



# GIEWS Update

## The Republic of Haiti

### Critical levels of acute food insecurity likely to worsen amid heightened insecurity

#### Highlights

- Food insecurity has been steadily worsening since 2018, with a record 5.7 million people estimated to be facing high levels of food insecurity between March and June 2025 and more than 8 400 individuals in displacement camps facing IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) level.
- Widespread gang violence is severely disrupting livelihoods and deteriorating food security by hindering agricultural production and impeding the transport of goods and access to markets.
- The decline in national cereal production is expected to continue in 2025, further reducing local food supplies, keeping food prices high and undermining agricultural livelihoods.

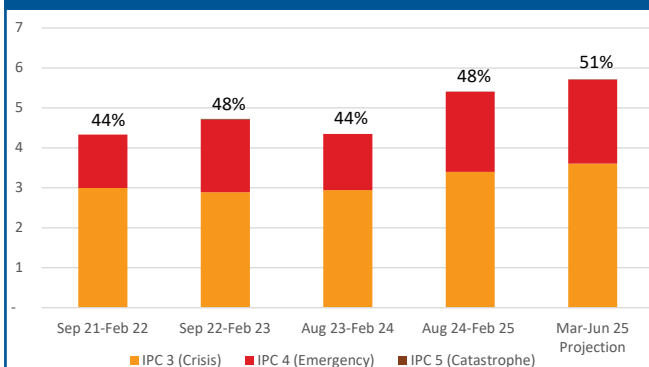
#### Record acute food insecurity level between March and June 2025

Acute food insecurity conditions have deteriorated steadily since 2018 and, following an upsurge in violence in 2024, they have reached a record level in March–June 2025, driven by high food prices, limited access to markets and low levels of agricultural production. A multi-gang coalition, established in 2024, continues to exert control over the local population, exacerbating the economic downturn on the backdrop of a fragile political transition.

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Projection Update,<sup>i</sup> about 5.7 million people are estimated to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above [Crisis or worse]) between March and June 2025, the highest number in recent years (Figure 1).

Over 2.1 million people are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). They are mainly located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) as well as in parts of Artibonite, Ouest, Nord-Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est, Nippes and Grand-Anse departments (Map 1). The direst food insecurity conditions are recorded among people living in displacement camps in the Metropolitan

**Figure 1: Evolution of population classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) (September 2021–June 2025)**

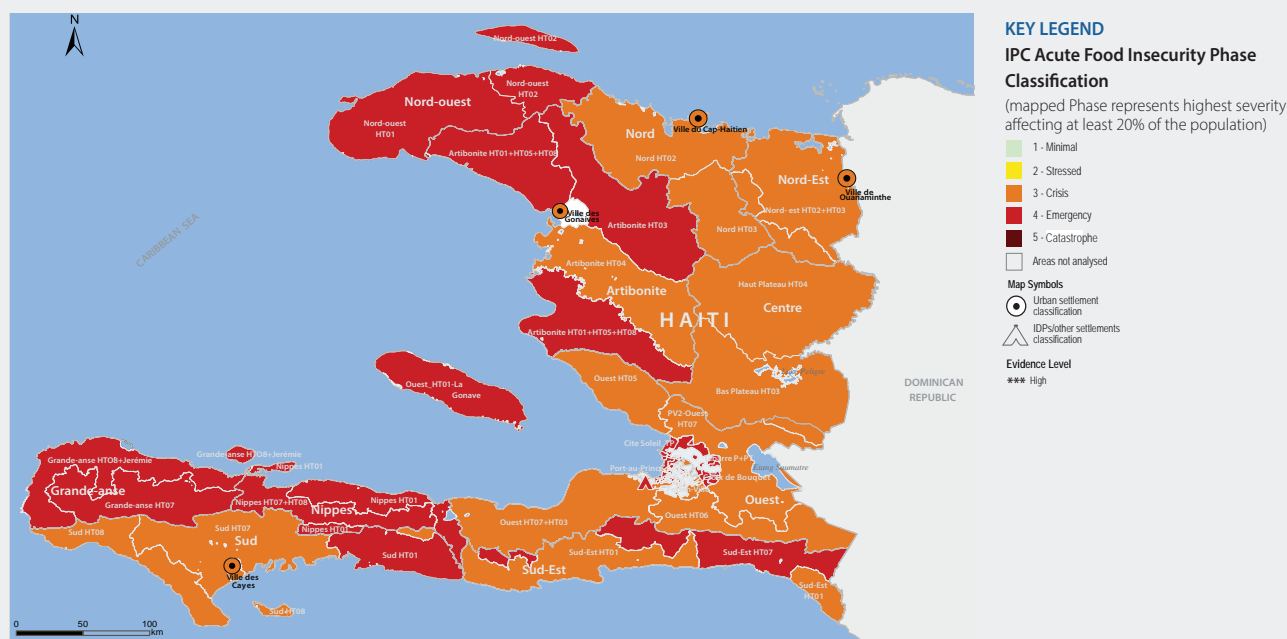


Note: Percentages refer to the share of people classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above, out of the population analysed

Source: Author's own elaboration based on data from the IPC. 2025. *The IPC Population Tracking Tool*. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Rome. [Accessed May 2025]. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/population-tracking-tool/en/>.

Area of Port-au-Prince, where more than 8 400 people are classified in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), showing an increase from 5 600 people between August 2024 and February 2025. This increase, along with the rising number of people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), is a clear indication of the urgent need for emergency and life-saving assistance.

