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WFP in Haiti | Information Booklet

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

March 2025



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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 facilitates the implementation of flagship national programmes such as the home-grown school meals, supporting and strengthening the Government of Haiti's implementation capacity as well as its development of key policies.

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 **1 million people** are **internally displaced** due to armed group violence as of December 2024, which represents 9% of the Haitian population, and more than a threefold increase compared to December 2023. Of these, **261,000** are located in Port-au-Prince. 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, balancing lifesaving emergency response activities with the promotion of resilience and development initiatives overtime.

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 latest peaks in violence, in November, triggered the closure of the capital's airport and a U.S federal aviation association's ban on flights to the country, except Cap Haitien. WFP continues scaling up operations, ensuring access through local partnerships and decentralizing its supply chain with local procurement. UNHAS also remains a lifeline, allowing movement in and out of Port-au-Prince for humanitarians since November, and until commercial airlines resume flight to the capital.

In 2024, WFP supported **2 million people** across its programmes in Haiti, including through the distribution of **3.2 million hot meals**, **USD 54 million** injected in the Haitian economy (USD 34.5 million of cash-based transfers across its programmes, and USD 14.4 million worth of food bough from smallholder farmers for school meals and emergency programmes), and **12,604 metric tons** (MT) of food.

The country office needs **USD 51.2 million** to continue implementing its operations for the next **6 months** (March – August 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 **761,131** households registered.

WFP works with the **Ministry of Education** to expand the scale and improve the quality of the **national school meals programme**, in line with authorities' priorities. 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. In February 2025, WFP also supported the government in signing the National Commitment Declaration of the School Meals Coalition (SMC), after joining the coalition in 2022.

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 micro-insurance against extreme weather events. This also 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 & Short Term Assistance 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 (FAES), 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, with a peak of violence and insecurity between March-June 2024 and since November 2024, leading to the temporary closures of the main airport and seaport in Port-au-Prince. Despite some security improvement, 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 operations on the ground. Following this security crisis, WFP, in collaboration with local partners, **ramped up the 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.

In 2024, WFP assisted **1.15 million people** with **9,009 MT** of food, **3.2 million** hot meals, and **USD 16.4 million** in cash-based transfers through its emergency response, helping strengthen national response capacities. This was made possible in part

by the government-led project "**Expansion of Social Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations**". This marks the third such consecutive FAES programme for which WFP supports implementation, amounting to USD 109 million (leveraging IDB financing). As part of this latest initiative, 42,977 households (214,885 people) are set to receive four critical cash transfers of USD 100 each to strengthen their food security across five departments. Additionally, under this project FAES supported the distribution of 335,622 hot meals to 23,973 displaced people across four sites during the peak of the November crisis.

In 2024, WFP distributed **2.9 million hot meals** to over **180,906 people displaced** by **armed group violence** in 156 sites of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. In addition, with the increased rate of deportation announced by the Dominican Republic, WFP distributed **hot meals** to **172,779 individuals** affected by deportations and **repatriations** in the North-East and Center.

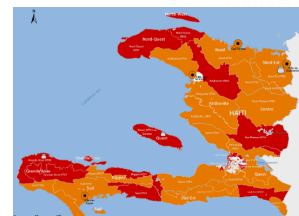
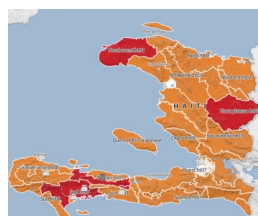
As part of the IDP response, WFP has transitioned around **46,500 IDPs** from receiving hot meals to receiving **cash-based transfers** in 2024 and is pursuing their integration into temporary extended assistance to help households cover a portion of their essential food needs (USD 88 monthly) as they seek to relocate to more stable settings and livelihoods. In 2024, 20,235 IDPs were included in this targeted initiative.

WFP is also increasing the **digitalization** of the emergency response, with **76%** of transfers done through digital cash responses, 7 times the average achieved by other humanitarian actors in Haiti.

IPC evolution between 2021 and 2025

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

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



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Social Protection Systems Strengthening 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 and action plan provide the institutional framework for social protection initiatives. Their gradual implementation is supported by a longstanding partnership between the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), the World Bank, the IDB and others, ensuring a more resilient and structured social protection system.

