aggregate cereal output (maize, rice and sorghum) decreased by an estimated 12 percent compared with the previous year (IPC, October 2019). From August–November, rainfall deficits and localized floods affected autumn harvest prospects (FEWS NET, October 2019).

**Conflict/insecurity**

Social unrest intensified from August 2018. In February, the growing demand for political reforms and better living conditions led to almost two weeks of demonstrations, which turned violent in some areas, blocked economic activities, and resulted in major market and livelihood disruptions in urban areas, such as Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien, Gonaïves and Les Cayes (FEWS NET, February 2019).

In September, Haitians again took to the streets to protest against the lack of government and lack of fuel (FEWS NET, September 2019). Barricades, insecurity and high fuel prices hindered movement of people and goods, which reduced market supplies and increased food prices (IPC, October 2019).

Rural traders could not access markets, sell their products or buy supplies, while the poorest households faced limited income-earning opportunities because of restrictions on urban migration and petty trade (FEWS NET, October 2019).

Some humanitarian organizations had to suspend operations due to security concerns and lack of fuel (ACAPS, October 2019).

**NUTRITION OVERVIEW**

In 2019 an estimated 65,500 children under 5 years in drought-affected areas were acutely malnourished and in need of nutrition interventions (OCHA, 2019). Nationally, the GAM rate of children under 5 years was ‘low’ at 3.7 percent but the stunting rate was ‘high’ at 21.9 percent (Ministère de la santé publique et de la population, July 2018).

Just 1 child in 10 consumed the minimum acceptable diet needed for growth and development, and 1 in 4 had minimum acceptable dietary diversity (MSPP, July 2018).

Anaemia affected 66.3 percent of children aged 6–59 months, indicating a moderate concern, while almost half (49.0 percent) of women of reproductive age were anaemic, classified as high (MSPP, July 2018).

Access to drinking water was a concern for malnutrition with just 65 percent of households having at least basic drinking water (WHO and UNICEF, 2017).

Between 2010 and 9 November 2019 Haiti had around 820,450 suspected cholera cases – though the number fell from 3,777 in 2018 to 674 in 2019 (ECDC, November 2019).

High healthcare costs were the main reason for 58 percent of families with sick or injured members not seeking medical care (MSPP, July 2018). In 2019, hospitals and health centres closed because of access constraints, lack of medical supplies and staff (ACAPS, October 2019).