



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Haiti

Humanitarian Needs
and Response Plan 2024

Agriculture is an increasingly vital lifeline for people in Haiti. Rising insecurity and low harvests have pushed food prices up. The violence is disrupting markets, supply chains, local food availability and access, and the safe movement of people and goods. **Over 75 percent of Haiti's most food-insecure people are in rural areas.** They need urgent supplies to continue producing food for their families and community.



TO ASSIST
528 000 people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 42.6 million



JANUARY–DECEMBER
2024



What investments in agriculture can achieve

USD 180

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Through the provision of 100 g of seed, a household can produce ten types of nutritious vegetables ready for consumption in 10-12 weeks, worth around USD 2 500 on the local market.

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Enable quick access to nutritious food as well as income to purchase seeds and tools to grow other types of food crops

USD 460

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Through the provision of crop seeds, a household can cultivate 0.24 ha of land and produce an estimated 0.66 tonnes of bean, cassava and rice, worth USD 1 350 on the local market.

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Support a family of 5 with staple food for up to 6 months

USD 500

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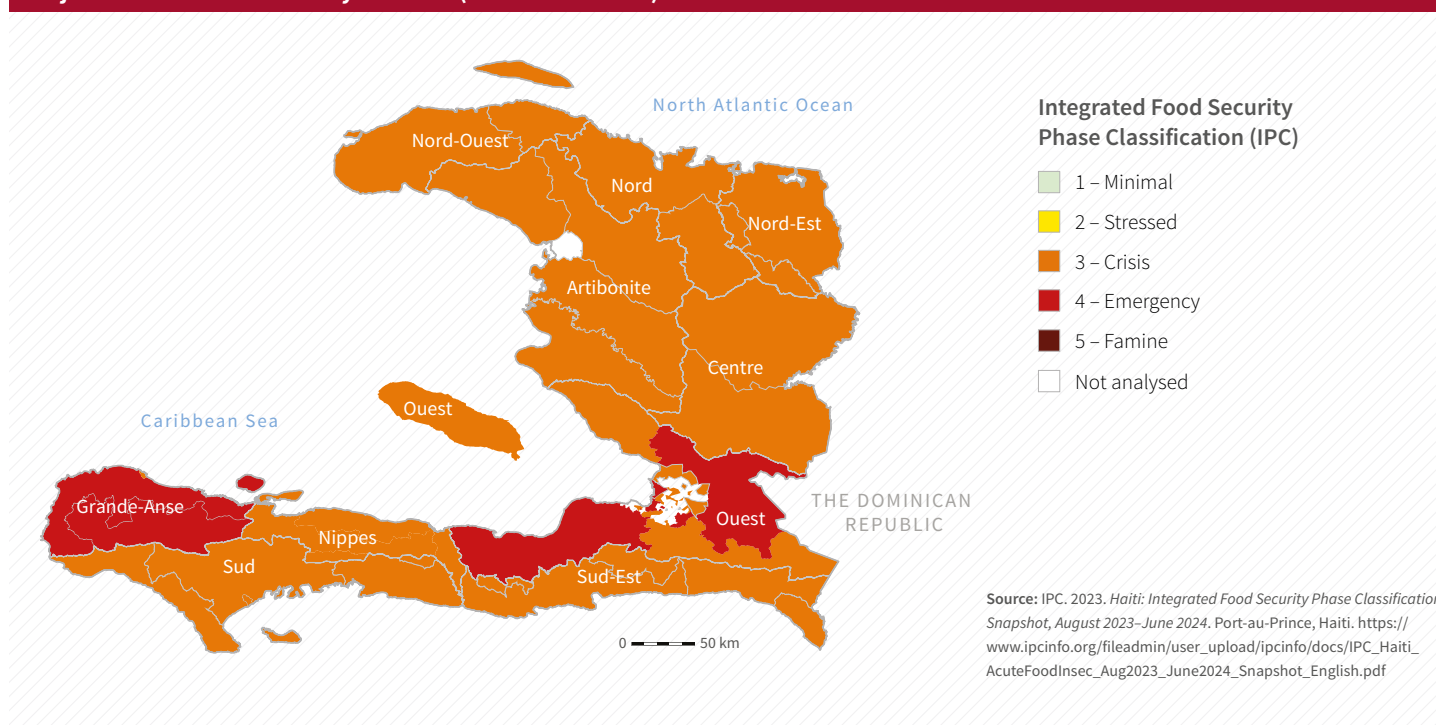
With a poultry-raising package (one rooster, ten hens and material to build chicken coops), a household can produce around 35 eggs per week, worth USD 20-25 on the local market.

