In Numbers

1,872 mt of food assistance distributed
USD 631,616 m of cash-based transfers made
USD 43.6 m six-months (March - August 2022) net funding requirements, representing 58% of total
USD 24.7 m for Emergency Response
427,529 people assisted in February 2022

Operational Updates

• In February, WFP provided emergency assistance in cash or in-kind food to 37,218 households (186,090 people) across the metropolitan area and the departments of South, Nippes, Grand’Anse, North and North-East.

• The school feeding programme reached 333,164 schoolchildren, including 93,514 children supported through home-grown school feeding.

• To reinforce the resilience of the most vulnerable populations before the spring season, WFP, in close collaboration with its cooperating partner Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, distributed locally sourced seeds to 234 household families (1,170 beneficiaries) from the municipalities of Roche a Bateau, Chardonnieres, Coteaux and Port a Piment. Overall, 1,000 kg of maize, 1,500 kg of beans, 750 kg of peanuts and 9,000 cuttings of sugar cane have been distributed to reinforce food production and long-term resilience.

• To commemorate International Women’s Day, WFP participated in activities in the South department with women beneficiaries from the resilience programme, part of a small agricultural production organization and linked to WFP’s home-grown school feeding programme. The initiative helps women smallholder farmers work towards financial autonomy by creating a credit line and facilitating rice production by using a new mill to reduce working hours and intense labour.

• WFP, through its cooperating partner Cooperazione Internazionale, is screening 166 children aged 6-59 months for malnutrition in Delmas, a neighbourhood in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan area.

• The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results confirmed the September 2021 projections with slight variations. The total number of people in acute food insecurity now stands at 4.5 million (45 percent of the population), with 1.3 million people needing urgent food assistance. Results show an improvement in certain areas in the south explained by sustained humanitarian assistance following the August 2021 earthquake.

Operational Context

Haiti ranks 170 out of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index. The country has one of the highest levels of chronic food insecurity in the world with more than half of its total population chronically food insecure and 22 percent of children chronically malnourished. Underlying drivers of this situation include extreme poverty and frequent natural disasters. On the 2020 Climate Risk Index, Haiti is third among the countries most affected by severe weather events.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results confirmed the September 2021 projections with slight variations. The total number of people in acute food insecurity now stands at 4.5 million (45 percent of the population), with 1.3 million people in need of urgent food assistance.

WFP’s priority is to support the Haitian Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 “Zero Hunger.”

WFP has been working in Haiti since 1969.

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**WFP Country Strategy**

**Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>469.3 m</td>
<td>280.9 m</td>
<td>43.6 m</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Crisis-affected populations in Haiti can meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

**Activities:**
- Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year

**Focus area:** Root Causes

**Activities:**
- Design, implement and strengthen nutritious-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
- Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities

**Strategic Result 3:** Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023

**Focus area:** Resilience building

**Activities:**
- Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers’ access to markets
- Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools

**Strategic Result 4:** Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 4:** Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate-related risks by 2023

**Focus area:** Resilience building

**Activities:**
- Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks

**Strategic Result 5:** Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Centralized and Decentralized institutions and national stakeholders increased capacities to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030

**Focus area:** Resilience building

**Activities:**
- Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in areas of social protection, disaster risk management fortification and local production

**Strategic Result 6:** Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 6:** The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year

**Focus area:** Resilience building

- Areas in the south of the country previously classified as IPC 4 (emergency) are now IPC 3 (crisis). However, there is a deterioration in some other areas around the south-west coast, which is now in IPC 4. This is partly due to less humanitarian assistance being diverted to that area after the earthquake. Also, Cité Soleil (Port-au-Prince Metropolitan area), Haut-Plateau and Bas Nord-Ouest have been re-confirmed to be in IPC 4 for March-June 2022.

- In February, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 1,486 passengers and 12,174 kg of cargo for 208 flights.

- The small barge maritime service performed four voyages on 23 February. In 2022, WFP only completed 14 voyages due to mechanical issues and insecurity around the port area.

- The country office started the Minimum Preparedness Action exercise to improve its response and preparedness for the next emergency by drawing on lessons from the 2021 earthquake response.

**Challenges**

- The [WFP-FAO Hunger Hotspots report](https://www.wfp.org/country-conditions/humanitarian-assistance/hunger-hotspots) highlighted Haiti as one of 20 countries likely to face a significant deterioration of acute food insecurity in the coming months, requiring urgent and targeted humanitarian action across the country.

- One of the main limitations is the humanitarian access constraints linked to insecurity in the Martissant area (national road), which impacts the transport of aid and humanitarian personnel from Port-au-Prince and to the southern departments of the country by road.

- The cost of the food basket, transport and delivering assistance is also continuously increasing operational costs, impacting the overall response and requiring more funds to sustain operations.

- Access constraints due to insecurity and poor, remote infrastructure require air services. If the urgent funding requirement of USD 6.3 million is not met by April, UNHAS will be forced to forgo one of its two aircraft.

- The school rehabilitation project requires USD 16 million in funding to get children back to school in earthquake-affected areas.

**Donors**

Andorra, Canada, UN CERF, Education Cannot Wait, European Union, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Japan, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, Republic of South Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and private donors.

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