

# KEY HAITI STATISTICS

## Population

- Median Age: 18.03
- National Population: 8,121,622

## Economic

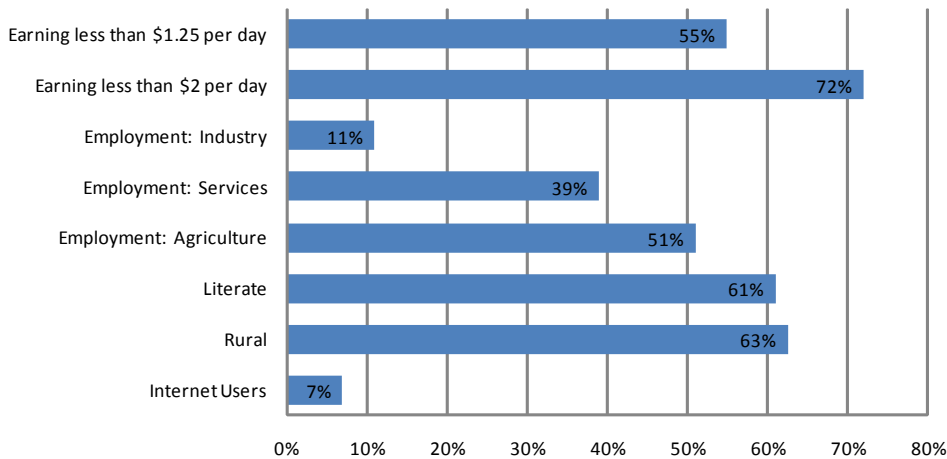
- GDP per capita (2005, USD): \$500
- GDP per capita annual growth rate (1990-2005): -2%
- GDP (2005, USD): \$4.3 billion
- Imports (as a % of GDP): 45%
- Exports (as a % of GDP): 16%
- Foreign inward investment (as a % of GDP): .2%

## Food

- % of food domestically produced: 47%
- % of food bought at market by rural households: 68%
- % of household income spent on food: 59%
- % rural households engaged in farming: 75%
- % cash income of rural households from farming: 26%
- % of households living solely on their agricultural activities: 20%
- % Rural households consuming less than 1,900 Kcal per person per day (2007): 25%

## Haiti: Employment Data

(expressed as a percent of population)

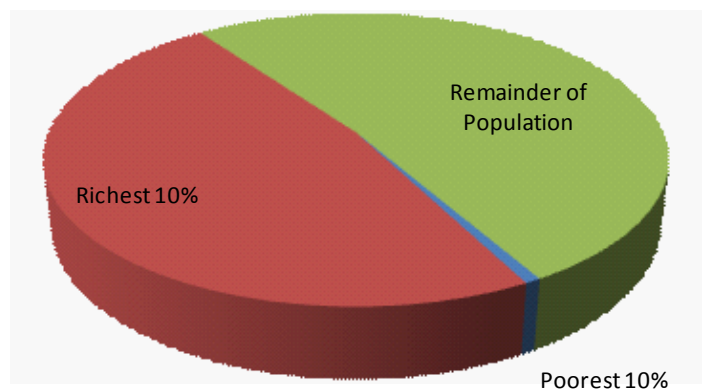


The Lambi Fund partners with rural community organizations in Haiti, providing funds, training and technical assistance to develop successful, sustainable enterprises that benefit entire communities.

Data Source:  
UN Human Development Report 2008

The Lambi Fund of Haiti works with remote rural communities, which are often the poorest areas in the country. As this graph illustrates, the majority poor in Haiti survive on just a fraction of the nation's relatively meager income, many earning less than \$2 a day.

