**Shotlist/Info:**

**WFP News Video:**

**Haiti on the Brink-As Armed Groups Cut Off the Capital, Displacement and Food Insecurity is Pushing Families Down the Path to Famine**

**Shot: 15-23Sep25**

**Locations: Haiti**

**TRT: 6:21**

**:00-:11**

**Aerials Port au Prince Airport**

Haiti’s besieged capitol, Port au Prince(PaP) has become increasingly dangerous, isolated and hungry due to violence and consolidated control by armed groups. Since November 2024 when several commercial airliners were shot while landing and the US aviation authority banned US aircraft from flying to the country’s main airport in PaP, flights there have been few and far between. The only commercial airline flying between the US and Haiti uses operators that the US Gov hires to operate deportation flights from the US to Latin America.

**Port au Prince**

**Shot: 15Sep25**

**:11-:44**

**Aerials Port au Prince/GV’s UNHAS helicopter**

Travel by road is increasingly dangerous due to checkpoints and roadblocks set up by armed groups and vigilante neighborhood defense commitees. Farmers in rural areas are increasingly being kidnapped, raped and threatened with death. They often have to pay bribes to get their produce to the capital so food in PaP is prohibitively expensive. This has strangled trade, transport and importation of essential fuel, food supplies and humanitarian aid. The only safe way into the capitol is by WFP’s humanitarian air service (UNHAS) helicopter.

**Port au Prince**

**Shot: 15Sep25**

**:44--:57**

**Uncollected garbage covers the streets of gang controlled Cite Soliel**

The breakdown of public servives and infrastrucuture poses an ever increasing-health risk

**Port au Prince**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**:57-1:09**

**Armed members of Vaudreuil gang on patrol in Vaudreuil area of Cite Soliel**

Armed groups control nearly 90% of the capital. Violence and breakdown of civil society has led to the closure of markets, caused mass displacement, severely disrupted livelihoods, limited movement of people and essential goods, prevented access to fields for cultivation, and destroyed crops and cattle. Insecurity has also severely constrained humanitarian access to several areas of the country.

**Cite Soliel,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**1:09-1:23**

**SOT Felix, displaced living in a school(Creole):**

“You can film me, film me. For years I've been living on the street, thieves and bandits have driven me from my home. The state and the bandits have driven me from my home. This is where I live, where I sleep, I have nothing to eat.”

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**1:23-1:36**

**Displaced people living in a school**

The violence has fueled mass displacement, which has now reached a staggering 1.3 million people. Many families are living in schools, cars and public buildings, cut off from income and education. Kids cant go to school because they are living there instead of learning. Overcrowded sites lack basic services, exposing families to disease, crime and protection risks and catastrophic levels of hunger. Food insecuirty has reached famine-like levels (IPC5 amongst people displaced due to violence by armed groups.

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**1:36-1:57**

**Nutrition testing**

Hunger in Haiti has reached record levels, as violence, displacement and economic collapse drive the country to the brink. The April 2025 IPC report shows more than 5.7 million people – over half the population - face acute food insecurity. Roughly 8,400 people, primarily in displacement sites like this one, are facing catastrophic hunger (IPC Phase 5), with extreme food shortages, severe malnutrition and the risk of starvation.

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**1:57-2:21**

**Nelai Ka with grandmother Rose Adolphe being tested for malnutrition**

Rose (in red) is 46yrs and must walk with the help of crutches due to childhood polio. She and her family were forced to flee their home in the Delmas neighborhood when armed gangs attacked setting fire to homes and shooting. They are now living in a small room in a school with 13 people. Her daughter Madeline was raped when she was 14. The baby boy, Nelai Ka is now 18months years old and here has been tested as being moderately to severely malnourished. WFP provides treatment for Nelai Kai with the red packets that contain special nutrtional supplements.

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**2:21-2:32**

**Rose Adolph shows us to the room where she sleeps with 13 people**

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**2:32-3:29**

**SOT Rose Adolph(Creole):**

**“T**hey came into our neighborhood shooting very hard, stray bullets were hitting the houses. I was alone with this child and the four others, I had no choice but to evacuate. /2:54/ Conditions are worse here. At night we all sleep on top of each other. Imagine eight adults and five children in a single room—13 people./3:07/I cannot afford to feed his mother so that she can breastfeed him properly. Sometimes they go to bed hungry, and it's not my fault, because I don't have a job, and life circumstances mean that we're going through this right now, and it's causing malnutrition. “

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**3:29-3:42**

**Rose Adolph displays school clothes salvaged when they fled their home**

Most children aren’t going to school because they are living in them.

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir,Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**3:42-4:26**

**SOT Tanya Birkbeck, WFP Spokesperson (English):**

“It's increasingly difficult to move around the city. The city is increasingly being squeezed by armed groups and it's increasingly difficult for people to be able to have access to food…both people who are living in their homes within the neighborhoods where they've always lived but also at this point we now have 1.3 million people who've been displaced in places like this//People who are here don't have access to an income, they don't have access to food, so that's why we're seeing right now more than 8,000 people who are in sites like this who are facing famine-like levels of food insecurity. And amongst the children, it's often the children who suffer the most and the soonest”

**Institution Mixte David Mondesir, Port au Prince**

**Shot: 17Sep25**

**4:26-4:56**

**WFP Food Distribution**

WFP distribution of rice, beans, oil, salt and special fortified cereals targeting 72,000 people

**Delmas, Port au Prince**

**Shot: 23Sep25**

**4:56-5:09**

**GV’s Rural Cite Soliel**

Potentially productive rural areas in gang controlled Cite Soliel have laid fallow due to insecurity. WFP has a skilled group of humanitairian access officers who have convinced armed groups to allow people in the community to work on a WFP rehabilitation project.

