

CONTEXT

- Food insecurity, political instability and related organized criminal group (OCG) activity, limited access to essential services, and exposure to natural hazards—including the August 2021 earthquake and tropical cyclones—continue to drive humanitarian needs in Haiti. An estimated 4.9 million people require humanitarian assistance countrywide in 2022, according to the UN.
- A magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck southwestern Haiti on August 14, 2021, resulting in at least 2,246 deaths, injury to nearly 12,800 people, and damage to more than 115,000 houses and other infrastructure, according to the Government of Haiti. The earthquake also disrupted essential services and livelihoods in affected areas, exacerbating existing food; health; protection; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs. Approximately 650,000 people required humanitarian assistance due to the earthquake, according to the UN.
- Heightened political instability—including the July 2021 assassination of President Moïse—and related OCG activity, have resulted in civilian casualties and displaced thousands of people in and around Haiti's capital of Port-au-Prince, as well as restricted humanitarian access to areas of the country and vulnerable populations' access to basic goods and services. Meanwhile, Haiti's coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak continues to strain limited health care system capacity countrywide, as well as disrupt livelihoods among vulnerable households. Less than 1 percent of the country's population was inoculated against COVID-19 as of late 2021, the lowest vaccination rate of any country in the Americas, according to the UN.
- Poor agricultural production and economic conditions, political instability, and recurrent natural shocks continue to generate significant food insecurity countrywide. Approximately 4.3 million people—nearly 40 percent of Haiti's population—were projected to face severe acute food insecurity as of early 2022, according to relief actors.



ASSISTANCE

- In response to heightened humanitarian needs in Haiti, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) provided more than \$92 million in assistance in fiscal year (FY) 2021, including approximately \$86 million in emergency funding and nearly \$6 million for early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) programming.
- Following the August 2021 earthquake, USAID/BHA provided approximately \$55.5 million in emergency funding to support affected populations in Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud departments. With USAID/BHA support, 13 humanitarian partners provided critical food, health, livelihood, multipurpose cash assistance, nutrition, protection,

shelter, and WASH support to earthquake-affected people in southwestern Haiti.

- USAID/BHA also deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and an urban search-and-rescue (USAR) team to Haiti within 24 hours of the August earthquake. The USAR team performed critical activities across 15 communes, including operations to recover individuals trapped in damaged or destroyed buildings. The DART assessed damage throughout the country to coordinate timely assistance; engaged USAID/BHA partners, local officials, and earthquake-affected populations to identify unmet humanitarian needs; and monitored program activities.



USAID's DART Team delivers water treatment supplies from a DoD CH47 Chinook to Les Cayes. Photo Credit: Emily Rasinski, USAID/BHA

- To address growing food insecurity in Haiti, USAID/BHA provided more than \$33.7 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and six non-governmental organizations in FY 2021 to provide emergency food assistance and complementary services—including cash and food vouchers; locally, regionally, and internationally procured food; and U.S. in-kind food assistance—as well as nutrition services and agricultural support to vulnerable households countrywide.
- USAID/BHA also funds programs to reduce disaster risk in Haiti and increase national self-sufficiency in emergency preparedness and management. USAID/BHA provided nearly \$6 million for ER4 activities in FY 2021 to increase food security, strengthen livelihoods, and enhance resilience to sudden-onset shocks, such as earthquakes. For example, USAID/BHA supports Mercy Corps to address food security by providing three months of food assistance to urban households, as well as providing grants to food vendors to restock and diversify their supplies with nutritious foods. In addition, USAID/BHA ER4 funding to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and WFP supports strategic stockpiles of emergency food and relief commodities for distribution during disaster. In response to the August 2021 earthquake, IOM and WFP began distributing assistance from these stockpiles within hours, reaching hundreds of thousands of people in the months following the earthquake.
- To respond to the COVID-19 outbreak in Haiti, USAID/BHA provided approximately \$19 million in FYs 2020 and 2021 to conduct community awareness activities, bolster local health care capacity, and provide health facilities with infection prevention and control training, personal protective equipment, and waste management assistance. In addition, USAID/BHA partners have coordinated with local leaders and health care workers across Haiti to conduct handwashing campaigns, disseminate COVID-19 risk and prevention messaging, distribute hygiene kits, reduce COVID-19-related stigma among affected populations, and strengthen community-level surveillance.

USAID/BHA Funding in Haiti ¹			
	Emergency ²	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2020	\$46,127,225	\$5,885,726	\$52,012,951
FY 2021	\$86,147,108	\$5,999,433	\$92,146,541

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of January 4, 2022. Totals include estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

² Includes funding for programs that integrate ER4 activities with emergency response.