



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Haiti

Country Brief

January 2025



At La Saline, WFP is wrapping up the first round of distribution in the capital for 2025. Photo by Luc Segur.

In Numbers

1,825 MT of food distributed*

USD 4.8 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 40.9 M six-month (February 2025 – July 2025) net funding requirements, representing 27 % of the total of funding required

835,570 people assisted*

in January 2025

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates:

- In January, WFP supported a total of 835,570 people across operations including through the distribution of 78,510 hot meals, USD 4.8 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 1,825 MT of food commodities.
- Through the emergency programme, WFP reached 313,700 people. Among them, 188,145 received USD 4.1 million in CBT and 93,100 people received 1,055 MT of food. WFP also distributed 78,510 hot meals to 32,454 people, including 9,413 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (55,470 hot meals). The remaining hot meals were distributed to 23,040 people as part of WFP response to support returnees from the Dominican Republic at two border crossing locations in the North and Center departments.
- Through the school meal programme, WFP reached 450,000 children with 770 MT of food. Of those, 300,984 were assisted with 480 MT of food through the Home-Grown School Meal programme.
- As part of the nutrition activities embedded in emergency, resilience, and social protection initiatives, WFP partners screened 10,871 children (5,453 girls and 5,418 boys) for malnutrition. Of these, 363 girls and 331 boys were referred for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, while 80 girls and 88 boys required Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment. Social and Behaviour Change and Communication (SBCC) efforts reached 1,405 people, including 383 pregnant and nursing women and 519 men, promoting better nutrition practices. Additionally, 1,926 girls and 1,893 boys aged 6-23 months living in IDP sites of the metropolitan area received Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme, while 7,029 households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and/or children aged 6-24 months old received cash transfers to prevent malnutrition.
- 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 26,660 beneficiaries with USD 447,850 distributed.

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).



IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

Areas not analysed
Areas with inadequate evidence

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDP/other settlements classification
- Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)
- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

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**

Humanitarian Air Service:

UNHAS has been at the forefront of humanitarian operations, serving as a critical lifeline by providing safe, efficient air transport to humanitarian workers. As of 31 January, UNHAS facilitated the travel of over 1,745 personnel and transported 645 kg of light cargo across 160 flights in 2025, essential in an environment where commercial options are unavailable due to continuous airport closures.

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Country Strategic Plan (2024 - 2028)		
Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Twelve-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.5 B	168.9 M	143.7 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 HGSF.

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.

- UNHAS urgently requires USD 3.9 million to cover funding gaps for three months, without which it faces the risk of imminent suspension of operations.

CBT Innovation update:

- For the first time, the Haiti Country Office is implementing a voucher project for 3,841 households, each receiving an amount of USD 120 in their wallet, which can only be used to purchase food items from the network of merchants affiliated with the financial service provider "HaitiPay." Beneficiaries must select from the following mandatory food items: 50 kg of rice, 12.5 kg of beans, and 3.67 kg of oil, with the option to choose their preferred quality. They may also use the remaining balance in their wallet to purchase fresh products.

Climate action:

- WFP trained two additional Haitian NGOs (AMURT and MAKAYA), on climate information services, equipping over 40 technical staff, including 12 representatives from departmental agricultural and environmental divisions, with the skills to apply the PICSA (Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture) approach with farmers. In collaboration with the University of Reading, the first monthly bulletin was disseminated to ensure that farmers receive timely and useful information ahead of the upcoming agricultural season, which begins in March.

Monitoring:

- WFP's food security analysis on the price of the food basket showed a mixed trend in recent months. After a decrease of around 5% in December compared to November, the average cost of the basket recorded a slight increase of 0.4% in January 2025, reaching 25,303 gourdes, while remaining 10% lower than in the previous year. The trend is similar in the metropolitan area, where the median cost rose slightly in January after falling in December. However, the cost of the food basket in this area remains more than 2,000 gourdes higher than the national average.

Challenges:

- A stop work order issued by the U.S. government led to the suspension of distributions of in-kind food provided by the U.S, including in Gonaïves, Cap-Haïtien and Miragoâne, disrupting planned assistance. Additionally, funding shortfalls threaten the continuation of UNHAS operations beyond February, limiting essential air transport services, while commercial airlines have stopped flights to the capital since November 11, 2024. Compounding these difficulties, low food stock levels jeopardized ongoing response efforts, forcing WFP to reassess priorities and adapt response strategies by decreasing planned emergency operations for February and March in Port-au-Prince.

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.