



### In numbers



**4.97 million** people likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)



**125 000 children** facing severe acute food insecurity (July 2024) – a **20% increase** compared with the start of the year



**578 074** internally displaced people (IDPs) – a **60% increase** since March 2024



**17–25 events** (including 4–7 major hurricanes) expected during the ongoing Atlantic hurricane season (June–October) and a **50% probability** of above-normal rainfall during the rainy season (October–November) due to La Niña



**USD 46.3 million** still needed by FAO to assist **481 000 people**

### Key points


- The rise in armed gang violence, especially in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince, has led to **significant population displacement within the country**. There are about 100 IDP sites in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince hosting the majority of the displaced people in the area (51 percent), while the rest are living with host families. The violence also limits the circulation of goods and contributes to increased prices of basic foodstuffs.
- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis (March 2024), **half of the population in Haiti is in high acute food insecurity**. The main drivers of food insecurity in the country include increased violence, poor agricultural production due to below-average rainfall, inflation and the lingering impact of recurrent climate hazards. Households' ability to cope with these shocks is eroded, forcing them to increasingly resort to negative coping mechanisms to cover basic needs.
- In addition to its funding requirements under the **2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan**, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) launched **an urgent call for assistance in May 2024** requesting an additional funds to provide emergency agricultural support to crisis-affected people until the end of the year.


With over 75 percent of Haiti's most food-insecure people living in rural areas, providing crisis-affected households – particularly IDPs and their host communities – with timely and effective emergency agricultural support is crucial to enable them to produce food.







### Under the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan:

 **FAO requires USD 42.6 million**

 **to assist 528 000 people**

### Under the urgent call for assistance issued in May 2024:

 **FAO requires an additional USD 10 million**

 **to assist 80 000 people**

### Response

For the remaining months of 2024, FAO will focus on implementing its emergency activities in some of the areas most affected by the crisis, namely the Grand’Anse, Artibonite and Nippes departments, and the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince.

In September, food crop seeds and cuttings will be distributed to 2 500 households in the Grand’Anse and 1 500 households in Artibonite departments ahead of the upcoming autumn season. FAO will also provide small livestock to 2 500 households in the Grand’Anse and 500 households in Nippes departments.


Between September and November, 4 500 households will be provided with market gardening kits in the Grand-Anse and Nippes, as well as in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince where 1 000 households will also receive unconditional cash transfers.

Participating households will also benefit from training on market gardening production techniques, good nutritional practices and seed multiplication.

### Challenges facing food security and agriculture

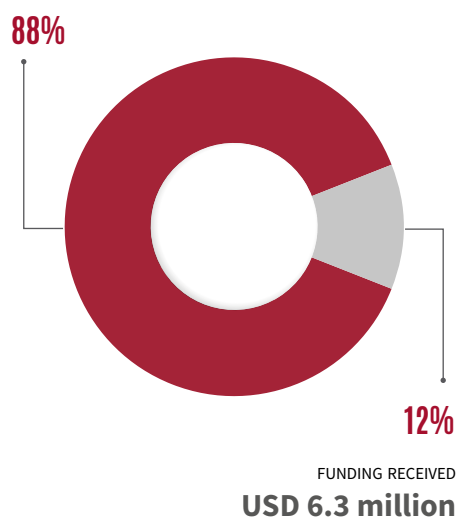
Since February 2024, the humanitarian situation in Haiti has deteriorated sharply due to a surge in violence by armed groups in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince and the Artibonite department. This has significantly increased communities’ vulnerability, extending beyond areas directly impacted by the violence and affecting regions farther away from the capital now hosting hundreds of thousands of IDPs.

### Total funding requirement

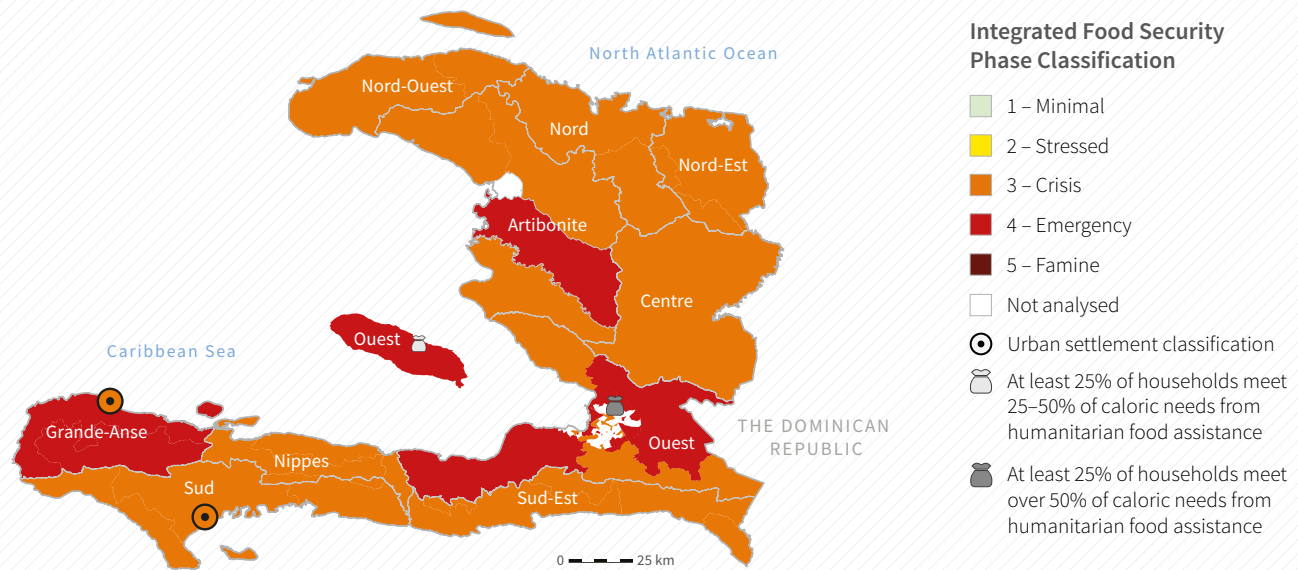
 **FAO requires USD 52.6 million**

 **to assist 608 000 people**

**FUNDING GAP USD 46.3 million**



## Acute food insecurity situation (March–June 2024)



Source: IPC. 2024. *Haiti: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification acute food insecurity snapshot, March–June 2024 (projection update)*. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Haiti\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_Projection\\_Update\\_Mar\\_Jun2024\\_Snapshot\\_English.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Haiti_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Projection_Update_Mar_Jun2024_Snapshot_English.pdf)

The effects of the armed violence and resulting population displacement have exacerbated what was an already dire food insecurity situation. The latest IPC analysis (March 2024) indicated that nearly half of the population in the country were expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity from March to June 2024. This included an additional 532 000 people compared with the previous projection.

Compounding the food security situation are the recent effects of El Niño, leading to substantial crop losses and driving up prices of staple foods such as maize and rice. This limits access to and availability of food for vulnerable farmers, while also disrupting market systems. The outlook for the rest of the 2024 hurricane season, which typically runs from June to November, is concerning, with up to seven major hurricanes forecast. Moreover, upcoming La Niña conditions are expected to intensify the rainy season (October–November), triggering floods and landslides, and exacerbating the vulnerabilities of populations already severely affected by the crisis.

**Providing these populations with immediate agricultural support is essential to boost food production and restore their livelihoods.**



## Contact

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