



WFP Haiti

Country Brief

May 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



New country director visit to Ecole Nationale de Duchity in the Grand'Anse Department. May 2022 © WFP/Theresa Piorr

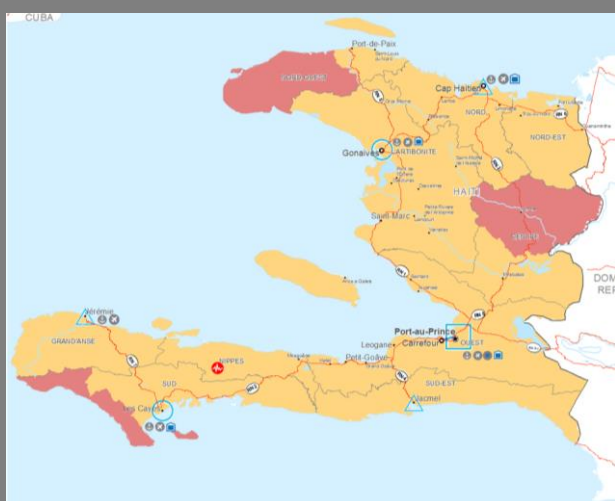
Operational Context

Haiti ranks 170 out of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index. The country has one of the highest levels of chronic food insecurity in the world with more than half of its total population chronically food insecure and 22 percent of children chronically malnourished. Underlying drivers of this situation include extreme poverty and frequent natural disasters. On the 2020 Climate Risk Index, Haiti is third among the countries most affected by severe weather events.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results confirmed the September 2021 projections with slight variations. The total number of people in acute food insecurity now stands at 4.5 million (45 percent of the population), with 1.3 million people in need of urgent food assistance.

WFP's priority is to support the Haitian Government in developing sustainable solutions to hunger and malnutrition to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 "Zero Hunger."

WFP has been working in Haiti since 1969.



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

Population: **11 million**

In Numbers

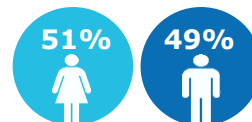
123 mt of food assistance distributed*

USD 1.2 m of cash-based transfers made*

USD 38.9 m six-months (June - November 2022) net funding requirements, representing 59% of total

USD 28 m for Emergency Response

74,310 people assisted* in May 2022



*Preliminary numbers

Operational Updates

- In May, WFP country office welcomed the new Country Director, Mr. Jean-Martin Bauer.
- WFP provided emergency assistance (food or cash) to 91,520 people (18,304 households) through the distribution of USD 2 million and 123 mt across five departments.
- WFP is currently partnering with a local non-governmental organization (NGO) to provide hot meals twice a day to 500 internally displaced people, bringing the total number of hot meals distributed this month to 24,000. The hot meal emergency assistance will continue until mid-June.
- The school feeding programme reached an estimated 358,000 schoolchildren in May, including 94,000 children supported through home-grown school feeding. WFP is also planning to distribute the remaining stock through take-home rations in schools, subject to donor approval. In addition, WFP is committed to ensuring the inclusion and consideration of themes such as school health and nutrition in the upcoming Transforming Education Summit in September.
- WFP is planning to launch the three-pronged approach (3PA), to strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The 3PA plans to collect key technical information and needs to help inform upcoming projects in the Grand'Anse and Nippes departments for all resilience activities. Moreover, WFP is exploring the opportunity to involve academia as a key partner to conduct the roll-out and documentation of the process.
- In preparation for the hurricane season, WFP is in the process of signing 23 stand-by partnerships with 12 local and international NGOs across Haiti. These partnerships will be activated when a cyclone occurs to deliver hot meals, in-kind and cash response. WFP is also working on a rapid response strategy plan focused on internal displacements due to gang violence in Port-au-Prince.

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Country Director: Jean-Martin Bauer

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/haiti

Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2023)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
423.6 m	298.1 m	38.9 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in Haiti can meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide emergency food assistance and support risk reduction and the recovery of crisis-affected populations

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in Haiti benefit from nutrition-sensitive safety nets to meet their basic needs all year

Focus area: Root Causes

Activities:

- Design, implement and strengthen nutritious-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable populations
- Provide nutritious meals and complementary sensitization and training in targeted schools relying on centralized procurement of commodities

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes

Strategic Outcome 3: Smallholder farmers and their communities in targeted areas in Haiti have improved their livelihoods to increase food security and nutrition by 2023

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Develop and improve local production by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets
- Provide diversified and nutritious meals locally sourced from smallholder farmers, in targeted schools

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 4: Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate-related risks by 2023

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide food assistance to vulnerable households for the creation and rehabilitation of assets to build resilience to shocks and introduce integrated risk management in communities exposed to climate risks

Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5: Centralized and Decentralized institutions and national stakeholders increased capacities to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide policy support and technical assistance to national stakeholders in areas of social protection, disaster risk management fortification and local production

Strategic Result 8: Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 6: The Government and humanitarian and development actors have access to services on demand all year

Focus area: Resilience building

- In May, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) conducted 121 flights and transported 968 passengers and 2,648 kg of cargo for 97 registered organizations.
- The roll-on/roll-off vessel continues to operate a maritime route for the humanitarian community. A maritime route to the north of the country was opened due to increased insecurity in the northern neighbourhoods of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, restricting access by road. Since its first operation in April, the vessel undertook 22 voyages, and transported 167 trucks for 11 organizations.

Challenges

- Insecurity in and around the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area is drastically worsening. In May, approximately 200 people were kidnapped, including a United Nations staff. This is hindering access to basic products, social services, and the ability for people to meet their basic daily needs.
- The main roads in and out of the metropolitan area are completely controlled by armed gangs, impacting access to the rest of the country and livelihoods as Haitians rely on travel to and from Port-au-Prince. The only way in and out for humanitarians and relief items is by air or ship.
- In that regard, the extension of the maritime service is contingent on additional funding, which is urgently needed, given that the ship is the only way to get a large amount of food and non-food items in and out of Port-au-Prince.
- Likewise, there has been an increase in the demand for UNHAS. Thus, WFP has asked staff to plan their missions in advance to guarantee the provision of the service when possible. UNHAS only has one available asset for air transport in the country, after forgoing its second asset earlier this year due to funding constraints.
- At present, 46 percent of the country's population is food insecure. Haiti is among the 20 [hotspots](#) where hunger is expected to worsen in the coming months. The food security situation will further deteriorate due to the price increase of basic commodities, below-average agricultural production, and reduction of purchasing power of at least 15 percent.

Donors

Andorra, Canada, Education Cannot Wait, European Union, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Japan, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, Republic of South Korea (the), Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and private donors.

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