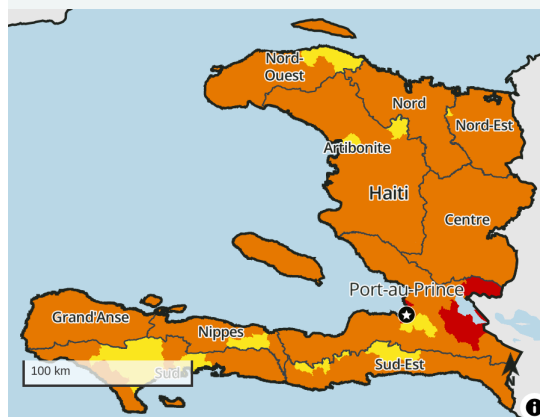


Insecurity and weak harvests are limiting the expected seasonal recovery

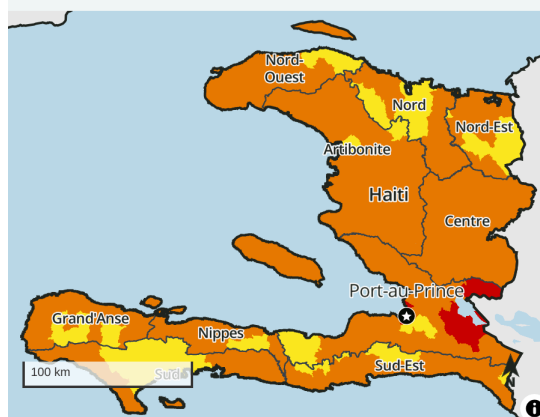
Key Messages

- **Between August 2026 and January 2027, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to remain widespread, while Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will persist in Port-au-Prince, Cité Soleil, Cornillon, and Ganthier, among the areas most affected by insecurity, displacement, and the erosion of livelihoods.** Improvements in food availability associated with the spring harvests are expected to be limited and short-lived. Beginning in September, low household stocks, high prices, and below-average income are expected to widen food consumption gaps, particularly among internally displaced persons (IDPs) and populations in areas severely affected by insecurity.
- **According to key informants, the spring agricultural season was generally below average, with significant geographic variation.** Rainfall deficits and poor rainfall distribution, compounded locally by insecurity, limited access to land, and high production costs, reduced the area cultivated and production prospects, particularly for maize and beans. Harvests are temporarily supporting own consumption, income, and food availability, but to a lesser extent than in a typical year.
- **Insecurity remains the main driver of acute food insecurity, with increasingly divergent trends across areas.** Violence on July 28 in Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye (Artibonite) displaced approximately **4,216** people. In Kenscoff (Ouest), the displacement of approximately **5,840** people recorded in early July continues to be accompanied by disruptions to access to land, vegetable production, and marketing. At the same time, **strengthened security measures** in some areas and the **closure of displacement sites in Port-au-Prince** indicate localized changes that nevertheless remain insufficient to reduce humanitarian needs.
- **Inflation continues to decline, without improving the purchasing power of poor households.** According to the **Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI)**, annual inflation slowed to 18.9 percent in June, compared with 21 percent in April, but food prices remain 19.4 percent above June 2025 levels. Amid below-average incomes and market dependence, persistently high prices continue to constrain food access.

Projected area-level acute food insecurity outcomes, August - 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

This report provides an update to the [June 2026 to January 2027 Food Security Outlook](#) and [July 2026 Key Message Update](#). The analysis is based on information available as of August 16, 2026.



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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Current anomalies in food security conditions as of August 2026

The security situation remains the main driver of acute food insecurity, although recent trends vary by area. Artibonite remains one of the main areas of deterioration. Armed violence on July 28 in Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye displaced approximately **4,216** people, or 1,015 households, all of whom are being hosted by host families, primarily in Gonaïves and Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye. In the latter commune, which had already experienced displacement earlier in the year, this influx is increasing pressure on the resources and livelihoods of host households and previously displaced populations. Countrywide, approximately 1.47 million people are internally displaced.

In **Kenscoff**, violence in early July also displaced approximately **5,840** people and disrupted access to land, production, harvesting, and marketing in this important vegetable-producing area that supplies the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area (ZMPP). Movement restrictions, illegal fees collected along roads, and market disruptions also continue to increase transportation costs and constrain trade between production areas and major consumption markets.

