

HAITI

GDP contracted for an eighth consecutive year in FY2026 amid entrenched insecurity, which has displaced 1.5 million people and contributed to rising poverty. Inflationary pressure has eased modestly, but a resumption in monetary financing of the deficit puts progress at risk. A gradual recovery from FY2027 onwards will depend on security conditions, expansion of social assistance programs, progress towards elections, and resolution of trade and migration uncertainties.

Key conditions and challenges

Haiti is navigating a deepening crisis-fragility trap. Structural challenges include weak competition, an unconducive business environment, low human capital, and informal, low-productivity employment. A series of shocks have compounded these challenges. In late October 2025, Hurricane Melissa hit Haiti's southern departments, disrupting agricultural output in a region where about one-quarter of jobs are tied to the sector. Intensifying gang violence has deepened an already severe humanitarian crisis, with 5.8 million people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) by June 2026. The suspension of United States (US) commercial flights and intermittent border closures with the Dominican Republic have further isolated Haiti, constraining domestic resource mobilization.

Political uncertainty remains elevated. The Transitional Presidential Council was dissolved as scheduled in February 2026, without having organized elections. The Prime Minister has assumed executive functions, notwithstanding a challenge to his mandate by departing council members. A constitutional referendum and first-round elections are scheduled for December 2026, with a second round in February 2027, subject to adequate security and funding. The

Population ¹ million	Poverty ² millions living on less than \$3.00/day
11.9	4.1
Life expectancy at birth ³ years	School enrollment ⁴ primary (% gross)
65.1	184.0
GDP ⁵ current US\$, billion	GDP per capita ⁶ current US\$
32.1	2694.2

Sources: WDI, MFM, and official data. 1/ 2025. 2/ 2012 (2021 PPPs). 3/ 2024. 4/ 2016. 5/ 2025. 6/ 2025.

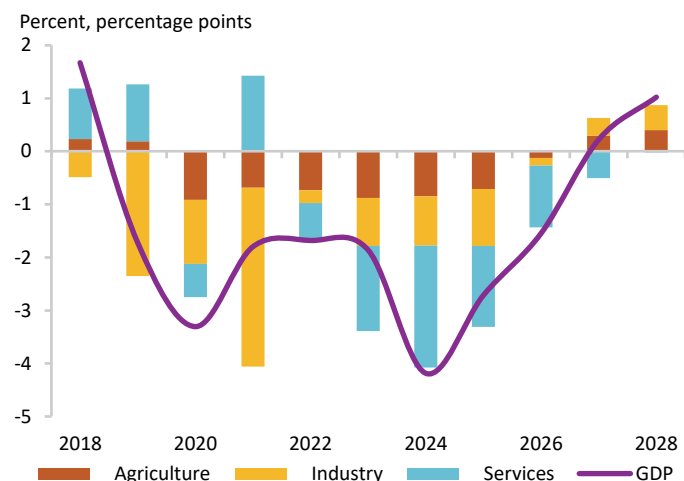
United Nations Security Council's authorization of a 5,500-member Gang Suppression Force (GSF) marked a potential turning point, though its operationalization has been gradual.

Recent developments

Real GDP contracted by 2.7 percent in FY2025 and is estimated to have fallen a further 1.5 percent in FY2026. The contraction in output has been broad-based, with industry contracting by 0.7 percent as the lapse in US preferential trade access weighed on apparel production. Agricultural output declined by 0.8 percent amid security-related disruptions, and Hurricane Melissa damaged southern crops in early FY2026. Services fell by 2.1 percent, as insecurity depressed activity in the capital.

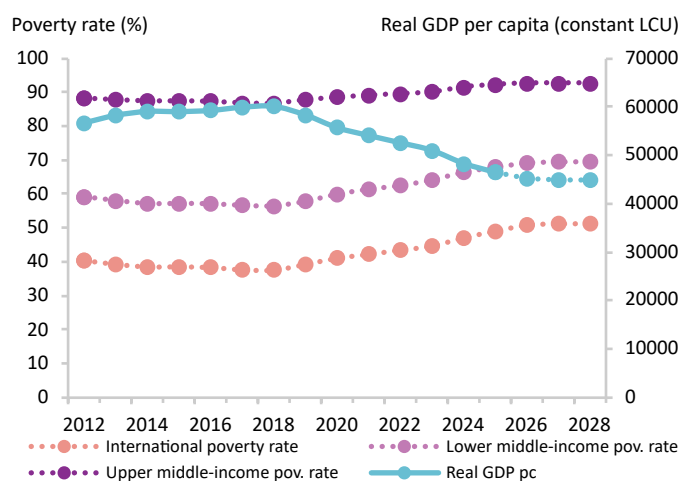
Household consumption remains weak. The humanitarian crisis continued to deepen, with the number of internally displaced people reaching 1.5 million by May 2026. An average of 23,600 Haitians were forcibly returned from another country each month in the first half of 2026, mainly from the Dominican Republic. More than half the population faced crisis, emergency, or catastrophic levels of food insecurity, according to the latest Integrated Food Security

FIGURE 1 / Real GDP growth and sectoral contributions to real GDP growth (supply side)



Sources: Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (FY18–FY25) and World Bank projections (FY26–28).

