



WFP Haiti

Country Brief

November 2024

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

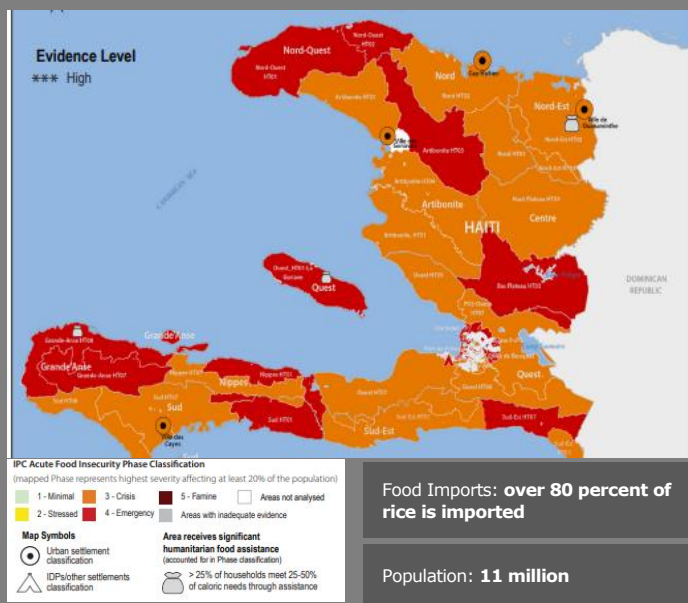


WFP Haiti UNHAS team gathered at the alternative helipad location in Port-au-Prince, which has been provisionally used for transporting passengers to and from the city since 20 November 2024. @Tanya Birkbeck

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 August 2024 shows that half of the population, or 5.4 million people, are food insecure (IPC3+). In addition, 2 million people are in IPC 4 (Emergency), and 6,000 in IPC 5 (Catastrophe), for the second time in Haiti and in the region since the beginning of these analyses. Compared to the September 2023 analysis, there has been an increase of 600,000 people in IPC4. The key drivers remained increased violence, limited access to food, rising prices, and climatic shocks.

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

2,944 MT of food distributed*

USD 2.7 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 186.8 M twelve-month (December 2024 – November 2025) net funding requirements, representing 55 % of the total of funding required

792,434 people assisted*

in November 2024

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates

- In November, WFP supported a total of 792,434 people across its programmes, including through the distribution of 723,230 hot meals, USD 2.7 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 2,944 MT of food commodities.
- Through the emergency programme, WFP reached 296,412 people with 1,265 MT of food and 30,490 people with USD 632,800 in cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP also distributed 723,230 hot meals to 119,952 people, including 77,714 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (699,107 hot meals) and the remaining to 27,123 returnees from the Dominican Republic. Through the school meal programme, WFP reached over 459,879 children including 309,859 of them assisted through the Home-Grown School Meal programme.
- As part of its nutrition-specific activities embedded in emergency, resilience, and social protection activities, WFP partners screened 5,888 children (3020 girls and 2868 boys) for malnutrition. Of these, 242 girls and 237 boys were referred for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, while 77 girls and 84 boys required Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment. SBCC efforts reached 571 pregnant and lactating women, 4093 women, and 1731 men, promoting better nutrition practices. Additionally, 0,789 metric tons of Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) were distributed, benefiting 526 individuals through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP), while 576 people received cash transfers to prevent malnutrition.
- Through WFP's resilience activities, 2,397 households participated in rehabilitation activities of community assets. A total of USD 230,620 was distributed to the participants and their family members (11,985 people).
- Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in implementing the Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience project (social protection), providing assistance to 14,645 beneficiaries with USD 127,112 distributed.

Contact info: Jean Carlo Roc (jeancarlo.roc@wfp.org)

Country Director : Wanja Kaaria

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

Country Strategic Plan (2024 - 2028)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Twelve-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.5 B	160.7 M	186.8 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 HGSP.

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.

- The airport in Port-au-Prince was closed following incidents involving three planes shot on November 11th. In response, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) arranged an alternative helipad location, and as the sole means of entering and exiting the capital, facilitated the relocation and evacuation of 400 humanitarian personnel, ensuring the safety of partners and enabling the continuity of critical relief efforts despite the increasingly challenging conditions.

Climate action:

- A joint (*Ministère of Affaires Sociales et du Travail*) MAST-WFP delegation participated in the 6th Regional Dialogue Platform in Latin America and the Caribbean on Anticipatory Action (28 - 29 November) held in Colombia. The event, themed "Regional Solutions for Regional Challenges" featured contributions from Haiti, including discussions on integrating anticipatory action in shock-responsive social protection for stronger coordination and wider scale, based on the November 2023 experience and lessons learned.
- In November 2024, WFP Haiti published its first seasonal monitoring [bulletin](#), analyzing rainfall and agricultural trends from August to October. The report highlighted rainfall deficits in southern regions and flooding in the north, showing how climate and rainfall variability impact food security. Regular monitoring will strengthen early warning, inform planning and emergency preparedness, and enhance resilience-building efforts.

Monitoring:

- WFP Research, Assessment & Monitoring team [highlights](#) the November 2024 security crisis in Port-au-Prince significantly worsened food insecurity. The proportion of households with poor food consumption rose from 28% to 33%, and moderate or severe hunger affected 84% of households. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) faced the greatest challenges, with 82% eating just one meal a day or none. The cost of a food basket increased by 6%, while black market fuel prices soared by up to 28%, further straining household resources.

Challenges:

- The escalating violence that began in early November, coupled with clashes between armed groups and the Haitian National Police, has severely disrupted WFP operations in Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas. These confrontations have hindered access to affected communities and delayed delivery of assistance, particularly in areas with the most acute needs.

Donors:

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