

# The Soils and the Food We EAT

## The Caribbean Region



# The Soils and the Food We EAT

## The Island of Hispaniola



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### Main Challenges for BERAS Development in Dom. Rep., Haiti and the Caribbean

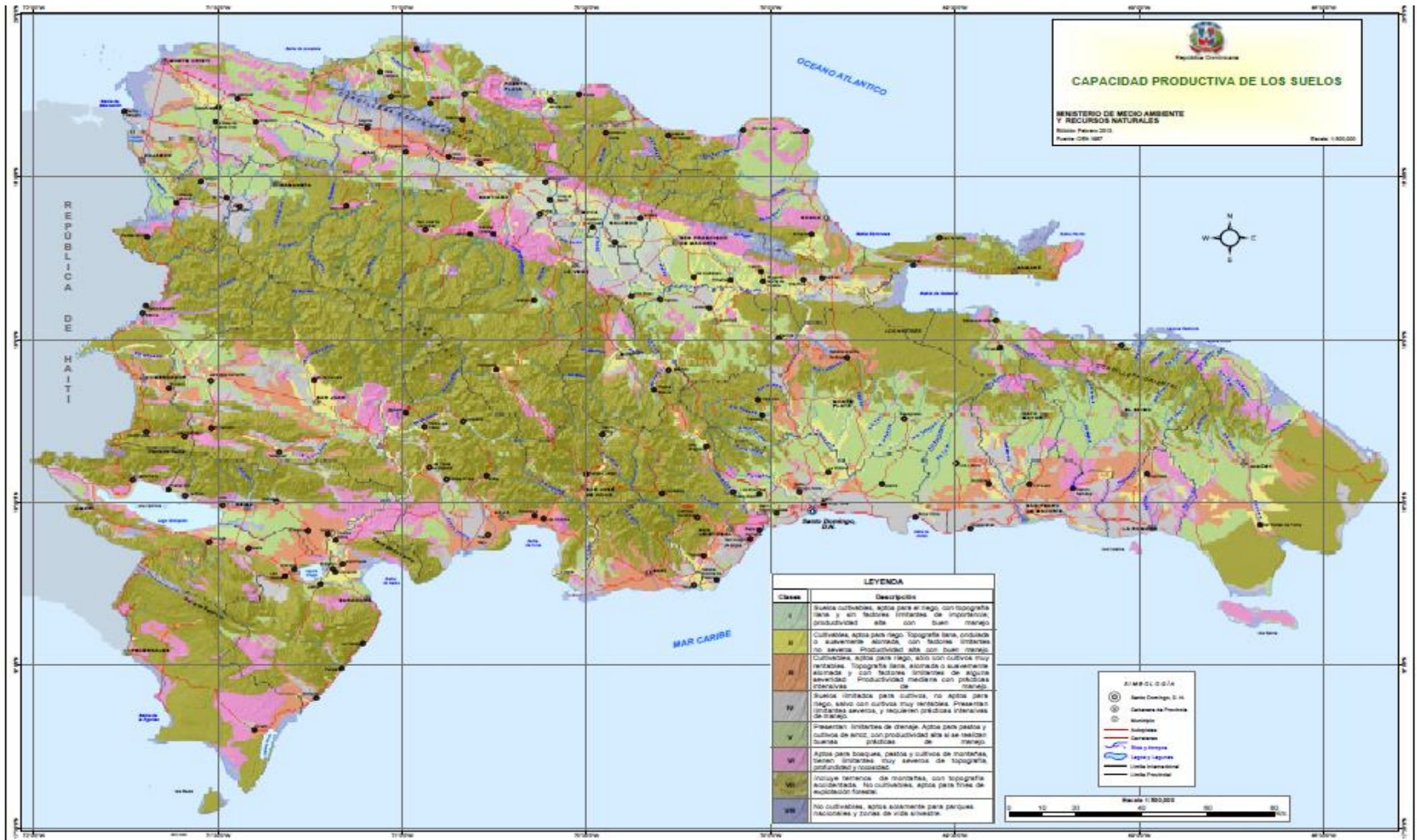
1. **Limited availability of arable soils**
2. Fast historic **demographic** evolution
3. **“Slash and burn”** as a generalized practice for traditional agriculture systems, causing **deforestation**, soil and **water degradation** and **global warming**
4. **Intensive use of agrochemicals in** conventional agricultural systems

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# Livelihood Profiles in Haiti

## Livelihood Zone

- 1** Dry Agro-pastoral Zone
- 2** Plains under Monoculture Zone
- 3** Humid Mountain Agriculture Zone
- 4** Plateau Agro-pastoral Zone
- 5** Agro-pastoral Zone
- 6** Dry Agriculture and Fishing Zone
- 7** Sea Salt Production Zone
- 8** Urban



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## Historic Demographic Evolution in Hispaniola

Year	Haiti	Dominican Republic
	Population (millions)	
1950	3.3	2.4
1960	3.8	3.2
1970	4.5	4.4
1980	5.5	5.7
1990	6.9	7.1
2000	8.4	8.4
2010	9.8	9.8
2015	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>

