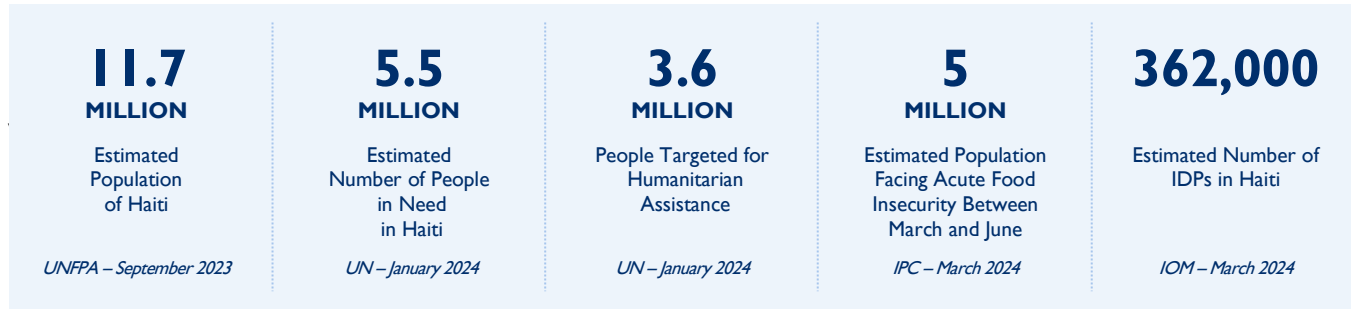


Haiti – Complex Emergency

May 1, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Nearly 5 million people across Haiti are projected to experience acute food insecurity through June 2024 due to escalated insecurity, high prices, and reduced agricultural production, according to a March IPC analysis.
- Violence continued to drive people to depart from Port-au-Prince to other areas of the country during March and April, including approximately 94,800 departures from March 8 to April 9 alone, IOM reports.
- Despite insecurity, access constraints, and supply chain issues, USAID/BHA partners continued the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations in Haiti during April.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Haiti Response in FY 2024

USAID/BHA¹

\$105,261,095

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

Total \$105,261,095

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Nearly 5 Million People Across Haiti Likely to Experience Acute Food Insecurity Through June 2024

The intensification of violence caused by organized criminal groups (OCGs) and subsequent disruptions to supply chains, elevated prices for staple foods, decreased agricultural production of farmers in Artibonite Department, and large-scale displacement in early 2024 continue to drive food insecurity in Haiti, particularly in Ouest Department's Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. As a result, nearly 5 million people—approximately 50 percent of an analyzed population of 9.9 million people—are estimated to experience IPC 3 or greater levels of acute food insecurity from March to June 2023, according to an IPC analysis released in March 2024.² This total includes approximately 1.65 million people projected to experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity through June 2024, an increase of nearly 244,500 people compared to previous IPC estimates for the September 2023 to March 2024 period. Emergency food insecurity conditions are present in areas of Artibonite, Grand-Anse, and Ouest departments, with Ouest most severely affected.

Meanwhile, increasing OCG activity in Artibonite Valley—Haiti's main rice-growing region located north of Port-au-Prince—led to the abandonment of more than 7,400 acres of farmland in 2023 compared to 2018, with the percentage of Artibonite's population experiencing insufficient food consumption increasing from 40 to 57 percent during 2023 alone, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. Additionally, the limited availability of agricultural inputs—such as fertilizers and seeds—as well as irregular distributions of rainfall, high agricultural labor costs, and the lack of maintenance of irrigation canals will likely lead total agricultural production to be more than 20 percent lower in 2024 compared to than the five-year average, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

Food prices have also significantly increased in recent months due to the effects of insecurity and blockades along critical transportation routes that supply basic items. The cost of a food basket—comprising staple foods capable of sustaining a five-person household—surged by more than 20 percent between January and mid-April, according to WFP. Specifically, sugar, rice, maize, and wheat flour prices have increased by 74 percent, 25 percent, 22 percent, and 14 percent, respectively, compared to the same period in 2023. Alongside these price increases, supplies of essential commodities such as oil, rice, and wheat flour are at risk of being exhausted in markets; vegetable producers from Haiti's Central Plateau region reportedly lost their harvests and incomes due to OCG-imposed blockades along roadways leading towards Port-au-Prince. This combination of surging prices and dwindling incomes prevents many households across the country from purchasing basic food items.

