande-Anse and Nippes (22%), Southeast (16%) and the North (15%). Thiotte communes (10,000 ha), Beaumont (9,500 ha) and Baptiste neighborhood (8,000 ha) have a high production and yield potential. Dondon, Plaisance and Pilate in the North have been added to this list.
- Annual production: nationally, it is estimated at 500,000 bags of 50kg.
- Cultivated varieties: Arabica coffee, cultivar typica.
- Area sown: over 80,000 ha.
- Yield: varies from one area to another. It was locally estimated, in 2006 by the IDB, at 250 kg/ha and at 350 kg/ha by the Haitian Coffee Institute (INCAH). (about 2 to 3 times greater than Thiotte).
- Sector stakeholders: MARNDR, INCAH, FACN, NGOs and financial institutions.
- Production support to small producers

Market Potential

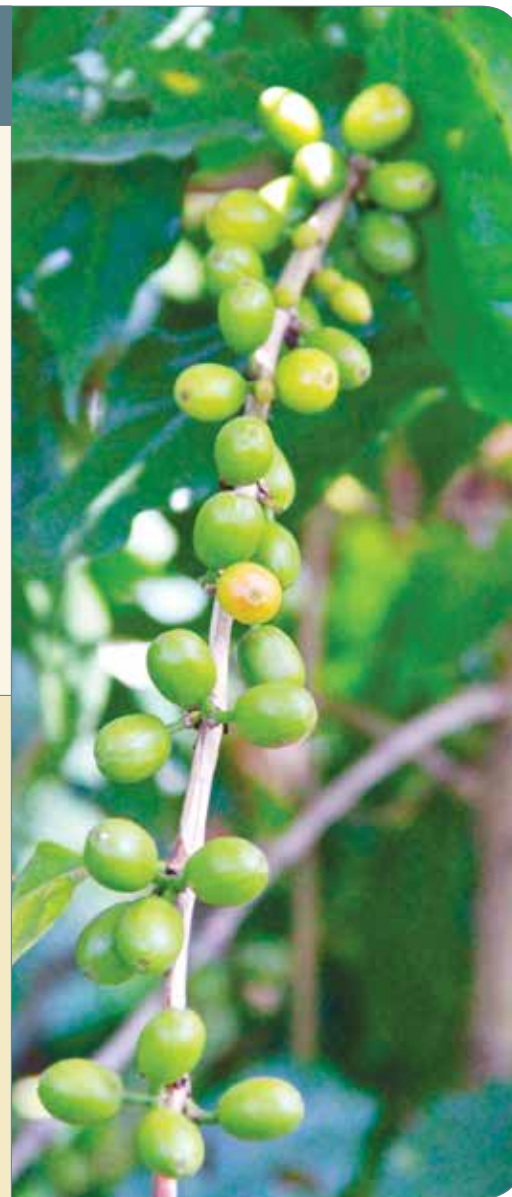
- Particularities of Haitian coffee: product is in good standing and is highly prized for its taste.
- One of the most significant agricultural exports in terms of its contribution to the national economy (10,000 USD / year according INCAH, 2012).
- Annual exports: only 6% of the production, roughly 30,000 bags of 60 kg via formal channels, however more than 100,000 bags transit illegally through the Haiti-Dominican border (Source: INCAH).
- Niche market potential in the US within the Haitian communities.
- Important sources of revenue for over 200,000 Haitian families.
- Group structuring: cooperatives of producer and federations. Creation of quality assurance labels: Haitian Blue. Fair trade.

Challenges

- Patho-physiological problems: coffee rust, coffee tree borer damaging nearly 50% of production.
- Plantation obsolescence and production atomization
- Ecosystem destruction, coffee tree as a substitute for row crops
- Low investment levels in the sector.
- post-harvest operations based on handcraft practices, leading to substantial losses.
- Low income of small producers.
- Low technical and managerial capacities.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs (cooperation)
- Allow linkages with markets.
- Integrate small producers in the economic dynamics of the sector (collection centers, logistical transport, processing plants).
- Professionalize the sector (organization of the stakeholders, including the small producers in order to improve their access to the markets.)
- Strengthen technical and managerial capacities.



