



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES

WFP Haiti

Country Brief

March 2025



Schoolchildren receiving meals at a WFP-supported school in Jérémie, Grand'Anse. Photo by Luc Segur

Operational Context

Haiti ranks 163 out of 191 countries on the 2021 Human Development Index. The country continues to face one of the world's highest levels of chronic food insecurity, with over half of its population chronically food insecure and 22 percent of children chronically malnourished. This crisis is driven by a combination of extreme poverty, escalating violence, displacement, and recurrent natural disasters. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) update for March to June 2025, 5.7 million people—51 percent of the analyzed population—are now acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or above). This includes 2.1 million people in Emergency (IPC 4) and 8,400 in Catastrophe (IPC 5), marking the highest levels ever recorded in the country. Compared to the previous IPC analysis in August 2024, this reflects an increase of over 100,000 people in IPC 4 and a rise in IPC 5 cases, particularly among displaced populations. The deterioration is largely driven by surging gang violence, massive displacement (over one million internally displaced), high inflation (30 percent), reduced access to food and livelihoods, and limited humanitarian access. WFP's priority remains to support the Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition and to contribute toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).



2021 Human Development Index:
163 out of 191 countries

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

Population: **11 million**

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

In Numbers

1,325 MT of food distributed*

USD 3.9 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 156.8 M twelve-month (April 2025 – March 2026) net funding requirements, representing 52 % of the total of funding required

1 million people assisted*

in March 2025

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates:

- In March, WFP supported a total of 1,009,862 people across operations including through the distribution of 464,271 hot meals, USD 3.9 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 1,325 MT of food commodities.
- Through its emergency programmes, WFP reached 335,750 people. Among them, 112,605 received USD 2.3 million in CBT and 130,115 people received 1,325 MT of food. WFP also distributed 464,271 hot meals to 93,030 people, including 70,367 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (437,470 hot meals). The remaining hot meals were distributed to 22,663 people as part of WFP's response to support returnees from the Dominican Republic at two border crossing locations in the North and Centre departments.
- Through the school meal programme, WFP reached 505,243 children with 1,359 MT of food. Of those, 339,519 were assisted with 951 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 20,711 children (10,857 girls and 9,854 boys) for malnutrition. Of these, 105 girls and 96 boys were referred for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, while 10 girls and 6 boys required Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment. Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities reached 18,238 people, including 11,700 women, 4,774 men and 1,764 pregnant and nursing women, promoting better nutrition practices. Additionally, 716 girls and 654 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 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 March, WFP distributed USD 1.4 million to 120,270 individuals, either through the national social protection programme "Klere Chimèn" or directly to complement national capacities, in line with the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (PNPPS, for its acronym in French). WFP also continued to invest in national capacities by delivering targeted training to the Système d'Information du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (SIMAST) team on data analysis and visualization, and by preparing, in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), a comprehensive social protection training for over 40 staff members from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), and the Project Management Unit of MAST (UGP-MAST).

School Feeding Funding Appeal:

- Since the start of the 2024–2025 academic year, WFP has provided school meals to over 530,000 children across all ten departments, including 364,000 children through the home-grown school feeding programme. However, without additional resources, only half of these children will be reached in the 2025–2026 school year – potentially jeopardizing for some of them, their access to their most/only nutritious meal of the day and negatively affecting school attendance. To sustain the current level of assistance and ensure continued access to daily nutritious meals, WFP urgently requires USD 24.9 million.

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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	180.5M	156.8 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 HGSG.

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.

- While UNHAS offers the only safe transport link to the capital, helping humanitarians deliver life-saving assistance to communities across the country, it is funded through the first week of May. The service has ensured continuity of operations by transporting 7,983 humanitarian and development personnel and over 11,343 kg of cargo across 783 flights since the airport closure in November, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has announced the extension of its flight ban to Port-au-Prince until 8 September 2025.

Logistic Cluster & Maritime Services:

- WFP, through the Logistics Sector and its partners, organized the second of two humanitarian cargo flights from Panama City to Port-au-Prince on April 2. The first flight took place on February 20 and carried 21 MT of medicines, vaccines, and other medical supplies for eight organizations. The second flight transported 20 MT of medicines, medical supplies, WASH items, and shelter relief materials for seven organizations responding to the ongoing IDP crisis and the recent cholera outbreak. WFP also facilitated the delivery of 6,240 solar lamps and over 7,000 water jerrycans to IOM to support vulnerable communities and address sanitation needs, particularly for displaced persons.

Climate actions:

- WFP Haiti [reports](#) rainfall exceeding 200% of normal levels from December to February, causing floods and damage. Despite this, crop conditions remain favorable. Forecasts indicate continued heavy rainfall, especially in the south department of Haiti. While hurricane activity is expected to be typical for the season, WFP stresses strong preparedness needs due to Haiti's high vulnerability.

Food Security Situation Monitoring:

- In March 2025, WFP's [analysis](#) revealed a sharp deterioration in food security across the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (ZMPAP with around 2.1 million population) following the February security crisis. Households of ZMPAP experiencing poor food consumption rose from 36% to 42% in one month, with 67% of households eating only once daily or going without food for an entire day. Among the 64,500 internally displaced households (approximately 261,448 people) identified by the IOM in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince in [December 2024](#), WFP's VAM survey estimated that Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are disproportionately affected, with 89% having insufficient food and 67% facing moderate or severe hunger. Market access remains limited, prices surged, and only 19% of IDPs households have received humanitarian assistance in the last three months, highlighting the urgent needs for a scaled-up response

Challenges:

- In March, WFP continued to face significant operational constraints affecting the timely delivery of assistance. Due to funding shortfalls and uncertainty around future contributions, WFP currently lacks a dedicated emergency stock for hurricane response, delaying the pre-positioning of supplies ahead of the 1 June season start. Violence in Mirebalais disrupted transport along the Port-au-Prince-Mirebalais corridor, blocking access to the north and affecting the movement of 60 MT of food for the school meals programme. Maritime limitations further delayed deliveries. As a result, the continuity of assistance in northern areas was impacted. WFP is working with local authorities to assess displacement resulting from the violence and to determine whether additional response measures are needed.

Donors:

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