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WFP in Haiti | Information Booklet

An overview of WFP Haiti's activities, achievements and targets

November 2024



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Executive Summary

WFP has been working in Haiti since 1969, providing **humanitarian assistance** during emergencies and **implementing** long-term solutions to end hunger and address undernutrition, while strengthening national social protection, education, and food systems. To reach the goal of Zero Hunger, WFP implements flagship programmes such as home-grown school meals and has supported the Government of Haiti through policy development and capacity building. All WFP programmes are implemented in partnership with the Government of Haiti.

In addition, WFP's robust **logistics** and **supply chain capacities**, including the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service**, enable the humanitarian community to reach people in need, often in the most hard-to-reach areas.

The latest IPC analysis (September 2024 – February 2025) reveals that **5.4 million people** in Haiti, or half of the population, are **acutely food insecure** (IPC3+), compared to 4.9 million people in the previous analysis, marking the worst figures since the 2010 earthquake. Of these, **2 million** are in the **emergency phase** (IPC 4), a 42% increase from August 2023, with 15 regions classified as IPC 4, up from five a year ago. Additionally, 6,000 people in Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) sites are facing catastrophic food insecurity (IPC 5), the first occurrence since September 2022 and only the second in the region's history.

In addition to the food security crisis, over 700,000 people are **internally displaced** due to armed group violence as of September 2024, more than a threefold increase compared to August 2023. Of these, **173,000** are located in Port-au-Prince with the majority of them (63%) residing in sites. Haiti is also exposed **to natural hazards**, worsened by climate change, such as flooding, landslides, and droughts.

WFP, in partnership with the government, is implementing its new **Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028** with an overall budget of USD 1.5 billion, approved in late 2023. In the first year, 50% of planned programmes are slated to promote resilience and Haiti's development. This percentage will grow over time as beneficiaries shift from emergency assistance to long-term initiatives.

In parallel, despite the formation of a new government and the arrival of the non-UN multinational security support mission first troops in June 2024, the **security situation** in Haiti remains volatile. The country continues to deal with the aftermath of the March-June crisis, during which armed groups attacked key infrastructure—hospitals, schools, and blockaded the airport, seaport, and critical roadways in Port-au-Prince. WFP continues scaling up operations, ensuring access through local partnerships and decentralizing its supply chain with local procurement.

As of November 2024, WFP supported **1.55 million people** across its programmes in Haiti, including through the distribution of **2.2 million hot meals**, **USD 36.7 million** in cash-based transfers, and **9,121 metric tons** (MT) of food. WFP also bought **USD 11.3 million** worth of locally produced food from smallholder farmers, which aligns with the government's policy and WFP's new CSP.

The country office aims to reach **2.35 million people in 2024** and needs **USD 186.8 million** to implement its operations in the next **12 months** (November 2024 – October 2025).

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Engagement with the Haitian Government

WFP is fully committed to supporting Haiti in its efforts to achieve the **Sustainable Development Goals** and **National Development Goals** through well-established partnerships with **key state institutions**.

WFP collaborates closely with the **Directorate for Civil Protection** (DGPC) to strengthen its capacity to anticipate and react to **shocks** and reach those in urgent need with high-quality assistance and support. For example, the DGPC and WFP co-lead the Logistics Sector to facilitate coordination and information sharing among responding partners.

WFP contributes to collective efforts to increase access to **national social protection systems** that safeguard and foster Haitians' ability to meet their needs including food security, nutrition, and other essentials, while limiting exposure to risks and reducing the adverse impacts of shocks. WFP supported the Government of Haiti in the development of the National Social Protection and Promotion Policy (NSPPP), adopted in June 2020, and its Action Plan, adopted in October 2023. This policy provides the institutional framework for all social protection initiatives. Since its adoption, WFP has supported enhancements to the coverage and quality of national social protection programming, through an established partnership with the **Ministry of Social Affairs** and the **Fund for Economic and Social Assistance**, by providing on-demand cash transfers and associated services to national and decentralized institutions, and partners. WFP is working to establish government-to-person payment systems (G2P) for social protection through end-to-end technical assistance, payments, and insurance services for national programmes.

WFP is equally supporting the SIMAST (Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's Information System), a **social registry** developed in 2013 which is the only comprehensive social registry in the country, with more than **713,685** households registered.

WFP works with the **Ministry of Education** to improve the scale and quality of the **national school meals programme** and facilitate ownership. After contributing to its update in 2024, WFP seeks to support the implementation of the National School Meals Policy and Strategy as it aims to locally source all the food for its school meals programme by 2030, contributing to boost the local economy and significantly reduce WFP's environmental footprint.

WFP is working with the **Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development**, with which it signed a Memorandum of Understanding in April 2023, to support smallholder **productivity** and **climate change adaptation** through various initiatives, such as the delivery of last-mile climate services via Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture or scaling up parametric microinsurance against extreme weather events. This additionally serves as an entry point for financial literacy and the promotion of savings and credit groups.