Product 2.6 Pineapple

The pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) is a xerophytic plant of the Bromeliaceae family cultivated in tropical areas. In Haiti, pineapples are eaten fresh, are made into jam or juice.

Nippes and North East

Production potential

- Production area: in the Nippes department, is the highly-valued variety termed Pennsik. The North East is the most important production area where numerous vast pineapple fields are located.
- Annual production: 3,500 in 2004, 6,522 tons in 2011 (FAOSTAT 2012).
- Area sown: more than 542 ha.
- Yield: about 12 tonnes / ha.
- Cultivated varieties: Pennsik, Cayenne.
- Used in soil conservation works as live fences.

Market Potential

- Rapid expansion of the global pineapple market over the past 20 years (production increase of almost 50% since 1998).
- High demand of Haitian households including the Pennsik variety for its aroma, its taste and good preservation capabilities.
- Increasing demand of the product in large city supermarkets.
- Large scale pineapple fields in the North East of the country where the products are exported or sold on the local market.
- Important local and regional market.
- An important source of income for several Haitian families.

Challenges

- Preservation and transportation problems.
- Commercialization that do not allow producers to benefit from greater margins.
- Marginalization of the processing subsector.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Develop micro parks
- Provide technical assistance
- Ensure access to markets
- Favor the intensification of production
- Create local transformation centers and industries close to the production areas
- Strengthen producers' technical and managerial skills
- Create producers networks for commercialization



Product 2.7 Bananas

Haitian market is divided into the plantain (60%), «figueverte» banana (35%) and «Poban» banana (5%)

Northwest

Production potential

- Production zone: Alluvial plains of Trois Rivières, Jean Rabel, 2.000 ha in the Northwest as well as in other regions of the country.
- Production cycle: At least a year. The planting and the harvesting are done all year round.
- Variety used: “miske », « mateyen », «kochon », « vensan », « gwòsbòt », « barik », etc.
- Real yield: varies depending on the agro-ecological area from 7,2 tons/ha (arid mountainous region) to 18 tons/ha (irrigated plains).
- Potential yield: 30 to 40 tons/ha depending on production technics and varieties.
- Local production: 200 000 MT (plantain banana) in 2008 according to the FAO (meets barely 40% of the local demand).

Market Potential

- The production cycle lasts at least a year. The planting and the harvesting are done throughout the year
- Local demand of bananas in 2008: 500 000 MT
- Importation: between 5 to 20 000 MT depending on the year. Imports are done on an informal basis with the Dominican Republic
- Exportation: 4 000 MT in 2005
- Gross margin per hectare: Approximately 241 475 HTG/ha for indirect farming operators, the margin could have been 25% higher for owner farming
- The commercial stakeholders: the producers, the collectors, the wholesalers, the Madan sara, the transporters, the resellers, the processors (papita, fritay, farines), the retailers, the rural consumers, the urban consumers.

Challenges

- Infestation of the farming areas.
- Varietal deterioration.
- Insufficient knowledge of farming practices.
- Cash flow difficulties, lack of irrigation infrastructures, lack of access to financing, weak technical assistance of public services, deficient market structures and storage.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Set up place micro parks.
- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs.
- Facilitate the access to inputs and productive infrastructures.
- Develop financial product adapted to the needs and technical directions of the banana sector.



Product 2.8 Vetiver

The vetiver is highly coveted in the essential oil sector. The vetiver oil is the most important oil in terms of volume and commercial value

South, Southwest, Les Cayes , Laurent, Port Salut and St Louis.

Production potential

- Production area: The vetiver production is concentrated in the Les Cayes region, in the south West peninsula of Haiti, from the 7th communal section of Laurent to the 9th and 12th communal sections, up to the mountainous regions of Port-Salut including a small production area around St Louis du Sud.
- Used in the fabrication of essential oils in about ten distilleries of which a few are traditional.
- Annual Production: about 100 tons .(clément, 2007).
- About 30.000 small producers cultivate the vetiver.
- Yield: For the most performant distillery, a ton of vetiver roots produces more than two gallons or eight kilograms of vetiver oil.