Escalation in OCG-Related Violence Results in Civilian Casualties, Restricts Access to Health Care and Other Basic Services

Escalated insecurity—including OCG attacks on civilians, armed clashes between OCGs and Haitian National Police, and theft from public buildings—has continued across Port-au-Prince in recent months. Violence resulted in the deaths of or injury to more than 2,500 people between January and March 2024, marking an increase of more than 53 percent compared to the previous three-month period of October to December 2023, the UN reports. In response to continued violence since late February, the Government of Haiti (GoH) renewed a state of emergency in effect in Ouest from April 4 until May 3. On April 12, the GoH announced the nine members of its Transitional Presidential Council, who were

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, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5) for acute food insecurity.

subsequently installed on April 24, to exercise the duties of the President of Haiti until the future inauguration of a newly elected President. Violent attacks by OCGs reportedly increased in the metropolitan area following the announcement, including attacks near Toussaint Louverture International Airport—which has remained inoperable since early March—and on several police buildings in Carrefour commune, the UN reports.

The escalated violence has also affected health facilities and constrained populations' access to health services. From January 1 to April 9, armed actors attacked or stole from 13 health facilities across the metropolitan area, resulting in the closure of at least seven hospitals or clinics, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reports. Furthermore, armed assailants stole from the Haitian State University's Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy in late April, according to local media and relief actors. The Haitian State University Hospital—Haiti's largest medical facility—remained closed as of April 15 due to persistent security issues. The National Ambulance Center is also facing challenges transporting patients, as it is increasingly difficult for ambulances and personnel to access OCG-controlled areas, according to PAHO. Another public hospital in Port-au-Prince—La Paix University Hospital—remained operational as of April 15 with PAHO's support, including the provision of medicines, medical supplies, and fuel; however, due to the closure of other facilities, the hospital and its staff were reportedly significantly overworked.

Additionally, Haiti's Varreux Terminal in Port-au-Prince, which accounts for 70 percent of the country's fuel storage, has remained closed since April 22 due to repeated attacks and blockade by OCGs, raising concerns of potential fuel shortages.

More Than 94,800 People Depart Port-Au-Prince Since Early March

Violence by OCGs across the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area persisted in March and early April, disrupting public services and resulting in widespread departures to other areas of the country. Overall, escalating insecurity drove more than 94,800 people to depart Port-au-Prince from March 8 to April 9, including nearly 19,800 people who left from March 20 to 27 alone, according to monitoring by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted at 15 bus stations across the metropolitan area. Nearly 80 percent of these departures cited violence and insecurity as their primary reasons for departing, and more than 60 percent had already been internally displaced prior to departing Port-au-Prince. The majority of the departures during this period moved towards Haiti's southern region, comprising Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud, and Sud-Est departments. Prior to this latest round of displacement, the southern region already hosted nearly 117,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of December, nearly all of whom had left from the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. IOM emphasized that host communities in these departments do not have sufficient infrastructure or resources to cope with the significant influx of recent arrivals from Port-au-Prince.

In addition to driving people from the capital city to other departments, recent insecurity has also resulted in an increase in the number of IDPs sheltering at sites across Port-au-Prince, most of which are schools or churches. More than 90,200 IDPs, more than 50 percent of whom are women and 33 percent of whom are children, were residing in 85 IDP sites across the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area as of April 20, IOM reports. The majority of these sites have severe water and sanitation conditions, including insufficient or nonexistent latrines and the lack of a water evacuation system. Additionally, key sources noted approximately 27 percent of the 85 sites have overcrowded conditions and nearly 80 percent of sites lack proper lighting, which contributes to an increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

KEY FIGURES



10

USAID/BHA partners providing food assistance in Haiti



10

USAID/BHA partners providing protection services in Haiti



450 MT

Of USAID/BHA-facilitated relief commodities transported to Haiti to respond to the cholera outbreak

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

While security conditions and fuel shortages pose logistical challenges for humanitarian operations, USAID/BHA food security partners continue to work to overcome access constraints and reach populations in need. USAID/BHA continues to support ten partners in FY 2024 to provide emergency food assistance in Haiti, including cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food aid. During March 2024, WFP distributed cash transfers for food to more than 12,200 people and provided hot meals to nearly 78,000 IDPs across Port-au-Prince. Moreover, USAID/BHA partner Concern Worldwide distributed multipurpose cash assistance to approximately 4,000 households across Cité Soleil commune in January 2024.

