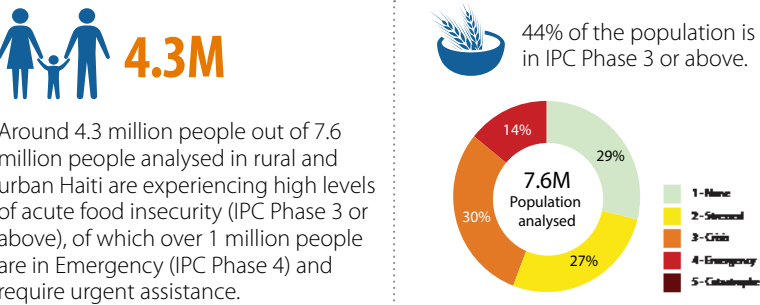


Key Figures | Current Situation | September 2021 - February 2022



Overview

Through February 2022, around 4.3 million people (44% of the population analysed) will experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent assistance. These include over 1.3 million people (14% of the population analysed) in a situation of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and nearly 3 million people (30% of the population analysed in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)).

Of the 32 areas analysed in the current situation, five are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), including the central part of the South Department (Sud HT07) and Nippes HT07, the lower North-West (Nord-Ouest HT01), the high plateau (Centre HT03) and the poor and very poor neighbourhoods of Cité Soleil. The rest of the country has been classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In addition to the areas classified in Emergency, there are other areas with a major severity, with 15% of their population estimated to be in IPC Phase 4. These are the Artibonite HT03 and HT04 zones, Grand 'Anse HT07 and HT08 as well as the town of Jérémie, the coastal zones of the South (South HT08), South-East HT07, La Gonave, the banana plain of the West (HT05) and West HT07. Among the areas classified in Crisis, Grand 'Anse HT07 and Artibonite HT03 have the highest number of people in need of immediate assistance, with more than 50% of their population in IPC Phase 3 or above.

