

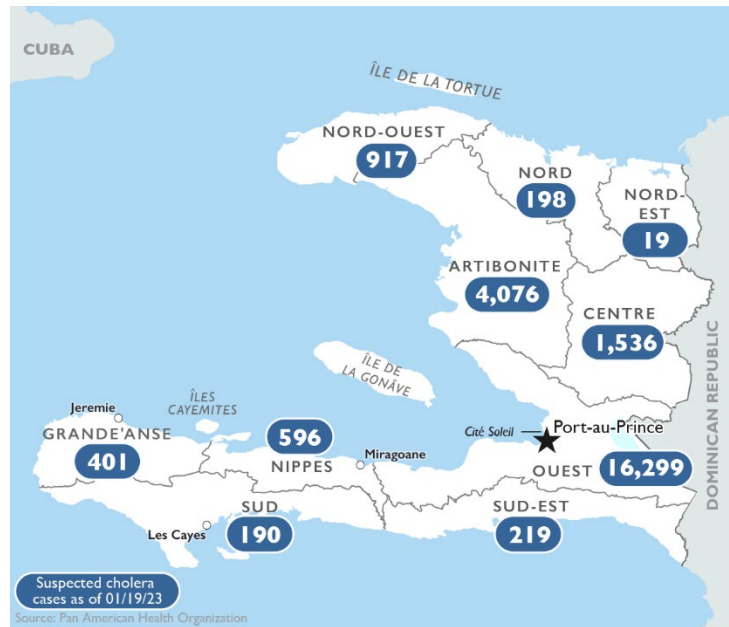
Haiti – Complex Emergency

JANUARY 24, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- On January 24, USAID announced \$56.5 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the people of Haiti in response to increasing humanitarian needs and the country’s ongoing cholera epidemic.
- Haiti’s cholera epidemic persists, with the GoH MSPP confirming more than 1,900 cases from October 2 to January 22. The MSPP had administered more than 844,000 oral cholera vaccines to people in Ouest and Centre departments as of January 18.
- More than 155,000 people remained displaced due to violence in Port-au-Prince as of late November, marking a nearly 80 percent increase since August.
- More than 4.7 million Haitians are estimated to face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity due to OCG-imposed commercial and humanitarian access constraints, poor macroeconomic conditions, and reduced agricultural production.



TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$56,506,457
<i>For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7</i>	Total	\$56,506,457

¹ USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

USAID/BHA Announces More Than \$56 Million in Additional Assistance

USAID Deputy Administrator Isobel Coleman announced an additional \$56.5 million in USAID/BHA funding for the people of Haiti on January 24 in response to the country's humanitarian crisis and cholera epidemic. Deteriorating security conditions—as a result of increased organized criminal group (OCG) violence—in Haiti have hindered vulnerable communities' access to food, fuel, safe drinking water, and other essential supplies since July. This funding will help humanitarian partners meet the urgent needs of nearly 869,000 people across Haiti by supporting distribution of food assistance, medical supplies, and safe drinking water. The new assistance will also bolster health facility operations, including supplies for cholera treatment centers, which are critical to treat cases and slow the spread of the disease. Furthermore, amid increasing protection risks in Haiti associated with widespread OCG violence, USAID/BHA partners will also expand gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and protection response services for at-risk populations.

USAID/BHA deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to Haiti in mid-October, which has supported the provision of life-saving food assistance to approximately 144,500 people and transported more than 300 metric tons (MT) of health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies into the country for partners combating cholera. Since 2021, USAID/BHA has provided more than \$228 million in life-saving assistance and earthquake recovery, risk reduction, and resilience programming to support the humanitarian response in Haiti.