With the **Ministry of Environment**, WFP is supporting advocacy effort to increase the availability of, and access to, **climate financing** in Haiti, given its fragile context and complex emergency. This collaboration aims to scale up nature-based solutions to reduce the impacts of climate risks and build climate resilience, leveraging WFP's asset creation and community-based participatory planning tools.

WFP also plans to enhance its collaboration with the **Ministry of Economy and Finance** to enable inclusive **macro-insurance** coverage to reach Haitians via the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) as part of its support to integrating anticipatory actions into the social protection's disaster risk management system and disaster risk finance layering.

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Emergency Response in Haiti

As part of emergency response programmes, WFP provides **unconditional food** and **cash assistance** to vulnerable households and ensures contingency stocks and preparedness measures are put in place to respond to shocks. These programmes are conducted in **collaboration with the Haitian government**, including the Directorate for Civil Protection and the Fund for Economic and Social Assistance, whose longstanding partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank ensures large scale provision of emergency social assistance via cash distributions and the provision of hot meals as needed.

Half the population in Haiti (5.4 million people) is acutely food insecure and in need of food assistance. WFP assists beneficiaries with in-kind and cash-based transfers and hot meals. The transfers aim to cover around **70 percent** of the improved food basket, while the food rations are calculated to **meet a household's needs for one month**.

The **security situation** in Haiti following the beginning of the complex crisis in September 2022 has worsened over the years, and led to this year's intensified deterioration, with a peak of violence and insecurity during the period of March-June, which led to the closure of the main airport and seaport in Port-au-Prince. Despite some security improvement in the country, following the installation of the new government and the arrival of the non-UN multinational support mission first troops, access continues to be a challenge affecting WFP operations on the ground.

Following this **security crisis**, WFP, in collaboration with local partners, ramped up its emergency response, which included unconditional food and

cash assistance, the decentralization of its supply chain to mitigate the risk of facing roadblocks, and relying on local production to shorten the supply chain.

As of November 2024, WFP has distributed over **2 million hot meals** to people displaced by **armed group violence** in 102 sites of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. WFP also put in place a large-scale distribution in Cite Soleil, a hard-to-reach area classified as IPC4, delivering in-kind commodities to over 19,000 households. In addition, with an increased rate of deportation announced by the Dominican Republic, WFP has also distributed over **160,000 hot meals** to individuals affected by deportations and **repatriations** in the North-East and Center departments.

As part of its IDP response, WFP has already transitioned over **100,000 IDPs** from receiving hot meals to receiving **cash-based transfers** and will pursue their integration into a temporary safety net, extending assistance over of a 6-month period to help households cover a portion of their basic needs (USD 88 per month) as they seek to relocate to more stable settings and re-establish livelihoods.

As of November, WFP assisted over **700,000 people** with **5,725 MT** of food, **2.2 million** hot meals, and **USD 10.8 million** in cash-based transfers through its emergency response. In 2024, WFP aims to reach **1.5 million** people, with **15,400** mt of food and **USD 80.6 million** in cash transfers.

WFP is also increasing the **digitalization** of its emergency response, with **71%** of transfers done through digital cash responses, compared to **10%** for other humanitarian actors on average in Haiti.

IPC evolution from 2021 to 2024

IPC 3+ : 4.3 million people
IPC 4: 1.3 million people



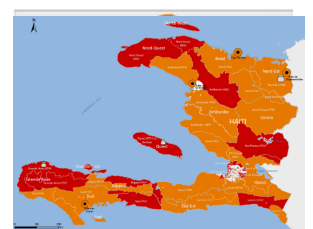
IPC 3+ : 4.7 million people
IPC 4: 1.7 million people



IPC 3+ : 4.35 million people
IPC 4: 1.4 million people



IPC 3+ : 5.4 million people
IPC 4: 2 million people
IPC 5: 6,000 people





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Policy and Social Protection activities in Haiti

WFP has played a critical role in supporting the Government of Haiti in the development and implementation of its **National Social Protection and Promotion Policy** (NSPPP), adopted in June 2020, and its Action Plan adopted in October 2023. This policy provides the institutional framework for all social protection initiatives, with its gradual implementation supported by a longstanding partnership between the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the World Bank, ensuring a more resilient and structured social protection system.

A key area of WFP's support has been the **SIMAST**, a **social registry** developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in 2013 to assess vulnerability and target social assistance programmes. This year, an additional **76,925 households** were registered, bringing the total to 713,685 households - **29% of the population**. WFP, with funding from several donors, aims to further expand SIMAST by including 95,000 more households and increasing its geographical coverage, particularly to reach internally displaced people. This expansion will help the Government to meet its goal of registering 40% of the population by 2025. WFP also supports assessments on the feasibility of using innovative data collection methodologies, including the use of non-traditional data sources (ex. cellular data), to support this expansion.

Both the NSPPP and the SIMAST are integral to the **ASPIRE** programme (Adaptive Social Protection for Increased Resilience), a **nationally led social protection programme** that began in 2021. WFP as a key implementing partner, supports this **USD 75 million** programme awarded by the World Bank and managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. ASPIRE provides social cash transfers and accompanying measures to improve household health and nutrition outcomes while fostering financial inclusion. By November 2024, WFP has

successfully delivered social cash transfers to over **134,000 people**, contributing to families meeting their food needs and healthy diets.

A notable achievement under ASPIRE has been the rapid scale-up of mobile money transfers. Although Haiti is often perceived as a predominantly cash-based society, WFP has increased the proportion of digital cash transfers from 3% in May 2022 to **73%** by September 2024, improving the speed and efficiency of assistance delivery.

In addition to cash transfers, WFP is working to strengthen institutional capacity to ensure the seamless **transition of ASPIRE operations to full government management**. This includes building a more resilient national **social protection system capable of responding to shocks**, through support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Directorate for Civil Protection, by developing an early warning framework that enables emergency assistance before a shock (Anticipatory Action) and post-shock (please see the Climate Action factsheet for more information).

Moving forward, WFP is **expanding ASPIRE**, targeting additional households in Haiti's South Department until 2027. WFP is also delivering social protection assistance to **101,400 vulnerable people** identified as severely food insecure across the country, including internally displaced persons.

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The School Meals Programme in Haiti and its Transition to Home-Grown School Meals

School meals are a priority in Haiti: in a country where half of the population needs urgent food assistance, a daily meal at school is a simple way to **ensure children receive at least one nutritious meal every day**. School meals help keep children in school, and improve their graduation rate, so that they become healthy, productive adults, contributing to their country's development, while breaking the intergenerational cycle of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.

The vision and goal of the Haitian Government, through the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training, is to ensure all schoolchildren have access to the nutritious food they need in order to be able to learn, through the provision of a healthy and balanced complementary diet in schools, prepared with almost exclusively locally produced food and respecting nutritional standards so that **hunger is not a barrier to education**. The overall objectives are: (i) the provision of quality food services; (ii) supporting the local economy and local food production; (iii) the development of good governance mechanisms; and (iv) participatory management and community ownership.

Due to a spike in **armed group violence** in March 2024, schools in the Port-au-Prince area had to close intermittently, and of the 102

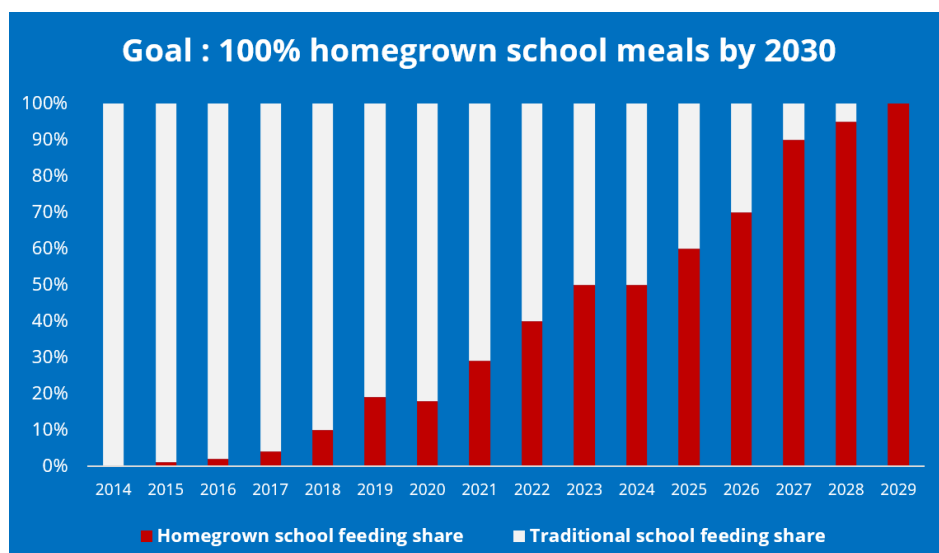
internally displaced people (IDP) sites, 38 are schools. Still, **by the end of the school year**, WFP's school meals programme provided meals to **477,678 schoolchildren**, with a total of 7,572 MT of food across all 10 departments. The school meals programme is **also responsive to shocks**, as WFP distributes take-home rations to students when schools close due to external factors.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training in updating the **National School Feeding Policy and Strategy** (PSNAS), which aims to strengthen local procurement and management, and governance of the sector. The PSNAS aims to use only locally produced food for school canteens in Haiti by 2030. WFP supports this objective and is transitioning from a traditional school meals programme, which uses mostly imported goods, to a **home-grown school meals programme**, through which all the goods (except oil and flour) are locally grown.

Through home-grown school meals, WFP supports (i) the Haitian economy through local purchases; (ii) the diversification of schoolchildren's diet; and (iii) local farming by strengthening smallholder farmers' access to markets.

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At the end of the 2023-2024 school year, out of the total 477,678 children who received school meals, **257,833** children received over **3,744 MT** of food through the Home-Grown School Meals programme in 10 departments, worth **USD 7.16 million**.

