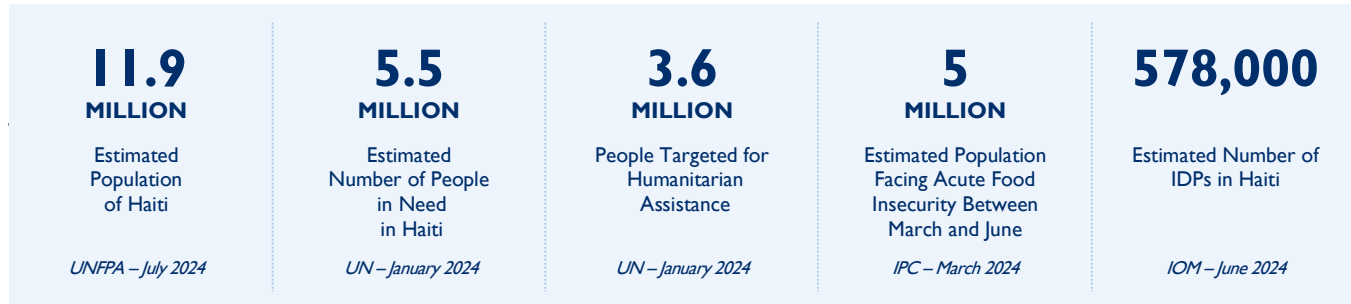


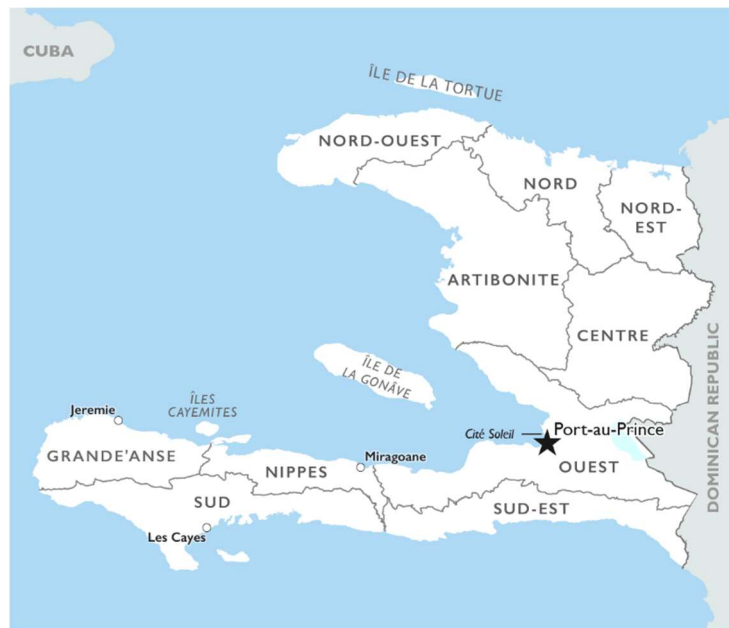
Haiti – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 6, 2024

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced \$60 million in humanitarian funding on July 23 and U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced \$45 million on September 5 to support food, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance in Haiti.
- The UN-approved MSS Mission arrived in Haiti on June 25 amid elevated OCG hostilities which have displaced at least 578,000 people countrywide as of June.
- Approximately 8.3 million people, nearly 70 percent of the population, faced insufficient food consumption in May and June; ongoing insecurity and high food prices are expected to generate high levels of food insecurity in the coming months.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Haiti Response in FY 2024

USAID/BHA¹

\$210,523,625

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

Total \$210,523,625

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

USAID Provides Additional \$105 Million in Humanitarian Assistance to Haiti Since July

On September 5, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced an additional \$45 million in USAID/BHA funding to support the U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian response in Haiti. This funding is in addition to \$60 million announced by U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield on July 23, bringing the total USG funding for humanitarian assistance in Haiti during FY 2024 to nearly \$211 million. The recently announced funding through USAID/BHA will support humanitarian partners to provide critical food, nutrition, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to affected populations in Haiti. Additionally, the funding will provide cash assistance to purchase essential commodities as well as protection services for the most vulnerable communities, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