Market Potential

- Maintain the demand for Haiti essential oils (vetiver) on demanding and sophisticated international markets, given their particular aroma and to their biological character.
- Highly competitive production based on differentiation.
- Since 1970, the biggest worldwide producer of vetiver oil.
- Vetiver Oil exported to the European Union (France, Netherlands, United Kingdom), the United States and Switzerland for perfume fabrication.
- Substantial investments in the sector to improve the oil production capacity. (modernization of the distilleries).
- Market shares already important at the international level where the demand is growing.

Challenges

- If the vetiver culture contributes to the protection of watershed, the extraction of the vetiver roots for the oil production could be problematic as it can leave nude soil exposed to erosion.
- Low revenues of the small producers. Non-lucrative prices.
- Closing of some of the distilleries due to diverse expenditures (electricity, gasoline) that strain the production costs of the oils.
- Low investments in the sector.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Structuring.
- Technical support.
- Develop techniques to decrease the negative environmental impact.
- Organize a network of producers to allow them to benefit of a better profit margin in the sector.
- Favor support to MSMEs specialized in processing.







SMALL INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS

Haiti has a unique expertise in handicrafts, small industries and product processing which has been passed down from generation to generation. The mixing of cultures has enriched the diverse types of handicraft and the traditional methods used in agricultural product processing. While some of these products are consumed essentially in Haiti, some handicraft and small industry objects are highly demanded on the international market. Valuing and supporting this know-how and these traditions will allow for an increase in production and quality of typical such as honey, “Fer Decoupé” or chocolate, while at the same time exhibiting the Haitian know-how on the international market.

Product 3.1 Valencia Peanut butter

The peanut is a legume from the fabaceae family, cultivated in Haiti for its seed. They are the only legume for which the seeds are self-supplied.

Northeast: Grand Bassin, Capotille, Ouanaminthe and other communes of the Centre, the Artibonite, the South, the Southeast, the West and the Grand Anse.

Production potential

- Production area of the peanut: Communes of Grand Bassin, Capotille, Ouanaminthe in the Northeast department and other communes of Center, Artibonite, South, Southeast, West and Grand Anse.
- Biannual production: estimated surface of 11, 500 ha
- The dominant crop in some areas localized in plains, arid mountainous regions especially basaltic environment.
- Average production yield: 0.7 -0.8 tons/ha
- Main stakeholders of the sector: the producers (over 150.000), the intermediate stakeholders, the processors and the sellers.
- Peanut is transformed in peanut butter (95%) and are grilled for «nut bars or carapina» production (5%).

Market Potential

- The potential demand is estimated at 30 000 MT of shelled peanut. The rest of the demand being filled by importations coming from the Dominican Republic and the United States.
- 35% of the production is processed which allows to create important added values.
- There is a large fluctuation of price between the harvesting and the sowing which could go beyond 200%
- The product is commercialized and consumed nationally under two main forms: grilled or as peanut butter commonly referred to as Mamba.

Challenges

- High levels of aflatoxin contamination.
- Existence of many intermediaries between the producer and the consumer with an ascending profit line.
- Low storage capacity.
- Tendency to extend the peanut production in sloping lands (Negative environmental impact).

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs.
- Provide technical support.
- Allow access to the markets.
- Improve producers' margins.
- Fight against diseases.
- Reconcile production with soil preservation.



Product 3.2 Chocolate

Chocolate paste is obtained after roasting and grinding the kernels of fermented cocoa beans produced by the cocoa tree.

Grande Anse: Dame-Marie, Chambellan, Anse d’Hainault, Moron, Mafranc. North: Petit Bourg aux Borgnes, Port-Margot, Acul du Nord, Grande Rivière du Nord, Northwest: Saint Louis du Nord and Anse à Folleur.

Production potential

- Production area: Dame-Marie, Chambellan, Anse d’Hainault, Moron, Mafranc (Grand’Anse), Petit Bourg aux Borgnes, Port-Margot, Acul du Nord, Grande Rivière du Nord (North Department), Saint Louis du Nord et Anse à Folleur (Northwest).
- Stakeholders: Activities developed by MSMEs.
- Annual cocoa production: approximately 4000 MT (FAO, 2001).
- Real yield: about 246,33 kg of dried kernels /ha (DAI, 2001) using traditional system.
- Potential yield: 1 to 2 tons/ha depending on the production techniques and the varieties used.
- Post-harvest loss: about 30%.

