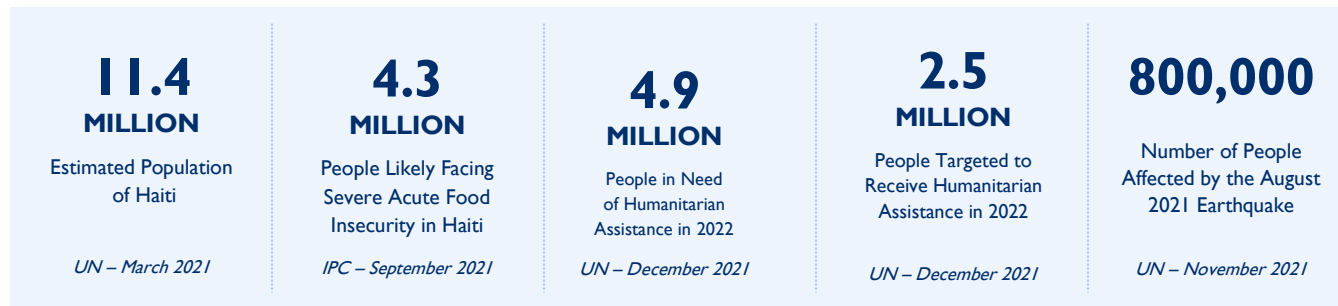


Haiti – Complex Emergency

MARCH 2, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- An estimated 19,000 people were displaced in and around Haiti’s capital city of Port-au-Prince as of mid-February due to rising OCG activity. Insecurity continues to limit relief actors’ access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance.
- A series of earthquakes struck southwestern Haiti’s Nippes Department on January 24, resulting in two deaths, 50 injuries, and the damage or destruction of approximately 800 houses.
- USAID/BHA announces a new five-year program with partner CRS to build resilience and food security among vulnerable populations across the country.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Haiti Response in FY 2021 ¹	USAID/BHA ²	\$86,147,108
	DoD ³	\$12,700,000
Total		\$98,847,108

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
² USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA). Funding figure reflects publicly announced funding as September 30, 2021.
³ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). Funding figure reflects funding as of September 30, 2021.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

OCG Violence Exacerbates Humanitarian Needs and Access Challenges

Approximately 19,000 people were displaced between June 2021 and January 2022 due to rising organized criminal group (OCG) activity—primarily due to territorial disputes and inter-OCG conflict—in and around Haiti’s capital city of Port-au Prince, relief actors report. From late 2021 to early 2022, OCG activity continued to intensify, with OCG leaders threatening Government of Haiti (GoH) authorities, humanitarian workers, and civilians who appeared to challenge their authority. OCGs also regularly engaged in acts of kidnapping, murder, and sexual violence against civilians within their areas of control, where approximately one million people currently reside.

In addition, OCGs have increasingly exerted control around areas where relief actors store humanitarian commodities and have targeted aid workers in Port-Au-Prince, further challenging relief operations and raising additional security concerns among humanitarian actors. Notably, in October 2021, OCGs abducted 17 individuals associated with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Christian Aid Ministries; while all NGO staff were either released by, or escaped from, OCG authorities as of December 2021, the incident illustrates the deteriorating security conditions faced by many relief workers in Haiti. In response to heightened insecurity across the country, several relief actors have also curtailed their operations in Port-au-Prince. For example, Médecins Sans Frontières, closed its hospital in Port-au-Prince’s Martissant neighborhood in August 2021, due to OCG-related violence. The hospital, which remained closed as of mid-February, had provided free medical care to more than 300,000 people.

In response to rising OCG violence, the UN—in coordination with Global Protection Cluster partners—conducted a protection assessment in November 2021, to identify protection risks faced by civilians in OCG-controlled areas.¹ Findings from the assessment indicate that communities living in these locales lack sufficient access to essential goods and services, partially due to OCG roadblocks, which have hampered fuel distributions and adversely affected access to banking, health care, telecommunications, and public transportation services. The protection assessment also underscored the need for additional protection and psycho-social support (PSS) services among surveyed communities, noting that OCGs often engage in sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) to intimidate local populations.