## Income Distribution

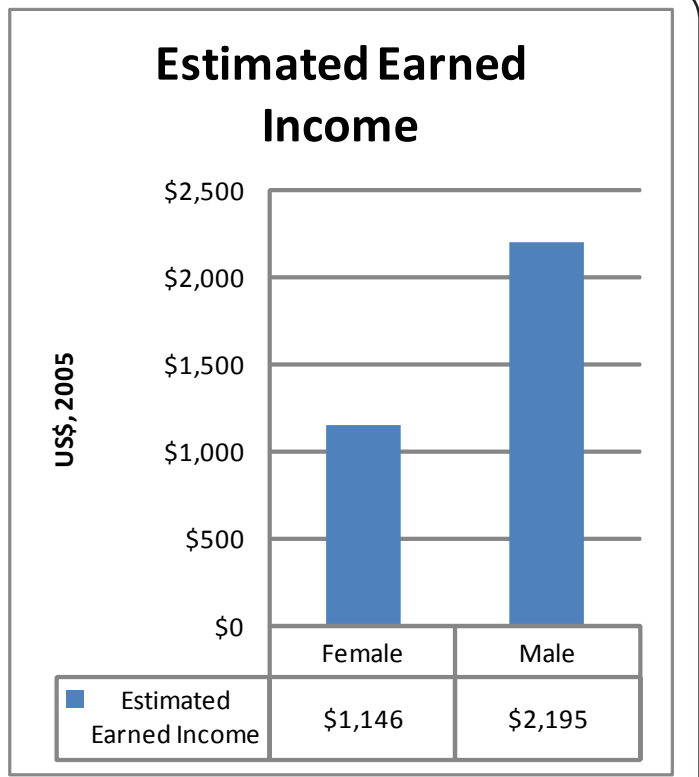


Data Source:  
UN Human Development Report 2008

For historical, cultural, and economic reasons, women have traditionally had less access to education and good employment opportunities than men. This reality is reflected in the income data shown here, which indicates that women earn just over half of what men earn on average.

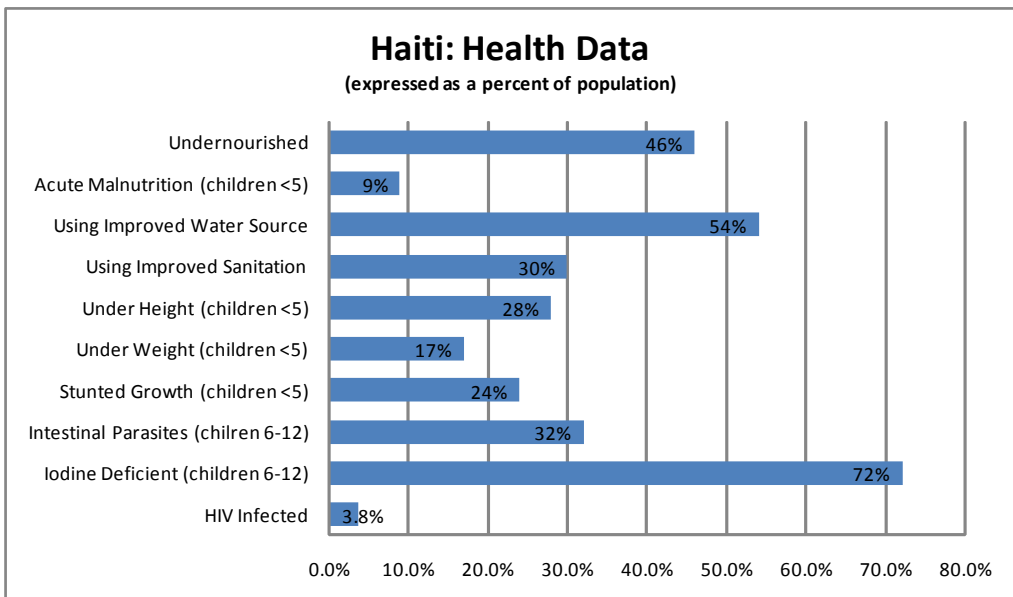
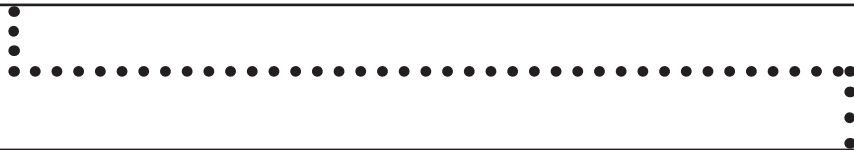
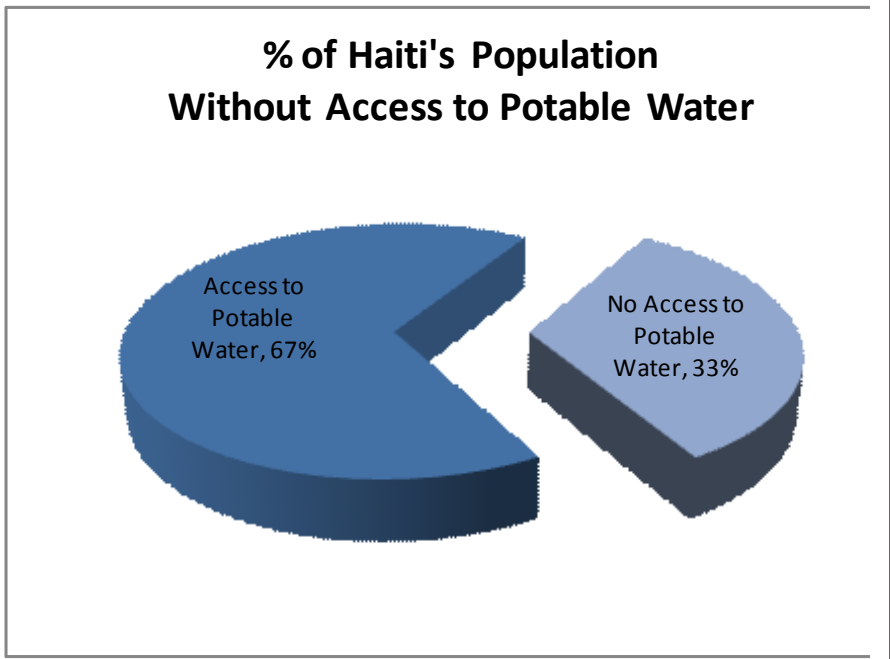
Women's historic disadvantages – their restricted access to resources and information and their limited power in decision-making – make them most vulnerable to the impacts of poverty, unemployment, and climate change.