However, these recent incidents of armed violence do not indicate a uniform deterioration in security conditions. In Port-au-Prince, the **recent closure of some displacement sites**, particularly in Bourdon, following the return or relocation of households, is part of a series of initiatives through which authorities are seeking to reassert their presence and capacity to act, alongside efforts to reopen schools and government offices.

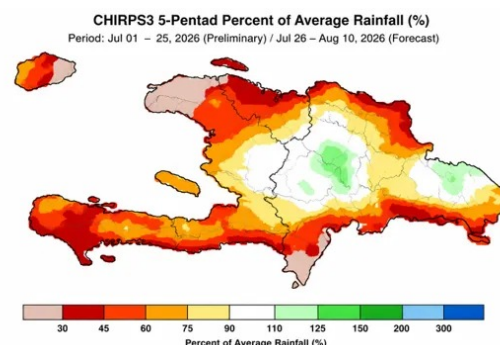
In Artibonite, the **deployment of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF)** also introduces a new element into security dynamics and could gradually improve security in some areas and along strategic routes. However, these developments remain localized and could signal improvements in some areas, although the available information is not sufficient at this stage to conclude that security conditions are improving more broadly.

The June and July harvests were below average, particularly in the Sud, Artibonite, Sud-Est, Nord-Ouest, and Ouest departments. Rainfall deficits and poor temporal distribution limited yields, while insecurity and limited access to land further disrupted production in some areas. In Ouest and Artibonite, in particular, insecurity severely restricted access to land and agricultural activities. Maize and beans are among the main crops affected. Persistent rainfall deficits since May have increased crop moisture stress. Rainfall remained below average across much of the country for more than 70 days, with the most significant deficits in Ouest and Sud-Est. Cumulative rainfall in Jérémie, Jacmel, and Gonaïves remained below 60 percent of the seasonal average (Figure 1). Combined with high temperatures, these conditions reduced soil moisture and increased vegetation stress. Although favorable rainfall early in the season initially supported crop development, persistent rainfall deficits progressively worsened vegetation conditions and limited the performance of the spring agricultural season in the most affected areas.

Inflation continues to decelerate, but food prices remain high and continue to constrain purchasing power. According to the **IHSI**, annual inflation declined from 21.0 percent in April to 20.0 percent in May and then to 18.9 percent in June 2026. This disinflationary trend is supported in particular by the relative stability of the HTG, underpinned by resilient diaspora remittances and Central Bank interventions in the foreign exchange market, as well as prudent monetary policy aimed at absorbing excess liquidity amid persistently weak economic activity. The Consumer Price Index rose another 1.0 percent between May and June, while prices for food and non-alcoholic beverages rose 1.3 percent month-on-month and 19.4 percent compared with June 2025.

Figure 1

Rainfall as a percent of average, July 1-August 10, 2026



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Forced returns to Haiti are increasing in 2026. According to the [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#), 26,568 people were forcibly returned in June, primarily from the Dominican Republic, bringing the total to 141,720 during the first half of 2026, 11 percent higher than during the same period in 2025. The largest increases were recorded at the Ouanaminthe and Malpasse border crossing points, up 58 and 165 percent, respectively, compared with the first half of 2025.

Humanitarian food assistance

Although assistance helps reduce food consumption gaps among some beneficiary households, [particularly IDPs receiving repeated transfers](#), available data do not allow for a systematic assessment of ration or transfer size and frequency for all beneficiary households in each area of analysis.

The response increased during the second quarter, from April to June. According to the [Food Security Sector gap analysis for January to June 2026](#), approximately 1.84 million people had received emergency food assistance by the end of June, including 1.3 million who had received four cycles of assistance; approximately 150,000 people had also received hot meals at border crossing points. [However, the response remains unevenly distributed](#), particularly as new displacement has increased needs beyond initial projections in some communes and insecurity continues to constrain humanitarian access. The gap analysis notes that its coverage estimates account for neither the quantity of the ration or amount received nor the frequency of assistance provided. Therefore, while assistance likely helps mitigate food consumption gaps among beneficiary households, the available data alone do not allow for a systematic assessment of its effect on area-level acute food insecurity outcomes.