The SIMAST, a social registry developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in 2013 to assess vulnerability and target social assistance programmes, represents a key component of unified social protection efforts. This year, an additional **134,810 households** were registered, bringing the total to 761,131 households - **33% of the population**. WFP, thanks to combined funding from several partners, including FAES, the World Bank and the IDB, among others, aims to further expand SIMAST by including around 126,000 more households in 2025 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 conducts feasibility assessments on the use of 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 *Klere Chimen*, a **nationally led social protection programme** that began in 2021. Assisting its roll out and expansion across several initiatives, WFP supports the implementation of a USD 75 million World Bank financed programme called ASPIRE, managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, with a focus on the *Klere Chimen* branch in

Grand'Anse. ASPIRE provides social cash transfers and accompanying measures to improve household health and nutrition outcomes while fostering financial inclusion. In 2024, WFP has successfully delivered social cash transfers to nearly **160,000** people monthly across its safety net programmes, including 110,000 through ASPIRE, contributing to families meeting their food needs and healthy diets. This also includes **20,235 internally displaced people** who were integrated into WFP's social safety net programmes after having received hot meals as a first emergency response.

A notable achievement under *Klere Chimen* 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 **76%** in 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 providing 12 trainings to 40 MAST staff, as well as technical assistance to develop a Management and Information System for MAST to operate its social protection programmes and, 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).

In 2025, WFP is expanding *Klere Chimen* with the financial support of the Swiss Cooperation, targeting **1,873 households in Haiti's South Department until 2027**.

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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** since March 2024, schools in the Port-au-Prince area had to close intermittently, and of the current

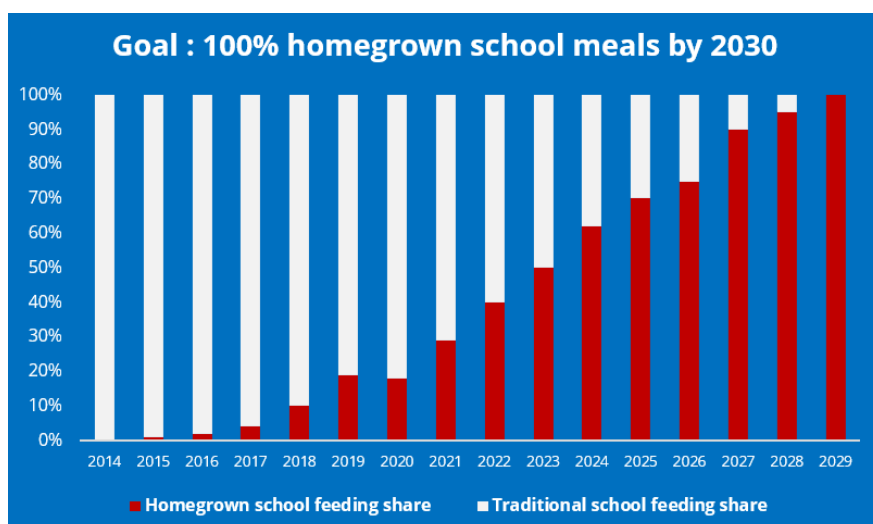
134 internally displaced people (IDP) sites, 45 are schools. Still, **so far for the 2024-2025 school year**, WFP's school meals programme provided meals to **528,000 schoolchildren** across all 10 departments. The school meals programme is **also responsive to shocks**, as WFP distributes take-home rations to students when schools close due to external factors.

WFP supported the signature of the 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.

In February 2025, WFP also supported the government in signing the National Commitment Declaration of the School Meals Coalition (SMC), after joining the coalition in 2022.

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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.

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 **70% of school meals based on local procurement**, and WFP is in line with this target, with 364,320 school children benefitting from the home-grown school meals so far.

WFP works with over 247 OPAs (*Organisations de Producteurs Agricoles*) and their 23,500 members in 9 departments to **source food from smallholder farmers**. In 2024, **5,567 MT** of local products were procured, worth **USD 10.4 million** (4,554 MT for home-grown school feeding, 1,013 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 started to 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 **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme** aims to strengthen local food systems, enhance sustainable agricultural development, and expand market access for smallholder farmers, with a strong focus on women's empowerment. By reinforcing aggregation, processing, and organizational capacities of local producers' associations (OPAs), SAMS fosters resilient and inclusive value chains that generate economic opportunities for agricultural communities.

By strategically linking Haitian producers to structured buyers, including school meal programmes, SAMS contributes to food security, reduced reliance on external markets, and stronger local economies. Through infrastructure development, financial inclusion, and capacity-building, SAMS aligns with the Ministry of Agriculture's rural development priorities, equipping smallholder farmers with the tools to increase production, enhance commercialization, and withstand climate-related shocks.

In 2024, WFP purchased **7,111 MT** of food worth **USD 14.4 million** directly from smallholder farmers for its school meals and emergency operations, a significant increase from 4,340 MT (USD 8.4 million) in 2023. These purchases were made through 247 OPAs across **every department except one (Ouest)**, facilitating sustainable market access for over 30,000 producers, of whom 51% are women.