Earthquakes in Nippes Exacerbate Humanitarian Needs

Two earthquakes—ranging in magnitude from 5.1 to 5.3—and a series of aftershocks struck Nippes on January 24, resulting in two deaths, at least 50 injuries, and the damage or destruction of approximately 800 houses and other infrastructure, according to the GoH. The earthquake also caused extensive damage to farmlands, further undermining local markets, and exacerbating food insecurity. The department was previously affected by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck on August 14, 2021, resulting in 2,200 deaths, and adversely affecting approximately 1.2 million people. Much of the infrastructure initially damaged during the August 14 earthquake was not fully repaired as of late January, exacerbating humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities among many households affected by the January earthquakes.

In response to the January earthquakes, the GoH—in coordination with UN partners—deployed emergency response teams to assist affected populations, clear debris, and conduct needs assessments,

¹ The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) is a network of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations and United Nations (UN) agencies, engaged in protection work in humanitarian crises including armed conflict, climate change related and natural disaster.

identifying PSS services and temporary shelter as priority needs among affected populations, according to the UN. Through existing programs, 13 USAID/BHA partners supported emergency needs assessments following the January 24 earthquakes and rapidly adjusted their programming to deliver assistance to the most-affected communities. In addition, USAID/BHA partners continued to provide food, livelihoods, protection, and shelter assistance to earthquake-affected populations across the hardest-hit communities in southern Haiti. Between January 1 and 15, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided 18,000 individuals in communities across Sud Department with cash assistance to purchase basic food commodities. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner Miyamoto International is conducting a damage assessment across hardest-hit communities in southern Haiti, assessing more than 150,000 houses in 14 earthquake-affected areas as of February 9, and providing communities with technical assistance on seismic-resistant construction techniques and materials to help households build back safer.

USAID Launches Five-Year Program to Bolster Food Security and Resilience

Recurrent natural disasters, persistent and worsening economic conditions—exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and associated restrictions—as well as rising insecurity have compounded humanitarian needs across Haiti, leaving an estimated 4.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022, according to the UN. In particular, food insecurity remains a persistent concern nationwide. More than 4.3 million people faced Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food security or higher in late 2021, with the number projected to rise to 4.6 million by March, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).² In response to the high level of acute food insecurity across Haiti, in mid-February USAID/BHA announced a new five-year program in coordination with the international NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS) designed to improve the food security, nutrition status, and resilience of Haiti’s most vulnerable households. The program, *Ayiti Pi Djanm*—a Stronger Haiti—aims to reach nearly 90,000 people across Haiti’s Nord-Est and Sud departments with critical support, including community-level nutrition and financial education trainings, promotion of climate-smart agriculture practices, as well as the distribution of food vouchers and multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help households meet their basic needs.

This support builds on USAID’s long-standing work in Haiti to strengthen local disaster response and recovery systems, as well as increase household resilience against recurrent disasters. The U.S. Government (USG) remains the single largest humanitarian donor to Haiti, providing nearly \$105 million for disaster response and risk reduction in FY 2021, including more than \$92 million from USAID/BHA. USAID Deputy Administrator for Policy and Programming Isobel Coleman reaffirmed USAID’s support for long-term resilience building in Haiti at the February 16 “International Event for the Financing of the Reconstruction of the Southern Peninsula of Haiti”, hosted by the GoH in coordination with the UN. The conference aimed to expand international support for the reconstruction and recovery of areas of Haiti affected by the August 14 earthquake, which resulted in nearly \$2 billion of damages nationwide.

Floods in Northern and Southern Haiti Exacerbate Humanitarian Needs

Heavy rainfall between January 29 and 31 generated widespread flooding—including flash floods—across Haiti’s Nippes, Nord, Nord-Est, and Nord-Ouest departments, resulting in at least five deaths. The floods also displaced more than 1,900 people to evacuation centers and damaged or destroyed nearly 2,600 houses, as well as essential infrastructure—including a power plant in Nord-Est’s Caracol commune—according to the GoH. Initial assessments indicate the most urgent needs of affected populations included food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, the UN

² The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5

reports. To address urgent humanitarian needs, immediately following the floods USAID/BHA partner WFP distributed 100 metric tons of USAID/BHA pre-positioned contingency food stocks to support approximately 1,500 flood-affected households with one month of emergency food assistance.

