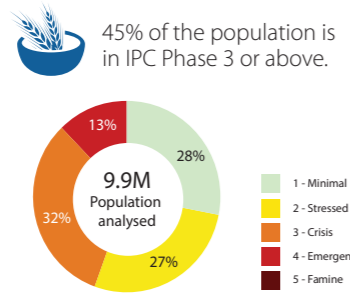


## Key Figures | Projection Update | March - June 2022



Around 4.5 million people out of 9.9 million people analysed in Haiti are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), of which over 1.3 million people are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and require urgent assistance.



## Overview

A projection update analysis was conducted in Haiti in February 2022 to update the IPC Acute Food Insecurity projection originally released in September 2021, on the basis that new data was available, as well as the need to follow up on the acute food insecurity situation in areas affected by the August 2021 earthquake. According to this update, for the period from March to June 2022, 1.32 million people (13% of the population analysed) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 3.18 million people (32%) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), or 4.5 million people (45%) in need of urgent assistance in total.

With the exception of the South-HT08 zone, whose classification has been updated from IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) to IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), the update confirms a slight improvement or stable situation in all other areas affected by the last major earthquake in August 2021 and/or flooding caused by Hurricane Grace. Humanitarian assistance is a key component that has prevented any deterioration in the food security situation. However, South-HT08 zone has received very little assistance (16%), compared to other areas, which is why the situation has worsened there.

Overall, four areas are classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), including the coastal part of the South Department (South HT08), the lower North-West (North-West HT01) and the high plateau (Center HT03) as well as the poor and very poor neighborhoods of Cité Soleil. The rest of the country continues to be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

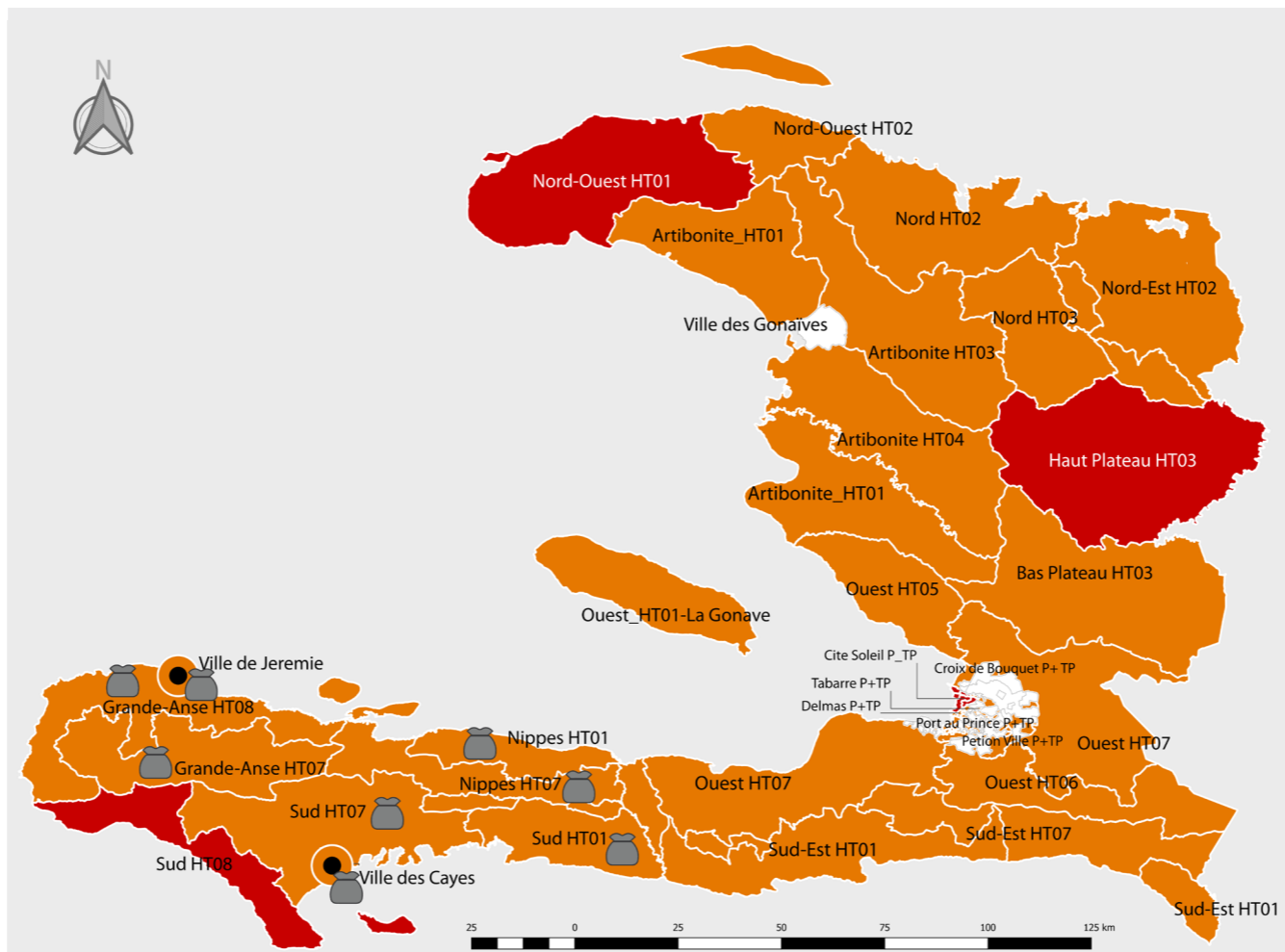
In addition, flooding which took place on January 30-31, 2022 has had a negative impact on the following communes: North - Limonade, Plaine du Nord, Quartier Morin and Bahon; North-East - Terrier Rouge, Ferrier and Fort Liberté; Nippes HT07 – Baradères and Grand Boucan.