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Enable a family to regularly consume protein and sell eggs throughout the year

Projected acute food insecurity situation (March–June 2024)



Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

Haiti remains one of nine countries in the world facing the risk of famine and one of five countries with more than 10 percent of the population in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Indeed, the number of Haitians in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) has steadily increased over the past four years, despite a slight decrease in 2023, with 620 000 people projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity in March–June 2024 if appropriate assistance is not provided.

The humanitarian situation in the country has sharply deteriorated due to overlapping crises, namely linked to intensified violence perpetrated by armed groups, record-high inflation, climate shocks and epidemics such as cholera. Gang violence continues to have a detrimental effect on the population's food security, with an increase in kidnappings, armed attacks and sexual violence. This has resulted in major internal displacement and the disruption of markets and of the movement of people and goods, including agricultural products.

The delay of the rainy season and rainfall deficits affected the outcome of the 2023 spring season – typically representing half of the national agricultural production – while heavy rains in mid-November triggered severe flooding damaging crops, homes and infrastructure. This has led to local agricultural production deficits and market supply chain dysfunction that maintain food prices high, hindering availability of and access to food. In 2023, agricultural production has decreased by around 39 percent for maize, 34 percent for rice and 22 percent for sorghum compared with the five-year average.

Boosting vulnerable farming families' agricultural and livestock production will increase their self-reliance and strengthen their resilience against future shocks.

Drivers of food insecurity

- Gang violence
- Internal displacement
- Inflation
- Socio-political unrest
- Climatic shocks

Key facts

Country population: **11.8 million**

4.43 million people likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

115 600 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition, a **30% increase** compared with 2022

64 400 suspected cases of cholera (September 2023)

200 000 internally displaced people, of whom **93% due to gang violence**

USD 9.10 out of 100 in humanitarian assistance to food sectors went to support agriculture and livelihoods (2016–2022)

In 2023, FAO reached about 18 500 households (92 500 people) through emergency agricultural support. For example, 8 140 households benefited from eight distribution campaigns enabling them to produce a total of 398 tonnes of cereals, vegetables and tubers; 18 Farmer Field Schools were set up and 420 people were trained on good agricultural practices for improved production; 5 000 households received 5 000 small ruminants and 10 500 poultry; and 6 500 households received a total of 6 000 tools for market-gardening.

Coordination

Under the overall lead of the *Coordination nationale de la sécurité alimentaire*, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as co-lead of the Food Security Sector in Haiti together with the World Food Programme, works closely with 92 local and international partners, including the IPC Global Support Unit, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.



FAO priorities

Priority	Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package	Cost per household (USD)	Number of beneficiary households	Total cost (USD)	Funds needed by	Planned implementation period
Improve staple food and vegetable production	10 kg of bean seed, 5 kg of rice seed and 300 cassava cuttings	460	55 600	25 576 000	Main/spring season: February	February–March
					Summer season: June	July–September
					Autumn season: August	September–January
	100 g of certified vegetable seed (aubergine, cabbage, carrot, chili, leek, okra, onion, pepper, spinach and tomato), tools (watering can, machete, etc.) and 50 kg of fertilizers	180	25 000	4 500 000	Year-round	Year-round
Protect livestock assets and restore production	Provision of goats	500	15 000	7 500 000	March	April–December
	Provision of poultry and material for building chicken coops	500	10 000	5 000 000		

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