For the 2024-2025 school year, WFP expanded its SAMS partnerships to **include new OPAs** from Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, and Sud-Est. To ensure effective integration, an assessment of the technical and operational needs of these OPAs is underway, informing an action plan for 2025.

WFP's local procurement strategy has demonstrated a multiplier effect. In 2024, approximately **6,630 smallholder farmers were engaged full-time through local purchases**. This strategy also created over 1,630 full-time food processing jobs annually, boosting employment in agricultural communities.

To improve supply chain efficiency and production capacity, WFP has conducted **technical training** on good agricultural practices, post-harvest management, and financial literacy for OPAs members. In 2024, WFP also provided more than 2,000 pieces of equipment (pallets, processing units etc) and small transport trucks to enhance storage, quality control, and transformation capacity. Additionally, 24 agricultural infrastructures, including aggregation centers, mill structures, and warehouses, were established to **strengthen local supply chain operations** for home-grown school meals and emergency food procurement.

Beyond school meal supply chains, WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, is investing in key agricultural value chains to enhance market resilience, increase local food production, and strengthen food security.

In the Centre department, WFP has developed a **cassava value chain strategy** in collaboration with local actors and launched a project to establish multiplication plots, improve post-harvest processing facilities, and integrate cassava-based products into school meal programmes. This initiative enhances productivity, reduces post-harvest losses, improves transformation technologies, and expands market opportunities in some of Haiti's driest areas.

In the Artibonite department, WFP has completed a **value chain analysis** identifying major bottlenecks and investment priorities for rice, sorghum, and salt. The findings will be endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture, facilitating a coordinated response among national and development actors.

In the Nord-Est department, WFP has partnered with MFK to **localize peanut production** for Vita Mamba snacks, distributed through school meal and health programmes nationwide. This initiative promotes good agricultural practices to reduce aflatoxin contamination in 10 communities, with plans to scale to 10 additional communities in 2025, targeting at least 75% locally sourced peanuts.

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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.

In 2024, **19,970 people participated in WFP's rehabilitation projects** and received USD 4.8 million benefitting them and their families (99,850 people in total).

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.

WFP's approach includes creating **community assets** in five main areas, and in 2024 WFP achieved the following:

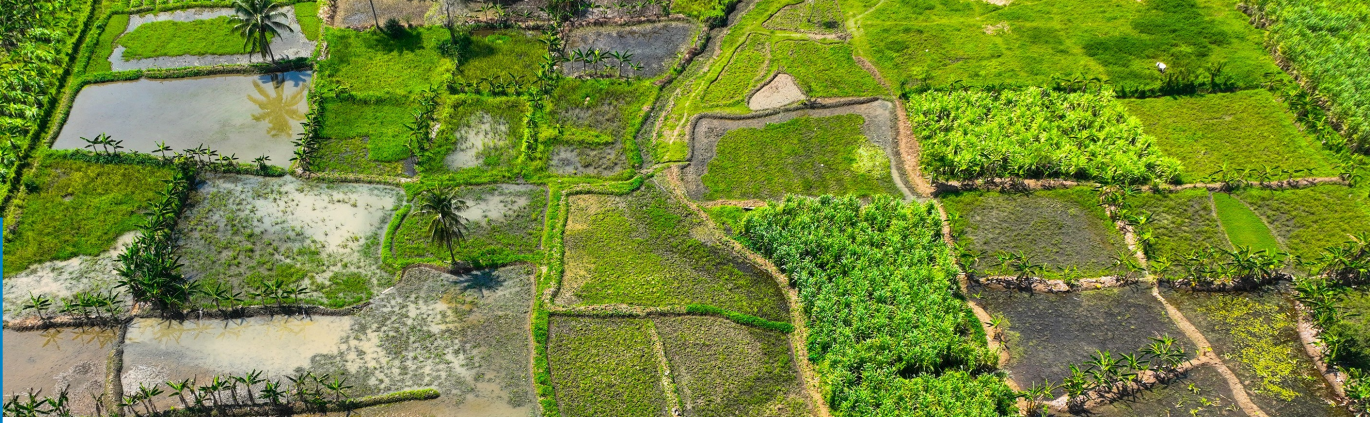
- **Improving access to markets and basic services**, including the rehabilitation of over 31 kilometers of roads.
- **Boosting agricultural production**, for example, by rehabilitating over 16 kilometers of irrigation channels.
- **Facilitating access to water**, which includes constructing rainwater harvesting systems and installing infrastructure at 19 water points.
- **Soil conservation**, including planting over 50,000 trees to reduce erosion risk.
- **Preventing lowland flooding**, achieved through the installation of dry stone walls in hillside ravines.

Remote Monitoring from space (AIMS) confirmed that **90% of the 35 assets analysed are still visible and maintained** (some since 2018). An in depth analysis showed that 23 out of 35 assets were found to have significant improvements in vegetation condition, and 9 were maintained. Only three assets deteriorated in this period.