In recent years, the coverage of traditional school meals provided by WFP has decreased nationwide, making way for the “Locally grown Procurement Program for School Meals”, which rose from 28% of schools in the 2021-2022 school year to 54% in 2023-2024. As a result, the target set for the **2024-2025 school year** aims to reach a total of **495,000 school children, 70% of whom will benefit from school meals based on local procurement**.

WFP works with over 170 OPAs (*Organisations de Producteurs Agricoles*) and their 20,000 members in 9 departments to **source food from smallholder farmers**. At the end of the 2023/2024 school year, **4,759 MT** of local products were procured, worth **USD 9.15 million** (3,744 MT for HGSP, 1,025 MT for traditional school feeding). For the 2024-2025 school year, WFP aims to source a total of **9,700 MT** of local products.

WFP also provides support to the OPAs, helping them improve the quality of their products, subsidizing the set-up of processing facilities, and providing them with quality control equipment. **In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development**, WFP also provides technical training on storage and grain conservation, quality control, and reduction of post-harvest losses. Finally, WFP provides training on responding to

calls for tenders, negotiation, and contracting to improve access to markets (please see the factsheet on Support Access to Market for Smallholder Farmers for more information).

Additionally, schools are used as a **platform to improve gender norms** to promote the equality of women and men as well as girls and boys. Other complementary activities include **literacy training**, guidance on **water, sanitation, and hygiene practices**, the establishment of hand-washing stations, and the construction and rehabilitation of latrines in the Grand’Anse, Nord, and Nord-Est departments.

For the school year 2024-2025, WFP will offer financial compensation to around **4,000 cooks** preparing the meals of school children, with 475 HTG per day (USD 3.6). Cooks being in their vast majority women, WFP aims to fight negative stereotypes about women with this initiative. WFP will also provide them with **training** on good hygiene practice as well as nutrition, so that they can apply them in their daily work.





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Support Access to Market for Smallholder Farmers

WFP's support to smallholder farmers aims to foster sustainable development by enhancing local ecosystems and the capacities of smallholders, youth, and women. Targeting areas with agricultural opportunities, Smalholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities are dedicated to reinforcing aggregation, transformation, and organizational capacities of local producers' associations to promote **sustainable market access**.

Through strengthened food systems, SAMS activities strategically creates transformative **links between rural producers and urban and peri-urban businesses**. This approach is essential for reducing Haiti's structural inequalities, increasing the availability of locally produced food, and reducing environmental degradation and reliance on external markets. By enhancing these connections, smallholder farmers gain improved resilience against climate-related risks and natural disasters, elevating their production capacities and market access, including integration into the Home-Grown School Meal Programme (HGSM). In alignment with the Ministry of Agriculture's rural development priorities, the goal is to integrate rural communities financially and create opportunities for these food-insecure groups.

So far in 2024, WFP purchased **4,034 MT of food worth USD 11.3 million** directly from smallholder farmers via its HGSM (1,906 MT worth USD 6.2 million), traditional school feeding (650 MT worth USD 1.2 million), and emergency programs (1,487 MT worth USD 3.8 million).

As of October 2024, SAMS has integrated more than **170 OPAs** from the departments of Artibonite, Nord, Centre, Nippes, Sud, Grand'Anse, and more

recently Nord-Est, Nort-Ouest and Sud-Est, enhancing the capabilities and providing regular and sustainable market access to their members, representing around **20,000 smallholder farmers (51% women)**. These producers' members and associations have been supported with storage and quality control materials such as pallets, humidity meters, and small trucks for transport, in addition to technical training on agri-business, post-harvest handling, and infrastructure. Women's participation in OPAs supporting HGSM was monitored from selection through yearly assessments.

As of October 2024, **WFP's local purchases involved 4,050 smallholder farmers full-time**. This local procurement strategy also created full-time food processing jobs for over 1,000 people annually.

For the new school year 2024-2025, WFP has integrated new OPAs from 3 departments, the Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest and Sud-Est, into its SAMS programmes, and has now **partner OPAs in all departments except one**. These new OPAs have already made their first deliveries to canteens for the beginning of the 2024-2025 school year. Analyses are underway to identify the technical and operational needs of these new partner OPAs by the end of 2024, to inform an action plan that will begin in early 2025. Next year, technical training on good agricultural practices, post-harvest management, financial management, etc. will be put in place. Depending on resources, WFP will also provide the necessary agricultural infrastructures or equipment to improve the supply chain for schools, as well as the production capacities of OPAs both in terms of quantity and quality (rotary cultivators, water pumping systems, mills, aggregation centers, storage equipment, etc.)

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Gouvernement de la
République d'Haïti
Ministère de l'Agriculture,
des Ressources Naturelles
et du Développement Rural

Resilience Activities in Haiti

Due to Haiti's high exposure to rapid-onset shocks and stressors resulting from natural hazards, as well as socio-political and economic instability, **WFP is working to reinforce the resilience of Haitians through asset creation and livelihood programmes.** WFP works in partnership with the **Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development** in alignment with its Agricultural Development Plan.

