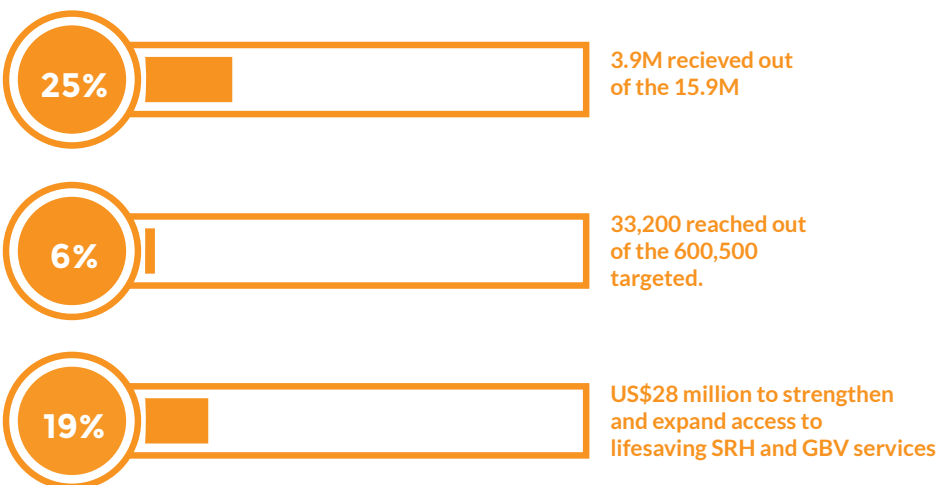




Haiti crisis remains the underfunded humanitarian crisis.

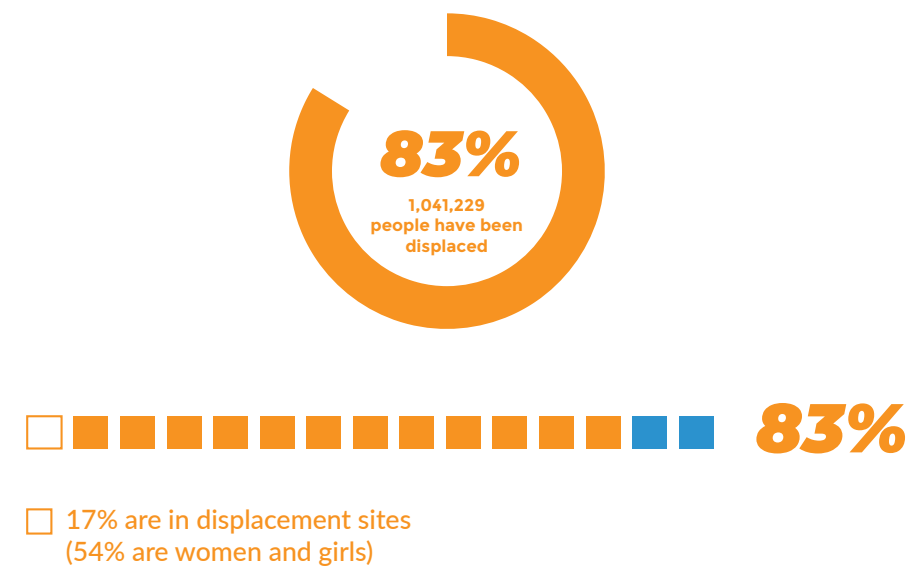
According to GBV sub-cluster annual report 2024, 25% of the required budget has been received, that is 3.9M received out of the 15.9M to implement GBV humanitarian response in 2024. 6% of the target reached, that is 33,200 reached out of the 600,500 targeted. UNFPA was appealing for US\$28 million to strengthen and expand access to lifesaving SRH and GBV services and supplies in Haiti for women and girls in need in 2024. As of December 2024, UNFPA Haiti was able to mobilize and secure 19% of the required funding.

To implement GBV humanitarian response in 2024.



