



WFP Haiti

Country Brief

February 2025

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP supports the unloading of humanitarian cargo from the first humanitarian flight to Port-au-Prince since November 2024, delivering essential medical supplies. Photo by Luc Segur

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).



Evidence Level
*** High

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
Increased phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Moderate
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Catastrophe

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement
- Rural population settlement
- Population settlement classification
- Area reserves (kg/ha/yr)
- Non-cereal crop production (kg/ha/yr)
- >25% of households in need (25-100% of national 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**

In Numbers

1,730 MT of food distributed*

USD 3.1 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 156.4 M twelve-month (March 2025 – February 2026) net funding requirements, representing 52 % of the total of funding required

763,025 people assisted*

in February 2025

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates:

In February, WFP supported a total of 763,025 people across operations including through the distribution of 144,217 hot meals, USD 3.1 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 1,729 MT of food commodities.

Through its emergency programmes, WFP reached 178,450 people. Among them, 106,790 received USD 2.3 million in CBT and 32,160 people received 308.59 MT of food. WFP also distributed 144,217 hot meals to 39,500 people, including 11,978 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (70,323 hot meals). The remaining hot meals were distributed to 21,012 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 514,304 children with 1,416 MT of food. Of those, 341,715 were assisted with 935.38 MT of locally produced food through the Home-Grown School Meal programme.

As part of the cross-cutting nutrition activities embedded in emergency, resilience, and social protection initiatives, WFP partners screened 16,468 children (8,617 girls and 7,851 boys) for malnutrition. Of these, 391 girls and 354 boys were referred for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, while 85 girls and 105 boys required Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment. Social and Behaviour Change and Communication (SBCC) efforts reached 3,526 people, including 2,656 women (of which 383 were pregnant and nursing women) and 870 men, promoting better nutrition practices. Additionally, 1,094 girls and 1,035 boys aged 6-23 months living in IDP sites of the metropolitan area received Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP), while 24,400 households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and/or children aged 6-24 months old received cash transfers to prevent malnutrition. Furthermore, in support of the national social protection system, WFP continued to provide cash transfers and complementary services to vulnerable populations. In February, WFP distributed USD 420,224 to 13,535 individuals, either through the national social protection programme "Klere Chimen" or directly to complement national capacities, in line with the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (PNPPS, for its acronym in French).

Humanitarian Air Service:

In February, UNHAS secured a critical contribution from Switzerland, extending operations until the first week of May. While this funding offers temporary support additional resources are urgently needed to sustain flights beyond that period. With commercial air services still unavailable, UNHAS remains the only viable transport option for humanitarian personnel and cargo.

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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	172.6 M	156.4 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.

Without further contributions, life-saving assistance could be severely impacted. WFP continues to engage with partners to secure funding and ensure uninterrupted operations. As of 29 February, UNHAS has transported 1,816 personnel and 2,175 kg of light cargo across 166 flights, providing a critical lifeline amid ongoing air transport disruptions.

Logistic Cluster & Maritime Services:

On 20 February, WFP Haiti, as chair of the Logistics Sector, facilitated the first of two humanitarian cargo flights from Panama City to Port-au-Prince with support from UNHRD Panama, WFP Aviation, and UNHAS. This flight marked a significant milestone, as it was the first humanitarian cargo flight to land at Toussaint Louverture Airport since the capital's airport closure in November 2024. The flight transported 21 metric tons of medicines, vaccines, and medical supplies for eight humanitarian organizations responding to multiple crises, including the ongoing malaria outbreak.

Additionally, WFP's maritime transport service continued to support partners by bypassing road access constraints, delivering 300 MT of food and non-food items to the Southern region.

Monitoring:

In February 2025, WFP Haiti's [Rescue Card initiative](#) enabled safe, flexible cash assistance to 754 displaced households, with over 90% reporting satisfaction and security. A 12-month safety net project in Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye improved food security, with a 27-point increase in households meeting their food needs and reduced reliance on crisis coping strategies. Monitoring reached 98% of planned sites, reinforcing accountability and impact. Nutrition sessions significantly enhanced dietary diversity among women and young children.

Challenges:

In February, WFP faced significant operational constraints that impacted its ability to provide assistance at scale. The surge in displacements since mid-February led to a shift in focus towards the distribution of hot meals, surpassing the initially planned number of beneficiaries. While this adaptation ensured critical food access for those in urgent need, it also placed additional strain on available resources. Emergency in-kind food assistance plans this month were impacted by the delayed arrival and clearance of the CCC (Corporate Commodity Contracts) shipment, originally expected in September. As a result, WFP was unable to fully implement planned in-kind distributions in February, and similar challenges are anticipated for March, further limiting support to affected populations. In the cash-based transfers (CBT) program, funding constraints created operational bottlenecks. While funds are planned for direct cash transfers, limited resources to cover rising associated costs linked to a complex operational context affect implementation. Without additional funding, WFP's ability to efficiently scale up CBT interventions will remain constrained.

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.