FIGURE 2 / Actual and projected poverty rates and real GDP per capita



Source: World Bank. Notes: See footnotes in table on the next page.

Phase Classification analysis. Social assistance programs reached less than 1 in 10 Haitians in 2025. Remittance inflows remained robust, rising by 15.4 percent (y-o-y) by June 2026, backstopping household demand.

Weak economic activity weighed on fiscal revenues, as total revenue and grants declined from 6.0 to an estimated 5.1 percent of GDP between FY2025 and FY2026. Wages and goods spending broadly tracked inflation, while capital spending remained constrained by weak execution and insecurity. Interest costs were contained, as most domestic debt carries deeply negative real rates. The overall deficit widened to an estimated 1.0 percent of GDP in FY2026, and monetary financing of the deficit, held at zero in FY2025, resumed. The gourde was broadly stable, supported by remittances of around 15 percent of GDP, and net international reserves rose further. Currency stability alongside high inflation continued to erode export competitiveness.

Inflation averaged 28.3 percent in FY2025 and moderated to an estimated 21.5 percent in FY2026 as supply disruptions receded with a gradual normalization of food flows to markets despite persistent insecurity. Pass-through of higher fuel prices has also contributed modestly to inflationary pressure. The overall level of inflation remains high, and the burden has fallen hardest on poorer households. Merchandise imports rose in FY2026 by around 13 percent in nominal US dollar terms, reflecting higher fuel prices. The current account remained close to balance, as weak exports and higher imports were offset by rising remittances. The estimated share of Haitians living on less than US\$3.00/day in 2021 PPP rose from 42.2 percent in 2021 to 49.0 percent in 2025.

Outlook

Modest growth is expected in FY2027 (0.2 percent) and FY2028 (1.0 percent), as the expanded GSF supports gradual security gains and elections. Private consumption will be supported by remittances, although changes in the migration status of Haitian nationals in the United States are likely to weigh on remittance flows over the medium term. Exports are expected to gradually recover following the recent extension of US trade preferences to the end of 2028.

Average inflation is expected to moderate from 21.5 percent in FY2026 to 16.5 percent by FY2028 supported by further normalization of the food supply and exchange rate stability. The fiscal deficit is expected to widen to 1.1 percent of GDP in FY2027 driven by a rise in election-related and recurrent spending. Public debt is forecast to remain around 9 percent of GDP over the forecast horizon. With population growth set to outpace economic growth, the share of Haitians living on less than US\$3.00/day 2021 PPP is projected to rise from 49.0 percent in 2025 to 51.2 percent by 2028.

The outlook carries significant downside risks, foremost the feasibility of elections planned for December 2026 and February 2027 and the pace of deployment of the GSF. Higher oil and commodity prices and continued monetary financing could revive inflationary pressure. Over the medium term, a durable improvement in security is needed to restore inclusive growth, alongside strengthening domestic revenue mobilization, social protection, and the business environment.

Recent history and projections

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26e	2026/27f	2027/28f
Real GDP growth, at constant market prices	-1.9	-4.2	-2.7	-1.5	0.2	1.0
Private consumption	0.1	-5.2	-2.3	0.7	1.6	1.7
Government consumption	3.3	1.6	9.4	2.5	3.2	8.8
Gross fixed capital investment	-17.6	-36.8	-15.3	-5.0	3.1	6.0
Exports, goods and services	-9.6	-31.0	-2.0	-13.2	4.8	5.2
Imports, goods and services	-0.4	-16.2	1.5	4.8	6.2	7.1
Real GDP growth, at constant factor prices	-3.6	-4.4	-3.6	-1.6	0.1	0.9
Agriculture	-5.6	-5.6	-4.8	-0.8	2.0	2.7
Industry	-4.2	-4.4	-5.1	-0.7	1.6	2.2
Services	-2.8	-4.1	-2.7	-2.1	-0.9	0.0
Employment rate (% of working-age population, 15 years+)	55.2	54.6	54.4	54.4	54.8	55.7
Inflation (consumer price index)	44.1	25.8	28.3	21.5	19.4	16.5
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	-0.2
Net foreign direct investment inflow (% of GDP)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	0.8	0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2
Revenues (% of GDP)	7.3	6.3	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.4
Debt (% of GDP)	22.4	13.0	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.7
Primary balance (% of GDP)	1.1	1.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0
International poverty rate (\$3.00 in 2021 PPP)^{1,2}	44.6	47.1	49.0	50.8	51.2	51.2
Lower middle-income poverty rate (\$4.20 in 2021 PPP)^{1,2}	64.2	66.4	67.9	69.2	69.5	69.5
Upper middle-income poverty rate (\$8.30 in 2021 PPP)^{1,2}	90.0	91.5	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.7
GHG emissions growth (mtCO2e)	-8.5	-2.6	0.4	2.8	1.1	1.5

Source: World Bank, Fiscal Policy & Growth Department. Emissions data sourced from CAIT and OECD.

Notes: e = estimate, f = forecast. Data in annual percent change unless indicated otherwise.

1/ Calculations based on CONLAC harmonization, using 2012-ECVMAS. Actual data: 2012. Nowcast: 2013-2025. Forecasts are from 2026 to 2028.

2/ Projection using neutral distribution (2012) with pass-through = 0.87 (Med (0.87)) based on GDP per capita in constant LCU.