Approximately 5.5 million people in Haiti are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance amid ongoing economic instability, organized criminal group (OCG)-related insecurity, and deteriorating WASH conditions, according to the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) published in January. These factors, combined with recurring shocks from natural disasters, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes have resulted in severe shortages of basic commodities and increased food insecurity conditions throughout the country. OCG-related violence has also disrupted supply chains, resulting in elevated prices for staple foods and decreased agricultural production of farmers. In addition, continued OCG violence has also cut off access to critical health care infrastructure in the nation's capital city of Port-au-Prince, with an estimated 40 percent of facilities housing patients, including the country's main university hospital, shutting down between June and July alone, according to Haiti's Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP). The USG remains the largest donor to the humanitarian crisis in Haiti and through USAID/BHA partners, continues to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance throughout the country despite significant operational access constraints.

MSS Mission Arrives in Late June Amid Escalating OCG Violence, Mass Displacement Across Haiti

Amid several months of deteriorating security conditions, the first 400 members of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission—a UN-approved, Kenya-led delegation of police officers—arrived in Haiti on June 25 to support Haitian National Police (HNP) efforts to curb OCG violence. The sustained and heightened presence of OCGs has exacerbated humanitarian needs, fueled mass displacement, and significantly deteriorated sociopolitical conditions countrywide, according to relief actors. Despite the MSS's presence since late June, OCGs continued to adversely affect at-risk populations—particularly in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and central Haiti's Artibonite Department—as of mid-July, increasing protection needs and disrupting humanitarian operations in affected communities. The HNP and MSS have continued security operations countering OCGs, generating elevated risks to the civilian population and mission members, including a Kenyan officer injured during a clash with OCGs in Port-au-Prince on July 30. Notably, Haiti's interim Prime Minister Gary Conille announced a state of emergency in 14 communes across Artibonite and Ouest departments on July 17, including some areas where USAID/BHA partners operate, due to the initiation of security operations in these areas. The state of emergency was further expanded countrywide on September 5 as OCGs attempt to move into other departments. Furthermore, road movements to the north, east, and south of Port-au-Prince continue to experience blockages and informal check points imposed by OCGs as of late August, severely limiting humanitarian actors' ability to reach populations in need outside of the metropolitan area.

Increased OCG violence is also driving widespread displacement, prompting USAID/BHA partners to scale up response efforts due to the high numbers of newly displaced individuals, particularly in Port-au-Prince and Ouest's Gressier commune. Approximately 578,000 individuals—more than half of whom are women and children—were displaced countrywide as of July, representing a 60 percent increase in the number of people displaced compared to March, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The sharp increase was due to OCGs' growing presence across Port-au-Prince and resultant insecurity, according to the UN agency. As of June, approximately 80 percent of IDPs were residing with host families, while the remainder were sheltering across more than 110 IDP sites, many of which are in schools and OCG-controlled areas and lack basic resources and essential services. Such conditions, particularly overcrowding and limited to no access to WASH facilities, have elevated the risk of GBV, particularly among women and children, and increased the prevalence of waterborne disease transmission among all IDPs, IOM reports. In addition, at least 131 children, including infants, were reportedly killed or injured during OCG-related incidents near their areas of residence between January 1 and August 13, according to USAID/BHA partner Save the Children (SCF). Despite significant operational challenges, USAID/BHA partners continue to provide lifesaving assistance for at-risk populations, including emergency food, protection, shelter, and WASH support.

8.3 Million People Faced Insufficient Food Consumption in May and June; Crisis Levels of Acute Food Insecurity Projected Through September

An estimated 8.3 million people, or approximately 70 percent of Haiti's population, faced insufficient food consumption during May and June, representing a slight improvement from an estimated 72 percent in April, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. Notably, approximately 92 percent of households in Ouest's Cité Soleil commune experienced insufficient food consumption during June. Haiti continues to face nationwide acute food insecurity, with Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes projected between June and September due to ongoing insecurity disrupting supply chains and persistent high food prices, resulting in urgent needs for food assistance, livelihood support, and improved security conditions, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).² Notably, FEWS NET further predicts that without significant improvements to the security situation and market conditions, Crisis level conditions are expected to continue through January 2025, primarily affecting very poor households in urban and rural areas and IDPs.

