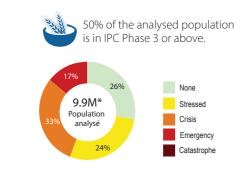
## Published on 22 March 2024

## **Projection Update Key Figures** | March - June 2024



About 4.97 million people out of the 9.91 million people analysed are experiencing or will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in Haiti between March and June 2024



## **Overview**

Armed gang violence has increased in recent months, pushing many people to seek refuge in safer places, with an estimated 362,000 people now internally displaced. Most of the displaced people leave metropolitan areas (around 17,000 people have left Portau-Prince) for the departments, leaving behind their livelihoods and facing even more vulnerable situations. This increase in gang violence limits the circulation of goods and contributes to the increase in the prices of basic foodstuffs.

Compared to the previous projection made during the August 2023 analysis, the situation has deteriorated, with approximately 4.97 million people (50 percent of the analysed population) facing high levels of acute food insecurity for the period March to June 2024. This includes approximately 1.64 million people (17 percent of the analysed population) classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and another 3.32 million (33 percent of the analysed population), classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The current update shows a stark deterioration of food security in Haiti, with 532,000 additional people experiencing acute food insecurity compared to previous estimates for this season.

The key drivers to this deterioration are increased gang violence, rising prices, low agricultural production due to below-normal rainfall, and the lack of previously planned humanitarian aid. Despite major efforts by partners and the government, between August and December 2023, only 5 percent of the population benefitted from humanitarian food assistance. In the coming months, partners plan to reach 8 percent of the population, with significant efforts in Gonâve and Croix de Bouquet.

Eight areas are now classified in Phase 4. The Artibonite valley (Artibonite HT04), La Grand' Anse rural (Grand' Anse HT07 and HT08), La Gonâve (West HT01, the transverse part of the West (West HT07) and the poor/very poor (P/TP) neighbourhoods of Cité Soleil, Croix des Bouquets and Port au Prince. The rest of the country remains in Phase 3 as estimated in the previous IPC analysis.

The towns of Jérémie, the Haut Plateau (Centre HT03), the Artibonite HT04, the South Coast (South HT08) and Tabarre P/TP have a high prevalence of food insecurity.

## **Key Drivers**



Economic shocks: Contraction of the GDP and inflation above 20 percent for the last 5 years.



Low agricultural harvests: Due to below normal rainfall and or the decapitalization of assets by farmers.



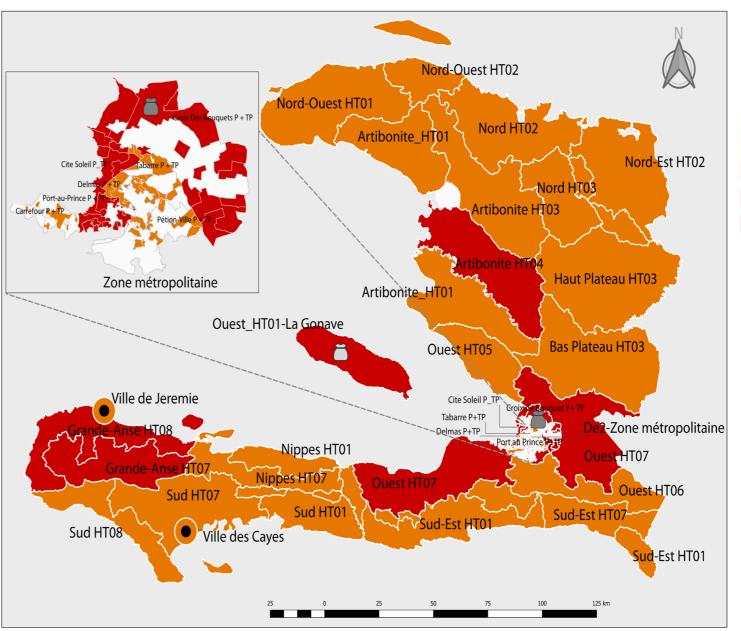
Low humanitarian assistance: Low humanitarian assistance in areas of concern.





Climatic shocks: Communities are still recovering from the effects of the August 2021 earthquake which affected the southern peninsula.

# **Projection Update: Acute Food Insecurity Situation** | March - June 2024



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

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

1 - Minimal

2 - Stress

3 - Crisis

4 - Emergency

5 - Famine

## Map Symbols

Urban settlement 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

Evidence Level
\*\*\* High

## **Recommended Actions**



# Livelihood support

Recurrent climate-related shocks such as drought, earthquakes and floods have led to rising food prices, fuel scarcity and and food insecurity putting vulnerable households at risk. Urgent action needs to be taken to restore their livelihoods and assets. Actions to support resilience should focus on agriculture and livestock inputs, rural credits and material support.



### **Emergency interventions**

Urgent action is needed to assist the most vulnerable households to reduce their food consumption deficits, avoid a total and irreversible collapse of their livelihoods and save their lives.



# Articulation between emergency and development

Considering the strong influence of structural risk factors for acute household food insecurity (agricultural development, access to basic services, governance, etc.) and the need to promote the link between emergency and development, it is essential to rethink intervention strategies.

## Analysis Partners

MEF, MDE, IHSI, FAES, Nutrition Coordination / MSPP, BHN, CNSA (central and decentralized level), AVSI, Concern Worldwide, Save the Chidren, ESUN, WFP, FAO, FewsNet, Food Security Sector (FSS-Haiti) and SHAC-DA / French Embassy. With the technical support from the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU).