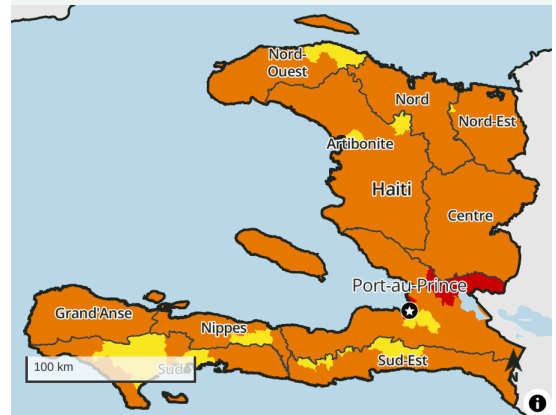


Conflict and elevated prices continue to restrict access to food in Haiti

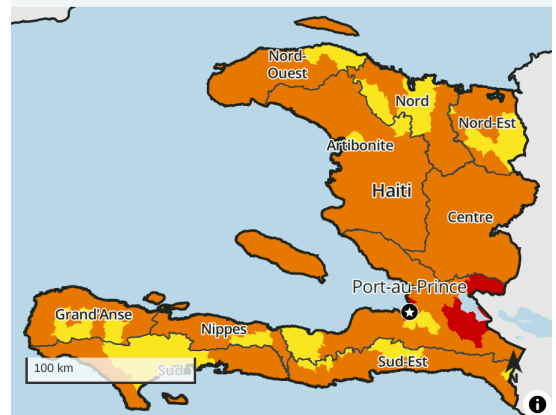
Key Messages

- From July 2026 to January 2027, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to remain widespread across Haiti, while some households are expected to continue facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in the worst-affected areas.** Spring harvests are temporarily improving local food availability, but these improvements remain insufficient to offset the impacts of persistent insecurity, including population displacement, below-average income-earning opportunities, and food prices that remain well above the five-year average. The most severe outcomes are expected in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area (ZMPP), particularly at internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, as well as in Lower Artibonite and in some communes of Centre (Saut-d'Eau, Mirebalais, Lascahobas) and Nord-Ouest (Bassin Bleu, Chansolme).
- The expansion of armed violence continues to disrupt livelihoods, agricultural production, and market functioning.** In early July 2026, the expansion of armed groups into Kenscoff resulted in loss of life, the destruction of homes, and the displacement of approximately **5,840 people (1,836 households), 86 percent of whom are being hosted by host families.** As the main horticultural production area supplying the ZMPP, insecurity in Kenscoff is limiting access to agricultural land, reducing area planted, disrupting harvests, and constraining the marketing of fresh produce. These disruptions are reducing market supplies in Port-au-Prince, particularly in Pétiön-Ville and Delmas, while decreasing agricultural household incomes and increasing pressure on host households are contributing to persistently constrained food access among the poorest households.
- Spring harvests are ongoing across much of the country but are expected to remain below average.** Despite cumulative rainfall totals that have generally been near average, poor spatiotemporal rainfall distribution has resulted in moisture deficits during critical stages of crop development. The most unfavorable conditions have been observed on the southern peninsula, where dry spells have caused moisture stress, reduced yields, and localized crop losses, particularly in the Tiburon commune.
- Despite a slight slowdown in inflation, staple food prices remain nearly 90 percent above the five-year average. The recent decline in fuel prices** has reduced some transportation fares, but the impact remains limited, as prices remain above pre-March 2026 levels and insecurity along major road corridors continues to

Projected area-level acute food insecurity outcomes, July - September 2026



Projected area-level acute food insecurity outcomes, October 2026 - January 2027



IPC 3.1 acute food insecurity classification

Sub-national level data

1: Minimal	3: Crisis	5: Famine
2: Stressed	4: Emergency	

Symbols

! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or planned humanitarian food assistance

FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners. For full disclosure, see endnotes.

Source: FEWS NET



FEWS NET is a United States Government-funded activity. The content of this report does not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Government.

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increase logistics and marketing costs. These factors are keeping food prices elevated and constraining economic access to food among very poor households.

Recommended citation: FEWS NET. Haiti Key Message Update July 2026 - January 2027: Conflict and elevated prices continue to restrict access to food in Haiti, 2026.

* FEWS NET classification is **IPC**-compatible with limited exceptions. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners. As of IPC 3.0, the IPC no longer assesses the impact of food assistance on classification and thus no longer maps the (!). However, FEWS NET continues to produce food security maps inclusive of the (!) as well as maps compatible with IPC 3.0/3.1, which include the mapping of food security assistance bags. In rare cases, FEWS NET classification is IPC-aligned but not IPC-compatible. IPC-aligned analysis is evidence-based but some types of evidence required for IPC-compatibility were not available.

Key Message Update

This Key Message Update provides a high-level analysis of current acute food insecurity conditions and any changes to FEWS NET's latest projection of acute food insecurity outcomes in the specified geography. Learn more [here](#).