



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Haiti

Humanitarian Response
Plan 2022

Currently, nearly half of Haiti's population is facing high levels of acute food insecurity – a figure that has doubled in the last four years – and 43 percent live in rural areas. Supporting agricultural production yields high returns. **A USD 200 cropping package can produce 20-times its value** in nutritious cereals, pulses and tubers that feed a family for months, generate income and supply local markets.



TO ASSIST
560 000 people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 49 million



JANUARY–DECEMBER
2022



What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

USD 5

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Vaccinating and treating one cow protects a vital food asset that would cost up to USD 650 to replace if the animal dies.

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**Keep a productive animal
alive and feeding families**

USD 75

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With the inputs provided, each household can produce 11 types of vegetables (cabbage, carrot, eggplant, leek, onion, spinach, tomato, etc.) ready for consumption in 10 to 12 weeks, worth around USD 2 224 on the local market.

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**Enable a family to produce
nutrient-rich vegetables
year round**

USD 300

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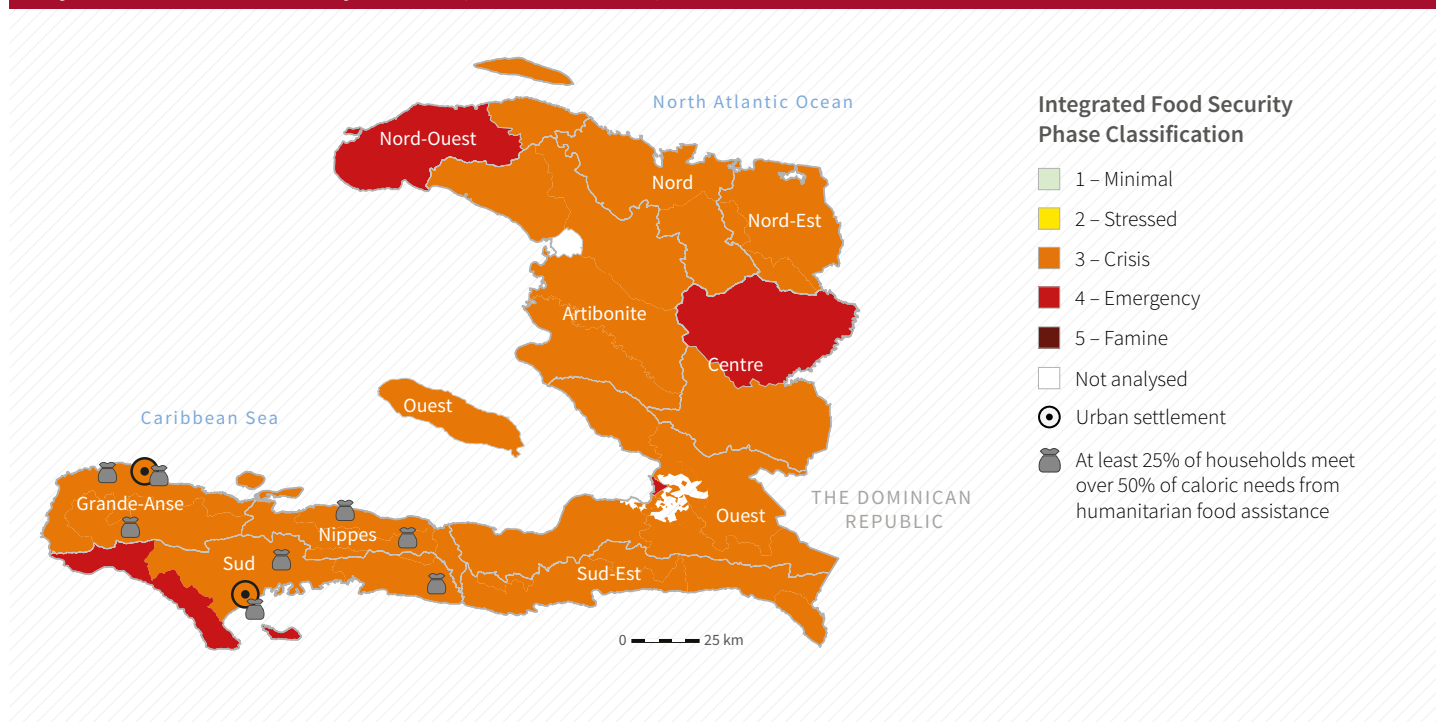
Cash-for-work interventions provide lifesaving monthly cash transfers to a household, while engaging workers in repairing small infrastructure to rehabilitate irrigation systems and improve agricultural production.