Market Potential

- Local consumption: product greatly consumed locally and deriving from Haitian cocoa which is recognized as one of best in the world.
- The aromatic potential of the chocolate is in great demand.
- Selection of the cocoa of the FECCANO (Fédération des Coopératives Cacaoyères du Nord) for the International Cocoa Awards.
- Increased in revenues due to equitable market
- Used as a breakfast component in several families.
- Existence of a well-developed know-how.
- Various forms: balls, sticks.

Challenges

- Weak product quality.
- Non-standardized products.
- Difficulties in accessing markets.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing MSMEs.
- Provide technical support.
- Ensure access to markets.
- Favor the creation of a producers networking.
- Improve quality.
- Modernize the processing techniques.
- Label the product and establish a quality control system.



Product 3.3 Honey

Honey is a sweet substance produce by the honeybees from nectar or honeydew.

Northeast, Nippes, Nord, Centre, South, Grande-Anse

Production potential

- Production area: Apiculture is very common in the Northeast and in the Nippes. The North, Center and South as well as Grand Anse departments produce substantial tonnage as well.
- Annual production: According to FAO, it was estimated at 800 tons since 2001. Apiculture involves approximately 9.000 agricultural operations in the country of which over 8.500 are peasant families who produce it in a traditional or semi-modern way for economics purposes.
- Existence of a processing unit at Anse-à-Veau in les Nippes which is producing mead and standard quality honey vinegar
- Processed products: fine honey, beeswax for candles, pollen and dried propolis. Other byproducts of honey (mead, vinegar, mustard and spread are used in the food chain. (candy store, bakery, etc).

Market Potential

- The Apiculture products have a specific quality and can be classified and certified as “bio products”.
- Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Haiti are the four biggest honey producers in the Caribbean region. However, Haitian honey has a comparative advantage over its competitors because of its bio characteristic, its maturity and its great fermentation capabilities.
- The Caribbean tourism market is expanding and Haiti is a member of CARICOM which offers an important and interesting opportunity for its processed apiculture products such as mead, honey vinegar, productions for which solely Haiti holds the expertise in the region.
- Existence of laboratories at the FAMV (Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medecine) which allows the monitoring of honey production norms or its byproducts.
- The beneficiaries’ margins on the processed products and the subproducts are estimated respectively at 10% and 30% (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development).

Challenges

- Existence of mortal enemies of the beehive, such as the Varroaqui which is a harmful mite.
- The deforestation is a serious concern for the beekeepers because it is an obstruction to the sector.
- The production, harvest and transportation conditions are equally affecting the quality and the quantity of the gross beekeeping products.
- The weakness of structure in the sector influences negatively the producers as well as issues relating to lack of support, advices, credit and research are weakening the development and commercialization of Haitian honey.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs (cooperation)
- Provide technical support.
- Connect the markets
- Strengthen technical and managerial capacities of producers and processors
- Setting up and improve sales networks while integrating environmental protection.



Product 3.4 Sweet Cassava

The sweet cassava's potential is linked to the manioc production. The cassava of the North is in high demand. It is a promising sector in the North region.

North Department

Production potential

- The cassava production in Haiti is estimated at about 467,643 tons per year (FAO, 2009) and the North contribute to 75% of this production.
- Existence of several manufacturing workshops in the North Department.
- The sweet cassava in the North remains of a better quality than those produced in other regions.
- The mastery local know-how: (i) production method obtained from the bitter cassava, (ii) handcrafted production process : harvest of cassava, washing, scraping, grating, lamination, drying, sifting, ingredients additions/cooking, packaging/labeling. Existence of a possibility for modernization of the activity.
- Presence of various organizations which intervene in the sector. Cassava is produced by a set of micro, small and medium enterprises organized in workshop.

