



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Haiti

Country Brief

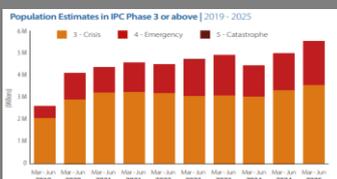
January 2026



WFP/ Sylvain BARRAL - WFP distributes food assistance to vulnerable communities in northern 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**

In Numbers

2,060.73 MT of food distributed*

USD 5.2 M in cash-based transfers made*

USD 324.9 M twelve months (February 2026 - January 2027) net funding requirements, representing 77% of the total funding required

718,500 people assisted*

in January 2026

*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates

- In January, WFP supported a total of 718,500 people across its operations, including through the distribution of 21,925 hot meals, USD 5.2 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), and 2,060.73 MT of food commodities.
- Through emergency programmes, WFP reached 220,000 people. Of these, 98,470 people received USD 2.6 million in Cash-Based Transfer (CBT), while 79,600 people received 663.77 MT of food. In addition, WFP distributed 21,925 hot meals to support returnees from the Dominican Republic at two border crossing points, Ouanaminthe and Belladère.
- WFP provided 1,316 MT of food commodities through school feeding interventions, supporting nearly 430,000 schoolchildren, with 62.4 percent of them receiving meals sourced through local procurement (Home-Grown School Feeding), thereby reinforcing sustainable school feeding while supporting local food systems and consumption.
- Through nutrition programme activities, WFP reached children and mothers with a package of preventive and curative services. A total of 416 pregnant and breastfeeding women received nutrition top-up support, while 2,930 people benefited from nutrition sensitization activities to promote improved infant and young child feeding practices. In parallel, WFP provided 78.86 MT of in-kind nutrition assistance to 6,572 beneficiaries and conducted nutrition screening for 1,024 individuals to support the early identification and referral of acute malnutrition cases.
- In January, WFP distributed USD 1.4 million to 37,165 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, by its French acronym).
- In parallel, resilience activities reached 41,435 people, representing 91.9 percent of the target, with a total investment of USD 1.16 million.
- At the end of January, as part of the Hurricane Melissa response in Haiti, a total of 189,370 beneficiaries were assisted, representing 85 percent of the planned target of 225,000 people. Assistance provided to date includes 1,146 MT of food, USD 2.248 million in CBT, e-vouchers, anticipatory actions, and microinsurance support mechanisms.

Supply Chain / Maritime Services

- The Haiti Country Office has been selected as one of the pilot operations for the UN 80 Integrated Supply Chain initiative and is working closely with UN agencies to map common supply chain services and identify each agency's competitive advantage to deliver services collectively across the UN system. WFP currently provides critical services, including the airbridge between Panama and Haiti, maritime transport to hard-to-reach areas affected by armed groups, warehousing, fuel management (including the provision of three to six months of contingency fuel stocks for most UN

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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	312.5 M	324.9 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 HGFS.

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.

and humanitarian partners in Haiti), garage services, and air services.

- In January, WFP received 62 containers in Cap-Haïtien, delivered by the vessel Calao, carrying 1,110 metric tons of cereals. WFP teams subsequently delivered this assistance to communities most affected by instability and violence.
- In January, maritime services transported 212 MT to the Greater North for three partners and 156 MT to the Greater South for five partners. While volumes remain limited, a gradual increase in demand is expected in the coming months, particularly for multimodal transport, which combines maritime and overland transport to ensure continued cargo movement where access constraints prevent reliance on a single transport mode.

UNHAS

- In January, UNHAS continued operations amid the near-total absence of commercial air services, remaining the only safe and reliable option for the transport of humanitarian personnel and essential light cargo.
- As of 31 January, UNHAS had operated over 220 flights, transporting 2,040 passengers and 10,972 kg of light cargo, reinforcing its critical role in a context of persistent air transport disruptions.

WFP Community Feedback Mechanism

- In January 2026, WFP Haiti's community feedback mechanism recorded 3,326 cases, including 1,122 observations and suggestions (33.73 percent), 1,056 requests for assistance (31.75 percent), 659 complaints (19.81 percent), and 465 requests for information (13.98 percent). This breakdown reflects sustained community engagement, with beneficiaries actively using the mechanism to express needs and concerns, thereby strengthening WFP's ability to adapt and improve the quality of its interventions.

Challenges

- In January 2025, WFP operated amid heightened insecurity affecting air safety, staff mobility, and programme delivery. Gunfire incidents near Port-au-Prince airport underscored deteriorating conditions, prompting UNHAS to reinforce operational measures to ensure safe access. Movement restrictions and road blockages in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince constrained staff access to offices, ports, and warehouses, temporarily suspending operations and delaying planned food distributions and cash-based activities. As political tensions intensified ahead of 7 February, duty-of-care risks remained elevated, requiring expanded remote modalities, contingency planning, and enhanced staff safety measures.

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.