The asset creation and livelihood programme aim to **support communities** in some of the most vulnerable areas of Haiti by mitigating, adapting, and recovering from seasonal shocks and recurring hazards, while also working to improve their long-term food security, livelihoods, and community resilience. WFP delivers complementary activities in the same areas, prioritizing a gender and nutrition-sensitive approach with a social behavioral communication change lens.

As of November 2024, WFP has **supported over 96,000 people** through its resilience activities.

WFP invests in **three main pillars**: strengthening the **local ecosystem** through disaster risk reduction and environmental-related solutions, reinforcing **local agriculture and livestock** through community-led soil and water conservation activities, and providing **comprehensive support** to actors throughout the food value chain, including agricultural inputs, livestock, and technical and financial assistance.

WFP's resilience projects enable access to basic social services, stimulate market dynamics, and contribute to conflict reduction through the rehabilitation of rural roads, installation of potable water abstraction points, and shock-related solutions such as micro-insurance. Resilience activities also provide a source of **income** for participants who receive conditional cash remuneration in exchange for participating in construction or rehabilitation work conducted through the programme.

Throughout the design, delivery, and documentation for the scale-up of its resilience programming, WFP adopts the Three-Pronged approach to guarantee that programmes are planned to bring together various actors through a **participatory process and respond to local needs**, thereby boosting community ownership and acceptance of climate adaptation and risk management measures.

As of October 2024, WFP completed the construction of **community cisterns** with a capacity of **180 cubic meters** to improve access to water in the Grand'Anse department. Additionally, **550 meters of concrete strips** have been installed on critical rural tracks linking communities to essential socio-economic services such as schools, agricultural areas, a health center, and a rural market. Forage plots have also been set up on sloping lands to feed livestock during the lean periods and to prevent soil erosion.

In the South, three fishponds have been constructed and put into operation, and four production/transformation businesses have been established, benefiting **400 women**. In parallel, **1,050 beneficiaries** received 2.9 tons of food seeds, 900 meters of drinking water pipelines have been rehabilitated, and five water points have been constructed or rehabilitated.

In the communes of Roche-à-Bateau, Coteaux, Port-à-Piment, Chardonnières, Limbé, and Ouanaminthe, WFP has achieved the following under the **creation and rehabilitation of assets** (soil, water, and natural resource conservation):

- 3,592 households (17,960 beneficiaries) participated in asset creation and livelihood rehabilitation activities.
- 5.94 km of ravines were treated with anti-erosion structures.
- 7.3 km of dirt roads and agricultural tracks were rehabilitated.
- 1.076 km of irrigation canals were restored.
- Over 5,900 fruit and forest tree seedlings were planted across intervention communes.



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Climate Action in Haiti

Amongst the world's most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, Haiti is the **third most impacted country in the world by extreme weather events**, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, and droughts, between 2000 - 2019. Around 96 percent of Haitians live under the threat of at least two of these risks according to the World Bank. Climate change adversely impacts lives and livelihoods, increases competition for resources, and exacerbates drivers of insecurity. At the same time, existing insecurity limits the capacity of the country and its people to adapt and respond to climate change, magnifying its impact, especially on the most vulnerable people.

WFP developed a **Climate Action Strategy** in line with its Country Strategic Plan 2024-2028. The strategy embeds climate action as a cross-cutting dimension throughout all of WFP operations in Haiti to support vulnerable communities and food systems. WFP's climate action work is coordinated with the **Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, and Ministry of Economy and Finance**. Its Climate Action Strategy is aligned with the National Adaptation Plan, National Climate Change Policy, and Agricultural Development Policy.

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WFP is committed to addressing climate change as one of the root causes of food insecurity in the country by: (i) **anticipating** shocks before they turn into disasters; (ii) **restoring** degraded ecosystems and supporting vulnerable communities to develop diversified, sustainable, and shock-resilient livelihoods; (iii) **protecting** the most vulnerable households and (iv) **transforming** communities and food systems with innovations for climate, nature, and people. Through its climate action, WFP aims to change the lives of **2 million people over 5 years**.

WFP prepared for an expected very active **cyclone season**, and building on the success of 2023, the country office approved the 2024-2025 Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), which enables WFP to assist up to

600,000 beneficiaries with anticipatory cash transfer and early warning messages ahead of cyclones or heavy rainfall to mitigate their impact on vulnerable populations. The country-wide plan needs approximately USD 15 million, but only USD 7 million have already been secured, leaving an important gap should a major hurricane hit the country. WFP Haiti is collaborating with national partners and international organizations to monitor these forecasts and implement the approved activities if activation occurs.

WFP continues its close collaboration with the General Directorate of Civil Protection to disseminate **early warnings and alerts** in case of extreme weather events and is expanding its operational capacity to act ahead of climate disasters, through the integration of AA within the shock-responsive social protection framework. This will allow social protection programme not only to react but also to act ahead to protect development gains.