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

KEY FIGURES



\$31.3 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for emergency food assistance operations in FY 2021

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports partners to provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers for food and food vouchers; locally, regionally, and internationally procured (LRIP) food; and U.S. in-kind food assistance—to populations facing acute food insecurity across Haiti. In FY 2021, USAID/BHA provided more than \$31.3 million to WFP and four NGOs to bolster food security conditions countrywide.

USAID/BHA also supports WFP to maintain a pre-positioned stock of emergency food commodities to quickly distribute throughout Haiti in the event of a disaster, such as the August 14 earthquake. USAID/BHA released more than 2,140 metric tons (MT) of food—including pulses, rice, and vegetable oil—from the stock following the earthquake, enabling WFP to reach approximately 79,500 beneficiaries with two cycles of food and cash distributions. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, WFP had reached more than 300,000 earthquake-affected individuals in Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments with approximately 4,000 MT of food commodities and more than \$2.4 million in cash-based transfers, as well as distributed approximately 280,000 hot meals to individuals in hospitals and displacement sites, as of mid-December 2021.

RELIEF COMMODITIES, SHELTER, AND WASH

USAID/BHA supports the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and six NGOs to provide emergency relief commodities, shelter support, and/or WASH interventions across Haiti. With USAID/BHA funding, partners disseminate COVID-19 risk and prevention messaging, conduct awareness campaigns, as well as distribute hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households. In 2021, NGO partner ACTED delivered safe drinking water to more than 322,000 people affected by the August 14 earthquake. Additional USAID/BHA partners are supporting populations to rehabilitate houses and WASH infrastructure in southwestern Haiti, supporting affected households in recovering from the August 14 earthquake and building resilience to future sudden-onset events.



322,000

Earthquake-affected persons received safe drinking water

USAID/BHA also funds IOM to maintain pre-positioned emergency relief supplies—sufficient to support nearly 75,000 individuals—in Haiti for distribution in response to sudden-onset disasters, such as earthquakes and other shocks, including the August 14 earthquake. In addition, in early September 2021, USAID/BHA transported 10,000 plastic sheets for shelter and 10,000 shelter repair kits from its warehouse in Miami, Florida, to Port-au-Prince for distribution by IOM. The UN agency distributed approximately

81,000 USAID/BHA-funded relief items to earthquake-affected households in 2021. Furthermore USAID/BHA partner Community Organized Relief Effort (CORE) hired and trained nearly 330 local carpenters and other construction workers to help earthquake-affected households properly affix emergency shelter materials to 5,500 houses between October and December 2021.



\$10.3 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA health support in FY 2021

HEALTH AND PROTECTION

USAID/BHA provided nearly \$14.7 million in FY 2021 support to IFRC, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and six NGOs to provide critical health care and/or protection interventions to vulnerable households, particularly in earthquake-affected areas. In response to the August 14 earthquake, USAID/BHA supported the International Medical Corps (IMC) to provide health assistance via an emergency medical team operating in Sud and is supporting other relief actors to conduct primary health care interventions, bolstering access to health services for earthquake-affected populations. Meanwhile, USAID/BHA supports Doctors of the World and PAHO to strengthen the capacity of health care centers in Artibonite, Centre, Nippes, Nord, and Ouest departments to detect, manage, and treat COVID-19 cases, as well as augment community awareness of the disease.



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USAID/BHA partners providing critical protection interventions

In addition, USAID/BHA supports CRS, Humanity & Inclusion (HI), IFRC, IMC, Project Hope, Save the Children Federation (SCF), and UNFPA to provide critical protection services—such as GBV prevention and response and PSS interventions—across Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud in response to the heightened protection risks facing many individuals in Haiti. In January, SCF re-opened 11 child-friendly spaces in Grand’Anse and Sud, reaching more than 1,300 children with protection activities during the month. Additionally, USAID/BHA partner Doctors of the World is training health care personnel in Nippes and Ouest on PSS best practices. USAID/BHA requires all partners to incorporate protection principles into all supported interventions, promoting meaningful access, dignity, and safety for beneficiaries.