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**Support a family during the
lean season, while improving
food production for the
wider community**

Projected acute food insecurity situation (March–June 2022)



Source: IPC. 2022. *Haiti: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot, March–June 2022* [online]. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. [Cited 17 March 2022]. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Haiti_Acute_Food_Insec_Update_2022MarJun_Snapshot_English.pdf Map conforms to United Nations Geospatial Haiti map, 2020.

Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

Haiti is the poorest country in the Caribbean and one of the most food insecure in the world. The high levels of acute food insecurity are mainly due to economic decline, political instability, poor production, insecurity and frequent natural disasters. In 2021 alone, a 7.2-magnitude earthquake in southern Haiti destroyed homes and displaced thousands of families. Two days after, the island was hit by Tropical Storm Grace, disrupting humanitarian activities and further damaging fields, homes and infrastructure.

Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Haiti's economy was contracting. The political situation in the country remains complex and unpredictable, hindering any progress in terms of socio-economic development. In July 2021, the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse plunged Haiti into deeper crisis, leaving a power vacuum and inciting gang violence which has displaced hundreds of families.

The use of sustainable agricultural practices in Haiti show an increase in productivity up to five times compared with traditional techniques. Improved means of production have enabled women to invest 30 to 50 percent more in their income-generating activities. Support to fishers' associations has allowed them to double their catches and obtain an average monthly income of about USD 120 per member.

Drivers of food insecurity

- Civil and political unrest
- Low production
- Natural disasters
- COVID-19
- Chronic poverty
- Inflation

Key facts

Country population: **11.6 million**

4.5 million projected to be in high acute food insecurity (March–June 2022)

60% of the population lives in poverty

19 000 internally displaced people (August 2021)

USD 23 out of 100 in food security assistance went to support rural livelihoods (2016–2020)

Coordination

As co-lead of the Food Security Sector in Haiti, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works closely with 57 local and international partners, in collaboration with institutional counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO priorities

Priorities	Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary (USD)	Number of beneficiaries (people)*	Total cost (USD)	Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation											
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Improve staple food and vegetable production (spring and winter 2022 seasons)	10 kg of bean/pea seed; 5 kg of maize/sorghum seed; 10 kg of rice seed; 10 kg of groundnut seed; 600 sweet potato cuttings; and 300 cassava cuttings	40	350 000	14 000 000	\$					\$						
	110 g of vegetable seeds (cabbage, carrot, chili pepper, eggplant, green pepper, leek, okra, onion, spinach, tomato, swiss chard) and tools	15	350 000	5 250 000	\$					\$						
Protect livestock assets and restore production	Vaccination of livestock against anthrax, internal and external parasites, and infectious diseases of bacterial, viral and fungal nature (5 heads of livestock per household)	5	100 000	500 000	\$											\$
	Distribution of 5 laying hens or 2 goats (one kit per household)	40	100 000	4 000 000	\$											\$
Restore affected fishers' livelihoods	Fishing kits with materials lost following the hurricanes (one kit per household)	170	25 000	4 250 000							\$					
Improve immediate access to food through cash-based transfers	Cash for work (USD 300/month/household) to rehabilitate rural infrastructures (irrigation systems, terracing, watershed protection)	126	166 665	21 000 000							\$					

*Certain people may benefit from multiple types of assistance.

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— Funding required year round \$ Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities ■ Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities

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