



In numbers



4.7 million people in high acute food insecurity, of whom 19 206 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)



43% of acutely food-insecure people live in rural areas



24 200 internally displaced people (September 2022)



USD 33.7 million still needed by FAO to assist 470 000 people

Key points

- According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, **nearly half of the population in Haiti is in high acute food insecurity** (September 2022–February 2023), including for the first time ever **over 19 200 people in Catastrophe** (IPC Phase 5).
- Since the beginning of the year, the cost of rice is 26 percent higher, beans are over 30 percent more expensive and cooking oil increased by 44 percent. The basic food basket is out of reach for many Haitians. Year-on-year inflation stands at a staggering 63 percent and the cost of petrol has doubled. The situation is being further exacerbated by the recent cholera outbreak and the lack of portable water, which is likely to push more people to the brink of survival.
- With limited funding received, only 100 000 people have been reached with livelihoods support in rural areas, accounting for about 11 percent of people in need.



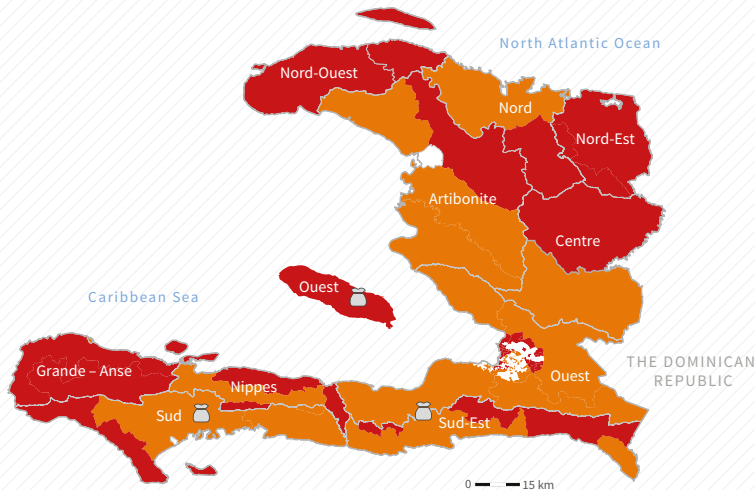
Response

Despite the challenging situation in the country, since the beginning of the year, FAO was able to reach 1 500 households with food crop production assistance through the provision of 15 tonnes of bean seed and 7.5 tonnes of maize seed, enabling beneficiaries to produce around 1 100 tonnes of maize and beans. An additional 1 200 households received vegetable production assistance and 500 households goat breeding assistance.

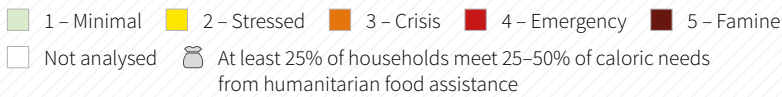
During the autumn-winter agricultural season (October–January), FAO aims to reach 350 households with cash for work, 1 500 households with food crop production assistance, 4 000 households with vegetable production assistance, 3 500 households with goat and poultry breeding assistance, and 20 000 people with food storage and processing support for school feeding programmes.

Supporting vulnerable households during the autumn agricultural season is a key opportunity to help them produce nutritious food to safeguard their livelihoods in the context of a worsening food crisis.

Current acute food insecurity situation (September 2022–February 2023)



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification



Source: IPC. 2022. *Haiti: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification acute food insecurity analysis, September 2022–June 2023*. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Cited 14 October 2022. www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155963/?iso3=HTI

Challenges facing food security and agriculture

In Haiti, sociopolitical unrest, economic decline, violence perpetrated by armed groups, low agricultural production, rising food and fuel prices, and frequent natural disasters have led to increased levels of food insecurity. The new estimates indicate that about 5 in 10 households are currently facing acute hunger and for the first time in the country, the municipality of Cité Soleil registered 5 percent of the population in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Food security has also continued to deteriorate in rural areas, with several departments falling into Emergency (IPC Phase 4). This is mainly due to harvest losses following below-average rainfall as well as the 2021 earthquake that devastated parts of the Grand-Anse, Nippes and Sud. As a result, households face limited availability of and access to food, and are forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms to meet basic needs. The recent cholera outbreak is also likely to further increase the number of people food insecure.

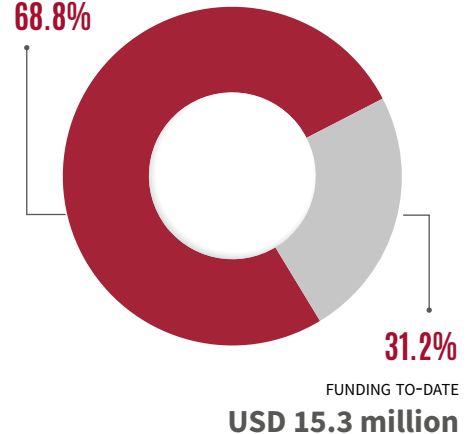
Due to the severity of the situation, urgent actions are required to support about half of the population. Providing the poorest and most food-insecure households with livelihoods assistance is crucial to sustainably improve their food security and increase their self-reliance.

Funding

FUNDING GAP

USD 33.7 million

68.8%



FAO requires

USD 49 million for 2022



to assist

560 000 people

Resource partners

The Government of the United States of America, the European Union, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Arab Emirates and the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund.

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