



WFP Haiti

Country Brief

April 2024

World Food Programme

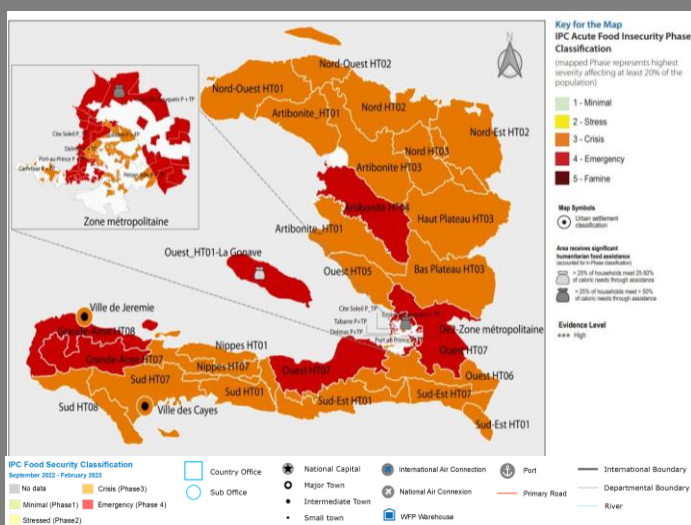
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Haiti ranks 163 out of 191 countries on the 2021 Human Development Index. The country has one of the world's highest levels of chronic food insecurity, with over half its total population chronically food insecure and 22 percent chronically malnourished children. Underlying drivers of this situation include extreme poverty and frequent natural disasters. The latest **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** of March 2024 shows that 50 percent of the population, or close to 5 million people, are food insecure (IPC3+). In addition, 1.6 million people are in IPC 4 (Emergency). Compared to the September 2023 analysis there has been an increase of 650,000 people in IPC3+. The key drivers remained increased violence, rising prices, and poor agriculture from low rainfall.

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



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

Population: **11 million**

2021 Human Development Index: **163 out of 191 countries**

Global acute malnutrition prevalence: **7,2% nationally**

In Numbers

904 MT of food distributed*

USD 1.5 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 80 M six-month (May 2024 – October 2024) net funding requirements, representing 53 % of the total

588,409 people assisted*

in APRIL 2024

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates

- In April, WFP supported 588,409 people with over USD 1.5 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) and 904 MT of food.
- Through the emergency programme, WFP reached 129,907 people with 453 MT of food, and 432,933 hot meals to 82,142 people, the majority of which were distributed to a total of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (413,958 hot meals) and the remaining to returnees from the Dominican Republic. WFP also transferred USD 382,920 of CBT to 34,250 people.
- Through the school meals programme, WFP reached 320,798 school children with 451 MT of food. This includes 176,030 school children assisted through the Home-Grown School Meals programme.
- As part of its nutrition-specific activities embedded in emergency, resilience, and social protection activities, WFP partners screened 2,793 children. Out of those, 380 were moderately malnourished. In addition, 26,591 people participated in Social and Behavior Change Communication sensitization activities.
- As part of WFP's resilience activities, 2,675 households conducted rehabilitation activities and construction of community assets. A total of USD 326,620 was distributed to the participants and their family members (13,375 people).
- Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in implementing the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience project (social protection), providing support to 94,945 beneficiaries with USD 826,528 distributed.
- WFP supported the Hydro-meteorology Unit (*Unité Hydrométéorologique d'Haïti*) to rehabilitate the weather station of Cap Haitian airport. The rehabilitation was finalized in April.

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/haiti

Picture: Medicine, WASH and shelter equipments brought through an ECHO funded airlift between Panama and Cap Haitian. © Pedro Rodriguez

Country Strategic Plan (2024 - 2028)		
Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.5 B	177 M	80 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

Activity 1: 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

Activity 2: Design, implement and strengthen nutritious-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
Activity 3: 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

Activity 4: Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets
Activity 5: 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

Activity 6: 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

Activity 7: Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in areas of social protection, disaster risk management fortification and local production

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 6: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year
Focus area: Resilience building

Activity 8: Provide on demand supply chain, targeting, beneficiary management and CBT delivery services to the Government, as well as humanitarian and development actors

Strategic Outcome 7: The Government as well as humanitarian actors have access to common services to ensure an effective response during times of crisis
Focus area: Crisis Response

Activity 9: Provide logistics coordination of common services and platforms to humanitarian partners
Activity 10: Provide humanitarian air services to partners

- In partnership with the University of Reading (UK), WFP started a set of cascade trainings on the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach to help communities make informed agricultural choices based on seasonal forecasts. Trained cooperating partners will replicate the training with the members of the farmers associations that supply the Home-Grown School Meals programme in three departments (Grand'Anse, Nord, Sud).
- Five flights chartered by WFP, through the logistics sector and the UN Humanitarian Response Depot, supported an ECHO funded airbridge between Panama and Cap Haitien. In total, 62 MT of medicine, shelter equipment and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) items were brought to support the World Health Organization's activities and the International Organization for Migration's operations with IDPs.

Monitoring

- According to WFP's [market update](#), in Port-au-Prince, the cost of a basic food basket has risen 23% since January to USD 256 (33,943 HTG) amid supply challenges and security issues. Retailer stock shortages and high replenishment times are driving prices up, significantly impacting households, with 33% reporting recent economic shocks and struggling to afford daily necessities.
- Additionally, according to WFP's [latest food security analysis](#), following the Cash Working Group in Haiti's update of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in February, an affordability analysis estimated that nine out of ten Haitians will not be able to afford their essential needs in the next two months

Challenges

- The transition from hot meals to cash-based transfers for internally displaced people that was supposed to take place in April was pushed to May due to operational challenges.

Donors

Canada, Education Cannot Wait, European Union, France, Germany, Haiti (the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank), Japan, Norway, Monaco, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The United States of America, and private donors.

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