

CONTEXT

- Exposure to natural hazards, including tropical cyclones and earthquakes; food insecurity; limited access to essential services; and political instability and related organized criminal group (OCG) activity continue to drive humanitarian needs in Haiti, where an estimated 5.2 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2023, according to the UN.
- High levels of insecurity and violence, as a result of political instability following the July 2021 assassination of President Jovenel Moïse and the associated rise in OCG activity, have displaced nearly 200,000 people across the country. In Haiti's capital city of Port-au-Prince alone, approximately 143,000 people had been displaced and were in need of food, hygiene kits, psychosocial support, and safe drinking water as of July. The significant rise in violence has also hindered civilian movement and humanitarian access, limiting vulnerable populations' ability to access essential goods and services.
- After more than three years without a detected cholera case in the country, the Government of Haiti (GoH) confirmed two cases on October 2, 2022. Since then, the GoH's Ministry of Public Health and Population (MPSS) has reported nearly 70,000 suspected cases of cholera and more than 4,000 confirmed cholera cases as of early November 2023, with more than 40 percent of the country's cholera cases originating from Port-au-Prince as of early October. The disease has disproportionately affected children ages 10 and younger, who account for nearly 40 percent of suspected cases. IDPs also face a disproportionately high risk of contracting cholera due to a lack of available water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, particularly for the nearly 60,000 IDPs sheltering across informal IDP sites within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area as of July, the UN and WASH actors report.
- Inflation and supply chain disruptions driven by OCG activity; poor agricultural production; repeated Dominican Republic–Haiti border closures; and natural shocks, including droughts and storms, are driving food insecurity across Haiti. Nearly 2 million people, up to 20 percent of Haiti's population, will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October 2023 and May 2024¹, including 250,000 people—primarily located in Artibonite, Nord-Ouest, and Ouest departments—expected to face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.



ASSISTANCE

- In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis and cholera epidemic in Haiti, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) on October 14, 2022, to identify,

¹ 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. IPC Phase 5 is referred to as “Catastrophe” when classifying a household and “Famine” when classifying an area. Famine conditions occur when at least 20 percent of the population in a given area face an extreme lack of food; the Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence, measured by weight-for-height z-score, exceeds 30 percent; and the mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 individuals per day.

verify, and address the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Haitians, with a focus on addressing acute protection needs; alleviating food insecurity; and supporting cholera prevention and response. In fiscal years (FY) 2022 and 2023, USAID/BHA provided more than \$206 million in assistance, including approximately \$179.3 million in emergency funding and nearly \$27 million for early recovery, risk reduction, and resilience (ER4) programming.

- In FY 2023, USAID/BHA supported 11 partners implementing WASH activities to conduct awareness-raising campaigns on hygiene best practices and disease prevention, provide hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households, and repair WASH infrastructure. Meanwhile, USAID/BHA provided nearly \$9 million to six partners to strengthen the capacity of health care centers across Haiti, adapting as required to meet cholera response needs amid security-related access constraints.
- In response to rising protection issues across Haiti resulting from persistent insecurity, USAID/BHA provided nearly \$16 million in FYs 2022 and 2023 for critical protection assistance—including case management, gender-based violence prevention and response interventions, medical referrals, and mental health and psychosocial support services—to reduce instances of protection violations and meet affected peoples’ needs.
- To address food insecurity in Haiti, USAID/BHA provided nearly \$40 million to 12 partners in FY 2023 to deliver emergency cash and in-kind food assistance, as well as nutrition services and agricultural support to vulnerable households across the country. With USAID/BHA funding, CARE bolstered food security for more than 1,400 people in Centre and Nord-Est departments through temporary employment programs during the fiscal year. USAID/BHA also supported the UN World Food Program (WFP) to maintain a pre-positioned stock of in-kind food commodities to quickly distribute throughout Haiti in the event of a disaster.
- Additionally, USAID/BHA funds programs to reduce disaster risk and build national capacity in emergency preparedness and management in Haiti. In FY 2023, USAID/BHA provided approximately \$13.6 million for ER4 and Resilience Food Security Activities (RFSA) to augment food security; enhance resilience to sudden-onset shocks, such as earthquakes; and strengthen livelihoods. For example, USAID/BHA supported Catholic Relief Services RFSA programming focused on improving agricultural livelihoods and food availability in local markets in Nord-Est and Sud departments. In addition, USAID/BHA ER4 funding to Miyamoto International and the Pan American Development Foundation supported the rehabilitation of water distribution points and community engagement efforts to implement disaster risk management countermeasures, particularly for youth.



Local mothers convene to participate in nutrition activities in Nord-Est Department’s Mombin Crochu Commune. Photo Credit: Erlic Blot USAID/BHA

USAID/BHA Funding in Haiti ²			
	Emergency ³	ER4	TOTAL
FY 2022	\$66,423,516	\$ 13,363,404	\$79,786,920
FY 2023	\$112,903,327	\$ 13,633,080	\$126,536,407

² Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2023. Totals include estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ Includes funding for programs that integrate ER4 activities with emergency response.