Updates to key assumptions about atypical food security conditions through January 2027

Most of the assumptions that underpinned FEWS NET's analysis of the most likely scenario for the [Haiti Food Security Outlook from June 2026 to January 2027](#) remain valid; however, the following updates have been made to incorporate new evidence:

- **Insecurity is expected to continue to evolve differently across areas, with persistent deterioration in some conflict hotspots alongside localized improvements.** In Artibonite, continued clashes and attempts by armed groups to exert territorial control are expected to maintain significant pressure on populations, particularly in Bas-Artibonite and around Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, Dessalines, Saint-Marc, and Gonaïves. These dynamics are expected to continue disrupting agricultural activities, the movement of people and goods, and access to markets and essential services. At the same time, the strengthening and gradual deployment of security forces, particularly the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) in Artibonite, could lead to localized improvements in security along some routes and in some areas. In Port-au-Prince, localized improvements, including the gradual reassertion of state authority in some neighborhoods and the reopening of government offices, public services, and schools, are expected to facilitate the return or relocation of some displaced households. These developments are expected to limit a uniform deterioration across the country, without significantly reducing needs in the main areas affected by insecurity.
- **Inflation is expected to continue to slow, but food prices will remain atypically high and above average, maintaining pressure on purchasing power.** Recent data indicate that inflation continues to decline. However, prices continue to rise in absolute terms, and several staple products are still recording significant year-on-year increases. Persistent disruptions to trade flows and high transportation costs are expected to maintain upward pressure on prices, particularly in isolated areas and those severely affected by insecurity.
- **Forced returns of Haitian nationals to Haiti are expected to remain high and could increase during the projection period.** Continued returns from the Dominican Republic, combined with the increased risk of returns from the United States following the revocation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS), are expected to keep the number of arrivals high.

Projected acute food insecurity outcomes through January 2027

Between August 2026 and January 2027, acute food insecurity is expected to remain widespread in Haiti. Most areas are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in areas and among population groups most affected by insecurity, displacement, and the erosion of livelihoods. Although the June-July harvests temporarily supported own consumption, income from crop sales, and agricultural labor opportunities, their contribution to improving food access remains limited. Improvements in food access remain particularly limited in areas facing the combined effects of rainfall deficits, insecurity, and economic constraints, notably in parts of Ouest and Artibonite. Between October and January, the fall and winter harvests are expected to provide additional seasonal improvements, but their expected below-average performance will limit stock replenishment, crop sales, and labor opportunities. The expected weakness of these harvests will keep poor households' income and food access under pressure and is generally not expected to result in sustained improvements in acute food insecurity outcomes.

In the ZMPP, IDPs and poor urban households are expected to continue facing the largest food consumption gaps. Persistent insecurity will continue to disrupt informal activities, market access, and income-earning opportunities, while high dependence on food purchases will leave poor households particularly exposed to high prices. Security improvements observed in some areas, including the return or relocation of households that have allowed some displacement sites to close, are expected to result in localized improvements in access to income and services but will remain too limited to drive widespread improvements in outcomes. Humanitarian food assistance is expected to continue mitigating food consumption gaps among some beneficiaries, but its scale, regularity, and ration sizes are expected to remain insufficient to substantially change projected classifications. The communes most affected by insecurity and displacement are expected to continue facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, while IDPs with very limited access to income and assistance will remain particularly vulnerable to Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes.

In Artibonite, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist, while pockets of households are expected to face more severe acute food insecurity outcomes in areas most affected by violence, displacement, and restrictions on access to livelihoods. Disruptions to agricultural activities, markets, and trade flows will continue to simultaneously constrain own production, agricultural income, and market access. Recent displacement in Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye is expected to increase livelihood constraints among displaced households and place additional pressure on host households' resources. The deployment of security forces could improve localized access to some roads and markets, but the expected gains will remain too limited to offset livelihood erosion or improve the area-level classification. **In Centre, low income, high food prices, and the persistent effects of insecurity are also expected to maintain Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.**