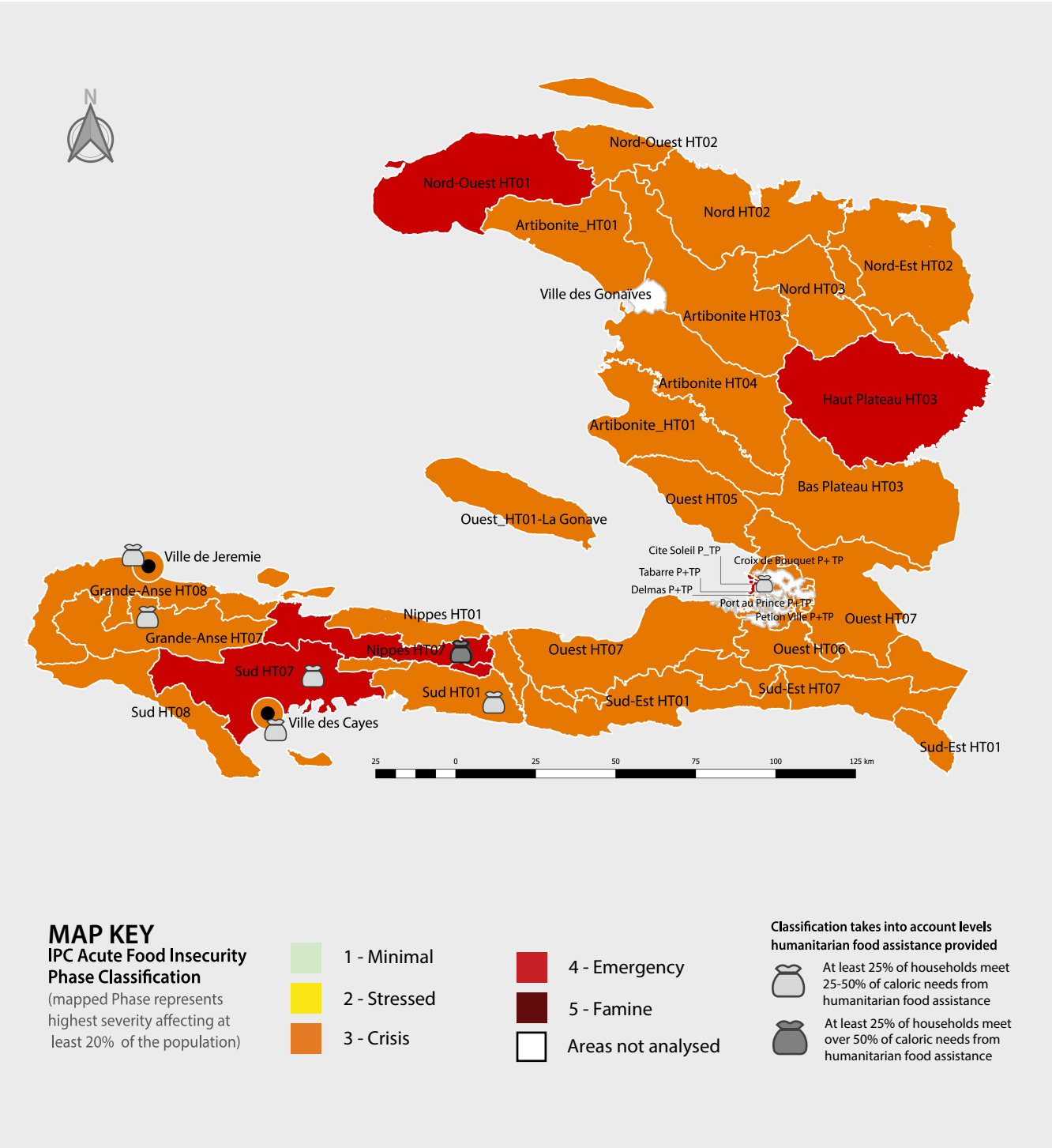
Key Drivers



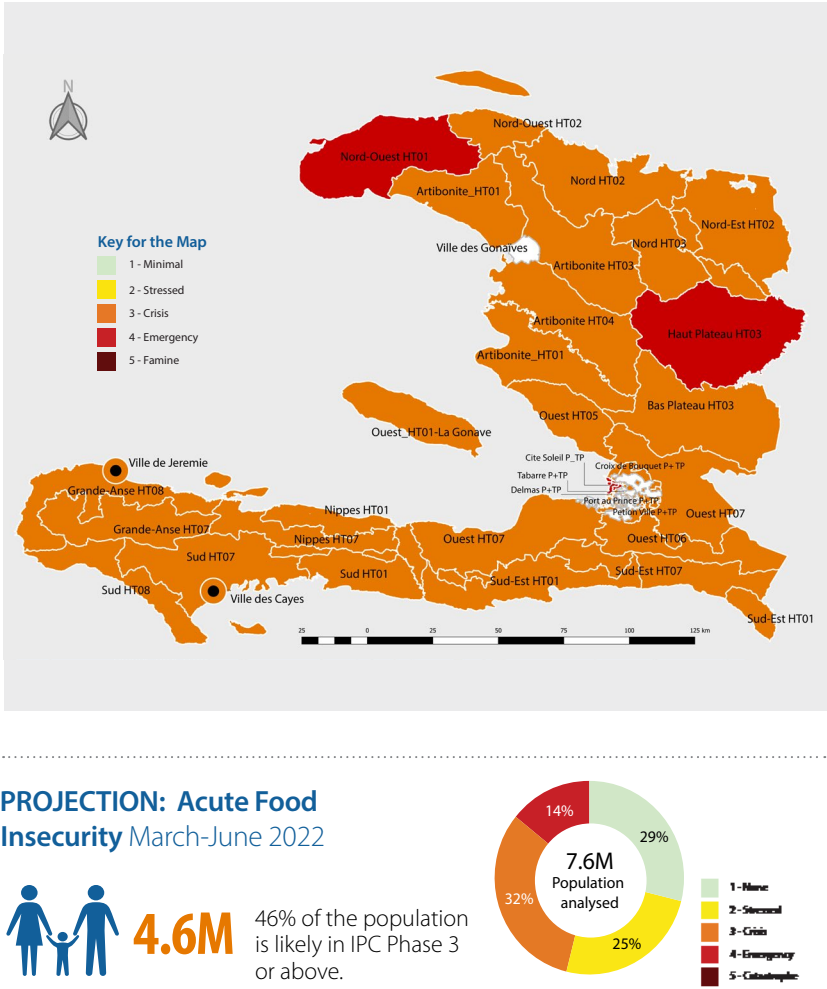
7.2 magnitude earthquake

The 7.2 magnitude earthquake killed and injured many people. Thousands of homes were destroyed or damaged. Food, shelter and sanitation remain the most pressing needs of people who have lost their homes and livelihoods.

CURRENT: Acute Food Insecurity Situation | September 2021 - February 2022



PROJECTION: Acute Food Insecurity | March - June 2022



Overview of the Projected Situation

Between March and June 2022, the number of people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to increase to around 4.6 million people (46% of the population analysed) and will require urgent assistance. This includes over 1.3 million people (14% of the population analysed) expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and over 3.2 million people (33% of the population analysed) expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Three areas have been classified in IPC Phase 4 during the projection period: Haut Plateau HT03, the poor and very poor neighbourhoods of Cité-Soleil and the Nord-Ouest HT01.