Insecurity continues to affect economic activities across Haiti, with more than 20 percent of households reporting in June that ongoing OCG violence limited their ability to secure and participate in income producing livelihood activities or obtain food, according to WFP. OCG roadblocks in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area have increased food prices as OCGs continue to impose informal tariffs on food vendors and require vehicles to pay informal tolls delaying food deliveries, which then result in food spoilage and reduced market availability. These disruptions have driven prices up and made basic necessities unaffordable for many households, FEWS NET reports. OCG violence has also forced some farmers to abandon their lands, particularly in Artibonite, known as the breadbasket of the country, reducing agricultural production and impeding overall distribution of staple crops. Economic instability and highly inflated food prices are also reducing low-income household's purchasing power.

Relief actors, including some USAID/BHA partners, continue to provide food assistance and livelihood support throughout Haiti in the form of in-kind food commodity distributions, multipurpose cash

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, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5) for acute food insecurity.

assistance (MPCA), and cash vouchers, reaching more than 1 million people—out of the 2.15 million people targeted for food assistance through the 2024 HNRP—between January and May.

Risk of Cholera Remains Despite Reduced Number of Suspected Cases Countrywide

Despite the steady decline in cholera cases across Haiti since February, health actors continued to report suspected cases in some areas, particularly Artibonite, Nord, and Ouest departments, during late June, according to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). In addition to the onset of Haiti’s August-to-November rainy season, the risk of cholera transmission remains particularly high in overcrowded, informal IDP sites that lack sufficient WASH infrastructure and other basic services, relief actors report. In response, USAID/Haiti’s Health Office, in collaboration with MSPP, the Pan-American Health Organization, and other partners, continues to support cholera prevention and response activities in affected communities, including through comprehensive water provision and treatment, hygiene promotion, surveillance, support to health facilities, and procurement of essential medical supplies. Overall, MSPP had recorded nearly 86,800 suspected cases of cholera countrywide, including more than 4,800 confirmed cases between the declaration of the cholera outbreak in October 2022 and mid-August 2024.

KEY FIGURES



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USAID/BHA partners providing food assistance in Haiti



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USAID/BHA partners providing protection services in Haiti

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

While fuel shortages and security conditions pose logistical challenges for humanitarian operations, USAID/BHA food security partners continue to work to overcome access constraints and reach populations in need. USAID/BHA continues to support 14 partners in FY 2024 to provide emergency food assistance in Haiti, including through cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food aid. During July, WFP distributed cash transfers for food to more than 123,000 people and provided hot meals to nearly 21,500 IDPs across Port-au-Prince. In addition, in collaboration with the Cash Working Group, UNICEF supported more than 9,500 households in need with electronic cash transfers between March and July.

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports nine partners to provide critical protection assistance—such as GBV prevention and response services, medical referrals, and psychosocial support services (PSS)—across Haiti. Between June and July, UNICEF provided PSS to more than 6,000 children and Concern Worldwide organized an intensive community-based awareness campaign to reduce GBV across five communities in Ouest Department, reaching more than 130 people. In addition, with USAID/BHA support, the GOAL-led nongovernmental organization (NGO) consortium—comprising ASVI, CESVI, and GOAL—reached at least 2,000 children with PSS support, in July. USAID/BHA requires all partners to incorporate protection principles into each supported activity in Haiti while promoting meaningful access, dignity, and safety for all participants.



26 MT

Of USAID/BHA-facilitated relief commodities transported to Haiti in May and June

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA continues to mobilize critical humanitarian assistance to support response efforts amid ongoing food and medical supply shortages in Haiti. USAID/BHA, through implementing partner WFP, delivers critical health, shelter, and WASH supplies via air transport to relief organizations throughout the country, delivering nearly 26 metric tons (MT) of assistance to at least 12 health facilities and 44 IDP sites in Ouest during May and June.

