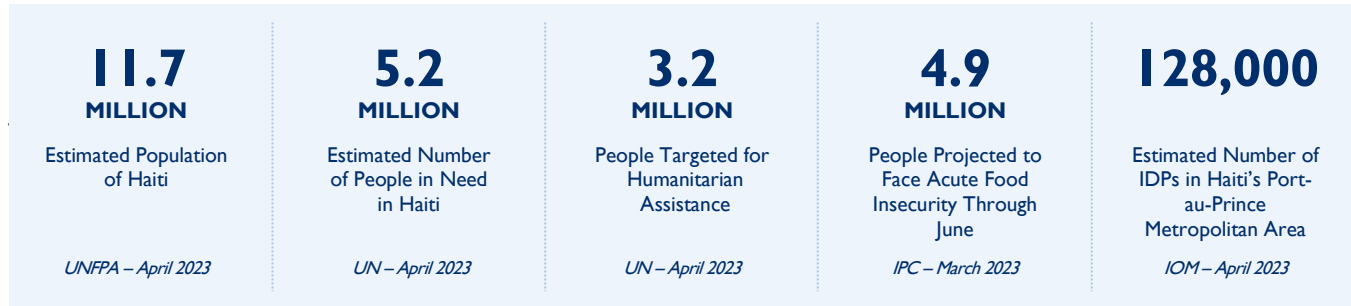


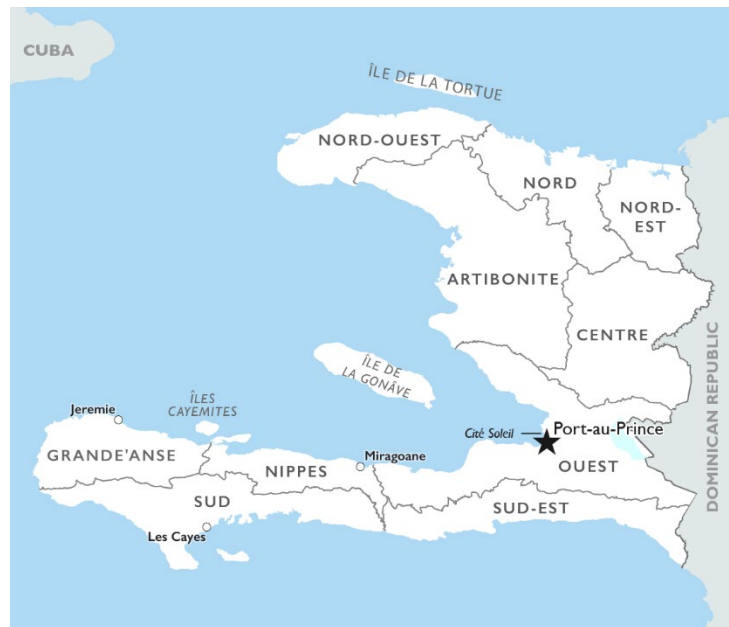
Haiti – Complex Emergency

MAY 3, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Approximately 5.2 million people in Haiti—nearly half of the country’s population—will require humanitarian assistance in 2023, according to the 2023 HRP.
- OCG activity and related violence exacerbates humanitarian needs and results in 531 deaths, as well as injury to approximately 300 people from January 1 to March 15, the UN reports. Nearly 128,000 people in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan remain displaced due to OCG-related violence as of April, according to IOM.
- More than 4.9 million people are expected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through June. Since January, with USAID/BHA support, relief actors brought nearly 20,000 people out of Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions of acute food insecurity.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Haiti Response in FY 2023

USAID/BHA¹

\$56,506,457

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

Total

\$56,506,457

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

2023 HRP Identifies 5.2 Million People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Haiti, UN Activates Scale-Up to Meet Widespread Needs

The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Haiti requires nearly \$720 million—the largest humanitarian funding appeal for Haiti since the 2010 earthquake—to reach 3.2 million of the estimated 5.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance throughout 2023. The HRP prioritizes assistance to populations adversely affected by organized criminal group (OCG)-related violence, communities facing limited access to essential services—particularly health care and safe drinking water—as well as individuals experiencing acute food insecurity and malnutrition. OCG activity remains the primary driver of humanitarian needs in Haiti, as violence has resulted in hundreds of civilian casualties, significant internal displacement, market disruptions, gender-based violence (GBV), and the suspension of services by many health facilities due to security concerns and shortages of critical items. Moreover, increased OCG violence in recent months, compounded by limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, has left an estimated 1.9 million people in need of protection assistance, representing a 94 percent increase compared to the number of people in need of protection assistance in 2022, the UN reports. While humanitarian needs remain high across all sectors, the HRP prioritizes the provision of food security, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance for crisis-affected populations during 2023.