Economic decline

Inflation, the depreciation of the national currency and purchasing power, reduced remittances and rising food prices deprive many households of food access.



Low production

Below-average rainfall was recorded between April and May 2021 in almost all of Haiti, resulting in low agricultural production.



Natural Hazards

Haiti suffered a devastating earthquake on August 14th and was hit only two days later by Tropical Depression Grace, disrupting humanitarian action and response and causing extensive damage to already-weakened fields, homes and infrastructure.



Insecurity

The political situation in the country remains very complex and unpredictable. An upsurge in gang violence has displaced hundreds of families, complicated the delivery of humanitarian aid and increased transport costs.

Recommended Actions



Humanitarian Assistance

Given the severity of food insecurity in areas classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency), urgent action is required for the poorest and most affected households to enable them to better meet their immediate food needs and to prevent the development of additional harmful strategies.



Livelihood Support

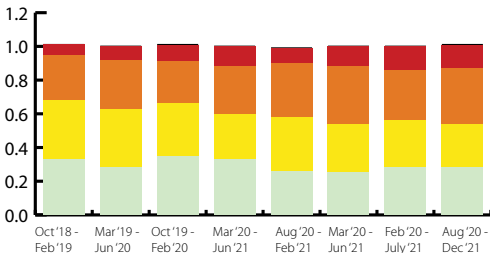
As vulnerable households have been affected by recurrent shocks in recent years (droughts, cyclones, price increases), there has been an erosion of the livelihoods of affected populations who need support to rebuild and develop their livelihoods and assets. This assistance should include support (inputs, credits, materials...) for the implementation of the 2021 Winter and 2022 Spring campaigns.



Improve strategic response

Given that structural factors (agricultural development, access to basic services, governance, etc.) have a strong influence on household acute food insecurity, it is important to better articulate emergency and development interventions and to rethink intervention strategies in order to have more sustainable and structural effects on household food and nutrition security.

Proportion of people in IPC Phase 3 or above (2018 - 2022)



Publication date: September 2021 | *IPC population data is based on population estimate by the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI). | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

Background of the Haiti Crisis

Haiti is the poorest country in the Caribbean and one of the most food insecure globally, with some 60% of the population living in poverty. This island nation that occupies the western third of Hispaniola is home to some 4.3 million Haitians (nearly half of the population) facing high levels of acute food insecurity—a number which has nearly doubled since 2018 due to economic decline, poor production, insecurity and natural disasters.

Political crisis

Over the course of its history, the people of Haiti have been subject to dictatorships, political violence and economic decline. The recent assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on July 7, 2021 plunged Haiti into a more profound political crisis, leaving a power vacuum and inciting gang violence. Haiti's progress on governance and economic and social development continues to be hindered by political instability and fragility.

Economic decline

According to the World Bank, the Haitian economy has been battered by multiple shocks since mid-2018. Even prior to the COVID-19 crisis, the economy was contracting and facing significant fiscal imbalances. The political situation in the country remains very complex and unpredictable. An upsurge in gang violence has displaced hundreds of families, complicated the delivery of humanitarian aid and increased transport costs. The economy contracted by 1.7% in 2019 due to political turmoil and social unrest, while the Gross Domestic Product contracted by an estimated 3.8% in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic hit the already-weak economy.

Natural disasters

The island lies on the edge of a large geological plate of rock just below the earth's surface, called a tectonic plate. When the plate shifts, it can cause an earthquake. In 2010, a catastrophic earthquake killed more than 200,000 people, according to various estimates, causing widespread damage in Port-au-Prince and elsewhere. A 7.2-magnitude earthquake in southern Haiti on August 14, 2021, centred 13 kilometres (just over eight miles) south-east of Petit Troup de Nippes, was widely felt throughout the region, including the Dominican Republic, destroying homes and displacing thousands of families. Only two days later, the island was hit by Tropical Depression Grace, disrupting humanitarian action and response and causing extensive damage to already-weakened fields, homes and infrastructure.

