

Overview

Haiti remains gripped by a deepening food security crisis driven by escalating armed violence, mass displacement, prolonged economic decline, high food prices, and El Niño-related climate shocks.

Over 5.94 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between September 2026 and February 2027, meaning that about one in every two people cannot consistently access sufficient food or has to implement emergency livelihood coping strategies to get access to food. Around 1.8 million people (16 percent of the analysed population) are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. Particularly concerning is the concentration of Emergency outcomes in areas affected by insecurity, displacement and economic marginalisation, with 10 of the 30 analysis units classified in Phase 4. These include displacement sites, vulnerable population groups in disadvantaged neighbourhoods of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (Croix des Bouquets and Tabarre area, Port-au-Prince and Cité Soleil), and several areas in Artibonite, Grand’Anse, Nippes, the northwest, and the south. Compared to the last IPC analysis, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity has increased by 240,000 persons.

Insecurity remains one of the main shocks affecting the living conditions of the Haitian population. It extends far beyond physical violence and population displacement, emerging as a major driver of economic, social, and territorial disruption. The impacts of insecurity are particularly severe in Port-au-Prince, Ouest, Artibonite, and Centre. The expansion of armed group activity in these areas continues to erode livelihoods, disrupt agricultural production, hinder market flows and functioning, and reduce households’ physical and economic access to food and essential services. As a result of insecurity, unemployment is rising steeply, and displacements have reached unprecedented levels. An estimated 1.49 million people have been displaced, further straining host communities and increasing competition for already scarce resources. At the same time, Haiti’s prolonged economic recession, declining economic activity and weak fiscal capacity continue to limit access to food, while inflation, which reached 17 percent year-on-year in August 2026, further erodes household purchasing power. Rising transport costs due to higher fuel prices have further constrained households’ daily expenditures and ability to cover essential food and non-food needs.

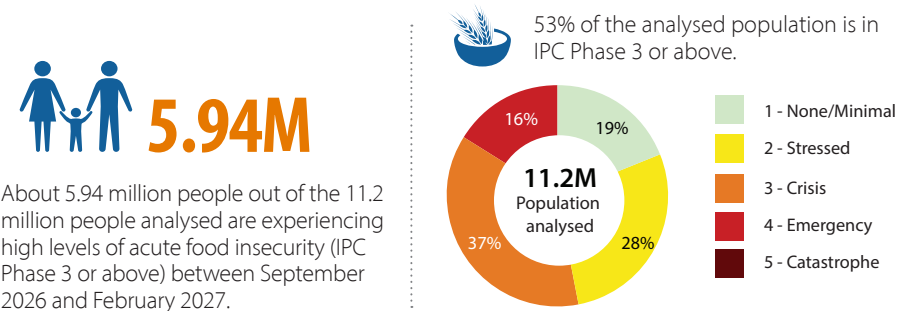
The slight deterioration in food insecurity is also driven by growing climate-related risks. Haiti remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of the 2026-2027 El Niño event, particularly given the country’s heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture and the limited capacity of many households to absorb additional shocks. El Niño-associated rainfall deficits and above-average temperatures are already affecting agricultural production and threaten upcoming harvests. Reduced agricultural production is expected to constrain food availability and incomes for farming households. Artibonite, Grand’Anse, and the northwest are expected to experience the largest declines in agricultural production due to El Niño-induced drier-than-normal conditions. At the same time, many of the most vulnerable households rely heavily on humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs, but the scale of assistance remains insufficient relative to rapidly growing needs, particularly among IDPs and residents in areas affected by insecurity, displacement, economic shocks, and humanitarian access constraints.

Food security conditions are projected to deteriorate further during the March-June 2027 projection period. The number of people facing Crisis or worse (Phase 3 or above) outcomes is expected to rise to 6.35 million people, equivalent to 57 percent of the analysed population, including nearly 2 million people projected to be in Emergency (Phase 4). Four additional areas are expected to deteriorate into Emergency (Phase 4) in Artibonite Sud-Est and Nord-Ouest due to the combined effects of insecurity, economic hardship, displacement, and climate shocks.