Cholera Vaccination Campaign Continues Amid Increasing Cases

Haiti's cholera epidemic persists, with the Government of Haiti (GoH) Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) confirming more than 1,900 out of approximately 25,800 suspected cholera cases and 511 associated deaths between October 4 and January 15. The cholera case fatality rate (CFR) has remained at approximately 2 percent since November, which continues to exceed the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency CFR threshold of 1 percent. The epidemic has disproportionately affected children ages nine years and younger who have consistently comprised nearly 40 percent of suspected cases since October, according to the MSPP. Meanwhile, the concentration of daily new suspected cholera cases has shifted from Ouest Department—where Haiti's capital city of Port-au-Prince is located—to outlying communes and departments of Haiti. Nearly 70 percent of all suspected cholera cases were located in Ouest Department as of mid-January, compared to 90 percent in December. From January 10 to 16, suspected cholera cases increased by nearly 140 percent in Nord-Est Department, more than 70 percent in Sud Department, 60 percent in Nord-Ouest Department, and approximately 20 percent in Nippes Department, compared to a 1.5 percent increase in Ouest during the same timeframe, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reports.

In response to the countrywide cholera epidemic, the MSPP, in coordination with health actors, had administered more than 844,000 oral cholera vaccines to people in Ouest and Centre Departments since beginning the vaccination campaign on December 19, PAHO reports. To support the initial phase of the campaign, the MSPP and relief actors deployed approximately 2,300 vaccination teams to communities in Centre and Ouest departments during December, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Additionally, with USAID/BHA support, the GoH Directorate General of Civil Protection provided approximately 1,300 cholera kits—comprising buckets, personal protective equipment, soap, and water purification tablets—to an estimated 6,500 people in Port-au-Prince and Sud between October and December.

Displacement in Port-au-Prince Increases by 77 Percent

More than 155,000 people—39,600 households—remained displaced in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area as of late November, marking a 77 percent increase compared to the 87,900 internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded in the area in August, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The UN agency attributes the increase to heightened OCG violence—including abductions, armed attacks, and destruction of property—throughout Port-au-Prince, where OCGs exert effective control over an estimated 60 percent of territory, according to IOM and the UN. Three-quarters of all IDPs in Port-au-Prince reside within host communities, while the remaining population resides in crowded, informal displacement sites in unsanitary conditions without access to basic services. Ouest’s Carrefour, Delmas, and Port-au-Prince communes contained the three highest IDP populations in Haiti, with more than 60 percent of the IDP caseload—approximately 98,000 people—residing in these areas as of late November.

IDPs were sheltering in approximately 20 schools throughout the Port-au-Prince area as of late November, preventing these facilities from reopening for the start of the school year, according to IOM. Such improvised sites are not equipped to handle large influxes of people, and WASH conditions are poor due to a lack of latrines and handwashing stations, increasing the risk of disease such as cholera, the UN reports. Furthermore, the UN has recorded cases of GBV in IDP sites and organized urgent medical assistance for survivors, however, cases of GBV are likely underreported while OCG activities and high transportation costs severely limit travel, restricting survivors’ access to necessary medical care.

Relatedly, a fire of unknown origin occurred at an informal displacement site in Delmas on January 17, destroying 32 shelters and resulting in the secondary displacement of approximately 60 IDPs, IOM reports. Three children were burned during the fire and subsequently hospitalized. Humanitarian access to the nearly 39,500 IDPs residing in informal displacement sites in Port-au-Prince remains severely limited, according to the UN.

4.7 Million People Face Acute Food Insecurity, WFP Provides Assistance

Economic decline, reduced agricultural production, rising inflation, recurrent natural disasters, persistent political instability, and insecurity continue to limit populations’ access to essential commodities and contribute to worsening food security conditions in Haiti, according to a December report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. More than 4.7 million people in Haiti, or nearly half the population, are facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through February, including 19,000 people facing Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions, according to the IPC’s October 2022 analysis.² Notably, OCG activity—including road-blockages, extortion, and vehicle theft—on major transportation routes linking Port-au-Prince to peripheral areas of Haiti has consistently inhibited agricultural and food import commerce in Haiti, disrupting market functionality and exacerbating food insecurity, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).

Meanwhile, insufficient rainfall during the late 2022 planting season—combined with OCG activity near high crop-producing areas, such as Artibonite Department’s Artibonite Valley—will likely result in below-average crop yields for the December 2022–March 2023 harvest season, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Agricultural production is expected to be particularly poor in northern Haiti, where precipitation levels were among the lowest in the country during 2022.

