



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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Haiti

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021–2022

Civil unrest and economic instability in Haiti combined with recurring shocks linked to natural disasters (droughts, earthquakes, floods and hurricanes) and the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic have led to increased food insecurity and other humanitarian needs throughout the country.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Improve the food security of vulnerable households by protecting their agriculture-based livelihoods and by strengthening their resilience to future shocks.
- Enhance coordination among local, national and international humanitarian partners in priority areas.

Activities



Increase availability of and access to food for the most vulnerable households

agricultural inputs | good agricultural practices | urban and peri-urban agriculture benefiting women's associations | rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure | farmer field schools | technical support for the sustainable management of micro-watersheds | Village Savings and Loans Associations | animal health | small-scale livestock production | cash transfers | cash for work | productive assets | fish production and conservation



Reduce the impact of natural disasters and of COVID-19, and enhance coordination

anticipatory action | strengthen the capacities of governance structures and communities | assessments and evaluations | training of leaders and local authorities on containment measures | hygiene kits | response strategy | dissemination of information | monitoring of prices, markets and food security situation | food security analysis



to assist
675 000 people



FAO requires
USD 45 million



period
January–December 2021

Livelihoods are rural populations' best defense against hunger and malnutrition. Protecting them means enabling crisis-affected populations to quickly start producing their own food and generating income.



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Projected acute food insecurity situation (March–June 2021)



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)



Source: IPC. 2020. *Haiti: Acute food insecurity analysis, August 2020–June 2021* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 3 February 2021]. www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC%20Haiti%20AcuteFoodSec%202020Aug2021June%20English%20Summary.pdf

Situation analysis



4.4 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity



11% increase of the price of imported foodstuffs such as rice and flour, remaining **50%** above the five-year average



50-80% crop losses in the Nippes, Ovest, Sud-Est and Sud departments due to Hurricane Laura



60% of the rural population relies on agriculture for the livelihoods



10 907 confirmed COVID-19 cases, including **240** deaths

Impact on food security

Over a decade of recurrent natural disasters in Haiti, the unprecedented socio-political crisis and the impact of COVID-19 are having detrimental effects in the country. Together with structural issues such as poverty and limited access to basic social services, this is causing high levels of food insecurity and increased humanitarian needs.

Limited access to agricultural inputs due to the sustained increase in inflation rates and the weaker currency, as well as inundated cropland due to Hurricane Laura (August 2020) – the island's strongest hurricane on record since 1856 – have resulted in reduced planting and production. Increased insecurity, coupled with the effects of the urgent and essential restriction measures linked to COVID-19 are also affecting agricultural activities, hampering the movements of agricultural workers and the transportation of goods, including of agricultural inputs.

Overall prices of both locally produced and imported food have increased sharply in 2020. The average cost for a food basket has risen by nearly 30 percent since 2019. With limited

access to and availability of food, households have been forced to adopt negative coping mechanisms, such as selling their livestock, consuming seeds and deforestation, which further increases their vulnerability, especially of women, elderly people and persons with disabilities.

With the ongoing political and economic challenges, the deadly impact of Hurricane Laura, the adverse effects of the pandemic and 46 percent of the Haitian population facing high acute food insecurity, there's a real risk of a full blown food crisis with no end in 2021. Urgent agricultural assistance is required for the upcoming seasons in order for the poorest and most affected households to restore their livelihoods and meet their immediate food needs, preventing the further adoption of negative coping mechanisms.

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