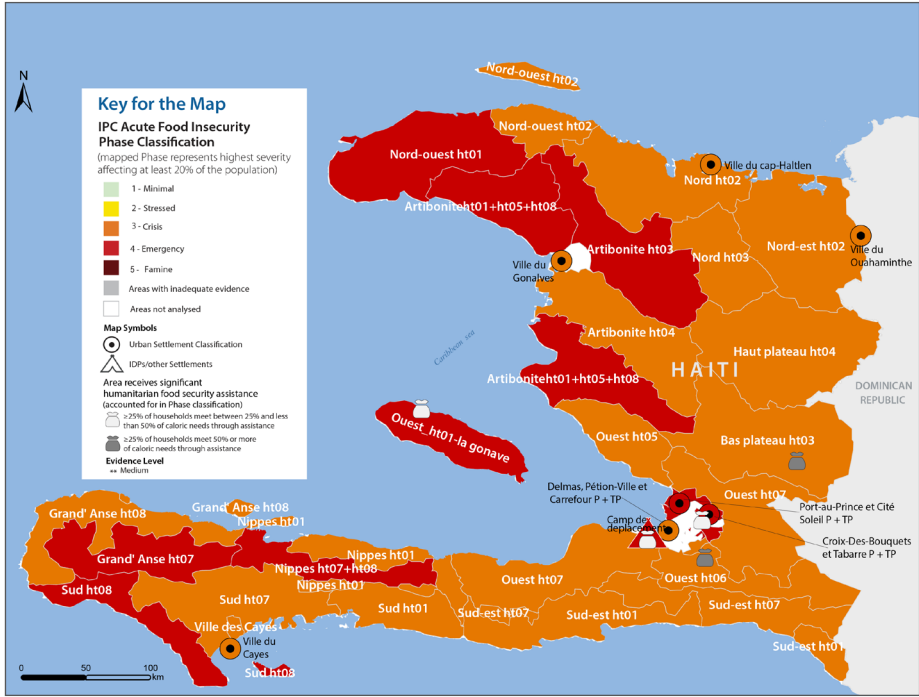
Humanitarian food assistance is expected to continue in several analysed areas, although with reduced geographic coverage and ration sizes compared with the current period. Assistance will fail to meet a significant proportion of needs in most areas. The only exception is displacement camps, where about 59 percent of the population is expected to receive a level of assistance that covers at least 25 percent of daily food needs. Overall, assistance will remain insufficient to offset the combined impacts of insecurity, displacement, economic decline and El Niño-related shocks.

Moving forward, urgent efforts are needed to ensure expanded and unhindered humanitarian food assistance and invest in livelihood recovery and protection interventions that enhance resilience and reduce dependence on increasingly volatile markets. Priority attention should be directed to the most vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs and households in highly insecure areas, whose coping capacity and social support mechanisms are becoming increasingly overstretched.

Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | September 2026 - February 2027



About 5.94 million people out of the 11.2 million people analysed are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between September 2026 and February 2027.



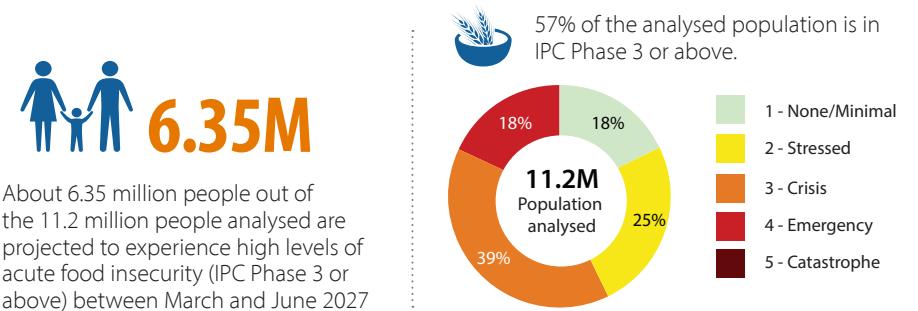
Key Drivers

- Armed violence:** Armed violence continues to drive displacement and widespread economic, social, and territorial disruption. By fragmenting food systems and humanitarian access, insecurity is undermining livelihoods and deepening food insecurity. Ouest, Artibonite, and Centre are among the hardest-hit departments, with 1.49 million people displaced across the country.
- Prolonged economic crisis:** Persistent economic decline and inflation continue to erode purchasing power and constrain access to food. Deteriorating livelihood opportunities, rising living costs, and declining real incomes are increasing food consumption gaps and driving greater reliance on crisis and emergency coping strategies.
- Low agriculture production and climate shocks:** Structural constraints, environmental degradation, and insecurity continue to undermine agricultural production and rural livelihoods. Haiti remains highly vulnerable to the 2026-2027 El Niño event, and climate-related production losses could reduce food availability and agricultural incomes, particularly among households with limited coping capacity.

