



World Food Programme

WFP Haiti Country Brief March 2022

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



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.



Food Imports: **over 80 percent** of rice is imported

Population: **11 million**

In Numbers

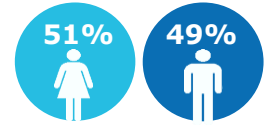
712.355 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 4.8 m of cash-based transfers made

USD 51.3 m six-months (April - September 2022) net funding requirements, representing 52% of total

USD 29.1 m for Emergency Response

491,624 people assisted in MARCH 2022



Operational Updates

- In March, WFP provided emergency assistance (food or cash) to 50,178 households (250,890 people) and distributed USD 6,165,210 and 134 mt across six departments (Grand'Anse, Nippes, North, South, South-East, and West). WFP has reached 80 percent overall completion for the earthquake response, with over USD 5.5 million and 2,777 mt distributed as part of the earthquake response since 14 August.
- For the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience project (ASPIRE), WFP began the first registrations in three municipalities out of fourteen in the department of Grand'Anse. The beneficiaries present in these three municipalities will start to receive regular and Earthquake top-up cash transfers around mid-April through e-money and cash in envelope.
- The School Feeding programme reached 244,483 schoolchildren in March, including 91,388 children supported through Home-Grown School Feeding. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) Workshop was successfully held, with the participation of the Ministry of Education and other key stakeholders, to assess the current status of the national school feeding policy and partners, the school feeding programmes. This exercise is paving the way for the update of the current School Feeding National Policy published in 2016.
- The rehabilitation of five school canteen modules in five schools, three in Grand'Anse and two in the South departments are expected to start by the end of March and completed in May. WFP is planning to conduct an assessment of 70 schools in the South Department. The rehabilitation of schools is essential for students to attend classes and benefit from facilities such as school canteens and sanitation.
- Cash distributions were finalized for the third and fourth Food for Assets (FFA) cycles (20 working days) in the municipalities of Port-Salut, Arniquet, Chantal, and Camp Perrin, Southern department, to support 5,445 members of the communities affected by the August 2021 Earthquake. Similarly, the cash distributions for the first and second FFA cycle (40 working days) in the municipalities of Chardonnières, Roche a Bateau, and Coteaux, Southern department, were finalized for 1,995 beneficiaries.

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Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
469.3 m	287.1 m	51.3 m

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 8: 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

• Ms. Guarnieri, Assistant Executive Director, visited Haiti on 23-26 March, along with the Ms. Park, Deputy Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean. The objective of the visit was to review success factors that allow the country office to continue working along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, in particular on resilience, social protection and financial inclusion of women, amid a deteriorating political and security environment.

• The [Country Climate Risk Profile Report for Haiti](#) was recently published and it compiles important information on how to better respond to shocks and anticipate the needs of the local population in the face of current and future climatic hazards. This report provides an assessment of climate change's future impact on food security and nutrition and on vulnerability indicators.

• In March, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 1,476 passengers and 13,243 kg of cargo for 206 flights.

Challenges

• During a Geneva Press Briefing, the WFP Country Director highlighted that hunger in Haiti is likely to increase due to the Ukraine crisis. Haiti imports 70 percent of its food, with wheat -used daily- mainly imported from Russia and Canada.

• One of the main limitations is the humanitarian access constraints linked to insecurity in the Martissant area, which impacts the transport by road of aid and humanitarian personnel from Port-au-Prince to the southern departments of the country. A major inter-gang conflict is ongoing in Croix de Bouquet (metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince), causing the displacement of people and humanitarian access constraints in the area.

• 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. Local maize prices saw the largest increase.

• Access constraints due to insecurity and poor, remote infrastructure require air services. UNHAS terminated its contract for the fixed wing asset, effective 25 March. UNHAS currently has a funding gap of approximately USD 5.3 million.

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

• The country office requires advocacy support on renewing the USDA-McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program in 2023 to feed 80,000 children.

• In March, a new minimum wage was confirmed, impacting ongoing FFA interventions. WFP is discussing with partners technical solutions to align to the newest national vision for ongoing and upcoming interventions in the most vulnerable areas of the country.

Donors

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