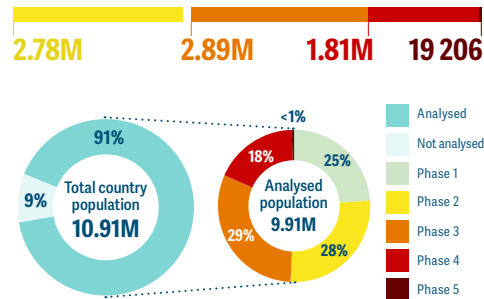


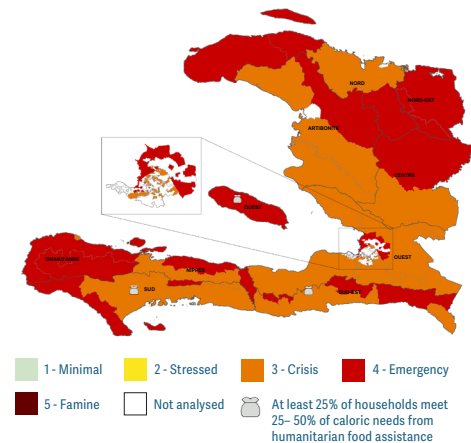
Haiti

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PEAK 2022

4.72M people or **48%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, **September 2022–February 2023**



IPC acute food insecurity situation, **September 2022–February 2023**



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Haiti IPC TWG, October 2022.

Food crisis overview

In the last quarter of 2022, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) was the highest reported in the past seven years for Haiti, due to widespread insecurity and gang violence in major cities, a macroeconomic crisis characterized by seven years of double-digit inflation, the impacts of previous natural disasters, including the 2021 earthquake, and low agricultural production.

Nearly half of the analysed population was in IPC Phase 3 or above in September 2022–February 2023. Of the 32 areas analysed, 15 were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – mainly in the Grand Sud affected by the 2021 earthquake, as well as the High Plateau and its extensions in the Nord, Artibonite, Nord-Ouest, Gonâve and the three municipalities in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince most affected by the activities of armed gangs. The number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) increased by 56 percent, from 1.16 million during the 2021 peak (March–June) to 1.81 million (IPC, September 2020; IPC, October 2022).

Populations in Catastrophe

For the first time in the history of the IPC, Haiti had populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), with over 19 000 people in this phase in September 2022–February 2023 in the Cité Soleil commune of the capital, Port-au-Prince where gang violence severely thwarted supply chains and restricted people to their homes.

A similar projection for 2023

The situation was expected to remain similar in March–June 2023. The population in IPC Phase 3 or above was projected to increase by 165 000 people, mostly in IPC Phase 3. The population in IPC Phase 4 was projected to remain about the same and no populations were projected to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in the Cité de Soleil commune (IPC, March 2023).

Drivers of the crisis, 2022–23

Conflict/insecurity In 2022, gang violence reached extremely high levels in Port-au-Prince, limiting the movement of goods and people. In the Cité Soleil district, insecurity prevented households from accessing their usual means of subsistence, or accessing markets. Markets were poorly supplied due to road controls, translating into very high prices (IPC, October 2022).

Gangs hindered access to the main highways that connect the capital with northern and southern areas, while a minor road to the southern peninsula was blocked from June 2021. Between mid-September and early November 2022, gangs blocked access to the Varreux port terminal in Port-au-Prince, the main entry point for fuel and other imported commodities, causing widespread shortages and underpinning sharp increases in retail prices (FAO-GIEWS, December 2022).