Food Insecurity

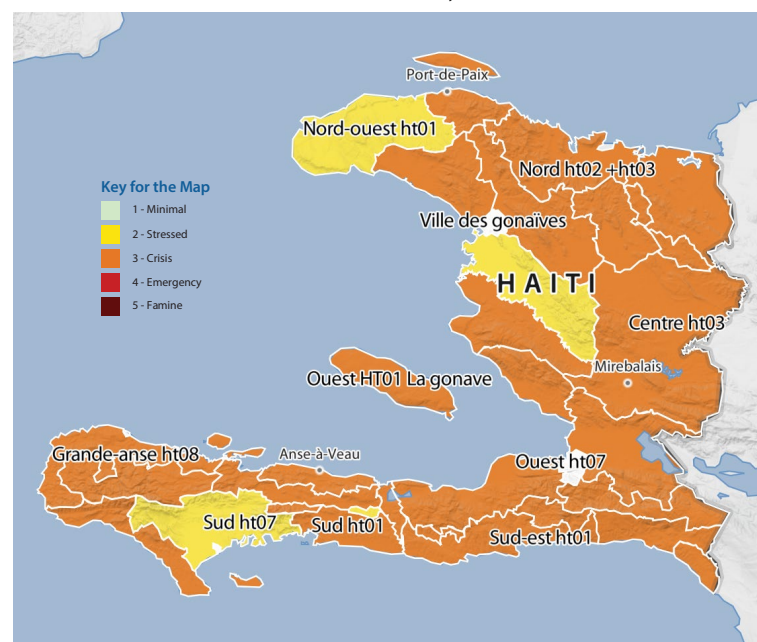
Haiti's high levels of acute food insecurity have been attributed to economic decline, political instability, poor production and frequent natural disasters such as earthquakes and tropical storms. Hilly by nature and constrained by poor rainfall performance, farmers on the island nation cannot meet the country's food needs. Since late 2018, the number of people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity—classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or above—has nearly doubled to about 4.3 million between September 2021 and February 2022. Insecurity, poor production, natural disasters and inflation are key drivers of the current levels of acute food insecurity. Gang violence has complicated the delivery of humanitarian response to the food crisis.

PREVIOUS ANALYSES 2018 - 2021

2018 CURRENT Acute Food Insecurity October 2018 - February 2019

2.3M

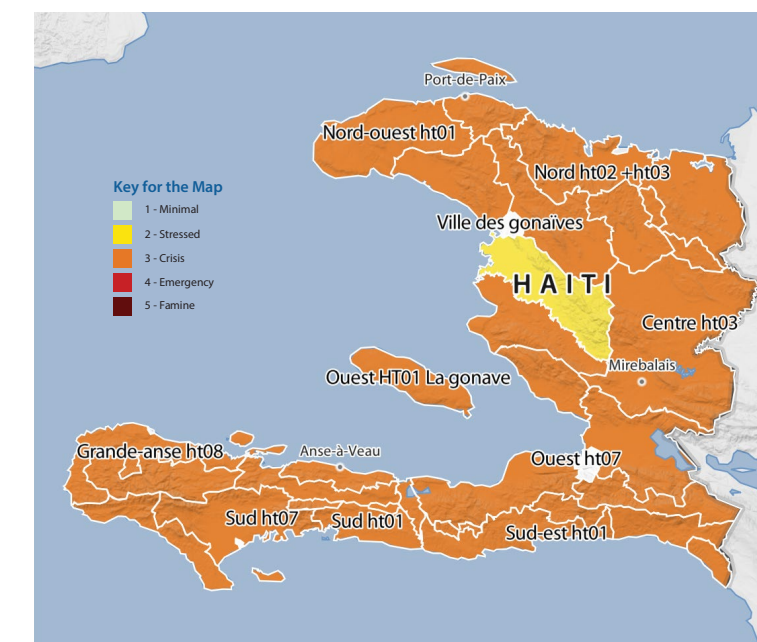
Nearly 2.3 million people in Haiti (33% of the population analysed) were classified in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2018 and February 2019



2019 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity March - June 2019

2.6M

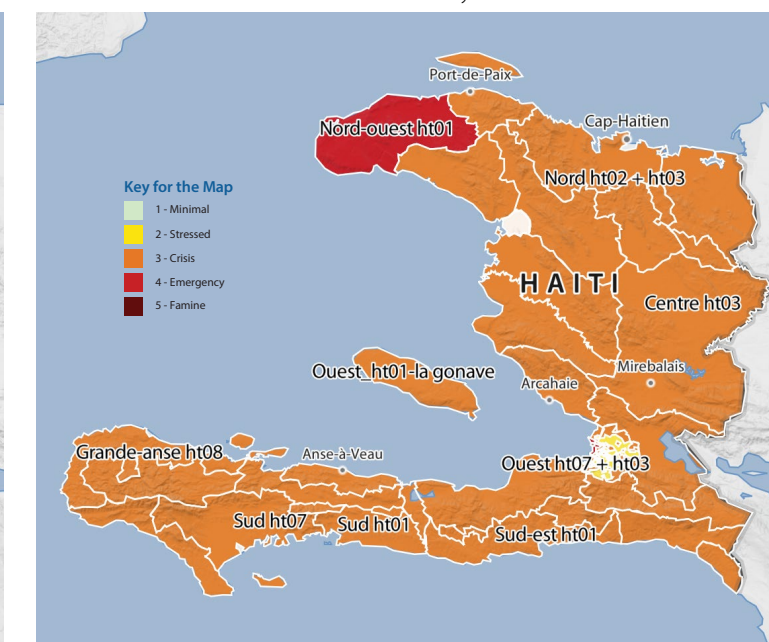
Over 2.6 million people in Haiti (37% of the population analysed) were projected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between March and June 2019