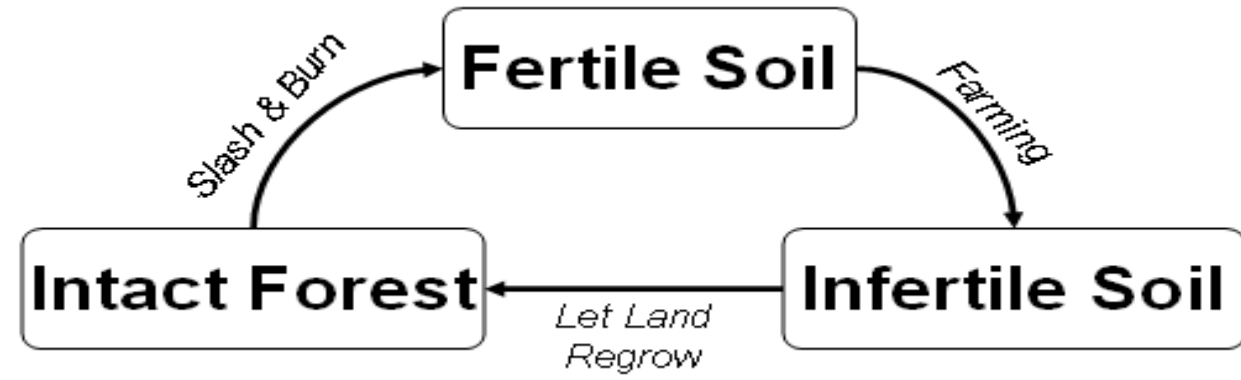


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Natural water body degradation by intensive use of agriculture nutrients



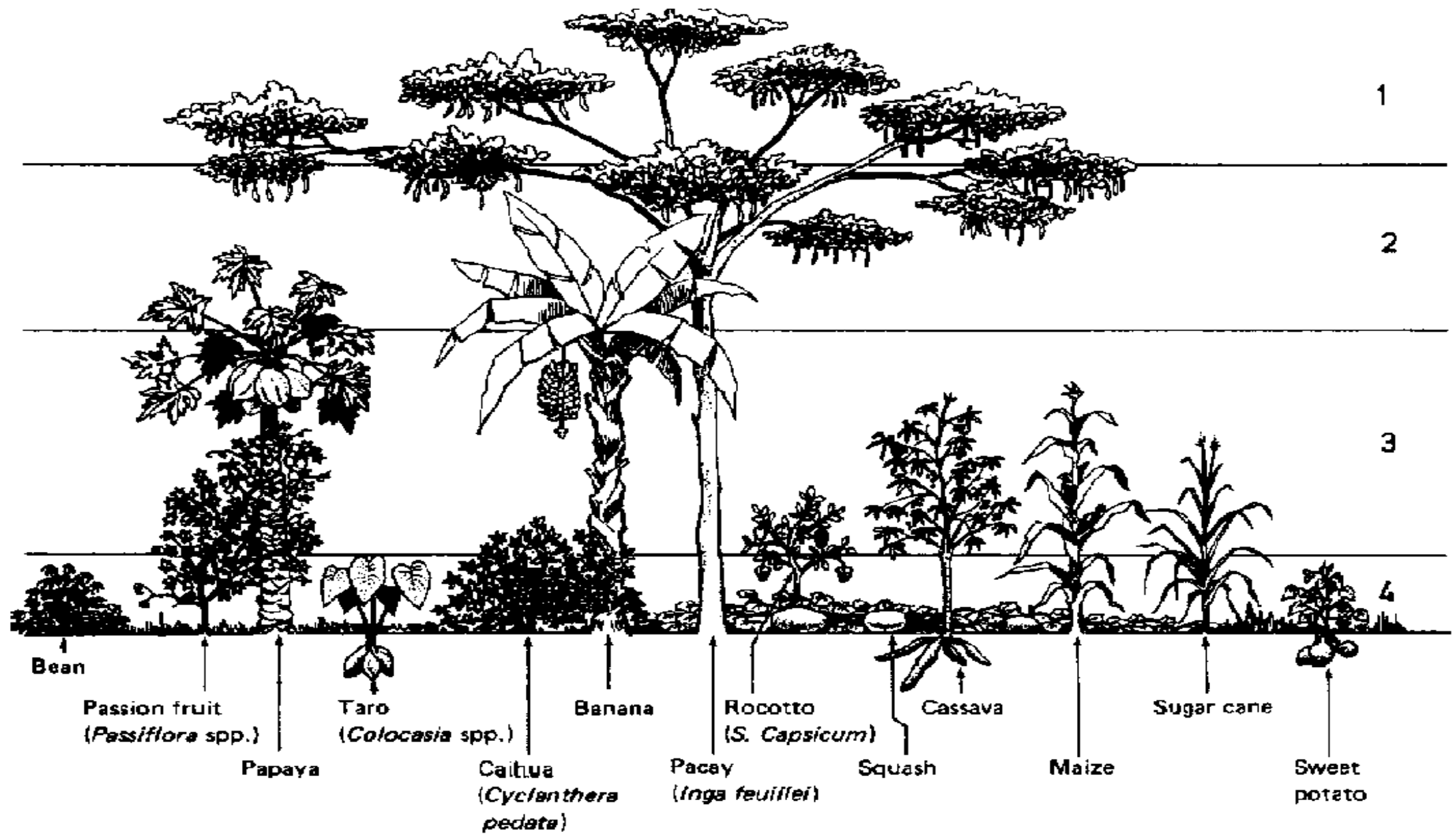
Eutrophication process of **Nizao River**, a watershed with heavy applications of agrochemicals to food crops, in both, open fields and under protected structures.

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**Main Challenges for BERAS Development  
in Dom. Rep., Haiti and the Caribbean**

**But there are possible  
solutions!**

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**ERA Coffee above 500 masl can produce food,  
income and protect natural resources**

# The Soils and the Food We EAT



**ERA Cocoa below 500 masl can produce food, income and protect natural resources**



# The Soils and the Food We EAT

- How the Concepts of **Diet for a Green Planet** would be applied in the **Caribbean**



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