

**Key Messages**

- Despite limited improvements compared with the projection published in September 2025, the food security situation in Haiti remains critical.
- Between March and June 2026, over 5.83 million people (52 percent of the analysed population) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).
- Nearly 1.9 million people (16 percent of the population) are experiencing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).
- This part of the Haitian population need urgent and expanded lifesaving and livelihood assistance to prevent further deterioration.

**Overview**

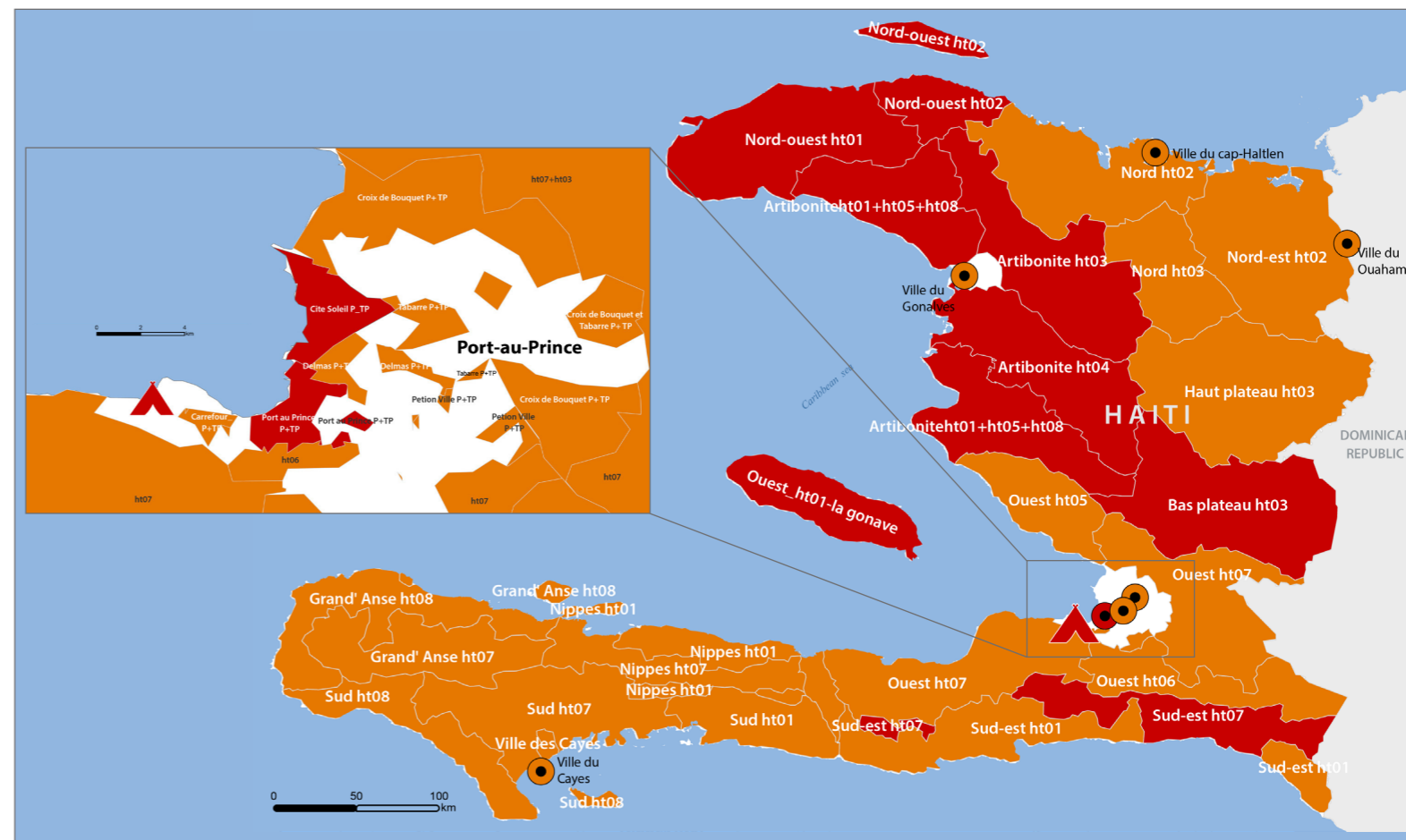
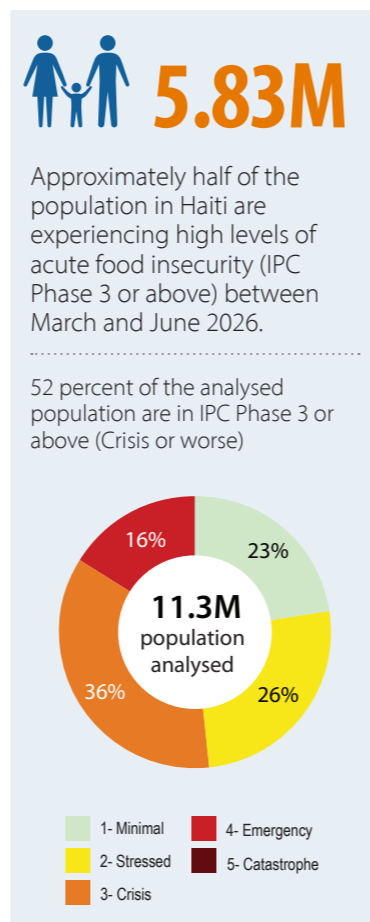
Between March and June 2026, over 5.83 million people (52 percent of the analysed population) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This represents a marginal improvement compared to the previous estimate of 5.91 million people in Phase 3 and above in the analysis published in September 2025. Nearly 1.9 million people, or 16 percent of the analysed population, are experiencing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), also representing a minor reduction in severity from the previous estimate that projected 2 million people would face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions.