In response to the significant increase in humanitarian needs in recent months, UN Under-Secretary General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths announced a system-wide scale-up of humanitarian response activities in Haiti on April 17, following consultation with members of the UN's high-level humanitarian affairs coordination body, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The scale-up will occur from April through late July and activate all humanitarian clusters—the coordinating bodies for humanitarian activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—to urgently address acute malnutrition, child protection, cholera, and GBV needs across Haiti. Moreover, the scale-up aims to streamline humanitarian procedures while mobilizing resources among national and local partners to match the complexity, urgency, and scale of the humanitarian crisis in Haiti.

Persistent OCG Violence Drives Widespread Health Needs, Civilian Casualties

A surge in OCG-related violence since January 2023 has resulted in at least 531 deaths and injury to approximately 300 additional individuals throughout Haiti as of March 15, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports. Clashes between rival OCGs have become more violent and increasingly frequent to date in 2023, as each group vies for territorial control throughout Haiti's capital city of Port-au-Prince and other areas of the country, according to the Office for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Most of the violence has occurred in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, where relief actors estimate 80 percent of the population remains under OCG control and at least 1.5 million people—approximately half of the population of the capital city—are directly affected by displacement, lack of access to basic services, and movement restrictions, the UN reports.

Notably, OCGs continue to target medical facilities and personnel, further constraining populations' access to basic health services. As of March 6, at least 10 doctors had been abducted in 2023—compared to at least 20 related abductions in all of 2022—according to the Haitian Medical Association (AMH); consequently, the continued threat of OCG violence against medical personnel has reduced the availability of medical specialists and diminished the functionality of health facilities, AMH reports. Furthermore, the international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières was forced to temporarily close its

hospital in the Port-au-Prince area’s Cité Soleil commune—among the areas worst-affected by OCG violence—on March 8 due to heightened security risks amid intensifying violence. Nearly two-thirds of informal sites for internally displaced persons (IDP) in the Port-au-Prince area do not have a functioning medical facility nearby, exposing individuals to protection risks, such as armed attacks and kidnappings, as they travel long distances to seek medical care. In addition to the Port-au-Prince area, OCG actors have emerged in the Artibonite Department, the second most violence-affected department and where approximately 10,000 IDPs were sheltering from OCG-related violence as of mid-April, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. Rising OCG activity in Artibonite has prompted the suspension of all non-emergency health services since February 16 at the Albert Schweitzer Hospital in Deschapelles town, which serves more than 700,000 people. The incident represents the first time the hospital has paused activities during nearly 70 years of operations.

IOM Records 128,000 IDPs in Port-au-Prince, IDP Needs Remain High

Widespread insecurity in and around Haiti’s Port-au-Prince metropolitan area continues to generate dynamic population movements and exacerbate humanitarian needs, particularly among displaced communities. Nearly 128,000 IDPs were living with host community members or at informal settlements across Port-au-Prince area as of mid-April, according to IOM. Notably, an increasing number of displaced persons are sheltering at informal settlements due to expanding OCG-related violence, with the number of IDPs at informal sites increasing by 23 percent between November 2022 and March 2023, IOM reports. During this time, despite an 18 percent decrease in the total number of IDPs recorded across the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, the number of IDPs in Port-au-Prince city increased more than 50 percent, and nearly all IDPs surveyed identified OCG attacks and associated violence as the primary driver of displacement, according to IOM. Meanwhile, overcrowding at IDP sites remains a critical concern, as the population influx strains already limited humanitarian resources and exacerbates the risk of transmitting communicable disease. Priority needs among displaced communities include emergency food assistance, followed by livelihood support, health, shelter, and WASH needs, relief actors report.