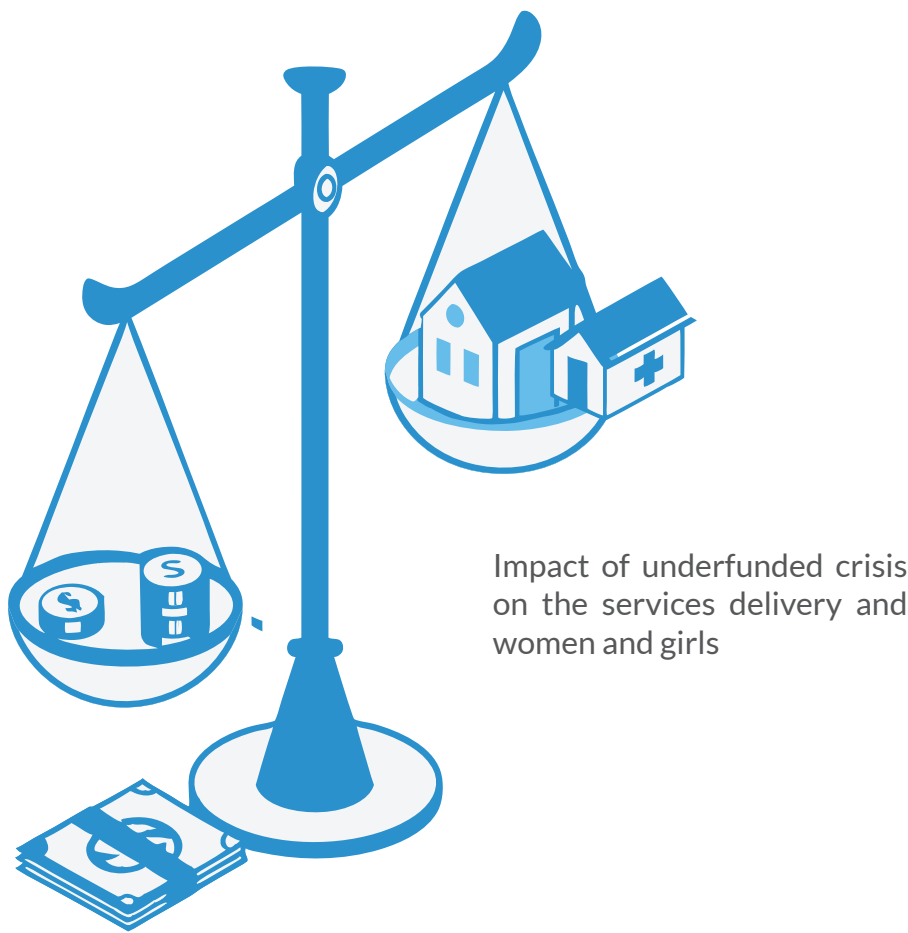
Ongoing gang violence continues to drive displacements.

According to IOM, over 1,041,229 people have been displaced, the majority (83%) living outside formal sites, often with host families, while only 17% are in displacement sites (54% are women and girls). The escalation of violence has led to a significant increase in protection risks, especially for women and children, including those with disabilities. The number of women exposed to the risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has risen by 31%.



Recent violence has created new needs, strained resources, and increased vulnerability. The situation for displaced women and girls remains desperate as they struggle to secure even the most necessities.

They urgently need protection services, which is a priority of the humanitarian response, and access to reproductive health services, shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (WASH). Humanitarian actors, however, have limited operational and financial resources and are struggling to respond to these needs.



Current efforts to protect women and girls from violence in Haiti are also not meeting the scale needed despite recent commitment from governments, UN agencies and NGOs to prioritize this crucial issue.

Of the 142 displacement sites nationwide, 108 are in ZMPAP and 34 in the provinces. Currently, only 15 out of 108 internally displaced population sites in ZMPAP receive direct Protection services including services for survivors of gender-based violence.



The displaced women and girls urgently need protection services, which is a priority of the humanitarian response, and access to reproductive health services, shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (WASH).



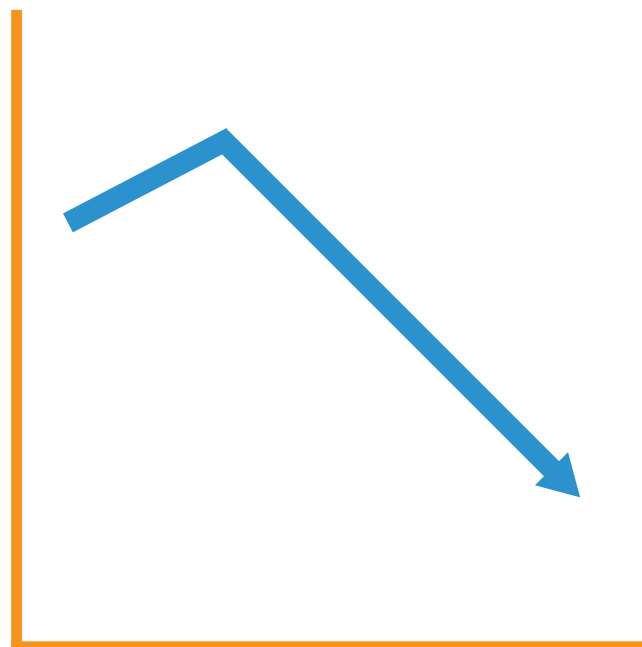
Only 27% of rape survivors in Haiti receive care in the critical first 72 hours.