2019 CURRENT Acute Food Insecurity October 2019 - February 2020

3.7M

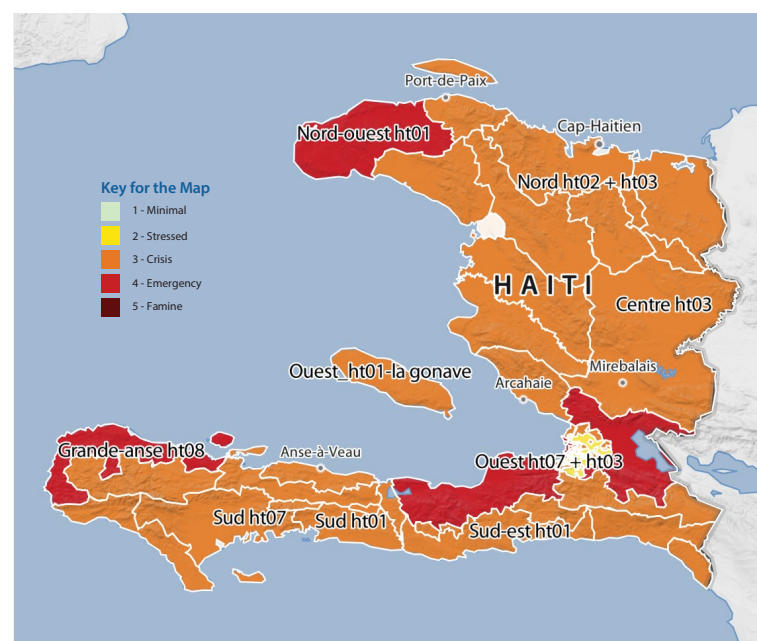
Nearly 3.7 million people in Haiti (35% of the population analysed) were classified in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October 2019 and February 2020



2020 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity March - June 2020

4.1M

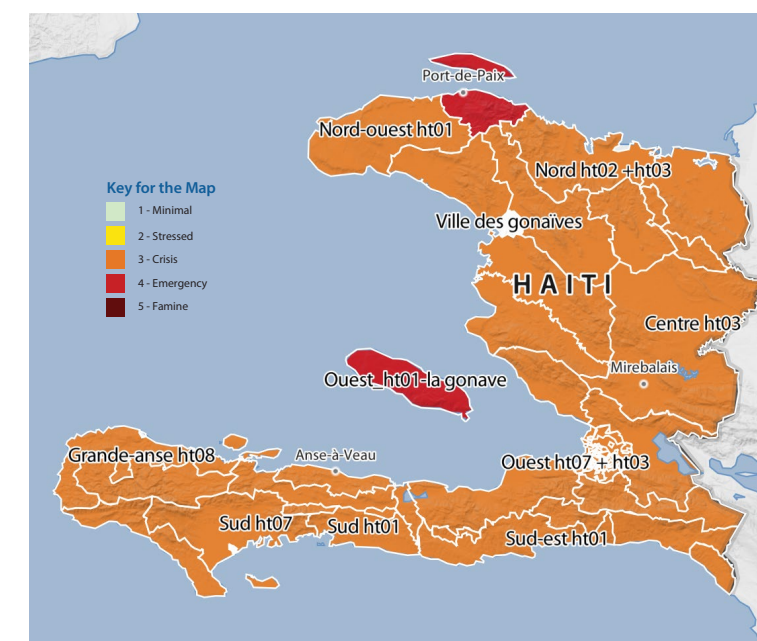
Over 4.1 million people in Haiti (40% of the population analysed) were projected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between March and June 2020



2020 CURRENT Acute Food Insecurity August 2020 - February 2021

4M

Nearly 4 million people in Haiti (41% of the population analysed) were classified in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between August 2020 and February 2021



2021 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity March - June 2021

4.36M

Nearly 4.36 million people in Haiti (46% of the population analysed) were projected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between March and June 2021

