


## Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **4.50M people**

in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in March–June 2022

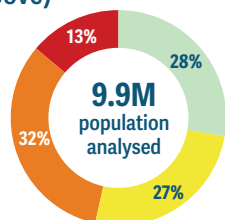
 **3.18M people** in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

 **1.32M people** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)


 The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is forecast to remain stable in 2022.

**45%** of the population analysed was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)

- 1 - None
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Catastrophe



 **2.65M people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the same period**

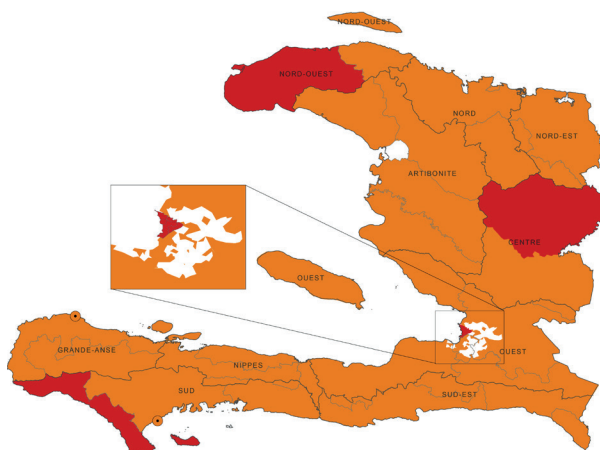
 The analysis covers **77%** of the population of **12.9 million** people.

Source: IPC, September 2021.

MAP 3.29

### IPC acute food insecurity situation, March–June 2022

Of the 32 areas analysed, seven are forecast to have more than 50 percent of their population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above): one in Artibonite, one in Centre, one in Cité Soleil, two in Grand’Anse, one in Nord Ouest, and one in Ouest.



- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Inadequate evidence
- Not analysed

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

Source: Haiti IPC Technical Working Group, September 2021.

Social and political unrest during an election year coupled with lack of work, low incomes, rising food prices and the poor 2021 harvest will aggravate Haiti’s worsening food crisis in 2022.

### Economic shocks, including COVID-19

Prices of staple foods, especially imported products, will continue to rise and remain above the five-year average, due to depreciation of the gourde against the dollar and the Dominican peso (FEWS NET, November 2021). Two-digit high inflation is forecast in 2022 and will further diminish household purchasing power (IME, January 2022).

Income from Haitian migrants to the Dominican Republic will remain lower than normal due to restricted trade and migration flows between the neighbouring countries (FEWS NET, November 2021).

### Conflict/insecurity

Persistent gang-related insecurity and possible social and political unrest linked to the long wait for elections – due the second half of 2022 – could increase transportation costs and consumer prices (IPC, September 2021).

### Weather extremes

The poor performance of the spring 2021 agricultural season in several areas followed by below-average second season maize and paddy crops due to inadequate rainfall amounts between August and September 2021 will lead to a severe February–May 2022 lean period (IPC, September 2021 and FAO-GIEWS, November 2021). By the end of December 2021, 43 percent of croplands in the Nord Centre had been adversely affected by dry conditions between October and December 2021 (JRC-ASAP, January 2022).

Income from the sale of agricultural products will be constrained by below-average harvests. Agricultural work opportunities at the start of the spring 2022 growing season may be below average in areas affected by the earthquake and tropical depression Grace, after farmers had to sell off their assets, reducing their investment capacity (FEWS NET, November 2021).