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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.

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. 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 Anticipatory Action 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 Haitien 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 replicated 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 programme provides protection against two major climate risks: excess rainfall and rainfall deficit.

In total, **8,397 households (41,985 people)** in Grand'Anse, South and Nippes were insured during the 2024 cycle for **cropping and hurricane seasons**. Based on feedback from beneficiaries in Artibonite, WFP suspended the micro-insurance coverage and with its partners decided to re-design the product. 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 social protection factsheet), while the remaining are members of organized larger networks and federation of agricultural cooperatives of smallholder farmers.

In 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 32% claims ratio for this microinsurance project. **6,900 households** (34,820 people) have received at least one micro insurance payout in 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.

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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.

In 2024, **261,000 meals adapted for infants and young children** have been distributed in **internally displaced people's (IDP) sites**. An emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme has also been launched in malnutrition hot spots, including 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. In 2024, **3,040 children** were reached and 21.5 metric tons of specialized formulated food to prevent acute malnutrition were distributed, including 14.9 mt for 2,030 IDPs.

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 in areas hosting populations categorized as facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC4+), reaching **17,109 vulnerable households** (including 10,091 IDP households) in 2024. 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, and other **safety net programmes** (please read more in the social protection factsheet) implemented in partnership with the government, also include a nutrition, health, and hygiene SBCC strategy. This strategy engaged PBWG and caregivers of children under 5 in community-based activities, including over 35,900 home visits, 890 community gatherings and 32,427 parents club participatory training. One of the safety net integrated cash transfers for **preventive health and nutrition activities** benefited 1,783 households with children aged 6-24 months and PBWG through soft conditionality measures related to health and nutrition.

Across these activities, Community Health Workers also screened **85,821 children** aged 6-59 months and referred 8,786 of them for **malnutrition treatment**. They also raised awareness among 206,031 people, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, about nutrition, infant feeding (ANJE) and nutrition- and hygiene-related diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

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**.

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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 Kcals 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 2024 over **9,009 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 in three of its 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.

In 2024, over **55 requests** for on-demand services were received from 23 partners, including the provisions of storage space, transport services, and fuel. Through fuel provision, WFP distributed **155,000 liters** to 13 partners. Additionally, in total 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. In 2024, **19 partners** have used the maritime service, allowing the passage of over **1,400 mt** of commodities in 21 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 Haitien**, 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.

To address the impacts of the partial closure of the country, WFP resumed in February 2025 the **humanitarian cargo flights** from Panama to Haiti to allow for uninterrupted aid delivery, carrying 21 mt of medicines, vaccines, and medical supplies for eight humanitarian organizations in its first flight. WFP also continued its capacity-building work with the DPGC on hub rehabilitation and other preparedness projects.

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The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

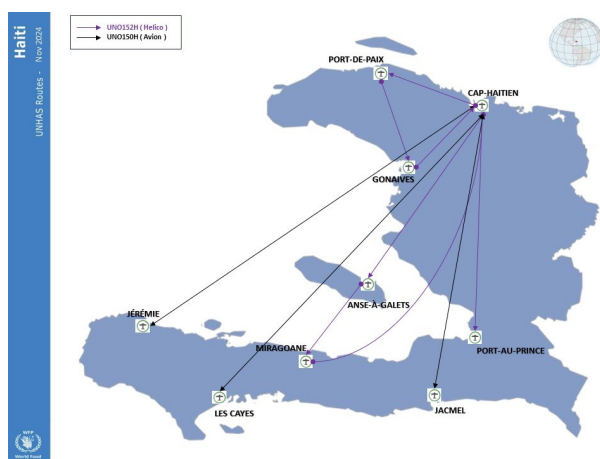
Operating in Haiti since November 2019, the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service** (UNHAS) supports the humanitarian and development community to reach and assist the most vulnerable populations in remote areas, in addition to providing evacuations and transporting humanitarian cargo such as medical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

With **port and road access severely limited**, especially since the complex crisis started in September 2022 and the latest security crises of March-June 2024 and since November, 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 the partial cost recovery modality for all partners in 2023.

Key figures	2023	2024
Flights	1,698	1,450
Number of passengers	16,146	11,490
Partners supported	140	157
Cargo (kg)	128,983	52,980
Destinations	20+	20

Following the March-June and November security crises, 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 aircrafts were temporarily relocated to Cap-Haitien as their base in March, with flights established to the Dominican Republic (Barahona and La Isabela) and Providenciales. After being returned to Port-au-Prince in May, the fleet was moved back to Cap Haitian in November following armed groups shooting of 3 commercial airplanes above the Haitian capital.

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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