**Vaudreuil, Cite Soliel**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**5:09-5:19**

**SOT Augustin, gang member (Creole):**

“We agreed because, at that time, we wanted them to come and help the community. That was what motivated people to get involved. At the beginning, we had not realized yet how serious the security issues were.”

**Vaudreuil, Cite Soliel**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**5:19-5:43**

**WFP and NGO Partners Explain How the Project works to Community Participants**

The project supports 25,000 people who remained in the comunity and employs them to repair water canals in order to grow food and become self-sufficient.

“As you can see, the stream overflowed its banks and destroyed the retaining wall. We also plan to build a canal to contain and direct water, ensuring a reliable source for irrigation. With these improvements, we would no longer need food assistance—we could rely on our own agricultural production to sustain ourselves.”

**Vaudreuil, Cite Soliel**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**5:43-5:56**

**Set Up: Saidette Remy, 54 years old**

Saidette was a shopkeeper Cite Solielbefore violence between armed groups caused her to have to close her business. She is a participant in WFP’s canal rehabilitation program.

**Vaudreuil, Cite Soliel**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**5:56-6:07**

**SOT Saidette Remy (Creole):**

“The project will bring good things. Sometimes we go days without being able to send our children to school, and we don't have anything to eat.”

**Vaudreuil, Cite Soliel**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**6:07-6:21**

**GV’s Woman Carrying Bananas Harvested in Jungle**

**Vaudreuil, Cite Soliel**

**Shot: 18Sep25**

**ENDS**

**WFP News Release**

2 October 2025

HAITI ON THE BRINK: VIOLENCE CUTS OFF CAPITAL, PUSHING FAMILIES TOWARDS STARVATION AMIDST CUTS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti – The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) warned today that rising violence by armed groups in Haiti’s capital is restricting humanitarian access and pushing families deeper into hunger as extreme funding shortfalls force WFP to slash rations and suspend programmes.

Reports indicate that armed groups now control nearly 90 percent of Port-au-Prince. As a result, more farmers are cut off from markets, further straining already fragile food systems and pushing food prices even higher with devastating consequences for food insecure families.

A staggering 1.3 million people have been forced to flee their homes in search of food and shelter. Thousands of families are crowded into schools and public buildings, cut off from income generating opportunities and education. More than half of those displaced are children, contributing to high rates of malnutrition, particularly in areas of the capital with minimal access to services.

Amidst the crisis, funding shortfalls have forced WFP to suspend hot meals for newly displaced families and slash food rations in half. And for the first time ever, the lack of resources has prevented WFP from prepositioning food stocks to respond to a natural disaster during the Atlantic hurricane season.

This week’s UN Security Council resolution to support a larger multinational force to help restore security in Haiti is a critical and welcome step toward stability. WFP stresses that security efforts must go hand-in-hand with scaled-up humanitarian and development investments to prevent further social breakdown, displacement, and regional spillover.

“Violence has consumed every corner of the capital, leaving no neighbourhood untouched, and armed groups are now permeating previously peaceful rural areas,” said Wanja Kaaria, WFP Country Director and Representative to Haiti. “The impact on food security has been extreme. Today, more than half of all Haitians don’t have enough to eat. With our current levels of funding, WFP and partners are struggling to keep starvation at bay for thousands of the most vulnerable – children, mothers, entire families who are running out of options and hope.”

Despite restricted access and extreme insecurity, WFP is on the ground and has reached more than 2 million people with life-saving assistance since January 2025. Efforts to support longer term food security and reduce dependence on aid are also continuing as WFP works with the government to provide school meals for 600,000 Haitian students. Over 70 percent of school meals are prepared using locally grown ingredients that provide income opportunities for local farmers and suppliers. Alongside this, WFP has also been able to launch targeted community infrastructure projects, including in areas controlled by armed groups, to restore irrigation systems and boost local food production to help communities stabilize, rebuild livelihoods, and reduce reliance on aid.

Haiti is the only country in the Americas, and one of only five countries globally, with people facing catastrophic (IPC5) levels of hunger, which is equivalent to famine-like conditions. It remains one of the world’s most severe food crises with 5.7 million people facing acute food insecurity.

“Haiti is at a crucial juncture,” stressed Kaaria. “We urge international partners to step up to enable WFP and partners to provide not only live-saving emergency assistance, but also to invest in programmes addressing the root causes of hunger by channelling resources to support Haiti’s recovery and fuel new hope,” Kaaria added.

Haiti remains one of the most underfunded crises globally, particularly for food security. WFP requires US$139 million for the next 12 months to reach the country’s most vulnerable families. Funding shortfalls threaten not only lives but also stability. Food assistance is a lifeline in Haiti’s volatile environment; it not only helps save lives today, but can also reduce the risk of social collapse, displacement, and forced migration tomorrow.

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The United Nations World Food Programme is the world’s largest humanitarian organization saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

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