HungerMap^{LIVE}: Haiti insight and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 16 January 2024

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

11.9M

Population

(ISHI, 2021 estimates produced by UNFPA, 2021)

4.9M

Acute hunger

IPC Phase 3+

(IPC/CH, Mar 2023 - Jun 2023)[2]

The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.

Insufficient food consumption

(HungerMap^{LIVE} data)[3]

As of 18 October 2023	→	As of 16 January 2024
7.8M		7.3M

Crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

(HungerMap^{LIVE} data)[3]

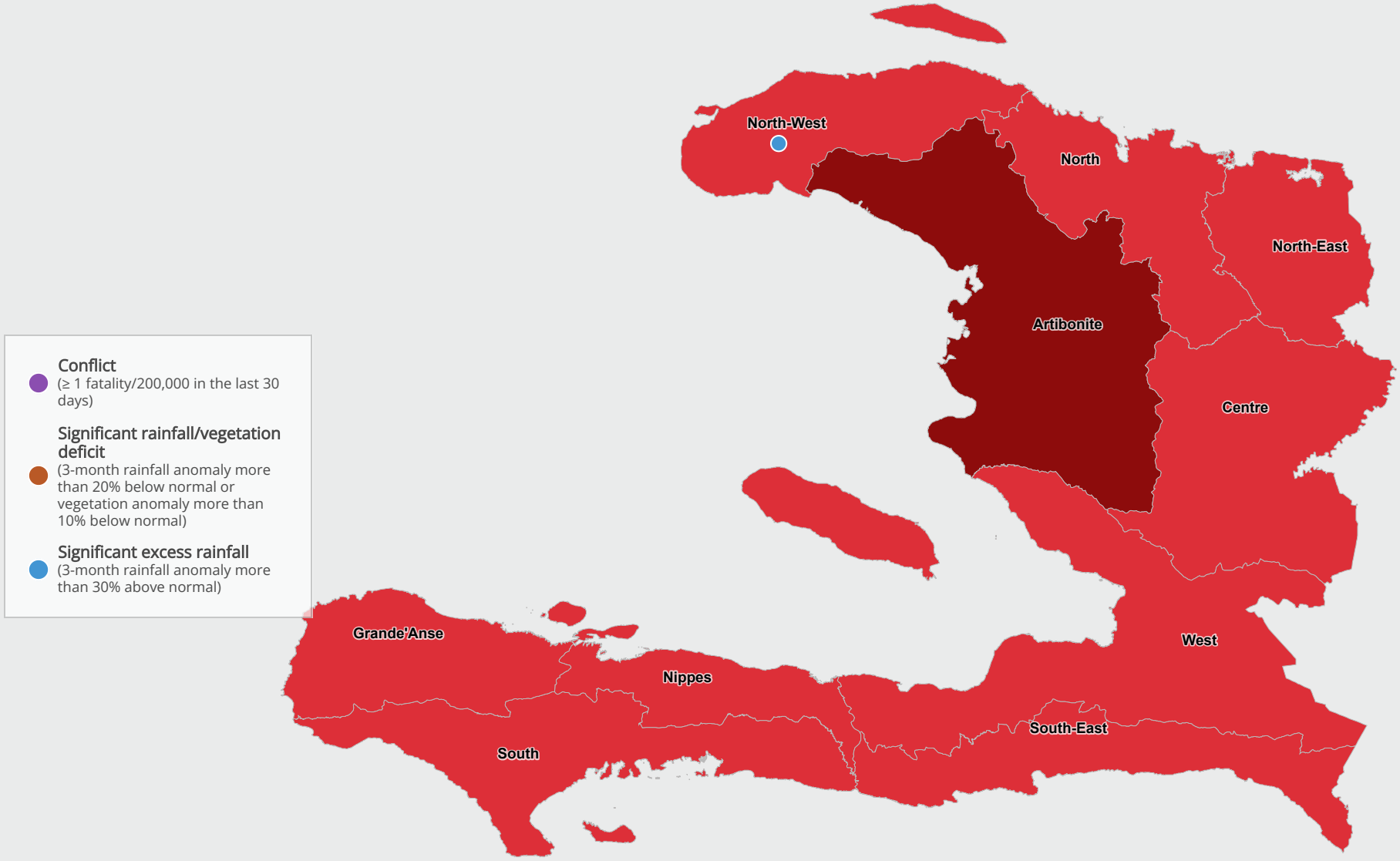
As of 18 October 2023	→	As of 16 January 2024
7.8M		7.2M

Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

[2] Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinfo.org)
[3] Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 10 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Haiti



The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (18 October 2023) until now (16 January 2024). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

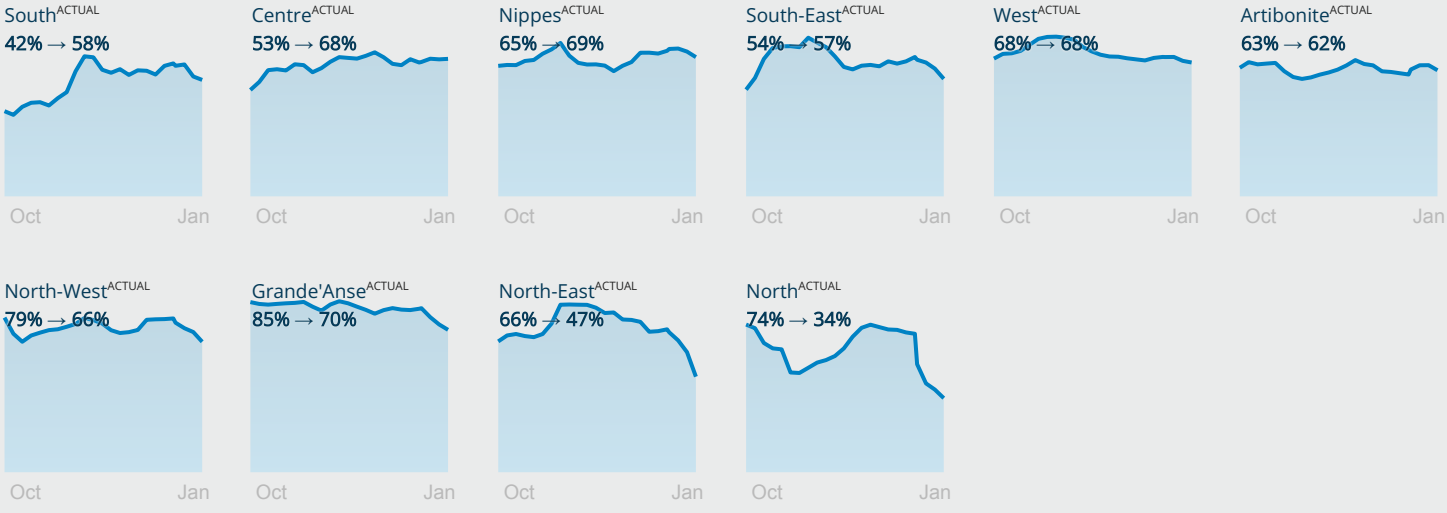
Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Grande'Anse[ACTUAL], Nippes[ACTUAL], Centre[ACTUAL], West[ACTUAL], North-West[ACTUAL], Artibonite[ACTUAL], South[ACTUAL], South-East[ACTUAL], North-East[ACTUAL], North[ACTUAL].