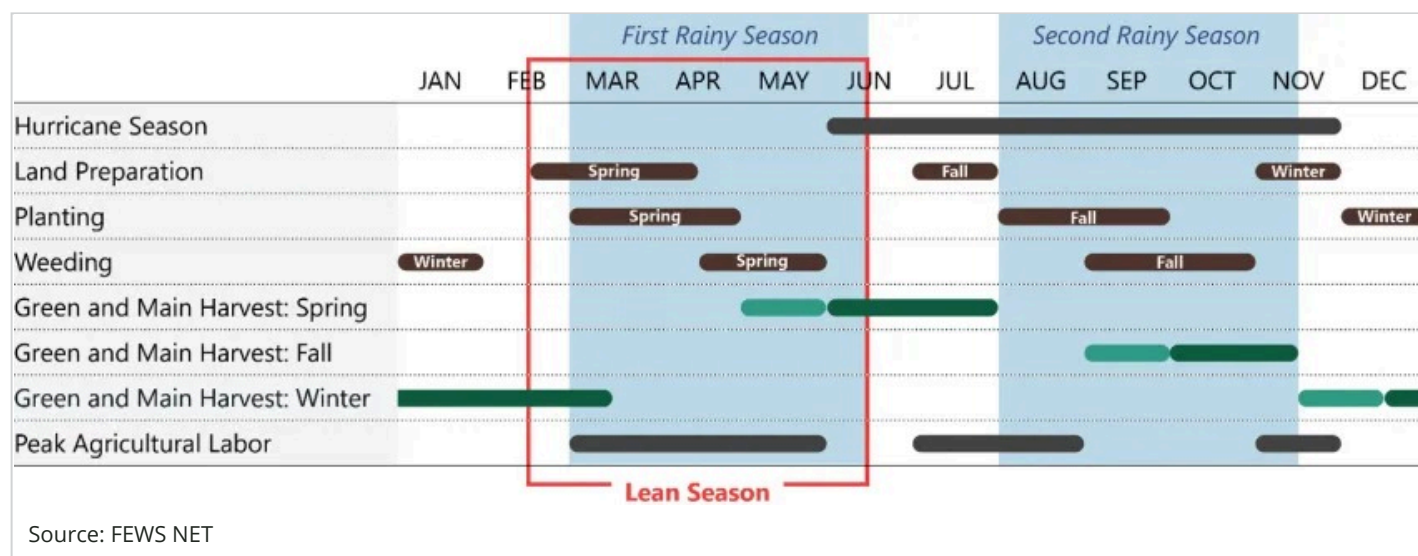
In rural areas of Nord-Ouest and the Grand Sud, most poor households are also expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), despite some temporary seasonal improvements. In Nord-Ouest, structurally low agricultural production, limited income-earning opportunities, and high prices are expected to lead to atypically early market dependence and maintain food consumption gaps among the poorest households, with pockets of households likely to face more severe gaps. In the Grand Sud, where direct exposure to insecurity remains relatively lower, below-average agricultural performance is expected to be the main factor limiting seasonal improvements. Following the poor spring harvests, poor households' stocks are expected to be depleted earlier than in a typical year, while income from crop sales and labor will remain below average. The fall and winter harvests are expected to temporarily improve food availability and income toward the end of the year, but rainfall deficits, above-average temperatures, and persistent livelihood erosion are expected to limit the magnitude and duration of these improvements. Poor households are expected to continue relying on coping strategies to meet their essential food needs.

Annex 1: Updates to key sources of evidence used in this analysis

Many of the key sources of evidence utilized for FEWS NET's [June 2026 to January 2027 Food Security Outlook](#) remain the same; however, new and additional sources of evidence are listed below.

Evidence	Source	Data format	Food security element of analysis
Rapid assessment of the 2026 spring agricultural season	FEWS NET / Key informants	Qualitative	Status of the spring agricultural season, area cultivated, production constraints, input availability, access to land, harvest prospects, and impacts of insecurity on agricultural activities
Monitoring of displacement related to armed violence, July/August 2026	IOM (1 2 3 4 5 6 7)	Qualitative/quantitative	New displacement, locations of displaced populations, hosting arrangements, and pressure on host communities
Weather forecasts and ENSO	NOAA/CPC	Qualitative/quantitative	Expected evolution of ENSO, seasonal rainfall and temperature forecasts, and agroclimatic risks for the fall and winter agricultural seasons
Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP 2026)	Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP 2026)	Qualitative/quantitative	Household humanitarian needs and the 2026 response plan

Annexe 2 : Seasonal calendar



Recommended citation: FEWS NET. Haiti Food Security Outlook Update August 2026 - January 2027: Insecurity and weak harvests are limiting the expected seasonal recovery, 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.

Food Security Outlook Update

This Food Security Outlook Update provides an 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 over the next six months. Learn more [here](#).