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. IOM continues to distribute relief items—including critical hygiene and shelter kits—to support approximately 60,000 people in need throughout Haiti, including IDPs living in sites.



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USAID/BHA-supported partners conducting WASH activities in Haiti

HEALTH AND WASH

USAID/BHA-supported programming for health and WASH in Haiti is working to prevent and address the spread of cholera and other communicable diseases, as well as provide access to safe drinking water for people in need. USAID/BHA currently supports 15 partners implementing WASH activities to conduct awareness campaigns on hygiene best practices to reduce the spread of disease, provide hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households, and repair WASH infrastructure. Between March and mid-July, the WASH Cluster, including USAID/BHA partners, had distributed more than 25.2 million gallons of water to 99,000 IDPs across more than 50 sites, the Cluster reports.⁴ Additionally, during July, UNICEF reached an estimated 38,400 IDPs across 25 sites with safe drinking water. GOAL also distributed hygiene kits to more than 400 households and Concern Worldwide conducted hygiene awareness sessions that reached more than 1,900 people in several neighborhoods across Cité Soleil during July.



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USAID/BHA partners providing health services in Haiti

USAID/BHA health partners also work to strengthen the capacity of health care centers across Haiti, adjusting existing programming to meet emerging cholera response needs, while also working to overcome security related access constraints. With support from UNICEF in July, mobile health clinics and partner facilities were able to provide primary health care support to at least 28,700 people.

⁴ WASH Cluster is the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders

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 essential commodity shortages, food insecurity, 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 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 13, 2023, for continued humanitarian needs in FY 2024.
- In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis and cholera epidemic in Haiti, USAID/BHA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) on October 14, 2022, and activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART. On May 1, 2024, USAID/BHA transitioned Haiti response activities from the field-based DART and Washington, D.C.-based RMT to a steady-state structure under USAID/Haiti’s Office of Humanitarian Assistance and USAID/BHA’s Latin America and the Caribbean Division. This organizational transition has not impacted USAID/BHA’s commitment or approach to supporting humanitarian programs in Haiti.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2024

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
ACTED	Food Assistance, Humanitarian Coordination, Info Management & Assessments (HCIMA), MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Artibonite, Ouest	\$7,000,000
AVSI	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers; Nutrition; WASH	Nord-Ouest	\$2,000,000
CARE	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition	Centre, Nord-Est	\$3,500,000
Concern Worldwide	ERMS, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ouest	\$8,382,986
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Cash for Work; Nutrition	Sud-Est	\$3,000,000
Fonkoze	ERMS, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Nutrition	Sud	\$2,000,000
GOAL	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers; Protection; WASH	Ouest	\$7,000,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Logistics, Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, WASH, Protection	Ouest, Nord, Nord-Est	\$2,500,000
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Agriculture, Food Assistance—Food Vouchers	La Gonave	\$1,500,000
iMMAP	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$250,000
IMPACT Initiatives	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Artibonite, Ouest	\$8,000,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
IOM	HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ouest	\$37,750,000

Mercy Corps	Agriculture; Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP); ERMS; Food Assistance—Cash for Work, Food Vouchers; HCIMA, MPCA, WASH	Grand'Anse, Nippes, Ouest	\$8,000,000
PROFAMIL	Health, Protection	Ouest	\$500,000
Project Hope	HCIMA, Health, Protection, WASH	Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud	\$2,000,000
SCF	Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection	Grand'Anse, Sud	\$2,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
UN Development Program	Protection	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Artibonite, Ouest	\$12,500,000
WFP	ERMS; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; HCIMA; Logistics Support; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$90,437,010
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture, ERMS, Food Assistance, WASH	Sud	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$503,629
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE HAITI RESPONSE IN FY 2024			\$210,523,625

³Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change. Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 5, 2024.

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.
- 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.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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)