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports ten partners to provide critical protection assistance—such as GBV prevention and response services, medical referrals, and psychosocial support (PSS) services—across Haiti to address heightened protection needs resulting from persistent insecurity. During December 2023, Concern Worldwide organized an intensive community-based awareness campaign on available protection-related health services, reaching more than 16,600 people; the partner also supported nearly 600 survivors of GBV with PSS services in Port-au-Prince during January. In addition, with USAID/BHA support, the GOAL-led nongovernmental organization (NGO) consortium—comprising ASVI, CESVI, and GOAL—reached nearly 1,200 individuals with PSS support, including support for survivors of armed attacks and GBV in January. USAID/BHA requires all partners to incorporate protection principles into each supported activity in Haiti while promoting meaningful access, dignity, and safety for all participants.

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA continues to mobilize 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 water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to relief organizations combating cholera in Haiti, transporting nearly 290 metric tons of assistance to eight humanitarian organizations as of August. USAID/BHA also supports WFP to provide critical transportation and logistics services to support the broader humanitarian response.

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. 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.



11

USAID/BHA-supported partners conducting WASH activities in Haiti

HEALTH AND WASH

USAID/BHA-supported programming for health and WASH in Haiti is working to prevent and address the spread of cholera and other communicable diseases, as well as provide access to safe drinking water for people in need. USAID/BHA currently supports 11 partners implementing WASH activities to conduct awareness campaigns on hygiene best practices to reduce the spread of disease, provide hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households, repair WASH infrastructure, and. During January, USAID/BHA partner IOM reached approximately 15,000 individuals in metropolitan Port-au-Prince with WASH assistance.



6

USAID/BHA partners providing health services in Haiti

USAID/BHA health partners also work to strengthen the capacity of health care centers across Haiti, adjusting existing programming to meet emerging cholera response needs, while also working to overcome security related access constraints. With USAID/BHA support, Doctors of the World reached nearly 7,500 people in Ouest and approximately 1,300 people in Nord-Ouest Department with cholera screening and awareness raising activities during January 2024. During the same reporting period, the NGO also distributed 170 hygiene kits to households in Cité Soleil. In March, Concern Worldwide distributed hygiene kits to more than 260 households in several neighborhoods across Cité Soleil.

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 essential commodity shortages, food insecurity, 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 programming to reduce disaster risk in Haiti and bolster national self-sufficiency through emergency preparedness and management.
- 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, and activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- 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 13, 2023, for continued humanitarian needs in FY 2024.
- On May 1, 2024, USAID/BHA transitioned Haiti response activities from the field-based DART and Washington, D.C.-based RMT to a steady-state structure under USAID/Haiti’s Office of Humanitarian

Assistance and USAID/BHA's Latin America and the Caribbean Division. This organizational transition will not impact USAID/BHA's commitment or approach to supporting humanitarian programs in Haiti.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2024³

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
CARE	Agriculture, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition	Centre, Nord-Est	\$3,500,000
Concern Worldwide	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Nutrition, WASH	Ouest	\$2,382,986
Fonkoze	ERMS, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition	Sud	\$2,000,000
GOAL	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers; Protection; WASH	Ouest	\$7,000,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Logistics, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, WASH, Protection	Ouest, Nord, Nord-Est	\$2,500,000
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers	Artibonite, Ouest	\$1,500,000
iMMAP	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$250,000
IMPACT Initiatives	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
IOM	HCIMA, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouest	\$25,750,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Project Hope	HCIMA, Health, Protection, WASH	Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$2,000,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection	Grand'Anse, Sud	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Artibonite, Ouest	\$8,000,000
WFP	ERMS; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; HCIMA; Logistics Support; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$40,988,135
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture, ERMS, Food Assistance, WASH	Sud	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$189,975
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2024			\$105,261,095

³Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change. Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 1, 2024.

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.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

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