IPC Status March 2023 - June 2023	
Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
Phase 4	1,807,955 people in Emergency
Phase 3	3,082,278 people in Crisis
Phase 2	2,669,791 people in Stress
Phase 1	2,346,733 people Minimally Food Insecure

Separately, nearly 46,000 people previously displaced by OCG activity had returned to areas of origin in the Port-au-Prince area as of mid-April, according to IOM. Approximately 70 percent of returnees cited improved security conditions in areas of origin as a reason for return—including in areas of Port-au-Prince city, as well as Croix-des-Bouquet and Tabarre communes—while nearly 15 percent of returnees moved due to insecurity in host locations, underscoring the continued volatility of security conditions in areas sheltering displaced populations.

Nearly 4.9 Million People Nationwide in Need of Emergency Food Assistance

Increasing prices for basic food items—driven in part by OCG activity, recurrent drought, and rising inflation—continue to diminish household purchasing power, hindering peoples’ ability to afford enough nutritious food, and exacerbate humanitarian needs across Haiti. Between March and June, nearly 4.9 million people across the country are expected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels

of acute food insecurity, representing an increase of 200,000 people since September 2022, according to

the IPC Technical Working Group.² OCG violence and insecurity have exacerbated peoples' food assistance needs by disrupting market functions and household livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, the combination of currency depreciation and OCG roadblocks along key trade routes where groups collect illegal taxes continue to drive rising prices for staple foods—such as corn, flour, and rice—the prices for which rose more than 80 percent between February 2022 and February 2023, further diminishing household purchasing power and access to enough nutritious food, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and Government of Haiti report. Up to 70 percent of households across Haiti report insufficient food consumption levels, the majority of whom adopt emergency or crisis level coping strategies, such as reducing the quantity and quality of foods consumed, to meet basic food needs, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. Additionally, insufficient rainfall and subsequent drought conditions since September 2022—particularly in northern and southern Haiti—have raised concerns of insufficient crop production during the coming harvest season, deteriorating livestock health, and access to sufficient water for crops and livestock rearing during the coming months and could further exacerbate the need for emergency food and livelihood support among affected populations, FEWS NET and WFP report. Despite an overall increase in the number of people facing acute food insecurity, since January USAID/BHA partners and other relief actors provided emergency food assistance to previously inaccessible communities, including nearly 20,000 people in Cité Soleil, who are no longer facing Catastrophe—IPC 5—acute food insecurity conditions as a result of continued, life-saving emergency food assistance.

² The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

KEY FIGURES



450 MT

Total weight of USAID/BHA-facilitated relief commodities transported to Haiti to respond to the cholera outbreak

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA is mobilizing supplies to support cholera treatment and response efforts amid ongoing fuel shortages in Haiti. In partnership with the logistics nonprofit Airlink, USAID/BHA established a humanitarian air bridge to deliver critical health and WASH supplies to relief organizations combating cholera in Haiti, transporting more than 230 metric tons (MT) of assistance to eight humanitarian organizations as of April. Additionally, USAID/BHA provided more than \$60,000 for relief commodities—including gloves, soap, and water purification tablets—to be purchased locally in Haiti and delivered to the GoH General Directorate for Civil Protection in recent months. USAID/BHA also funds IOM to maintain pre-positioned emergency relief supplies—sufficient to support nearly 75,000 individuals—in Haiti for distribution in response to sudden-onset disasters, while also supporting WFP to provide critical transportation and logistics services to support the broader humanitarian response. IOM continues to distribute relief items from its contingency stocks—including critical hygiene kits and cholera prevention supplies—to support approximately 60,000 people in need throughout Haiti, including individuals affected by the cholera epidemic.



7

USAID/BHA-supported partners conducting WASH activities in Haiti

HEALTH AND WASH

USAID/BHA support for health and WASH programming in Haiti serves to prevent and address the spread of cholera and other communicable diseases, as well provide access to safe drinking water for people in need. USAID/BHA currently supports seven partners implementing WASH activities—including ACTED, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Community Organized Relief Effort (CORE), Doctors of the World, Humanity and Inclusion, Mercy Corps, and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—to provide hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households, repair WASH infrastructure, disseminate disease prevention messaging, and conduct awareness campaigns on hygiene best practices to reduce disease transmission. USAID/BHA also supports the ongoing rehabilitation of water supply systems in Grand’Anse and Sud, providing access to safe drinking water to more than 25,000 people.



