



### IN NUMBERS



**1.4 million people** in need of humanitarian assistance



**100 percent** of crops damaged



**75 percent** of the population affected in the hardest-hit areas

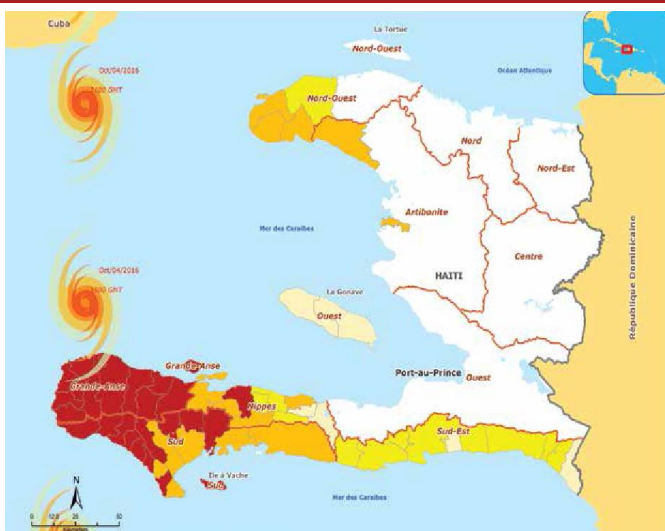


**USD 5.6 million** still needed to support 300 000 people

### KEY POINTS

- **The Emergency Food security Assessment (EFSA)** conducted by FAO, WFP and the National Commission on Food Security (CNSA) indicates that local production and **livelihoods** were strongly affected by the hurricane and **almost destroyed** in Grande-Anse and Sud departments. With much of the country relying on subsistence production to meet their food needs, restoring agriculture- and fishery-based livelihoods is critical to avoid dependency on food aid in the coming months.
- **Damages to crops, livestock and fisheries are dramatic in the most** affected departments (Grande-Anse, Sud, Sud-Est, Nippes, Haut-Artibonite and Nord-Ouest). In the Sud all food crops (bean, yam, corn, cassava and millet) are irreversibly affected, and 90 percent of fruit and forest trees are affected.
- **A significant food price increase is expected in the next three months.**
- **Affected families urgently need food and agricultural assistance** – including seeds, planting materials and farming equipment – to avoid food shortages and be ready for the winter **planting season** starting in **November**.
- **A Flash Appeal was issued** to provide immediate support to 750 000 affected people for the next three month. **Of the USD 9 million FAO required under this framework, 3.4 million was already secured** to provide immediate crop, livestock and fisheries support to **300 000 hurricane-affected people**. The medium- to long-term recovery costs will be greater, and FAO is working on a longer term response plan.

### MAP



#### Legend

- Priority 1: extreme impact on food security
- Priority 2: very high impact on food security
- Priority 3: high impact on food security
- Priority 4: moderate impact on food security

Source: EFSA

### BACKGROUND

On 3 and 4 October 2016, Category 4 Hurricane Matthew, the strongest in the Atlantic since Hurricane Georges in 1997, cut a path of destruction across Haiti, carrying devastating winds, heavy rainfall and widespread damage in the southwest of the country: the most affected departments are Grande-Anse, Sud, Sud-Est and Nippes. The death toll from Hurricane Matthew in Haiti is rising at least 546 have died and cholera is spreading. An estimated 2.1 million Haitians (more than 20 percent of the population) were affected and 1.4 million are in need of assistance.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Damages to crops, livestock and fisheries as well as rural infrastructure, particularly marketplaces and water- irrigated perimeters, are extensive.** In the most affected areas, up to 100 percent of crops were damaged or destroyed and pastures to feed livestock have also been affected. The death of small livestock has diminished vital sources of animal protein, and sheds and fences will need repairing. Assessments are ongoing.

**Subsistence agriculture – a primary food source for most Haitians – was especially hit.** A large portion of Haiti’s rural population is engaged in agriculture, relying on their own production to meet their food needs. Some cyclone-hit areas saw the total destruction of fruit-bearing and other trees, as well as backyard vegetable gardens.

**Affected families need urgent support to avoid food shortages and quickly replant fast-growing crops.** With many subsistence crops ruined and community markets either damaged or inaccessible, the availability of meat and fresh produce is increasingly limited. Farming and fishing families risk becoming dependent on food aid in the coming weeks if they are not supported to restore their livelihoods.

**The hurricane has aggravated the effects of El Niño-related events,** including a drought which has already diminished food production and access to fresh water over the past year. The combined effects will further reduce peoples’ capacity to purchase food to feed their families, or agricultural inputs in order to resume production.

## FAO

### PRIORITY ACTIVITIES



**Crops** (Vegetable seeds, hand tools; planting materials; rehabilitation of irrigation structure)



**Livestock** (Poultry feed; poultry restocking)



**Fisheries** (Fish feed; repair/replacement of lost/damaged vessels; engines and fishing gear)

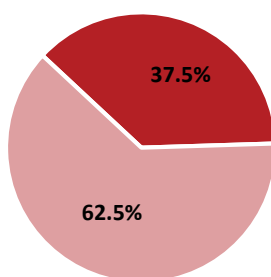


**Food security coordination,** Information, assessment and analysis.

### ACTIONS TAKEN TO-DATE

- ✓ FAO’s subregional office in Panama has been mobilized and is attending regional UN meetings; country office in Haiti actively involved in UNCT meetings and procedures for national preparedness and response coordination activities.
- ✓ Emergency Response and post-disaster expert deployed from Headquarters.
- ✓ EFSA released, as well as agricultural needs evaluation.
- ✓ FAO is planning to reallocate funds from existing projects to the immediate response.
- ✓ Upon the government request FAO and partners are starting a post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA).
- ✓ A three month response plan has been prepared, and a longer term plan is under redaction.

### FUNDING



■ Funding to-date:  
USD 3.4 million

■ Funding gap:  
USD 5.6 million

**FAO requires**  
USD 9 million

**To assist**  
300 000 people

**Resource partners: Belgium, CERF, SFERA-CRIA and FAO resources**

### ASSESSMENTS

The EFSA conducted by FAO, WFP and CNSA has been conducted and results released.

A rapid assessment conducted by the Ministry of agriculture and Natural Resources, FAO and WFP on agricultural damages has been conducted in the most affected departments.

A PDNA is ongoing coordinated by the Ministry for Planning and External Cooperation.

## CONTACT

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