**Map 1: Projection update for the IPC Acute Food Insecurity situation (March–June 2025)**



Source: IPC. 2025. *HAITI : IPC Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot, March–June 2025*. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Rome. 14 April 2025. [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Haiti\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_Mar\\_Jun2025\\_Snapshot\\_English.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Haiti_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Mar_Jun2025_Snapshot_English.pdf).

The latest assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)<sup>ii</sup> estimates that about 1.04 million were internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of December 2024, well above the 314 000 figure estimated one year earlier. Heightened violence continued to cause displacements in 2025, with 60 000 people fleeing their homes in the first months of the year.<sup>iii</sup> Most IDPs reside with host families or in rented accommodations, straining the already overstretched local resources and increasing pressure on host communities. About 17 percent of IDPs reside in displacement camps mostly concentrated in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince,<sup>iv</sup> where access to food, potable water and sanitation systems are severely constrained. The suspension of several emergency food aid and resilience projects in early 2025, due to a significant reduction in financial resources for international assistance, is likely to further worsen local food security conditions.

### Heightened violence further deteriorates food insecurity

Since early 2024, a multi-gang coalition has expanded its control in and beyond Port-au-Prince. Repeated attacks on dwellings and essential services, such as hospitals and schools, and the increased

control over airports, ports, borders and main roads further deteriorated living conditions of the local population. Armed violence has also exacerbated food insecurity by hindering agricultural production, the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the free movements of people and commodities. Although the Multinational Security Support Mission was deployed in June 2024 to support the fight against criminal groups, it continues to face significant challenges due to lack of funding and personnel. Amid worsening civil security, growing concerns are emerging about the organization of the next presidential election, currently planned to take place in late 2025.

### Cereal production expected to decline further in 2025

Domestic cereal production has been declining since 2018 and is expected to contract further in 2025, further straining local food supplies and undermining agricultural livelihoods. Lack of agricultural inputs, deterioration of assets and persisting insecurity conditions have led to land abandonment and low crop yields. Increasing road blocks between rural areas and the capital city, Port-au-Prince, has limited the availability of basic food products and driven up prices, further worsening the food security situation.

Planting operations of the 2025 paddy and maize crops started in April, but above-average rainfall since mid-April caused flooding and damaged emerging crops in localized areas. Planted area is estimated at a below-average level as high costs of production, compounded by heightened insecurity, has discouraged farmers from sowing. Weather forecasts for the May to July 2025 period indicate average rainfall amounts, which should support favourable conditions for crop development. However, the 2025 hurricane season (June–November) is projected to be more active than average, posing further risks to crops and livelihoods, and requiring close monitoring and preparedness.

### **Reduced food supply and limited access to markets keep food prices high**

The annual inflation rate has been in double digits since 2016, steadily eroding households' purchasing power amid disrupted livelihoods and lack of livelihoods and lack of income-generating opportunities. In 2025, the inflation rate is forecast at 27.2 percent, slightly above the 25.8 percent recorded in 2024. In March 2025, food prices were generally higher than one year before, mainly due to limited food supplies in local markets caused by the

low agricultural production in 2024. Additionally, high transport costs and difficult access to markets have further exerted upward pressure on staple food prices.

### **Assistance to agricultural and livestock production planned in 2025**

According to the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan,<sup>v</sup> several actions are planned in the food security sector to provide support to vulnerable households, in particular:

- The distribution of short-cycle crop seeds, fishing and livestock kits as an alternative to food aid distribution in areas that are difficult to reach.
- The distribution of agricultural inputs and the delivery of capacity development programmes in improving farming techniques to people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in Nord-Ouest, Artibonite, Grand-Anse, Sud, Nippes and Sud-Est departments.
- The promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, natural resource management and essential infrastructure protection to reinforce agrifood system resilience.

## Notes

- i. **IPC.** 2025. *The IPC Population Tracking Tool*. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Rome. [Cited May 2025]. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/population-tracking-tool/en/>.
- ii. **IOM.** 2025. *Round 9 - December 2024, DTM Assessment of the displacement situation in Haiti*. International Organization for Migration (IOM). Haiti. 14 January 2025. <https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/reports/Displacement%20situation%20in%20Haiti%20-%20Round%209%20-%20December%202024.pdf?iframe=true>.
- iii. **IOM.** 2025. *News – Global: Violence Triggers Record Displacements in Port-au-Prince: Over 60 000 People in a Month*. International Organization for Migration (IOM). Haiti. 18 March 2025. <https://www.iom.int/news/violence-triggers-record-displacements-port-au-prince-over-60000-people-month>.
- iv. **IOM.** 2025. *Round 9 - December 2024, DTM Assessment of the displacement situation in Haiti*. International Organization for Migration (IOM). Haiti. 14 January 2025. <https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/reports/Displacement%20situation%20in%20Haiti%20-%20Round%209%20-%20December%202024.pdf?iframe=true>.
- v. **OCHA.** 2025. *Haiti: Besoins Humanitaires et Plan de Réponse 2025 (février 2025)*. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Haiti. 9 February 2025. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/haiti/haiti-besoins-humanitaires-et-plan-de-reponse-2025-fevrier-2025>.

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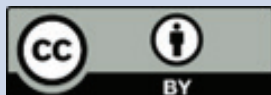
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