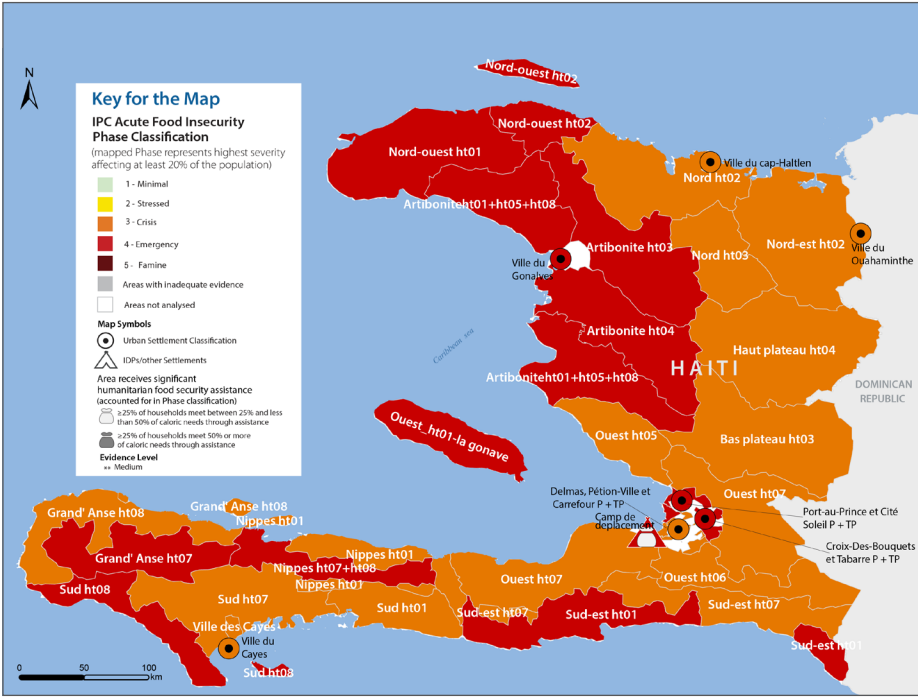
Analysis Partners

CNSA, Observatoires départementaux de la CNSA, USG, MARNDR/PARSA, WFP, FAO/ECHO, DINEPA, PNCS, MDE/ONQVEVE, IHSI, IICA, MEF, MSPP/UCPNANU, FSS/ HAITI, FEWS NET, FAMV, IMPACT Initiatives, FLM/NCA, Mercy Corps, FonKoze, FAC consulting.

Projection Acute Food Insecurity Situation | March - June 2027



About 6.35 million people out of the 11.2 million people analysed are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between March and June 2027



Recommended Actions

- Emergency interventions:** Given the severity of food insecurity in Phase 4 areas, humanitarian assistance should be urgently scaled up to meet immediate needs, protect livelihoods, and prevent harmful coping strategies.
- Livelihood support:** Sustain and expand livelihood support for households affected by recurrent shocks. Priorities include agricultural inputs, credit, equipment, extension services, and support for agricultural and fisheries value chains in rural areas, alongside cash assistance, food aid, and livelihood support for vulnerable urban households.
- Expansion of social protection programmes:** Strengthen and expand social protection systems through the establishment of a unified beneficiary registry that can serve as a common platform for coordinated, multisectoral, and sustainable interventions.
- Link emergency and development:** Align emergency and development interventions by accelerating implementation of the Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan (FSCPP) in shock-prone areas to target communities in Phase 3 or above and strengthen resilience.

Publication date: 28 October 2026. Demographic data is based on the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI). | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of physical and political boundaries.