However, limited, localised improvements remain insufficient to reverse the overall trend of acute food insecurity in Haiti. These minor positive impacts include a slowdown in annual inflation, generally favourable winter agricultural conditions, and improved access along some road corridors. Although inflation slowed (from 31.9 percent in September 2025 to 22.1 percent in February 2026), the outbreak of the conflict in the Middle East and the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz have caused a major disruption to the global food system with direct implications for Haiti. Nonetheless, the period from March to June 2026, which corresponds to the lean season, represents a deterioration compared to the previous period from September 2025 to February 2026 during which 5.7 million people experienced IPC Phase 3 or worse.

The crisis is driven, among other factors, by the increasingly widespread armed violence in the region, with 90 percent of the capital Port-au-Prince now under the control of armed groups. The violence continues to suffocate the Haitian economy and limit the transportation of goods and the movement of people, with many of the most vulnerable people forced to join armed groups in order to feed their families. Hurricane Melissa also struck the south of the country in October 2025, causing torrential rain, flooding, landslides and destruction in the greater south region (Sud, Grand Anse, Nippes), the west (around Petit-Goâve and Port-au-Prince) and the south-east (Marigot). The overall economic situation is having an even greater impact on those already affected by the hurricane.

Of the 30 areas analysed, 10 are classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). These include the two areas in the northwest, three areas in the Artibonite department (apart from Gonaïves), the Bas-Plateau, camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), Gonaïve, HT07 in the southeast (Belle-Anse Arrondissement), and poor neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince and Cité Soleil. The rest of the country is expected to remain in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

**Key Figures | March - June 2026**



**Key Drivers**

- Armed violence:** The ongoing armed violence, especially in Port-au-Prince, continues to severely disrupt livelihoods and limit the movement of people and essential goods and limit economic opportunities.
- Economic shocks:** A prolonged economic downturn, with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracting over the last seven years, combined with persistent inflation, continues to erode household purchasing power.
- Climatic shocks:** Households remain deeply affected by repeated climatic shocks, including recurrent drought and the impact of Hurricane Melissa, which struck the south in October 2025.
- Agricultural production:** Although conditions have been less unfavourable than expected, agricultural production remains insufficient to meet the population's overall food needs.

**Recommended Actions**

- Humanitarian assistance:** Urgent, large-scale action is required in areas classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps, and prevent further loss of livelihoods. Assistance must prioritise the poorest and most affected households.
- Livelihood support:** Repeated shocks—including climatic and economic—have severely weakened household resilience. Timely support is needed to restore livelihoods and productive assets, including agricultural inputs, livestock support, rural credit, material assistance, and cash-based interventions. These measures are critical to support the 2026 spring agricultural season and help households recover income sources.
- Linking emergency response and long-term development:** Agricultural constraints, limited access to basic services, and governance challenges continue to negatively impact household acute food insecurity. Strengthening links between emergency response, development, and peacebuilding efforts is essential to deliver more sustainable and transformative effects on household food and nutritional security and support stability in affected areas.

CNSA coordination with technical support from the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU), CNSA (central level and Observatories), MEF, MDE, Nutrition Coordination / MSP, FLM/NCA, FAMV, WFP, FAO, FEWS NET, HI, Impact Initiative, and the Food Security Sector (FSS-Haiti).

Publication date: 16 April 2026. Demographic data is based on estimates from the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI). | Feedback: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of physical or political boundaries.