



World Food
Programme

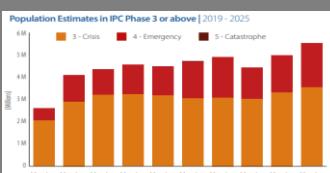
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP Regional Director visits affected population in Petit-Goave, Haiti

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

WFP Haiti Country Brief December 2025

In Numbers

1,587.77 MT of food distributed*

USD 3.04 M in cash-based transfers made*

USD 329.1 M twelve months (January

2026- December 2026) net funding requirements, representing 76% of the total funding required

737,546 people assisted*

in December 2025

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates:

- In December, WFP supported a total of 737,546 people across operations, including through the distribution of 23,275 hot meals, USD 3.04 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 1,587.77 mt of food commodities.
- Through emergency programmes, WFP reached 196,250 people. Of these, 54,610 received USD 1.2 million in CBT, while 118,365 people received 711.88 mt of food. In addition, WFP distributed 23,275 hot meals to support returnees from the Dominican Republic at two border crossing points, Ouanaminthe and Belladère.
- WFP provided 864.11 mt of food commodities through school feeding interventions, with 65.1 percent of schoolchildren receiving meals sourced through local procurement (Home-Grown School Feeding), reinforcing sustainable school feeding while supporting local food systems and consumption.
- Through nutrition activities, WFP reached children and mothers with a package of preventive and curative services. A total of 4,618 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women received nutrition top-up support, while 1,299 others benefited from nutrition sensitization activities to promote improved infant and young child feeding practices. In parallel, WFP provided in-kind nutrition assistance amounting to 11.79 mt to 9,625 beneficiaries, representing 38.3 percent of the targeted population, and conducted nutrition screening for 1,118 individuals to support the early identification and referral of acute malnutrition cases.
- In December, WFP distributed USD 1.6 million to 94,245 people, 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).

WFP end of year highlights:

- Despite sustained access and security constraints, WFP assisted over 2.5 million people nationwide in 2025, about 22 percent of the population, with cash-based transfers worth USD 40 million, over 25,000 mt of food, and 1 million hot meals. Assistance prioritized IDPs and returnees from the Dominican Republic to meet immediate food needs.
- As of 31 December, under the **Hurricane Melissa response**, WFP had reached approximately 167,000 people, representing approximately 74 percent of the 225,000 people targeted, through a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers, delivering over 1,146 mt of food commodities alongside USD 1.35 million in emergency assistance to meet immediate food and livelihood needs.
- In 2025, **UNHAS Haiti** significantly scaled up its operational capacity. The number of flights increased from 1,450 in 2024 to 2,190 in 2025 (51% increase). Passenger transport almost doubled, rising from 11,490 passengers in 2024 to 22,241 in 2025 (94% increase). UNHAS also expanded its partner reach, supporting more than 190 humanitarian partners in 2025 compared to 157 in 2024 (21% increase). Cargo delivery volumes rose substantially, from 52,980 kg in 2024 to 87,000 kg in 2025 (64% increase). These results underscore the growing reliance on UNHAS services to enable safe access, operational continuity, and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance across Haiti.

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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	311.3 M	134.9 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.

Haiti Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)

- The 2026 Haiti Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) identifies food insecurity as the country's most critical humanitarian challenge, with 5.9 million people projected to face acute food insecurity between March and June 2026 due to escalating violence, displacement, economic collapse, and climate shocks, including Hurricane Melissa. Insecurity has severely disrupted livelihoods, markets, and agricultural production, limiting access to food, particularly in Ouest, Artibonite, and Centre departments, with pressures increasing nationwide as displacement spreads beyond Port-au-Prince.
- Meanwhile, the Food Security sector targets 3.5 million people, prioritizing 2.5 million as the most vulnerable. The sector requires USD 423.5 million, with USD 313 million included in the prioritized response plan, making it the largest sector in the HNRP. The response will combine in-kind food assistance, cash-based transfers, anticipatory action, and resilience support to mitigate hunger-related risks in 2026.

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)

- According to WFP December VAM [analysis](#): Haiti experienced a shift from surplus rainfall in September–October to deficits in November–December 2025, with southern and western departments facing moderate to extreme drought, as confirmed by SPI. Localized surpluses in the North and Centre late in December were insufficient to offset national dryness.
- During the same period, land surface temperatures rose 1–2°C above average, intensifying heat stress, particularly in Artibonite and the southern plains. Vegetation conditions deteriorated in December, with NDVI declines reflecting water stress and worsening crop performance. Forecasts for early 2026 point to continued dryness, with limited recovery and modest probabilities of above-median rainfall, underscoring the need for close monitoring and adaptive planning.

Challenges

- In December 2025, WFP Haiti delivered assistance at scale amid a highly constrained operating environment. Escalating insecurity and access limitations continued to affect programme implementation (particularly in and around Tabarre, two of three planned WFP missions were cancelled), while residual impacts of Hurricane Melissa complicated operations in affected southern departments. Persistent funding shortfalls further constrained flexibility and response capacity, even as humanitarian needs continued to rise nationwide. Climatic stress, including worsening drought conditions and elevated temperatures, added pressure on food security and livelihoods, reinforcing reliance on humanitarian assistance. Despite these challenges, WFP sustained critical operations and adapted delivery modalities to maintain continuity of assistance.

Donors:

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