



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Haiti Country Brief September 2022



Nutrition screening and sensitization in Coteaux © WFP/Theresa Piorr

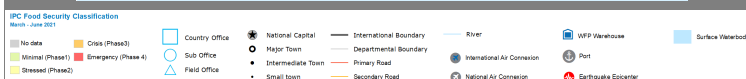
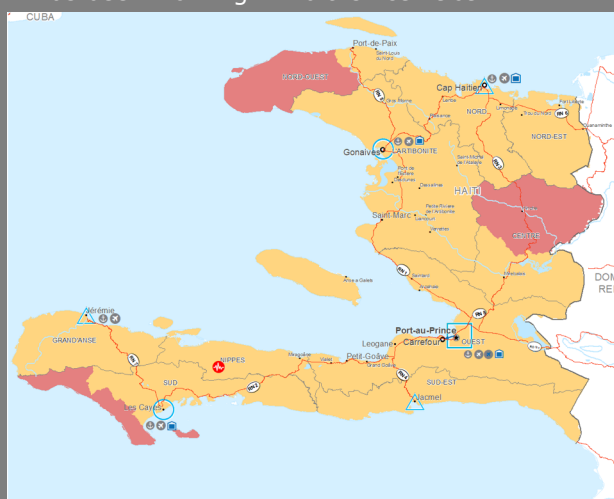
## Operational Context

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

**USD 105.1 m** six-months (October 2022 – March 2023) net funding requirements, representing 68 percent of total

**USD 79.6 m** for Emergency Response


## Operational Updates

- In September, WFP, humanitarian agencies, and partners' operations and distributions in Haiti reached a complete standstill due to the country's security situation and fuel blockage.
- As of 14 September, WFP's national staff and staff living outside the compound adopted alternative working arrangements.
- On 15 September, protesters attacked WFP's warehouse in Gonaïves attempting to loot supplies. On 16 September, the entire WFP warehouse was looted and the sub-office was set on fire and destroyed. The stock in the warehouse summed 1,400 mt, including 300 mt destined for school feeding which were supposed to feed 94,000 children until December, and 1,100 mt of food to serve 78,000 individuals with a one-month ration, during crises. The loot has entailed 176,000 vulnerable people will not get food rations.
- Local radios have been broadcasting sustained incendiary messages encouraging people to gather around WFP's offices and warehouses to loot and attack its premises in Gonaïves, Les Cayes, Cap-Haïtien and Port-au-Prince. On 20 September, WFP submitted a letter to the Minister of Culture and Communication to inform her of these incidents countrywide.
- On 21 September, WFP's warehouse in Les Cayes was attacked and looted. The warehouse stored 762 mt intended to reach 46,000 beneficiaries with a one-month ration for the hurricane season and emergency programme. This food was key preparedness measure so WFP Haiti was prepared to respond in case a hurricane struck the south of the country.
- Due to the violent unrest and looting of WFP's warehouses in Gonaïves and Les Cayes, WFP lost critical food support for 218,000 highly vulnerable Haitians already facing severe food insecurity.
- On 22 September, following a review by the United Nations Security Management Team, the United Nations Designate Official decided to evacuate non-essential staff.
- The seventh tropical depression of the season transformed into Tropical Storm Fiona and caused heavy rainfall in the country. To ensure readiness, the country office reviewed its preparedness actions. However, the prepositioning of relief supplies and personnel, essential measures to enable a swift response in the event of a significant negative impact from the storm, was complicated due to the inability to move freely and the fuel shortage.
- WFP continues its efforts to support internally displaced people (IDPs) located at the Hugo Chavez Park IDP site in Port-au-Prince, reaching a total of 158 children (78 boys and 80 girls) between 6-23 months with 3,850 bags of Plumpy Doz assistance to prevent malnutrition through its cooperating partner.

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<b>WFP Country Strategy</b>		Gender and Age Marker 
<b>Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023)</b>		
<b>Total Requirements (in USD)</b>	<b>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</b>	<b>Six Month Net Funding Requirement (in USD)</b>
<b>469.3 m</b>	<b>366.9 m</b>	<b>105.1 m</b>
<b>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti can meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis</b> <b>Focus area:</b> <i>Crisis Response</i>		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations</li> </ul>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year</b> <b>Focus area:</b> <i>Root Causes</i>		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design, implement and strengthen nutritious-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations</li> <li>Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities</li> </ul>		
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes</b>		
<b>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</b> <b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i>		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets</li> <li>Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools</li> </ul>		
<b>Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b>		
<b>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</b> <b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i>		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>		
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 5: Centralized and Decentralized institutions and national stakeholders increased capacities to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030</b> <b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i>		
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in areas of social protection, disaster risk management fortification and local production</li> </ul>		
<b>Strategic Result 8: Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 6: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year</b> <b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i>		

- On 26 September, the United Nations Security Council held an open briefing followed by closed consultations on Haiti. The Deputy Executive Director (DED) for Programme and Policy Development, Ms. Valerie Guarnieri highlighted that WFP's Haiti operation is chronically underfunded, and that the food security situation is expected to further deteriorate this year. The DED underscored that even before this latest crisis, the food basket increased by 52 percent, the price of gas had doubled, and inflation, currently at 31 percent, was expected to rise.
- On 28 September, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and WFP reached 251 families in Pestel through digital cash transfers. This was carried out as part of the "Projet de Protection Sociale Adaptative pour une Résilience Accrue", the first cash-based transfer completed in Haiti by WFP since the 12 September crisis.
- WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization [warned](#) that acute food insecurity in Haiti is likely to deteriorate further from October 2022 to January 2023, highlighting that reduced access to humanitarian assistance, lack of funding, high prices of fuel and goods and access constraints poses further challenges.
- In September, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights were canceled daily due to the volatile security situation. However, recovery flights were performed, to assist stranded staff from all partners. In total, 94 flights were performed to transport 217 kg of cargo and 524 passengers. In addition, on 15 September, UNHAS welcomed a helicopter MI-17 to the fleet, which will replace the current helicopter. WFP has obtained open releases with all fuel companies in Barahona, Dominican Republic for UNHAS to refuel there.
- WFP maintains fuel stocks across the country, which are shared with partners. Given increased requests, and with fuel stocks rapidly dwindling, WFP is exploring ways to restock.

## Challenges

- Amidst growing armed groups violence and political instability, Haiti has plunged into an acute crisis over the past months. Rising food prices and a prolonged shortage of fuel have led to large-scale protests, which have intensified following the Prime Minister's announcement of the Government's intention to increase fuel prices on 11 September.
- Since 12 September, social protests have engulfed Haiti, blocking most main roads in the country and making it almost impossible for commodities and people to move as well as access to critical, lifesaving and basic services have been hampered.
- Also, since 12 September, access to the main point of entry for fuel into the country, the Varreux port terminal, is completely blocked by armed groups despite attempts by the Haitian National Police to secure access. The facility stores 70 percent of the country's petroleum products and represents one of the main access points for imported goods into the country.

## Donors

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