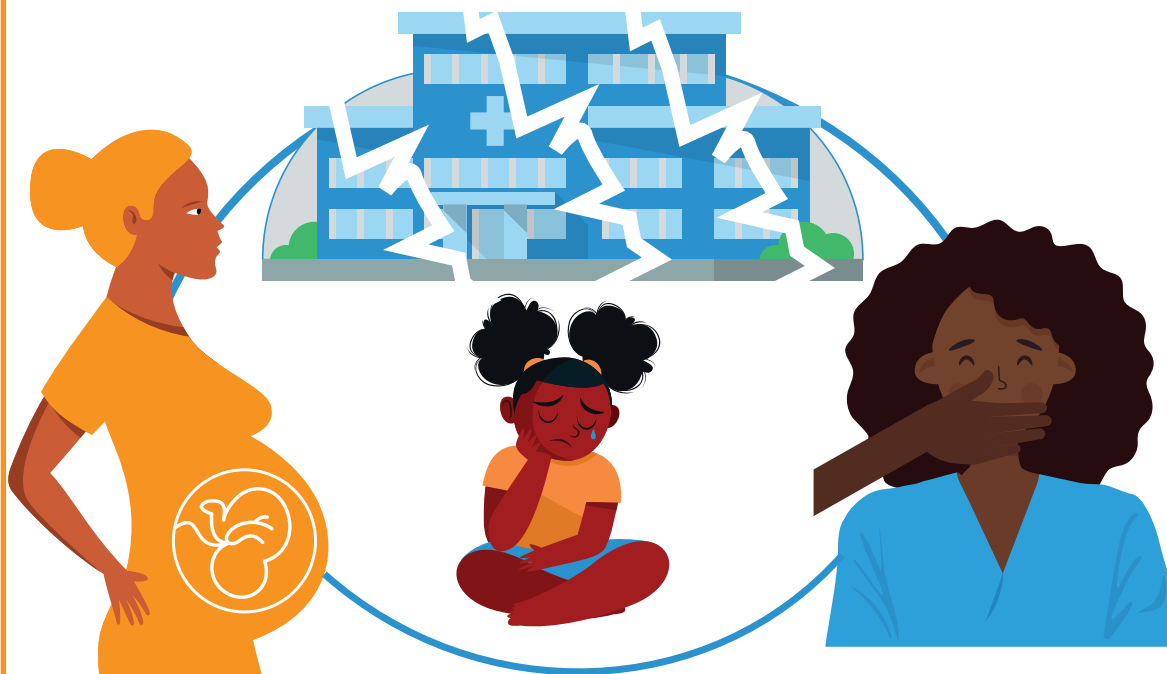
The risk of sexual violence for women and girls in displacement sites in Haiti's capital Port-au-Prince is rapidly rising owing, in part, to the alarmingly poor living conditions they are facing, according to an assessment by UNFPA, the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency.



Insecurity in sites is linked to a massive humanitarian funding shortfall, with only around 25 percent of the funds needed to tackle sexual and gender-based violence having been committed in Haiti.



As the country's health system is brought to a near halt by the ongoing violence, survivors have few options for care, with only one in ten women able to access services. Barely a quarter of rape survivors can receive emergency medical assistance within the critical 72-hour window, and less than a quarter of hospitals in Port-au-Prince are fully functional, leaving pregnant women and survivors of sexual violence particularly vulnerable.



Key messages and call for actions

- ✓ UNFPA is calling on donors to fund protection services so that it can scale up its mobile services to all who need them. Activities that economically empower women are also key to reducing violence.
- ✓ Donors must urgently fill the funding gap in the Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan which requests 19.2 M in 2025 to respond to GBV issues. Only with sufficient funds can humanitarian organizations ensure displaced people have adequate shelter and sanitation facilities, with ample protection for vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Governments, diplomats, international community actors should advocate now for a clear end to the current violence and to stop retaliation against vulnerable communities in Haiti.
- ✓ Humanitarian agencies must put programs to protect and empower women and girls at the forefront of their emergency response. Women and girls came into this crisis at an extreme disadvantage. Without targeted efforts to meet their needs across the board (health, protection, education, basic goods, education), it is likely that most of the assistance will by pass them (or they will face exploitation to obtain it) and only further anchor them into a desperate situation.
- ✓ UNFPA is appealing for US\$28 million to strengthen and expand access to life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence services and support in Haiti in 2024. As of December 2024, only 19 per cent of the required funding has been mobilized. UNFPA is calling on donors to fund protection services so that it can scale up its mobile services to all who need them.