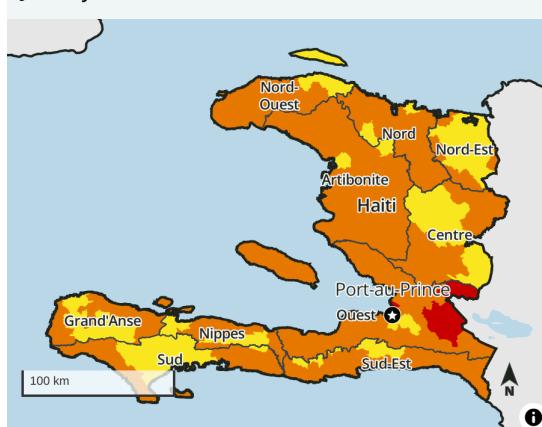


## Hurricane Melissa and persistent insecurity worsen acute food insecurity

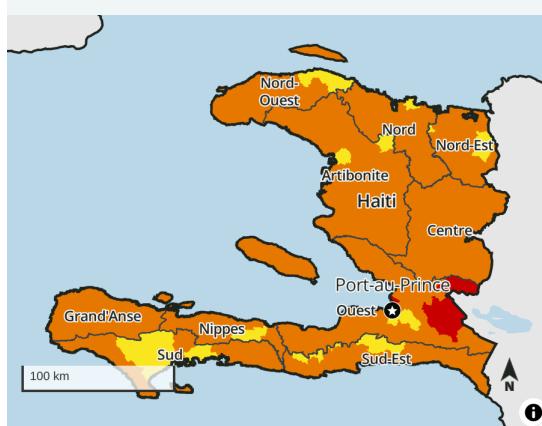
### Key Messages

- Several areas of the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Zone (ZMPP), including Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Port-au-Prince, and IDP sites, remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while most rural areas of the country remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).** Poor households face a combination of crop losses, atypically high food prices, and persistent insecurity, leading to increased reliance on negative coping strategies such as reducing the number of daily meals, selling productive assets, forced migration, contracting risky debt, begging, and resorting to informal or high-risk mechanisms, including survival sex. FEWS NET estimates that **between 3.0 and 3.49 million people will require food assistance between November 2025 and May 2026**, with needs peaking during the lean season (April–May).
- Insecurity continues to deteriorate in the ZMPP, Artibonite, and Central Plateau.** Armed group activity is paralyzing mobility, markets, and essential services, exacerbating internal displacement affecting more than **1.4 million people**, including **210,000 in the ZMPP**. According to **PLSO**, no major area is considered safe. BINUH reports **1,247 deaths, 710 injuries, 145 kidnappings, and more than 400 cases of sexual violence linked to gang activity during Q3 2025**. Since September, approximately **45,000 people have been displaced**, some multiple times (**CCCM**).
- The impacts of Hurricane Melissa at the end of October, with rainfall totals exceeding 250 mm, have significantly worsened food security conditions in several regions.** According to the **WFP**, more than **1.25 million people were affected** in the South, Southeast, Nippes, Grand'Anse, and West departments, with over **11,900 homes flooded or damaged** and nearly **16,000 people sheltered in temporary facilities**. Agricultural losses are substantial, including the destruction of autumn crops (banana, maize, sorghum, roots and tubers, pigeon peas) in the hardest-hit communes, damage to irrigation infrastructure, and road blockages limiting market access. These shocks have sharply reduced food availability and household agricultural income.
- Food prices remain atypically high nationwide, well above the five-year average**, driven by the seasonal absence of harvests and crop losses from Hurricane Melissa. In hurricane-affected areas, price increases are particularly pronounced. For example, yellow maize in Jérémie rose **31 percent between September and October** — further constraining poor households' economic access to food.

Projected food security outcomes, November 2025 - January 2026



Projected food security outcomes, February - May 2026



#### 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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- **Despite significant scale up in areas affected by Hurricane Melissa, emergency food assistance remains far below needs.** Of the **360,000 people identified by WFP as requiring immediate assistance**, only **12,700 (3.5 percent)** were reached during initial distributions. A second phase aims to assist about **190,000 people**, but implementation depends on security, logistics, and funding. According to **OCHA**, the **Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti, estimated at \$908 million, is only 21 percent funded**.

*Recommended citation: FEWS NET. Haiti Key Message Update November 2025: Hurricane Melissa and persistent insecurity worsen acute food insecurity, 2025.*

\* FEWS NET's classifications are IPC-compatible. 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. FEWS NET and the IPC use different methods to estimate the total Population in Need of humanitarian food assistance and assess the risk of Famine. Learn more at [www.fews.net/about](http://www.fews.net/about).

#### 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](#).