5

USAID/BHA partners providing health services in Haiti

USAID/BHA health partners Doctors of the World and PAHO work to strengthen the capacity of health care centers in Haiti’s Artibonite, Centre, Nippes, Nord, and Ouest departments, adjusting existing programming to meet emerging cholera response needs, while also working to overcome security-related access constraints. With USAID/BHA support in 2022, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) ensured access to sufficient pre-and post-natal care for mothers and children, supporting more than 87,000 safe births and nearly 19,000 cesarean sections in 2022.



11

USAID/BHA partners providing food assistance in Haiti

FOOD SECURITY

While security conditions and fuel shortages pose logistical challenges for humanitarian operations, USAID/BHA food security partners continue to overcome access constraints and reach populations in need. USAID/BHA supports 11 partners—including Action Against Hunger USA (AAH/USA), ACTED, CARE, CORE, CONCERN, CRS, Fonkoze, Humanity and Inclusion, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Mercy Corps, and WFP—to provide emergency food assistance in Haiti, which includes cash transfers for food and food vouchers; locally, regionally, and internationally procured food; and U.S. in-kind food assistance to populations experiencing acute food insecurity. Due to changing security conditions and rising food costs, USAID/BHA continues to work with food security partners to maintain flexibility in the types of emergency food assistance provided.

USAID/BHA also supports WFP to maintain a pre-positioned stock of in-kind food commodities to quickly distribute throughout Haiti in the event of a disaster. With USAID/BHA support, WFP reached nearly 700,000 people with a total of \$5.3 million in cash transfers for food and distributed more than 1,200 MT of in-kind food assistance to nearly 260,000 food-insecure people across Haiti in March. Additionally, the UN agency reached nearly 417,000 students in Artibonite, Grand’Anse, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, and Sud-Est departments through school feeding programs.



7

USAID/BHA partners providing protection services in Haiti

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports seven partners to provide critical protection support—such as GBV prevention and response, as well as psychosocial support (PSS) services—across Haiti to address heightened protection needs resulting from increasing insecurity. With USAID/BHA funds, UNFPA reached nearly 3,900 women and girls with GBV-related support services, including medical care and PSS, and distributed nearly 2,600 dignity kits—comprising flashlights, hygiene products, and whistles—to populations in need during 2022. USAID/BHA requires all partners incorporate protection principles into each supported intervention in Haiti while promoting meaningful access, dignity, and safety for all beneficiaries.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Civil unrest, disease, economic instability, and insecurity—combined with recurring shocks from natural disasters, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes—have resulted in food insecurity, essential commodity shortages, and other humanitarian needs throughout Haiti in recent years. In response, USAID/BHA funds humanitarian programs in Haiti that aim to save lives, alleviate suffering, build resilience, enhance food security, strengthen livelihoods, and respond to disease outbreaks. USAID/BHA also funds additional programming to reduce disaster risk in Haiti and bolster national self-sufficiency through emergency preparedness and management.
- Amid the continued deterioration of the security situation in Haiti, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i. Eric W. Stromayer issued a redeclaration of humanitarian need on October 8, 2022, in anticipation of continued humanitarian needs in FY 2023.
- In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis and cholera epidemic in Haiti, USAID/BHA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) on October 14, 2022, to identify, verify, and address the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Haitians, with a particular focus on alleviating food insecurity; addressing acute protection needs; and supporting cholera prevention and response. The DART is actively coordinating with humanitarian partners and the U.S. Embassy on the ground in Haiti to lead the USG’s humanitarian response efforts. USAID/BHA also activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team on October 14, 2022, to support the DART.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2023³

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
AAH/USA	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Food Assistance—Cash Transfers and Food Vouchers, WASH	Nord-Ouest	\$3,000,000
Concern	ERMS, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ouest	\$4,000,000
CRS	ERMS, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Nutrition, WASH	Sud-Est	\$3,500,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Health, Protection, WASH	Nord, Nord-Est, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est	\$1,500,000

IMPACT Initiatives	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Project Hope	Health, Protection, WASH	Artibonite, Grand'Anse, Ouest, Nippes, Sud, Sud-Est	\$6,000,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Nutrition, Protection	Grand'Anse, Sud	\$2,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Protection	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNFPA	Protection	Ouest	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$1,500,120
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	ERMS; Food Assistance–Cash Transfers; Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$21,415,508
World Relief International	Agriculture, ERMS, Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, WASH	Sud	\$3,500,000
	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,450,082
	Program Support		\$140,747
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$56,506,457

³Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 3, 2023.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed, often in the affected region; reduce the burden on scarce resources, such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space; can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org).
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)