WFP also supported Haiti's **Hydro-meteorology Unit** in rehabilitating the weather station at Cap Haitian airport, which will contribute to strengthening the national network of weather observations.

Earlier in 2024, WFP launched the delivery of climate information to smallholder farmers. In partnership with the University of Reading (UK), and the Haiti's **Hydro-meteorology Unit**, WFP started a set of cascade trainings on the **Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture** approach which combines historical climate data and participatory planning methods to help communities make informed agricultural choices based on seasonal forecasts. Trained staff of the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture and cooperating partners are replicating the training with 3,500 farmers, members of the associations that supply the home-grown school feeding programme in the Grand'Anse, Nord and Sud departments.



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Micro-Insurance Activities in Haiti

In October 2022, WFP Haiti, in partnership with the local insurer Alternative Insurance Company (AIC), technical service provider Weather Risk Management Solutions (WRMS), and international reinsurance company Scor Re, launched an index-based **micro-insurance** covering productive activities of smallholder farmers. This program provides protection against two major climate risks: excess rainfall and rainfall deficit.

In total, **9,597 households (47,985 people)** in Grand'Anse, South, and Nippes are insured during the 2024 cycle for **cropping and hurricane seasons**. The households enrolled in the micro-insurance programme include 1,050 (5,250 people) resilience asset-creation activities beneficiaries in the South, 1,200 households (6,000 people) benefiting from the ASPIRE project in Grand'Anse (please see policy factsheet), while the remaining are members of organized larger networks and federation of agricultural cooperatives of smallholder farmers. WFP's goal is to cover 70,055 people at the end of the 2025 hurricane season.

As of September 2024, over 375,000 USD in claims pay-out was registered following both excess rainfall and rain deficit events in all three covered departments. The indemnity payments represent a 49% claims ratio for this microinsurance project. Over **6,900 households** (34,820 people) have received at least one micro insurance payout between January—August 2024.

The **objectives of risk financing actions in Haiti** are to: (i) design micro-insurance products that are integrated into resilience-building strategies promoting productivity and securing livelihoods that are easily scalable; (ii) creating better entry points to introduce insurance components that can be integrated with other financial services and tools (formal and informal); (iii) guarantee scale

through a smart subsidy approach, aggregation and distribution schemes; (iv) complement other WFP Haiti interventions aimed at reinforcing smallholder farmers' capacities, and livelihood and social protection programmes.

The coverage aims to **improve the climate resilience** of farmer households and their cropping activity through a risk transfer mechanism on one hand and **reinforce the livelihood** of social protection beneficiaries on the other. It allows participants to protect their productive investments, and better reduce their vulnerability to risks such as excess rain and rain deficit while understanding and adopting the use of new and well-designed financial risk transfer mechanisms within their households and communities.

To help build **farmers' adaptive capacity and reduce their exposure to climate-related risks** in the Grand'Anse and Nippes, the selected cooperatives and organisations provide agricultural insurance participants with technical assistance and knowledge, risk mitigation, and financial education training. In the South department, support includes the implementation of environmental protection activities, through asset creation and rehabilitation.

2022 (Pilot)	2023- 2024 (Scale-up)	2024 Aug-Dec (Planned)	2025 (Planned)
4,990 households (51% women)	10,565 households: - 9,465 farmers - 1,200 social protection beneficiaries (SSP) (51% women)	11,515 households: - 9,365 farmers - 2,150 SSP (51% women)	11,857 households: -6,361 farmers -3,004 resilience beneficiaries -2,150 SSP (51% women)
2 departments, 11 communes	4 departments, 21 communes	6 departments, 29 communes	6 departments, 29 communes
Average yearly Premium \$ 91.98 USD and \$40 USD			USD 91.98 USD 45-55
Excess rain & rain deficit	Excess rain & rain deficit wind speed	Excess rain & rain deficit wind speed	Excess rain & rain deficit wind speed
USD 900 sum insured	USD 900 USD 400	USD 900 USD 400	USD 900 USD 450-600
			USD 375,000 Claims payout

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Ministère de l'Agriculture,
des Ressources Naturelles
et du Développement Rural



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Nutrition Activities in Haiti

WFP is committed to addressing the ongoing malnutrition crisis in Haiti, highlighted by the stagnant rate of **acute malnutrition at 7.2 percent**, as reported in the 2023 SMART survey. In some municipalities, malnutrition rates range from 20 to 30 percent. The IPC Acute Malnutrition assessment projects that **nearly 277,000 children aged 6 to 59 months** will be affected between December 2023 and November 2024, with **125,000 children** suffering from severe acute malnutrition. In response, WFP has been integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches into its broader humanitarian efforts.

From January to September 2024, **12,180 meals adapted for infants and young children** have been distributed across **91 internally displaced people's (IDP) sites**. An emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme has also been launched in IDP sites within the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. This programme provides specialized nutritious foods, nutrition counseling, screening, and referral services through mobile clinics supported by UNICEF and IOM, ensuring malnutrition management and primary healthcare support. As of September **4,000 children** have been reached and 6.3 MT of Plumpy Doz, a nutritional supplement, have been distributed.