*Data Source:  
UN Human Development Report 2008*



Due to their socio-economic status, women and girls are often the ones responsible for obtaining water in rural Haitian communities. Instead of spending hours walking to a far away water source, women can spend more time on sustainable activities and girls can attend school when a potable water source is located in their community.

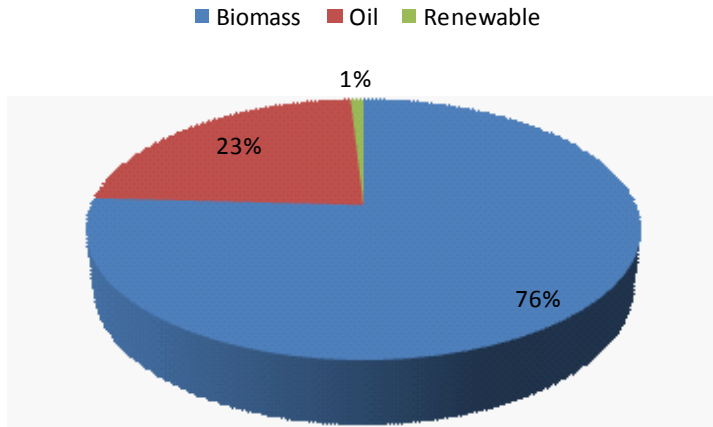
*Data Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*



Low income, unemployment, poverty and lack of potable water lead to negative health effects, particularly among children, as illustrated by the adjacent chart.

*Data Source:  
UN Human Development Report 2008  
Malnutrition and Stunting Data from WFP*

## Energy Sources



Poverty and its effects cause many Haitians to seek income from available natural resources. The sale of charcoal is the main source of income for 9 percent of the rural population. The charcoal comes from cutting trees, which accounts for the vast majority of the biomass noted in the adjacent graph. By empowering rural people to find alternative sources of income, and working with communities to reforest the mountains, we are changing the underlying causes of deforestation.

Data Source:  
UN World Food Programme

Though forest cover estimates from this decade vary from 1% to 4% of total land, there is no dispute about the fact that deforestation has been going on in Haiti for decades and has wiped out a significant share of the country's forests.

The result of this deforestation is that Haiti's rural areas are far more vulnerable to mudslides and flooding from hurricanes. That's why Lambi Fund is working with grassroots partners to plant more than one million trees in Haiti.

## Forest Cover: 2005