Market Potential

- Mostly biological production. The cassava is highly consumed locally and internationally.
- The sweet cassava is found on the shelves of various supermarkets of the North region and in the capital (Port-au-Prince)
- This product is easy to consume and it is possible to associate it with other products such as peanut butter, jam, butter, cheese, etc.
- Activity which generates revenues and allows job creation for the youth and for women.

Challenges

- Standardization of finished goods
- Low quality level
- Low production level
- Small scale production
- Difficulties to access bigger markets
- Drop in the cassava production in the North
- Lack of structure of the traditional workshops

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and financing of MSMEs
- Provide technical support.
- Ensure access to markets
- Strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of the producers and processors
- Improve the producers network, the labeling and standardization of the products
- Favor modernization of the fabrication workshops



Product 3.5 Grilled nuts

Roasted fruit of the cashew-nut tree (occidental anacardium) from which the edible almond constitutes the main product used from the plant.

Northeast Department especially in the commune of Ouanaminthe, Capotille, Terrier Rouge and the North Department (Bahon, Plainedu Nord, Trou du Nord), South (St Jean du Sud, Aquin, Cavaillon, Iles à vache) and Grand'Anse (Les Irois)

Production potential

- Average return of young tree of 7 or 8 years is of 6 kg (FAO, 2002)
- Potential yield: a tree produced in average 15 kg of fruits per year throughout its lifespan, with a peak around its tenth year at 30 kg (FAO, 2002)

Market Potential

- Particular quality of the cashew: biological production, product highly demanded on local markets and in the Haitian diaspora.
- The cashew is consumed grilled and salted. When it is milled, it is used in the composition of various dishes (vegetarian roast, chicken with cashew etc.) or as a salad garnish.
- The cashew has various medicinal virtues.
- The demand is very high.
- The cashew is found on the shelves of different supermarkets in the North region and in the capital (Port-au-Prince).
- Activities that generate revenues.

Challenges

- Low level of production (fragmentation)
- Difficulty in accessing bigger markets
- Low margins for the producers

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Implement micro parks.
- Provide technical support.
- Promote the development of industrial orchards
- Improve the network of producers and marketing margins, by strengthening management capacity and promotion of the product .



Product 3.6 Darbonne Sugar

Sugar is one of the derivatives obtained from the processing of the sugar cane. West Department.

West Department

Production potential

- Production are: Sugar is only produced by the Darbonne sugar plant which is located in the commune of Leogâne.
- Annual production: about 36,360 bags of sugar (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development)
- Seasonality: the sugarcane harvest is done throughout the year in Haiti. In the Darbonne plant area, particularly, the harvest is more intensive between December and March. Between 1996 and 2005, the national production of sugarcane has lowered from 1 750 000 to 1 225 000 MT/year, which has caused a drop in sugar production
- Production Potential: Since 1975, the cultivated surface of sugar cane has substantially decreased a lot. It went from 85 000 to 44500 ha. It is the same for the yield per hectare which decreased from 50 Metrics Tons to 37.(www.veterimed.org.ht)

Market Potential

- The Darbonne plant only produce 2% of the quantity of sugar consumed locally
- Particular quality of the sugar: Due to its good quality, this sugar of biological production is highly demanded on the international market.
- Local market: Haiti imports more than 200 000 tons of sugar worth 100 million USD, every year. Thus, a better structuring of this plant would allow it to satisfy in part the demand on the local market.
- The stakeholders in the sector are: (i) the sugar cane producers (ii) the distilleries and the processing workshops (iii) the cooperatives (iiii) the distributors (v) the consumers

Challenges

- The Darbonne sugar plant does not operate to its full capacity
- The sugar cane production has greatly diminish at the national level
- Sugar should be prepared with more rigor in order to avoid excess of residues in the bags
- Absence of institutional coordination

Solutions (Lignes d'appui MCI)

- Provide technical support
- Assist in financing the activity
- Establish a new operation strategy for the Darbonne sugar plant
- Promote Haitian sugar
- Encourage public investment in the sugar cane sector
- Invest in research and development (sugar cane varieties with a high sugar content level)
- Establish a quality control system at the plant and the labeling of the product



Product 3.7 Dous Makos

Dous Makos is a multicolored and tasty sweet, with a rectangular shape, mainly made out of milk and sugar specifically in the Commune of Petit-Goâve.