To enhance food security and prevent malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) and children aged 6-23 months, WFP launched a specific top-up value to general food assistance for vulnerable households in areas hosting populations categorized as facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC4+), including **2,340 internally displaced households**. As part of this emergency intervention, **over 16,000 households with PBWG and/or children under 2 years old were reached**, to ensure they can afford the necessary nutritious diet to prevent malnutrition. Accompanied by Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) and nutritional screening for early detection and referral, this approach ensures access to diverse and nutritious diets. WFP is distributing this top-up in coordination with the Ministry of Health and its partners.

WFP is further integrating nutrition in its school-based programmes, ensuring that school meals cover at least 40% of the daily required energy and nutrients. Through the LENDI project, a SBCC program operational in 50 schools in Artibonite and involving **7,500 students**, their parents, and the community, WFP promotes good hygiene, nutrition, and gender equality. These interventions are part of the WFP-UNICEF Joint Plan, supporting the Ministry of Health and Population to comprehensively address the nutrition crisis in Haiti.

The social protection programme ASPIRE, implemented in partnership with the government (please read more in the policy factsheet) also includes a nutrition, health, and hygiene SBCC strategy. It has engaged **262,264 PBWG** and caregivers of children under 5 in community-based activities, including over 2,800 home visits and more than 3,000 community gatherings. One safety net has integrated cash transfers for preventive health and nutrition activities, benefiting 1,789 households with children under 2 years and PBWG through soft conditionality measures.

Across these activities, Community Health Workers also screened **54,386 children** aged 6-59 months and referred 5,298 of them for malnutrition treatment. They also raised awareness among 162,000 people, including 3,385 pregnant and breastfeeding women, about nutrition, infant feeding (ANJE) and nutrition- and hygiene-related diseases such as cholera and typhoid etc.

WFP continues to advance research and development efforts, including a qualitative study to identify barriers and opportunities to integrate the needs of People Living with HIV into social protection in Haiti, providing critical insights for future interventions with UNAIDS partners and the Ministry of Health. WFP also supports updating the national protocol for preventing and treating acute malnutrition in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO, and other partners, aligning with the global action plan on child wasting and the **new WHO guidelines**.

Contingency stock in Haiti

The contingency stock is a key tool that WFP uses to ensure that crisis-affected populations in Haiti can **meet their basic food needs in times of crisis**. Having pre-positioned commodities available in the country allows WFP to respond to sudden-onset disasters and crises to meet the needs of affected populations quickly and effectively, while additional assistance is planned and prepared for in later weeks if required.

A total of **3,971 mt** contingency stock allows WFP to feed up to **300,000** people with unconditional food assistance, including **50 kg of rice, 12.5 kg of beans, and 3.68 kg of oil per** household for one month. This represents 81% (1,693 Kcal per person/day) of daily caloric needs.

The contingency stock was used to respond to the March-June 2024 security crisis, which led to port and airport closures as well as the airspace closure with the Dominican Republic. As of the end of October, over **7,725 MT** have been distributed to households for emergency support in 2024, using a mix of contingency and regular stock.

To distribute the emergency rations, WFP utilizes its commercial transporters and often its WFP self-managed fleet of trucks

(25 all-terrain 4x4 trucks) to access the most difficult secondary and tertiary roads, as well as its cooperating partners, and commercial transporters for main road routes.

In 2024, a total of **6,880 MT** of in-kind commodities helped replenish the contingency stock. Out of the 6,880 MT, WFP prepositioned 1,100 MT at each of its three warehouses across the country, in Port-au-Prince and Northern and Southern areas.

WFP has put in place Food Supplier Agreements worth **USD 4.2 million** to swiftly trigger food purchases with support from internal funding mechanisms. WFP solely triggers the local option when needed. This allows the stock to be more **agile and save costs**.

Following the looting of WFP warehouses in Haiti in 2022, **650 MT of food** was stored in the **Dominican Republic**. **The stock was fully moved to Cap Haitian**, in the North of Haiti, **for preposition and distribution** to respond to the latest security crisis of March-June 2024, as WFP quickly expanded its port and logistics operations in Cap Haitian.



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Supply Chain and Logistics in Haiti

Supply Chain and Logistics capacities are key to **delivering WFP's humanitarian assistance in the fastest, most efficient, and cost-effective way possible**. WFP's humanitarian logistics coordination and service support to humanitarian and development organizations in the country are also essential. This role is realized through (i) the **Logistics Sector** coordination which is co-led by the Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC) and WFP; (ii) on-demand logistics services; and (iii) preparedness capacity strengthening for the national disaster risk management system.

In Haiti, WFP has **25 trucks**, and access to a **maritime solution** to power its operations, as well as support the humanitarian community, including other UN agencies, NGOs, and government entities through on-demand service provision.