LOGISTICS AND COORDINATION SUPPORT



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USAID/BHA partners providing logistics support

USAID/BHA supports HI, IOM, and WFP to conduct critical logistics activities across Haiti which facilitate the timely distribution of humanitarian assistance, particularly following sudden-onset shocks. USAID/BHA logistics funding includes support to WFP for humanitarian transport services, including barge and convoy transport of relief commodities to affected areas. Additionally, USAID/BHA provides assistance to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to augment humanitarian coordination and information management (HCIMA) activities among relief actors countrywide. USAID/BHA also supports IFRC to conduct damage and needs assessments through the Haitian Red Cross, as well as IOM and WFP, bolstering HCIMA in the event of a disaster, such as the August 14 earthquake.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- On August 14, 2021, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck southwestern Haiti, exacerbating humanitarian needs in Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud. The earthquake resulted in at least 2,246 deaths, injured more than 12,760 people, and damaged or destroyed approximately 115,000 houses, according to the GoH. Subsequently, on August 16, Tropical Depression Grace made landfall over southwestern Haiti, generating heavy rains and strong winds.
- On August 14, 2021, U.S. Ambassador Michele J. Sison declared a disaster for Haiti due to the effects of the earthquake. USAID/BHA subsequently deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to coordinate USG relief efforts, requesting the unique capabilities of DoD’s U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) to assist DART-led response activities. On September 30, 2021, DART and RMT activities transitioned to steady-state USAID/BHA teams based in Haiti, at the regional office in San José, Costa Rica, and in Washington, D.C., with USAID/BHA staff continuing to coordinate and monitor the scale-up of humanitarian assistance to meet heightened needs in the country.
- In addition, civil unrest, economic instability, and insecurity—combined with recurring shocks from natural disasters, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes—have resulted in food insecurity and other humanitarian needs throughout Haiti. In response, USAID/BHA funds humanitarian programs in Haiti that aim to build resilience, enhance food security, and strengthen livelihoods. USAID/BHA also funds additional programming to reduce disaster risks in Haiti and bolster national self-sufficiency in emergency preparedness and management.
- On March 24, 2021, Ambassador Sison declared a disaster for Haiti due to the effects of the country’s complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE IN FY 2021^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
ACTED	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Grand’Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$6,000,000
CORE	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Grand’Anse, Nippes	\$5,000,000
CRS	ERMS, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Nippes, Sud	\$9,000,000
Doctors of the World	Health	Nippes, Sud	\$2,000,000
HI	Health, Logistics Support, Protection	Grand’Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$1,944,004
IFRC	HCIMA, Health, Protection, WASH	Sud	\$100,000
IMC	Health, Protection	Sud	\$2,200,000
IOM	HCIMA, Logistics Support, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Earthquake-Affected Areas	\$3,950,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, MPCA, WASH	Grand’Anse, Nippes	\$4,400,000

Project Hope	Health, Protection, WASH	Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$2,700,000
SCF	Nutrition, Protection	Grand'Anse, Sud	\$2,300,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$2,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, HCIMA, Logistics Support	Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$7,472,029
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$4,071,861
	In-Kind Relief Commodities	Earthquake-Affected Areas	\$739,483
	Logistics Support	Earthquake-Affected Areas	\$1,289,283
	Program Support		\$386,380
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$55,553,040
DoD			
	USAID-Validated Logistics Support	Affected Areas	\$12,700,000
TOTAL DoD FUNDING			\$12,700,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$68,253,040

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2021^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers and Food Vouchers; Nutrition	Nord-Ouest	\$3,317,336
Concern	ERMS, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Nutrition	Ouest	\$2,000,000
CRS	ERMS; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers; Nutrition	Sud-Est	\$6,000,000
Doctors of the World	Health, Protection, WASH	Nippes, Ouest	\$1,762,000
PAHO	Health	Artibonite, Centre, Nord, Ouest	\$2,248,000
WFP	Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP); Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, LRIP; Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$7,250,000
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$4,017,687
World Vision	Agriculture, DRRPP, ERMS, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Nutrition	Ouest	\$3,999,045
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2021			\$30,594,068

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2021 **\$86,147,108**

TOTAL DoD FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2021 **\$12,700,000**

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2021 **\$98,847,108**

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. USAID/BHA funding figures reflects publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2021, and DoD funding figures reflect funding as of September 30, 2021.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)