West Department

Production potential

- Features : its width varies between 8 to 12 centimeters, its length between 13 to 22 centimeters and its thickness between from 1 to 3 centimeters
- Preservation: About two weeks
- The local know-how is mastered and there is also a family transmission process
- Handcrafted manufacturing process: the ingredients are mixed when hot: while the milk is boiling, the sugar is added while stirring. The candy is composed of 5 layers which give it its striped aspect with two pink stripes and 2 brown stripes. Then chocolate, vanilla essence are added and the pink color is obtained from pink cochineal powder diluted in ordinary alcohol or clairin. The mixture is then poured onto a wooden mold fabricated by the local cabinetmakers. There are various mold sizes. When it cools, the Dous Makos turns into a paste ready to be removed from the molds and is cut manually with a knife.

Market Potential

- Dous Makos is part of the food heritage and symbolizes the identity of the city of Petit-Goâve.
- Several merchants sell them on the national road #2.
- Dous Makos can be exported abroad and is highly demanded by the Haitian Diaspora.
- Originality of the product.
- The quantity produced depends on the demand. The average production could vary from five boxes per day per workshop (the box is currently worth 50 US dollars and contains about 50 units (IPIMH, 2010).

Challenges

- Scarcity of raw materials (milk production).
- Lack of cashflow.
- Standardization of products.
- Difficulties in accessing bigger markets.
- Absence of sale and distribution point in Petit-Goâve as well as in Port-au-Prince.
- Use of firewood which also affects the quality of the product.

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in the structuring and the financing micro small and medium sized enterprises.
- Provide technical support.
- Connection to markets.
- Strengthen micro entrepreneurs' capacities.
- Improve the product quality and presentation, the labeling as well as the market access.



Product 3.8 Fer découpé

The practice of iron sculpture is recognized as a cultural practice that is part of the cultural heritage of the inhabitants of the locality of Noailles (Croix-des-Bouquets)

West Department - Noailles (Croix-des-Bouquets)

Production potential

- The Noailles Village contains about 70 workshops comprising of about 500 artists and artisans and is considered as one of the densest foyer of artists and sculptors of the Caribbean region
- The fer decoupé (sculpted iron) is construed around a set of know-how, knowledge and processes consisting in working old oil and fuel drums in order to transform them into objects and artistic creations
- Chisels, hammers, scissors and scalpels are the main tools used to work the metal plaques
- Originality of the pieces evoking Haitian traditions and culture
- Mastery of Know-how, sculpting is a family heritage

Market Potential

- Particular quality of the pieces: original creativity of the pieces, diversity, peculiarity of the forms, range conceptual of varieties
- Structuring of the artists and artisans through the Association of Artist and Artists of Croix des Bouquets which is currently developing a partnership with the foundation AfricAmerica.
- Existence of a website presenting the products.
- Current participation of the artists and artisans at national and international expos
- Grouping of the workshops inside of a little village (Noailles Village) with great exhibition opportunities
- The pieces are known on both local and international markets (with a high demand within the Haitian diaspora)

Challenges

- Low quality level especially in the finishing touches
- Uncomfortable environment and lack of infrastructure in the village
- Difficulty in accessing the markets
- Poor financial management and managerial skills of micro entrepreneurs.
- Low revenue

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in Structuring and financing of MSMEs
- Ensure market access
- Setting up the necessary infrastructures for the village development
- Strengthen artists and artisans capacities in financial management, commercialization and marketing.
- Support ADAAC in the establishment of a selling point in Pétiyon-Ville



Product 3.9 Guava Jelly

Sugar-based product originating from the processing of the guava. The guava jelly is an edible product which is coveted and consumed in general as a dessert or with bread, biscuit or cassava

South Department

Production potential

- In the south department, the production is ensured generally by women producers regrouped in individual processing workshops or in groups or cooperatives in the product processing sector
- Great opportunity for modernization of the activity
- Presence of different organizations intervening in the sector in the area
- Opportunities for job creation

Market Potential

- Particular quality of the guava jelly: it has a strong and specific aroma and it is rich in vitamin A, B and C. It is coveted especially in the south department for its flavor.
- The demand is increasing and the finished goods are found on the shelves of the biggest supermarkets
- Very easy to consume and possibility to associate it with other products such as bread, cassava and others
- Activity that generates revenue and developed by the women
- Processing workshops are members of the National Association of Fruits Processors (ANATRAF).