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

Overall, reduced agricultural labor activity and decreased fertile land preparation throughout Haiti in late 2022 and early 2023 will likely contribute to a below-average spring harvest—the source of approximately 60 percent of Haiti’s annual crop production—further constraining food supplies in the country, FEWS NET anticipates.

USAID/BHA Supports Airlink to Fly Relief Supplies Into Haiti

With USAID/BHA support, Airlink—a nonprofit humanitarian logistics organization—established a humanitarian “air bridge” to transport essential relief commodities to Haiti in response to the country’s ongoing complex emergency. In December, Airlink transported 88 MT of critical health and WASH supplies—such as intravenous fluids, personal protection equipment, and water purification supplies—to relief organizations responding to the cholera epidemic, including USAID/BHA partner CARE. With Airlink’s support, USAID/BHA partner CARE is also transporting water treatment units to Haiti’s Cayemites islands, where populations face severe shortages of safe drinking water and elevated cholera risks.

Humanitarian organizations have faced challenges delivering aid to Haiti following increasing transport prices, including a 160 percent increase in air charter prices during the last six years, according to Airlink. Few airlines choose to fly to Haiti due to rising prices for fuel and labor to offload cargo, while global competition for air freight space has made air transport too expensive for many relief organizations. Such agencies no longer opt for sea-based transportation due to a lack of port security amid OCG violence, further driving competition and prices for air freight space. With USAID/BHA support, Airlink continues to transport food assistance, medical supplies, and WASH commodities into Haiti to support humanitarian organizations actively responding to the ongoing complex emergency.

KEY FIGURES



304 MT

Total weight of USAID/BHA-facilitated relief commodities transported to Haiti to respond to the cholera outbreak

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

USAID/BHA coordinates with partners within the USG and the GoH MSPP Task Force, as well as liaises with relief actors on the ground to control the cholera epidemic and assist with the emergency response. USAID/BHA is also working with existing partners in Haiti to adapt their current humanitarian programming to respond to the cholera epidemic in the country. USAID/BHA partners Action Against Hunger USA (AAH/USA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Community Organized Relief Effort (CORE), Concern, Doctors of the World, Fonkoze, Mercy Corps, UNICEF, and WFP have already redirected some existing programs in Haiti to help prevent and respond to cholera among affected populations.

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA, using its unique coordination and logistical capabilities, is mobilizing supplies to support cholera treatment and response efforts amid the fuel shortage in Haiti. In partnership with logistics nonprofit Airlink, USAID/BHA established a humanitarian air bridge to deliver critical health and WASH supplies to relief organizations combating cholera in Haiti, delivering 88 MT of commodities in December. Additionally, USAID/BHA provided more than \$60,000 for relief commodities—including gloves, soap, and water purification tablets—to be purchased locally in Haiti and

delivered to the GoH General Directorate for Civil Protection in recent months. 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, in addition to supporting WFP to provide critical transportation and logistics services to support the broader humanitarian response. Since July, IOM has distributed more than 19,300 relief items from its contingency stocks—including critical hygiene kits and cholera prevention supplies—to support nearly 17,500 people in need throughout Haiti, including individuals affected by the cholera epidemic.



7

USAID/BHA-supported partners conducting WASH activities in Haiti

WASH AND HEALTH

USAID/BHA support for WASH and health programming in Haiti serves to prevent and address the spread of cholera and other communicable diseases, as well provide access to safe drinking water for people in need. USAID/BHA currently supports seven partners implementing WASH activities—including ACTED, CRS, CORE, Doctors of the World, Humanity and Inclusion, Mercy Corps, and UNICEF—to provide hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households, repair WASH infrastructure, disseminate disease prevention messaging, and conduct awareness campaigns on hygiene practices to reduce disease transmission. USAID/BHA also supports the ongoing rehabilitation of 22 water points in Haiti’s Southern Peninsula to facilitate access to safe drinking water for more than 100,000 people.



5

USAID/BHA partners providing health services in Haiti

USAID/BHA health partners Doctors of the World and PAHO work to strengthen the capacity of health care centers in Haiti’s Artibonite, Centre, Nippes, Nord, and Ouest departments. Elsewhere, along with Doctors of the World and Humanity and Inclusion, USAID/BHA partner the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) supports the operation of 24 health facilities in Haiti’s Southern Peninsula. Simultaneously, USAID/BHA’s WASH and health partners across Haiti have adjusted their existing programming to meet emerging cholera response needs, while also working to overcome security-related access constraints.