As of October 2024, over **thirty requests** for on-demand services were received from 19 partners, including the provisions of storage space, transport services, and fuel. Through fuel provision, WFP distributed **143,000 liters** to over 10 partners. Additionally, total of 36 Service Level Agreements were signed this year with partners.

Moreover, WFP contracted a maritime service with a local company to support the humanitarian community in circumventing armed group-controlled areas. So far this year, **9 partners** have used the maritime service, allowing the passage of over **350 mt** of commodities in 12 maritime voyages to the south and north of Haiti. This represents the first recent use of this maritime service to the northern area of the country to support the humanitarian community, due to the worsening security along the routes in that region.

WFP has **4 warehouses** in Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien, and the hurricane proof Miragoane warehouse which covers the southern peninsula, totaling **22,500 mt** storage capacity, which can also be used by partners. In response to the worsening security situation early this year, WFP expanded its port and logistics operations in Cap Haitien, by expanding its storage space with an additional 2,500 MT capacity, additional surge logistics staff and by facilitating the port operations. WFP also has **6,170 mt** of **mobile storage** capacities and various equipment, such as its trucks, ready to be deployed in case of emergency.

To tackle the **security challenges** impacting port operations and last-mile distribution, especially during and after the March-June crisis, WFP's supply chain adopted an agile strategy, emphasizing storing ample prepositioned stocks at strategic locations, diversifying transport methods, enhancing engagement with logistics service provider and increasing local procurement from 77% in 2023 to 87% in the first half of 2024. WFP continuously updated information on Supply Chain needs and logistical capacities, fostering collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs, government bodies, and partners to enhance flexibility and coordinate efforts effectively.

WFP also expanded its logistics capacity in **Cap Haitian**, utilizing a mix of transport options including inland and maritime routes, to overcome infrastructure and security constraints, ensuring the timely delivery of essential items, such as food commodities.

WFP facilitated an **airbridge** from Panama to allow for uninterrupted aid delivery, and continued its capacity-building work with the DGPC on hub rehabilitation and other preparedness projects.



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The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

Operating in Haiti since November 2019, the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service** (UNHAS) supports the humanitarian and development community to reach and assist the most vulnerable populations in remote areas, in addition to providing evacuations and transporting humanitarian cargo such as medical lifesaving equipment.

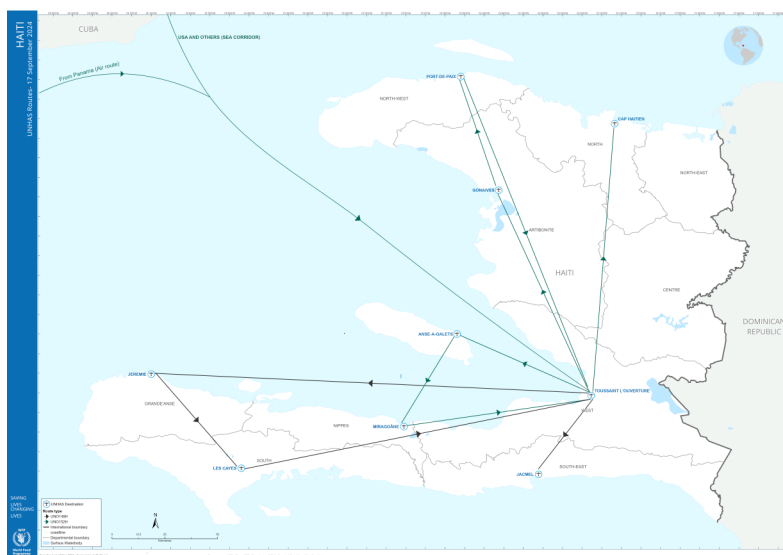
With **port and road access severely limited**, especially since the complex crisis started in September 2022 and the latest security crisis of March-June 2024, the **UNHAS air services are crucial** for all humanitarian organizations to have a safe, reliable and timely means of transport in the country and keep providing immediate support to vulnerable populations who are facing difficulties in accessing their livelihoods or get vital supplies. UNHAS also implemented

Key figures	2023	2024
Flights	1,698	1,126
Number of passengers	16,146	8,780
Partners supported	140	142
Cargo	128,983	48,206
Destinations	20+	20+

the partial cost recovery modality for all partners in 2023.

Following the March-June security crisis, UNHAS implemented several key strategies to ensure the **continuity of operations** and facilitate the relocation of staff as required by the rapidly evolving situation. The increased humanitarian needs prompted the acquisition of an additional fixed-wing aircraft, enhancing UNHAS' response capacity. The aircraft were temporarily relocated to Cap-Haitien as their base, with flights established to the Dominican Republic (Barahona and La Isabela) and Providenciales. In May, the fleet was returned to Port-au-Prince, and all necessary preparations were made for the hurricane season.

In October, a new aircraft was introduced, offering better cost efficiency. UNHAS currently operates one Sikorsky S-61 helicopter and a fixed wing to support humanitarian response efforts in Haiti.





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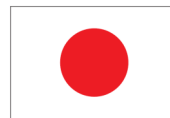
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