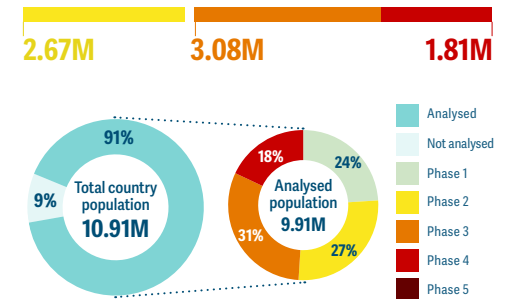
From mid-September 2022, the Haitian Government’s announcement of fuel price increases intensified violent protests, paralysing several cities, particularly the capital (FEWS NET, September 2022; FAO-GIEWS, December 2022). By December, insecurity had moderately decreased compared with the previous month, following Government efforts and a truce between rival gangs to facilitate humanitarian efforts, particularly in the fight against cholera. However, kidnapping cases were still being recorded, and humanitarian access remained limited (FEWS NET, December 2022).

Economic shocks A succession of crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2021 earthquake and tropical storm Grace, in tandem with political instability and increasing violence, have paralysed the economy and forced many small businesses to shut (IPC, October 2022).

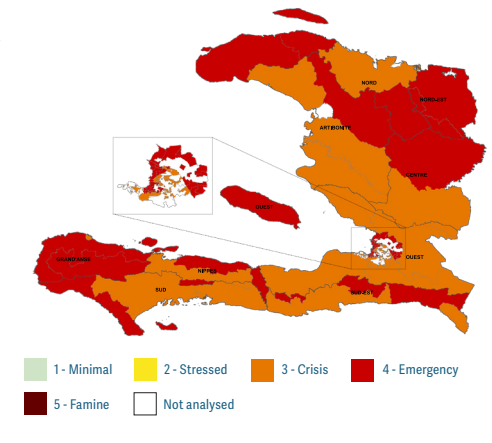
Year-on-year inflation reached a 20-year high of over 30 percent in July 2022 for food and non-food products, further diminishing the already weak purchasing power of households. More specifically, in the three months to

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION

4.89M people or **49%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, **March 2023–June 2023**



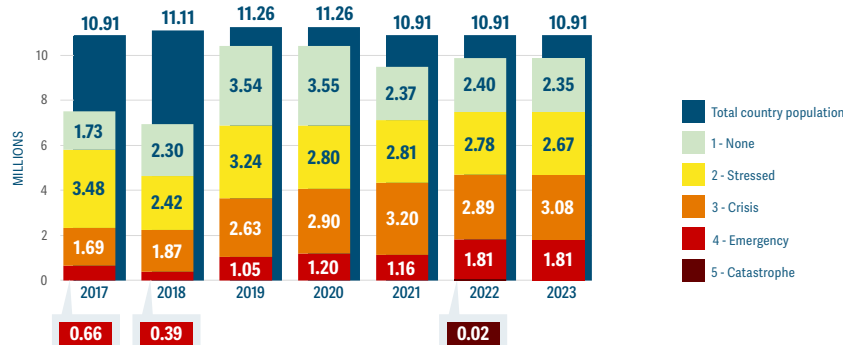
IPC acute food insecurity situation, **March 2023–June 2023**



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Source: Haiti IPC TWG, March 2023.

Numbers of people by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2023



Source: Haiti IPC TWG.

October 2022, the cost of a food basket was 134 percent higher than the five-year average for that period, pushing the basic food basket out of reach for many Haitians (WFP VAM, November 2022).

In Cité Soleil, where 19 000 people faced IPC Phase 5, high food prices had a grave impact on households' access to food, and food represented more than 75 percent of poor households' expenses by mid-2022 (IPC, October 2022).

The sustained weakening of the Haitian currency provided additional upward pressure on prices of imported items, which is concerning in a country that is heavily dependent on food imports. As of 17 December 2022 the central bank's reference exchange rate reached a record of 143.78 gourdes for one dollar, 42 percent higher year-on-year. Imported products were 60 percent costlier year-on-year and 120 percent above the five-year average (FEWS NET, December 2022).



Weather extremes Below-average precipitation in some key cereal-producing departments, in addition to the high costs of agricultural inputs and widespread shortages of fuel, contributed to a reduction in cereal harvest during the 2022 main season. This resulted in reduced availability of seeds for the 2022 minor fall and winter seasons, causing a below-average cereal production in 2022 (FAO-GIEWS, August and December 2022).

Acute food insecurity since 2016

Haiti has been defined as a major food crisis in all seven editions of the GRFC. Its food crisis has been escalating since 2018, driven by years of recurrent natural disasters and weather extremes, COVID-19-related income losses, increasing food prices, violence, insecurity and below-average crop production. Since October 2019, urban analyses have been available. Between March–June 2020 and the same period in 2021, the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above in seven metropolitan areas increased from around 841 000 to over 1 million (IPC, October 2019, September 2020 and September 2021).

DISPLACEMENT

Peak number of IDPs, 2022

155 200

Source: IOM, January 2023.



In 2022, nearly 88 000 people were newly displaced by gang violence in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP). Violence in the capital also prompted over 9 000 people to flee to Sud and Grand'Anse departments. Around 17 000 people remain displaced due to the August 2021 earthquake.

However, the number of people in spontaneous sites in the ZMPP quadrupled, from 5 104 in April to 21 684 in August, as gang violence worsened (IOM, October 2022).

In October–November 2022, more than 75 percent of assessed neighbourhoods in the ZMPP reported that over two-thirds of residents lacked income to cover basic needs. Neighbourhoods experiencing IDP arrivals were more likely to report high or extreme priority food and livelihood needs than those where no IDP arrivals had taken place (IOM DTM, February 2023).

NUTRITION

Number of children under 5 years old with wasting, 2021



Source: HNO, March 2021.



The gang violence and insecurity of 2022 affected children's and women's access to basic health, nutrition, and WASH services, worsening an already concerning nutrition situation. This was compounded by the cholera outbreak, with the emergence of a double burden of malnutrition–cholera in many parts of the country (UNICEF, December 2022). In Cité du Soleil, where insecurity paralysed livelihoods and limited movement, monitoring indicated an alarming nutrition status among children (UNICEF, August 2022).

Nationally, in 2021, 6 percent of children under 5 years were suffering from wasting, which is considered a 'medium' prevalence by WHO cut-offs, with children aged 6–23 months more affected (7.9 percent) than those aged 24–59 months (4.7 percent). The levels of wasting were highest in six areas: the Metropolitan Area, the Ouest department, Sud-Est, Nort-Est (5.4 percent) and Grand'Anse (5 percent). Highly concerning was the prevalence of severe wasting, which reached 2.1 percent nationally and 2.5 percent for the Metropolitan Area (HNO, 2021). The stunting prevalence is considered 'high'

by WHO thresholds, at nearly 23 percent (SMART, 2020), and has remained stagnant for the last decade.

Drivers of undernutrition



Poor household environment Many of the poorest Haitian families have no safe drinking water, soap for handwashing or basic sanitation, thus increasing cholera risk. In 2020, 62 percent of urban residents had access to basic water services versus 84 percent of rural residents (UN, November 2022; UNDP, October 2022).



High prevalence of infectious diseases After three years without a case, on 2 October 2022, the Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP) reported two confirmed cases of cholera in the communes of Cité Soleil and Port-au-Prince. By 3 January 2023 more than 20 000 suspected cholera cases were reported nationally, 20 percent of them among children under 5 years. Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area reported 63 percent of all suspected cases. While cases steadily declined from 8 November, transmission continued to occur throughout the country in early 2023 (CDC, January 2023).



Limited access to health and nutrition services While the outbreak of cholera in October 2022 required urgent life-saving assistance, the heightened insecurity and fuel shortages limited access to the affected areas, hindering an adequate provision of medical supplies. Between September and October 2022, critical health and nutrition supplies were lost when several warehouses of major humanitarian organizations were looted in the departments of Artibonite and Sud (FAO-GIEWS, December 2022).



Inadequate maternal and child-feeding practices Only 40 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, which is considered a serious concern (SMART, 2021). Only 10 percent of children aged 6–23 months received the Minimum Acceptable diet (HNO, 2021). Some 60 percent of children under 5 years and nearly 48 percent of women of reproductive age were suffering from anaemia, making it a severe public health concern (WHO, 2019).