11

USAID/BHA partners providing food assistance in Haiti

FOOD ASSISTANCE

While security conditions and fuel shortages have posed logistical challenges for humanitarian operations, USAID/BHA food assistance partners continue to overcome access constraints and reach populations in need. USAID/BHA supports 11 partners—including AAH/USA, ACTED, CARE, CORE, Concern, CRS, Fonkoze, Humanity and Inclusion, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Mercy Corps, and WFP—to provide emergency food assistance in Haiti, which includes cash transfers for food and food vouchers; locally, regionally, and internationally procured food; and U.S. in-kind food assistance to populations experiencing acute food insecurity. Due to changing security conditions and rising food costs, USAID/BHA continues to work with food assistance partners to maintain flexibility in the types of food assistance provided.

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. With USAID/BHA support, WFP distributed more than 191 MT of in-kind food—including cooking oil, peas, and rice—to more than 24,000 food insecure people in the Port-au-Prince area during December. Additionally, the UN agency distributed nearly \$1.9 million in multipurpose cash assistance to nearly 73,000 people in Port-au-Prince and Artibonite, Centre, and Nord-Ouest departments during the same period.



7

USAID/BHA partners providing protection services in Haiti

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports seven partners, including CRS, Concern, Doctors of the World, Humanity and Inclusion, Save the Children Federation (SCF), the UN Development Program (UNDP), and UNFPA, to provide critical protection support—such as GBV prevention and response and psychosocial support (PSS) services—across Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud, as well as Port-au-Prince, in response to the heightened protection needs resulting from increasing insecurity. In addition, 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 each supported intervention in Haiti while promoting meaningful access, dignity, and safety for all beneficiaries.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Civil unrest, disease, economic instability, and insecurity—combined with recurring shocks from natural disasters, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes—have resulted in food insecurity, essential commodity shortages, and other humanitarian needs throughout Haiti in recent years. In response, USAID/BHA funds humanitarian programs in Haiti that aim to save lives, alleviate suffering, build resilience, enhance food security, strengthen livelihoods, and respond to disease outbreaks. USAID/BHA also funds additional programming to reduce disaster risk in Haiti and bolster national self-sufficiency through emergency preparedness and management.
- Amid the continued deterioration of the security situation in Haiti, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i. Eric W. Stromayer issued a redeclaration of humanitarian need on October 8, 2022, in anticipation of continued humanitarian needs in FY 2023.
- In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis and cholera epidemic in Haiti, USAID/BHA activated a DART on October 14, 2022, to identify, verify, and address the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Haitians, with a particular focus on alleviating food insecurity; addressing acute protection needs; and supporting cholera prevention and response. The DART is actively coordinating with humanitarian partners and the U.S. Embassy on the ground in Haiti to lead the USG’s humanitarian response efforts. USAID/BHA also activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team on October 14, 2022, to support the DART.

USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2023¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
AAH/USA	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Food Assistance–Cash Transfers and Food Vouchers, WASH	Nord-Ouest	\$3,000,000
Concern	ERMS, Food Assistance–Food Vouchers, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ouest	\$4,000,000
CRS	ERMS, Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, Nutrition, WASH	Sud-Est	\$3,500,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, Health, Protection, WASH	Nord, Nord-Est, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est	\$1,500,000
IMPACT Initiatives	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Project Hope	Health, Protection, WASH	Artibonite, Grand'Anse, Ouest, Nippes, Sud, Sud-Est	\$6,000,000
SCF	Nutrition, Protection	Grand'Anse, Sud	\$2,000,000
UNDP	Protection	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNFPA	Protection	Ouest	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	WASH	Countrywide	\$1,500,120
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	ERMS; Food Assistance–Cash Transfers; Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$21,415,508
World Relief International	Agriculture, ERMS, Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, WASH	Sud	\$3,500,000
	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,450,082
	Program Support		\$140,747
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$56,506,457

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of January 24, 2023.

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.

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