


HAITI

4 MILLION PEOPLE IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION


IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS AUGUST 2020 – JUNE 2021

Issued in September 2020

CURRENT AUGUST 2020– FEBRUARY 2021

 4M 42% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	905 471 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3 083 497 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	3 021 634 People Stressed
	Phase 1	2 525 541 People in No Acute Food Insecurity

PROJECTED MARCH - JUNE 2021

 4.4M 46% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	1 156 915 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3 198 820 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2 808 421 People Stressed
	Phase 1	2 371 987 People in No Acute Food Insecurity

Overview

Between August 2020-February 2021, 42% of the analysed population (around 4 million people) are facing high acute food insecurity and are in need of urgent action. That includes 905,471 people classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 3,083,497 people classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

For the projected period, March-June 2021, 46% of the analysed population (around 4.4 million people) are expected to face high acute food insecurity. That includes 1,156,915 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 3,198,820 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Among the 28 areas analyzed, two are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4): Gonâve (West HT01) and the Upper North-West (North-West HT02). The rest of the country has been classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Among the zones classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) the areas experiencing the highest levels of food insecurity, with around 15% of population in Emergency are: the Haut Artibonite (Artibonite HT01), the lower North-West (HT01), the coastal areas of the South (South HT08), South-East HT01 and Cité Soleil.

Among the zones classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), the North, the lower North-West (North-West HT01), the South-East HT01 and Cité Soleil have the most people in need of immediate assistance, with 50% of the population in Crisis or worse (Phase 3 or higher).

Key Drivers:



Economic decline:
Inflation, exchange rate deterioration, reduction in remittances.

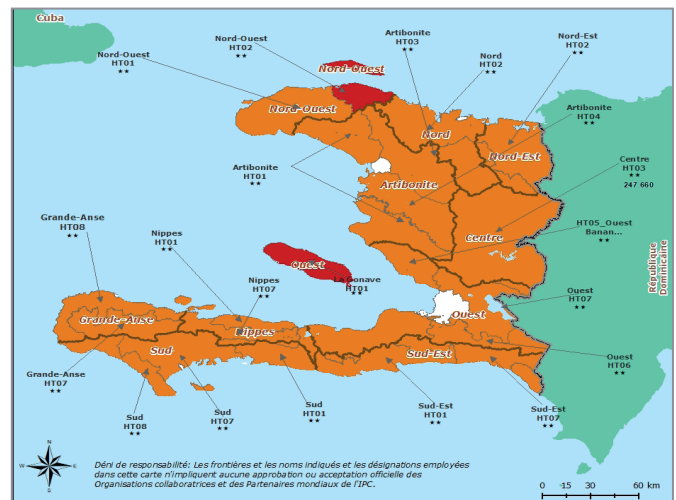


Poor harvests:
Poor agricultural harvests due to below-normal rainfall.

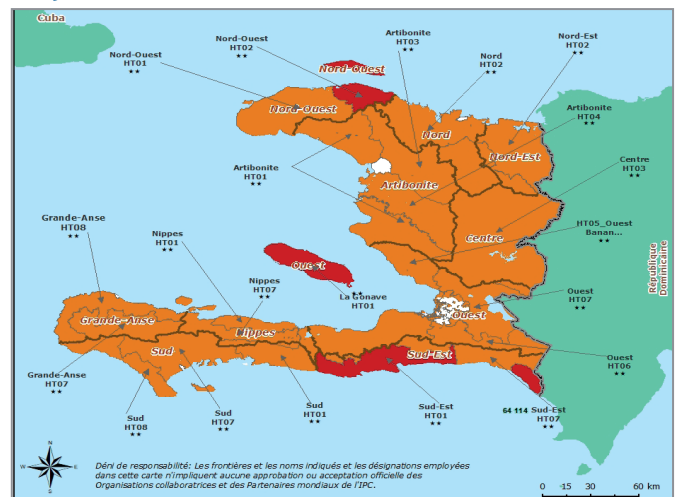


Hurricane Laura was a deadly and damaging Category 4 Atlantic hurricane; the island's strongest hurricane on record since 1856.

Current Situation August 2020 – February 2021



Projected Situation March – June 2021



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

1 - Minimal	Areas with inadequate evidence	Niveau de preuve
2 - Stressed	Areas not analysed	* Acceptable
3 - Crisis	Map Symbols	** Moyen
4 - Emergency	Urban settlement classification	*** Elevé
5 - Famine	IDPs/other settlements classification	Peu de preuves car accès humanitaire limité ou inexistant



Impact of the COVID-19 epidemic: The COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions to control it have negatively impacted the economy and livelihoods.