Challenges

- Guava Supply: scarcity of the guava
- Lack of mastery of the preservation process of the products
- Lack of technical support, low level of quality
- Lack of market opportunities
- Price instability

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist to structure and finance micro small and medium enterprises
- Allow access with the markets
- Reinforce the technical capacities of the producers
- Improve the quality and preservation of the product
- Provide a support in materials and equipments, research of opportunities and product promotion



Product 3.10 Papier mâché

The artisanal practice of papier mâché is linked to the production of masks and costumes for the famous traditional carnival of Jacmel

Southeast Department (Vallée de Jacmel)

Production potential

- Production of papier mâché : the objects in papier mâché are created particularly for the official carnival parade, where numerous animal, giant masks and multicolored costumes are paraded.
- Beyond the fun and ritual aspects, the masks and other creations in papier mâché are used as decorations and are typical of Haitian art and culture
- Jacmel carnival has touristic and cultural potential
- Great creative ability due to tens of thousands of artisans from around the country

Market Potential

- The papier mâché of Jacmel has become one of the most exported handcrafted products of Haiti
- Touristic potentiality in Jacmel region which benefits from the visit of thousands of local and international tourists especially during Carnival period
- 80% of handicraft objects were exported towards the American market (First importation market)
- Geographical proximity to the American market
- Existence of cultural events to value artisans' talents: Artisanaten Fete, National carnival, Flower carnival, Mega shows in the US and in the Caribbean.

Challenges

- Raw materials rarity and elevated costs
- Lack of information about international markets
- Lack of organization and professionalism of the artisans
- Low level of revenues
- Low capabilities in financial management

Solutions, Support strategies of the MCI

- Assist in structuring and financing of micro small and medium enterprises
- Provide a technical support
- Access to markets
- Strengthen the artisans and handcraft microenterprises' technical and managerial abilities
- Improve sales commercialization.





CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES



The implementation of the first steps of the development program of typical products was based on a participative approach. The appropriation of the process by different concerned stakeholders and especially the government has ensured a coherent framework and the achievement of the efforts to support typical products. The MCI tried to embed this program of development of typical products into its existing projects and more specifically into the Support Services to Enterprises (SSE), to the suppliers development program (PDS), to the micro parks projects managed by the Department of Entrepreneur and Industrial Development. The program of development of typical products focused on the targets defined by the MCI namely: provide support in structuring and financing, technical assistance, ensure markets access. The continuous search of complementary and synergy among the current actions or the upcoming ones was critical to allow cooperation between the different partners and in particular the donors. Currently, a MCI team, supported by UNPD is elaborating a support document for each product including a plan and lines of actions, a methodology, a budget, a business plan seeking to mobilize the resources to implement pilot projects. Globally, the activities that will be developed through this program will support:

- The structuring and governance of the typical products sectors, with the help of public and private investments, encouraging producers to collectively organize themselves following models such as corporations, independent cooperatives and associations.
- Modernization of the value chain for production-processing

operations in order to improve the quality and standard of the commercialized products.

- The access to credit and insurance adapted to the development and promotion of enterprises implanted within the typical products sectors
- Capacity building of producers in the financial management aspect of their activities, the marketing and commercialization for the profitability of their activities and a better presentation of their products thus contributing to the projection of Haiti's image inside and outside of the country.
- labeling of Typical products
- The enhancement of market access for producers working in the typical products' sectors.

The cumulative impact of actions to be undertaken will allow on one hand, to strengthen the capacities of the entrepreneurs, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their production and facilitate access to profitable markets. These actions will also seek to reinforce resilience of small producers and finally encourage job creation, wealth and revenues. Consequently, contributing to enterprise development of small producers including women, men and youths, is consistent with the logic of sustainable improvement of their economical status.

Typical Products

The economic potential of Haiti