## Key Drivers

- Earthquake**  
The 7.2 magnitude earthquake that occurred on August 14, 2021 killed 2,250 people and injured 12,800. Thousands of homes were destroyed or damaged. Food, shelter and sanitation remain the most pressing needs of the people who lost their homes and livelihoods.
- Low humanitarian food assistance**  
Lower level of HFA than expected in some areas of concern.

- Low production**  
Low agricultural harvests due to lower than normal rainfall and lower income for farmers due to poor performance of previous harvests.
- Economic decline**  
Inflation, deterioration of the exchange rate with the U.S. dollar and reduction in remittances from overseas.

## PROJECTION: Acute Food Insecurity Situation | March - June 2022

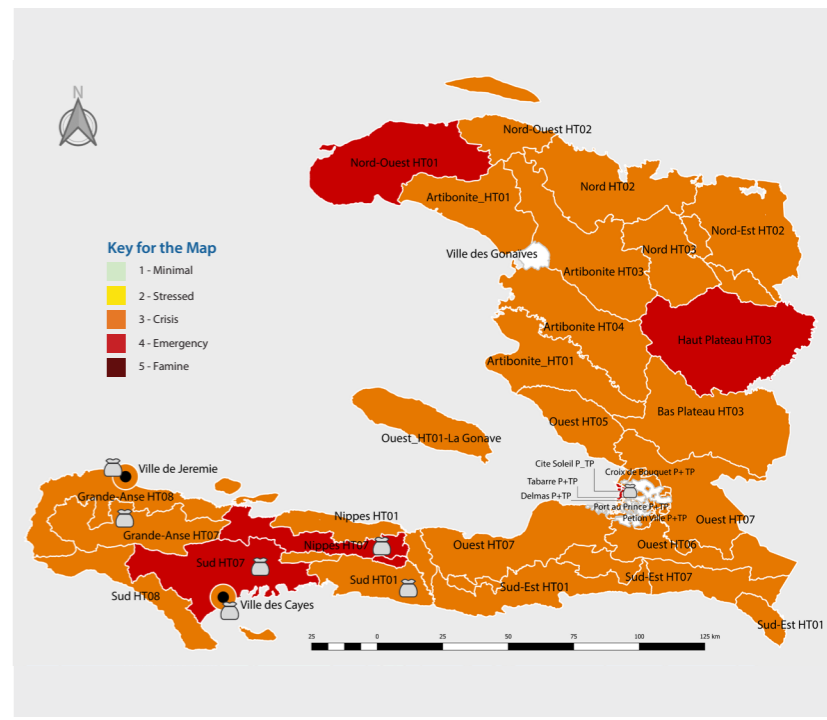


### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed
- Map Symbols
  - Urban settlement classification
  - IDPs/other settlements classification
- Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)
  - > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
  - > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

In accordance with the protocol, the level of evidence for this update is "high (\*\*\*)" with the exception of the city of Les Cayes where the level of evidence is "medium (\*\*)".

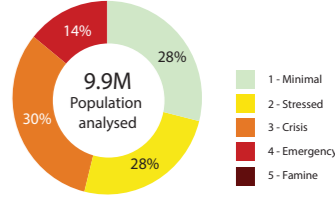
## CURRENT: Acute Food Insecurity | September 2021 - February 2022



### CURRENT: Acute Food Insecurity September 2021 - February 2022



44% of the population is likely in IPC Phase 3 or above.



## Humanitarian Food Assistance

For the year 2021, approximately 1.6 million people received humanitarian food assistance (HFA), with almost one-third of this assistance concentrated in the three departments of the Grand Sud, which were the most affected by the earthquake of August 14, 2021 (Grand-anse, Sud, and Nippes). The strategic sectoral planning foresees a similar response for the year 2022.

Six analysis zones did not receive any HFA, including the metropolitan zone of Delmas (poor and very poor neighborhoods), zone HT04 in Artibonite, zones HT05 and HT06 in the West, and zone HT03-Haut Plateau in the Center. This last zone deserves special attention as it was classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) before and after the update. The HT08 zone in the South, which has received reduced assistance and has now been classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) after the update, requires the attention of humanitarian actors. It must be noted that HFA data for the urban areas of Cité Soleil, Tabarre, and HT02 in the Nord-Ouest were not available at the time of the analysis.

Publication date: March 11, 2022 | \*IPC data is based on population estimates by the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI). | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

Analysis partners: MARNDR/USAI, CNSA (central and decentralised level), MEF, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, FEWSNET, USAID/FFP, ACF, Concern World Wide, OXFAM, Plan International Haiti, FADEF, AVSI, Papyrus SA.

## Recommended Actions

- Humanitarian Assistance**  
Given the severity of food insecurity in areas classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency), urgent action is required for the poorest and most affected households to enable them to better meet their immediate food needs and to prevent the development of additional harmful strategies.
- Livelihood Support**  
As vulnerable households have been affected by recurrent shocks in recent years (droughts, cyclones, etc.), there has been an erosion of the livelihoods of populations who need support to rebuild their livelihoods and assets. This assistance should include support for the implementation of the 2022 agricultural season.
- Strategic Response**  
Given that structural factors (agricultural development, access to basic services, governance, etc.) have a strong influence on household food insecurity, it is important to better articulate emergency and development interventions and to rethink intervention strategies in order to have more sustainable and structural impacts.