IMPACT OF COVID-19:



Impact of COVID-19: The COVID-19 pandemic and the mitigations measures put in place to control the spread of the virus have had a negative impact on the economy and people's livelihoods. A state of emergency was declared in March 2020 for a period of four months, including the closure of schools and airports. The Ministry of Commerce has strengthened market surveillance and implemented protective measures against price increases. Additional protection measures include: the distribution of seeds and fertilizers to vulnerable farmers in the south of the country and food aid provided by the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAO GIEWS). The impacts of COVID-19 mitigation measures include: less sources of income (especially for those engaged in agricultural labour, the informal economy and day labourers) difficulty accessing food in markets due to inflation, high food prices and a subsequent reduction in household purchasing power.

Most Affected Areas

The areas with the highest percentage of people in an Emergency situation (IPC Phase 4) are as follows:

- The North-West (HT01 and HT02)
- La Gonâve
- The South-East HT01
- The coastal areas of the South (South HT08)
- Cité Soleil

These areas deserve special attention as households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) have suffered an extreme loss of livelihood assets which will result in a high level of short-term food consumption deficits and very high rates of acute malnutrition. Furthermore, the areas with the most food insecure people (IPC Phase 3 or higher) are as follows:

- La Gonâve (West HT01)
- The North-West (HT01 and HT02)
- The North
- Cité Soleil (especially very poor neighborhoods)

In these areas, one in two people is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). People in these areas are barely able to meet their minimum food needs and are depleting their livelihood assets which further exacerbates food consumption deficits and increases the rates of acute malnutrition.

If the key driver of food insecurity are not adequately addressed, during the validity period of the analysis, the situation could deteriorate further.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

- **Emergency Interventions:** Considering the severity of food insecurity in areas classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), urgent action is required for the poorest and most affected households in order for them to better meet their immediate food needs and prevent the implementation of additional coping strategies.
- **Support for Livelihoods:** Considering that vulnerable households have been affected by recurrent shocks in recent years (drought, cyclones, price hikes), there is an erosion of the livelihoods of affected populations who need support to rebuild and develop their livelihoods and assets. This assistance should, in particular, translate into support (inputs, credits, materials, etc.) for the implementation of the winter and spring planting seasons.
- **Linkage between Emergency and Development:** Considering that structural factors (agricultural development, access to basic services, governance, etc.) have a strong influence on acute household food insecurity, it is important to better articulate the interventions of emergency and development assistance and rethink intervention strategies in order to have more lasting and structural effects on household food and nutritional security.

Situation Monitoring and Update

It is essential to continue to monitor the situation closely. Established sites for the collection of data at the household level as well as at the community level are recommended in order to create a database for future IPC analyses.

The agricultural calendar in Haiti includes three growing seasons: spring (which runs from February / March to July / August), summer (August to November) and winter (December to February). The period of analysis, therefore, corresponds to the spring harvest period (long cycle crop), summer and winter.

Risk factors to monitor

Risk factors that need to be monitored include:

- Monitor the conditions for starting the next winter (November / December) and spring (March / June 2021) seasons because a disruption to the start of the campaign risks anticipating and amplifying the severity of the lean season. It is also important to monitor the price trend on the international market as well as the evolution of the exchange rate of the Haitian Gourde against the US dollar and Dominican peso.
- Operationalise the establishment of sentinel sites for data collection at household level as well as at community level;
- Advocate with partner institutions so that livelihood zones are considered as a unit of analysis (in addition to administrative units). This would facilitate decision-making insofar as it would have smaller and more homogeneous units;
- Continue to financially support the National Coordination of Food Security (CNSA) in the implementation of the IPC.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

This report is the product of the IPC virtual classification workshop conducted from August 17 to 21, 2020. This workshop was carried out under the leadership of the National Food Security Coordination (CNSA) with technical support from the IPC Global Support Unit (USG) and with the participation of government institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (USAI / MARNDR), national and international NGOs (ACF, AVSI, ACTED, CARE, Concern World Wide, Solidarités International), agencies of the United Nations System (WFP, UNICEF and FAO) and technical agencies and donors (USAID, FEWSNET).

This IPC analysis was mainly based on the results of the following surveys: the rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on food security, livelihoods and agricultural production by the CNSA, the security survey WFP CATI / COVID food; the UNDP survey on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on households in Haiti, Nutritional Survey (MSPP / UNICEF, January 2020). Other documents such as the FEWSNET Rural Livelihood Profile 2015, the Mortality, Morbidity and Use of Services Survey (EMMUS-VI 2016-2017), as well as data related to price trends were used. Regular publications from the CNSA and decentralized observatories were also used to support the analysis. Based on the evidence reported above, the standardized IPC 3.0 protocols have been used to classify the severity and to map food insecurity in Haiti. The units of analysis were the livelihood zones within the departments and the poor and very poor neighborhoods of the seven municipalities in the metropolitan area.

The level of evidence for the Current and Projected classification is Medium (**).

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

The National Food Security Coordination Unit (CNSA)

cnsa@cnsahaiti.org

IPC Global Support Unit

www.ipcinfo.org

This analysis was vetted by the Haiti IPC Technical Working Group in conjunction with a technical support team from IPC GSU and RSU.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, ROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

IPC Analysis Partners:

