



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Haiti

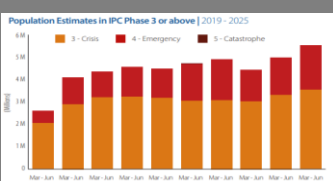
Country Brief

September 2025



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. The latest IPC analysis shows that 5.7 million people in Haiti, nearly half the population, are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, including around 1.9 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Projections for March to June 2026 indicate this number could rise to 5.9 million if current conditions persist. While recent improvements in specific areas are noted, they remain fragile. A combination of humanitarian assistance, partner interventions, local coping strategies, and temporary access gains has lifted an estimated 8,400 displaced people in moving from Catastrophic (IPC 5) to Emergency (IPC 4) and contributed to a reduction of roughly 200,000 people in IPC 4 since April 2025. However, needs continue to exceed available resources, particularly as Haiti navigates the hurricane season without pre-positioned contingency stocks. Any major shock could rapidly worsen food insecurity. WFP's priority remains to support the Government in advancing sustainable solutions to hunger and 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

1,363 MT of food distributed*

USD 5.2 M cash-based transfers made*

USD 139.4 M twelve-month (October 2025 – September 2026) net funding requirements, representing 46 % of the total of funding required

445,457 people assisted*

in September 2025

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates:

- In September, WFP supported a total of 445,457 people across its operations, providing 27,284 hot meals, USD 5.2 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 1,363.36 MT of food commodities.
- Through its emergency programmes, WFP reached 245,944 people. Among them, 70,935 people received USD 2.09 million in CBT, and 147,725 people received 1,362 MT of food. WFP also distributed 27,284 hot meals to support returnees from the Dominican Republic at the Ouanaminthe and Belladère border-crossing points.
- As part of cross-cutting nutrition activities integrated into emergency, resilience, and social protection initiatives, WFP partners screened 8,559 children (4,693 girls and 3,866 boys) for malnutrition. Of these, 283 girls and 258 boys were referred for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment, while 68 girls and 66 boys were referred for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment.
- Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) efforts reached 20,401 people, including 6,393 women, 4,195 men, and 264 pregnant and nursing women, promoting improved nutrition practices. In addition, 1,960 children aged 6–23 months living in IDP sites in the metropolitan area received Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements (LNS) through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP).
- In September, WFP distributed USD 3.1 million to 168,300 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).

IPC (September 2025 – June 2026)

- A record 5.7 million people, 51 percent of the total population, are currently experiencing acute levels of hunger, a three percent increase from last year, according to the IPC. More than 1.2 million children under 5 are living in areas affected by high levels of food insecurity, putting them at heightened risk of malnutrition. Armed violence, economic decline, persistent inflation and poor agricultural output continue to drive Haiti's worsening crisis. If current trends persist, more than 5.9 million people could face acute food insecurity or worse by March 2026, according to the latest analysis. In the North-West and West departments, including Port-au-Prince, malnutrition rates have reached Critical (Phase 4) levels or higher.
- The IPC analysis indicates that a combination of collective humanitarian efforts, localized support mechanisms, and temporary improvements in access has helped prevent famine-level outcomes. Intensified food assistance, alongside contributions from partners and community responses, has supported approximately 8,400 displaced people in moving out from Catastrophic (IPC 5) levels of food insecurity.

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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	228.8 M	156.6 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.

Overall, coordinated food security interventions and complementary factors have also contributed to a reduction of about 200,000 people facing Emergency-level food insecurity (IPC 4) since April 2025.

Common Services and Humanitarian Logistics:

As of September, UNHAS has transported over 14,700 passengers in 2025 (over 1,300 flights servicing 20 destinations to enable humanitarian access for 190+ partners) and continues to be the only safe and reliable air bridge in and out of Port-au-Prince for the entire humanitarian community, supporting medical evacuations, and cargo delivery as needed. A second helicopter is being contracted to increase the agility of the operation and its capacity to serve hard to reach areas more often, while increasing the evacuation capacity amid escalating insecurity.

- Maritime and logistics: 52 voyages moving 3,400 MT of relief cargo for 24 partners in 2025, 18 airbridge flights from Panama delivering 400 MT of medicine and other equipment, while the expanded Cap-Haïtien logistics hub now offers 24,800 MT of warehouse space and secure entry points for humanitarian supplies.
- Fuel services: 100,000 gallons fuel managed for WFP and partners, ensuring operations can be sustained despite severe market disruptions.

Challenges

Natural Hazards: Monitoring of the Hurricane season and preparedness actions and Funding

- Heavy rains triggered severe flooding across several departments in late September, affecting at least 30 communes between 26 and 28 September. This sudden deterioration forced WFP to highlight the heightened risks as Haiti enters the hurricane season without contingency stocks for the first time in over a decade. Historically, WFP prepositions U.S.-sourced food commodities sufficient to assist 300,000 people for one month. Due to funding shortfalls this year, these stocks could not be secured. The situation raises a strong alarm, as the humanitarian community risks being unable to respond rapidly to a major storm. As flooding intensified, WFP engaged swiftly with the Dominican Republic office to coordinate readiness measures and reinforce operational planning.
- WFP Haiti, Dominican Republic COs, and the Regional Office in Panama City have jointly been coordinating preparedness and response efforts to mitigate risks linked to the ongoing hurricane season, expected to end by November. This proactive approach aimed to ensure readiness in case of further deterioration, particularly in vulnerable areas already affected by insecurity and displacement.

Donors:

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