



World Food Programme

SAVING
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WFP Haiti

Country Brief

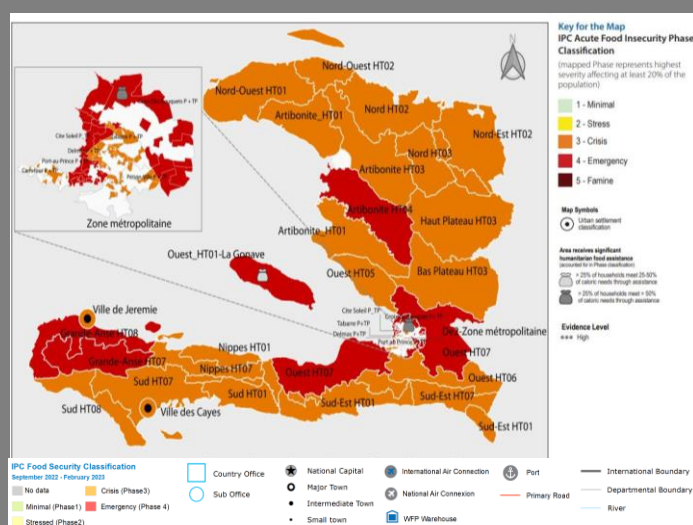
May 2024



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

1,837 MT of food distributed*

USD 2.7 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 76.7 M six-month (June 2024 – November 2024) net funding requirements, representing 54 % of the total

735,639 people assisted*

in MAY 2024

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates

- In May, after three months of airport disruptions due to violence, a humanitarian cargo flight operated by UNHAS and the Logistics sector successfully landed in Port-au-Prince. This flight, originating from Panama, delivered 15 MT of essential medical supplies, supporting crucial UNICEF and PAHO initiatives. Earlier in May, WFP through the logistics sector also facilitated three ECHO-funded flights from Panama to Cap Haitien between 18 – 21 May, delivering 32 MT of medical and non-food supplies for IDP response and UNICEF/IOM operations. Additionally, on 24 May, UNHAS transported 1.68 MT of medical supplies for PAHO from the Dominican Republic to Port-au-Prince airport.
- In May, WFP supported 735,639 people with over USD 2.7 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) and 1,837 MT of food.
- Through the emergency programme, WFP reached 189,840 people with 1,094 MT of food, and 256,237 hot meals to 38,130 people, the majority of which were distributed to 28,457 internally displaced people in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (236,902 hot meals) and the remaining to 9,673 returnees from the Dominican Republic. WFP also transferred USD 1.46 million of CBT to 60,710 people.
- Through the school meals programme, WFP reached 392,057 school children with 743 MT of food. This includes 208,672 school children assisted through the Home-Grown School Meals programme (72 MT).
- As part of its nutrition-specific activities embedded in emergency, resilience, and social protection activities, WFP partners screened 13,012 children. Out of those, 339 were moderately malnourished. In addition, 7,602 people participated in Social and Behavior Change Communication sensitization activities. Additionally, 2,900 people were supported by the WFP nutrition top-up.
- As part of WFP's resilience activities, 3,669 households conducted rehabilitation activities and construction of community assets. A total of USD 553,135 was distributed to the participants and their family members (18,345 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 87,155 beneficiaries with USD 759,012 distributed.

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

Picture: WFP lands first cargo plane in Port-au-Prince carrying 15 MT of medical supplies for humanitarian partners. © Luc Segur

Country Strategic Plan (2024 - 2028)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.5 B	226 M	76.7 M

Strategic Outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys in Haiti meet their diverse emergency food, nutrition and other essential needs before, during and after shocks

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activity 1: Provide emergency assistance to food-insecure crisis-affected Haitians, including nutrition assistance to targeted groups, before, during, and after emergencies

Strategic Outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure school-aged children and targeted households in Haiti, with women, children and people living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities prioritized, meet their needs for diverse diets all year

Focus area: Resilience building

Activity 2: Provide diverse nutritious meals to food-insecure and malnourished school-age children and adolescents.

Activity 3: Provide nutrition-sensitive safety nets to targeted households throughout Haiti

Strategic Outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Strategic Outcome 3: Shock-affected food-insecure households throughout Haiti, including smallholders, women, youth and other disadvantaged groups, have improved resilience in the face of climate-related shocks and other stressors all year

Focus area: Resilience building

Activity 4: Provide food insecure households, including those affected by shocks, with conditional assistance and livelihoods support through an integrated approach.

Activity 5: Provide an integrated package, including climate-smart solutions, to link smallholders and other value chain actors to markets, including HGSE.

Strategic Outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Strategic Outcome 4: Haiti has an improved policy environment and strengthened systems for addressing food insecurity and disaster risks by 2028

Focus area: Resilience building

Activity 6: Provide capacity strengthening and delivery systems support to national stakeholders

Strategic Outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Strategic Outcome 6: Humanitarian and development partners in Haiti, including national institutions, receive reliable logistics and other support that enables them to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and consistently all year

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activity 7: Provide humanitarian air services (UNHAS) to humanitarian and development partners in Haiti

Activity 8: Provide coordination and leadership to the logistics sector in Haiti.

Activity 9: Provide coordination and leadership to the emergency telecommunications sector in Haiti

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services to partners.

- Heavy rains in May in Grand'Anse and Sud triggered insurance payouts under WFP's Disaster Risk Financing actions through climate insurance for Smallholder Farmers.
- Of 18 communes in the departments of Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud covered through microinsurance, thresholds were met in 8 out of 8 communes in Grand'Anse, 2 out of 8 communes in Nippes, and 3 out of 3 communes in Sud, resulting in 5,570 households receiving a total of USD 119,160.

Monitoring

- According to a WFP Haiti VAM [analysis](#), the food basket cost has increased by 27 percent as of 22 May, compared to January this year. From 8 May to 22 May, the food basket's cost increased by 3 percent. The current challenges around imports remained the main cause of this price hike.
- In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, 61 percent of households reported a significant decrease in their main source of income, 46 percent of which had a decrease of more than 50 percent of their income, confirming the impact of the insecurity, reduced job opportunities, and the difficulties for households to undertake economic activities. Moreover, 4 out of 5 households have adopted negative coping strategies due to a lack of food, which include reducing the number of meals eaten per day and restricting consumption by adults to allow children to eat more.

Challenges

- Distribution in areas including Port-au-Prince, the North, and the Northeast have experienced some challenges due to security constraints, while resource constraints continue to be a critical factor threatening the continuity of lifesaving aid in Haiti.

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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