These regions account for 100% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Haiti—amounting to approximately 7.31M people, decreasing by 483k (6.2%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Grande'Anse[ACTUAL]	70%	510k	358k
Nippes[ACTUAL]	69%	373k	257k
Centre[ACTUAL]	68%	813k	552k
West[ACTUAL]	68%	4.39M	2.97M
North-West[ACTUAL]	66%	794k	523k
Artibonite[ACTUAL]	62%	1.88M	1.17M
South[ACTUAL]	58%	844k	487k
South-East[ACTUAL]	57%	689k	391k
North-East[ACTUAL]	47%	429k	203k
North[ACTUAL]	34%	1.16M	399k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



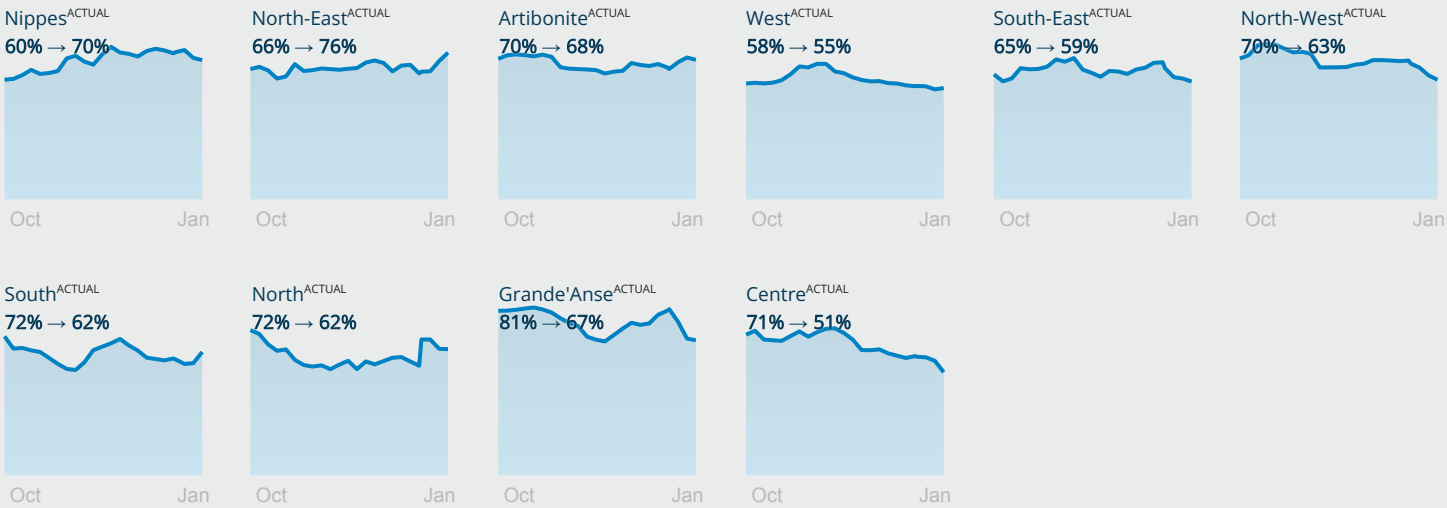
Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Haiti. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 100% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Haiti—amounting to approximately 7.21M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
North-East[ACTUAL]	76%	429k	324k
Nippes[ACTUAL]	70%	373k	260k
Artibonite[ACTUAL]	68%	1.88M	1.28M
Grande'Anse[ACTUAL]	67%	510k	342k
North-West[ACTUAL]	63%	794k	498k
North[ACTUAL]	62%	1.16M	726k
South[ACTUAL]	62%	844k	525k
South-East[ACTUAL]	59%	689k	406k
West[ACTUAL]	55%	4.39M	2.44M
Centre[ACTUAL]	51%	813k	418k

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.



Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Haiti, 16 January 2024

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Artibonite[ACTUAL]	1.88	1.17	1.28	—
Centre[ACTUAL]	0.81	0.55	0.42	—
Grande'Anse[ACTUAL]	0.51	0.36	0.34	—
Nippes[ACTUAL]	0.37	0.26	0.26	—
North[ACTUAL]	1.16	0.40	0.73	—
North-East[ACTUAL]	0.43	0.20	0.32	—
North-West[ACTUAL]	0.79	0.52	0.50	—
South[ACTUAL]	0.84	0.49	0.53	—
South-East[ACTUAL]	0.69	0.39	0.41	—
West[ACTUAL]	4.39	2.97	2.44	—

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

CONFLICT