

CONTEXT

Since June 2021, an upsurge in violent confrontations between gangs has generated a situation of generalized insecurity in several communes of the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP) and displaced tens of thousands of people. Insecurity in the capital, which accelerated following the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021, has aggravated the already dire economic and political conditions confronting Haiti. The Haitian Directorate-General for Civil Protection (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile, DGPC) and IOM's Displacement Monitoring Matrix (DTM) recorded 47,129 new displacement movements in the ZMPP between 23 April and 23 August 2022. As of 31 August 2022 in the ZMPP, 87,895 individuals have been displaced by gang violence, including 21,684 in 36 spontaneous sites and 66,211 in 160 host communities/neighbourhoods. Violence in the capital also prompted large numbers of people to flee to the southern regions of Haiti: the DGPC and DTM identified 9,252 individuals amongst 51 host communities in the Sud and Grand' Anse départements displaced by insecurity in the capital.

On 14 August 2021 an earthquake with an epicenter approximately 13 km southeast of Petit-Trou de Nippes struck the departments of Nippes, South and Grand'Anse. This earthquake caused the death of 2,246 people, as well as significant damage and destruction to more than 115,000 homes, and affected over 800,000 people. IOM's DTM and the DGPC estimate that 16,185 are currently displaced in the departments of Sud and Grand Anse as a result of the earthquake, including 2,528 in 35 sites and 13,657 in 51 host communal sectors.

METHODOLOGY

Between June and August 2022, the DGPC and IOM's DTM implemented the first round of the Mobility Tracking baseline assessments targeting the internally displaced population in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP) and the departments of Sud and Grand Anse. No assessment was carried out in the department of Nippes, where displacement sites were closed prior to the start of the exercise and access restrictions relating to security conditions prevented assessments in host communities. Mobility Tracking assessments aims to collect baseline information on the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in displacement sites and amongst host communities. This round of assessments focused on individuals displaced over the course of the past three years.

This report presents the results of Mobility Tracking baseline assessments conducted in displacement sites and host communities in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP) and Grand Sud Region providing an update of displacement figures published in April (see link for methodology). Of the 429 quartiers in the ZMPP, 372 (87% were assessed) while 78 of the 116 sections communales (67%) in the combined departments of Sud and Grand Anse were assessed. In the South and Grand' Anse départements, headcounts were led in June 2022 at all confirmed open sites and host communities during field visits made by teams of DGPC enumerators. In the ZMPP, assessments conducted in August 2022 gathered estimates of the IDP population in displacement sites and in host communities through key informant interviews. Access permitting, the interviews were conducted by DTM enumerators on-site to verify the information through direct observation. However, the numbers reported in this document are information provided by key informants based on their knowledge of the sites and may be subject to mistakes and bias.



113,582 Internally Displaced People (IDPs), 28,157 (households) in 71 sites and 160 neighbourhoods in the ZMPP and 51 communal sectors in departments of Sud and Grand Anse



21% live in displacement sites and **79%** among host communities

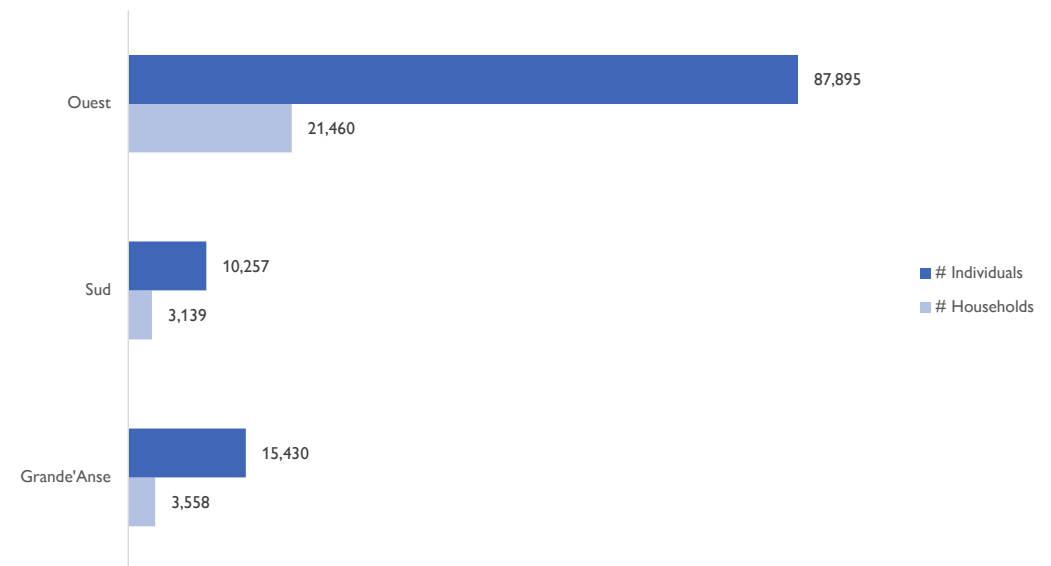


85% were displaced by urban violence, **15%** by the 2021 earthquake and less than 1% due to other factors.



Displacement in the ZMPP has happened in a context of economic insecurity, social unrest, and violence.

NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, BY DEPARTMENT



NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN HOST COMMUNITIES, NUMBER OF SITES AND HOST COMMUNITIES- BY COMMUNE

	# Individuals	# Households	% of IDPs in HCs	# of HCs *	# of Sites
Ouest	87,895	21,460	75%	160	36
Port-au-Prince	24,586	5,961	31%	33	12
Delmas	16,345	4,394	91%	43	10
Croix-Des-Bouquets	14,520	3,043	99%	10	1
Cite Soleil	11,824	3,387	83%	24	10
Petion-Ville	11,660	2,767	100%	19	0
Carrefour	7,077	1,426	100%	29	1
Tabarre	1,883	482	40%	2	2
Grande'Anse	15,430	3,558	99%	26	2
Jeremie	4,510	902	100%	5	0
Roseaux	3,150	716	100%	4	0
Abricots	2,745	570	100%	4	0
Corail	1,392	367	100%	3	0
Beaumont	1,105	395	100%	3	0
Pestel	908	179	91%	1	2
Bonbon	728	142	100%	1	0
Moron	701	226	100%	3	0
Chambellan	191	61	100%	2	0
Sud	10,257	3,139	76%	25	33
Les Cayes	4,283	1,221	67%	6	19
Camp-Perrin	1,748	593	100%	3	0
Torbeck	948	306	100%	2	0
Aquin	690	244	100%	4	0
Cavaillon	607	168	18%	1	4
Chantal	587	204	100%	3	0
Saint Louis du Sud	534	202	0%	0	10
Coteaux	310	93	100%	2	0
Maniche	255	43	100%	1	0
Saint Jean du Sud	200	50	100%	1	0
Arniquet	75	10	100%	1	0
Port-Salut	20	5	100%	1	0
Roche a Bateau	0	0	-	0	0
Grand Total	113,582	28,157	79%	211	71

FINDINGS

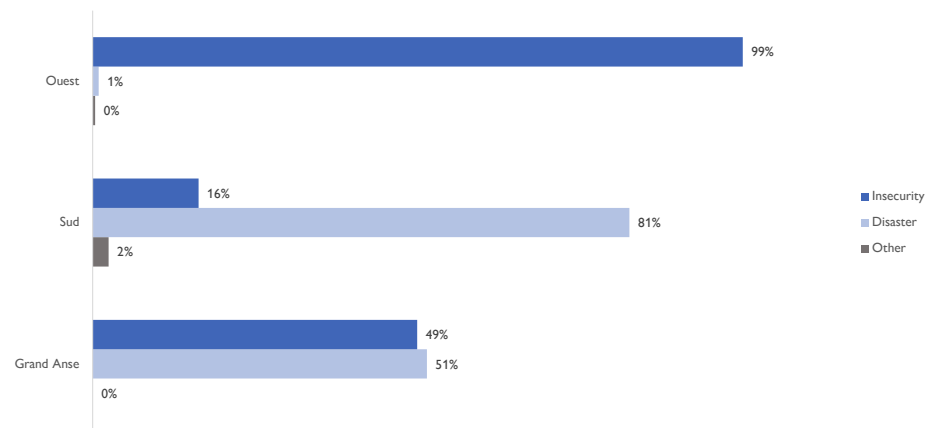
Overall, a total of 113,582 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were mapped by the DGPC and DTM. Of these, the largest proportion (22%) reside in the commune of Port-au-Prince, while 14 percent live in the commune of Delmas and 13 percent in Croix-des-Bouquets.

The considerable majority of IDPs (85%) fled because of urban violence linked to inter-gang, gang-police, and social conflicts in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP). A smaller share of IDPs (15%) were displaced by the August 2021 earthquake and other disasters. Notably, half (51%) of IDPs living in host communities in Grand' Anse and 16 per cent in Sud fled gang related violence afflicting Port-au-Prince.

The notable difference between violence induced displacement and displacement linked to the 2021 earthquake reflects two opposing trends: on the one hand, since early 2022, 45 sites have closed and 89 percent of IDPs living in displacement sites in the Grand Sud region have returned home. On the other hand, over that same period, the ZMPP has seen a significant increase in the number of IDPs and displacement sites. This growth coincides with an increase in gang-related violence observed in the Metropolitan Area. Other important factors which fed into the formation of spontaneous sites are the heightening of economic vulnerability of the population, particularly in more deprived neighborhoods, and the return of households displaced in 2020 and 2021 who found their homes occupied by more recently displaced families.

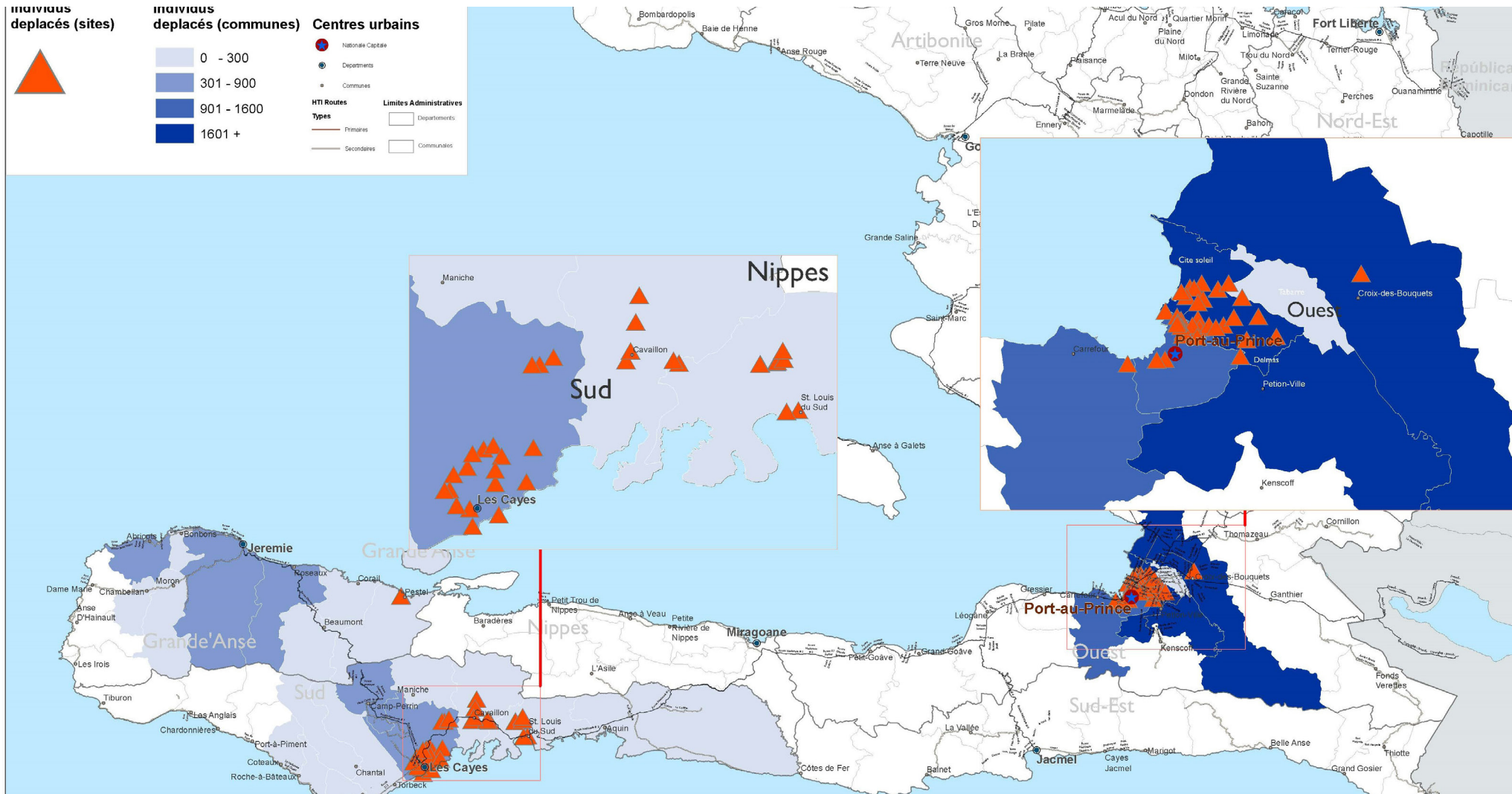
Of the displaced population, 21 per cent live in displacement sites and 79 per cent amongst host communities. In all three assessed départements, the majority of IDPs live amongst host communities, including three-quarters (75%) of displaced people in the ZMPP, 76 per cent of IDPs in Sud and the quasi totality of the displaced population in Grande'Anse. In the majority of communes of the two départements of the country's south, every IDP still displaced lives within a host community. Notably, within the ZMPP, the communes of Delmas (14,841 individuals in host communities), Croix-des- Bouquets (14,396), and Pé-tion-Ville (11,660) host the largest number of host communities/neighbourhoods and IDPs residing amidst those communities, while the communes of Port-au-Prince (16,851 individuals in sites) and Cité-Soleil (2,047) are home to the largest number of sites and IDPs living in those sites.

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT OF DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS, BY DEPARTMENT



Note: HC: Host Communities * HCs are considered as quartiers in the ZMPP and sections communales in all other communes as quartiers only exist in the ZMPP

NOMBRE DE PERSONNES DÉPLACÉES INTERNES VIVANT DANS LES SITES ET LES COMMUNAUTÉS D'ACCUEIL DE LA ZMPP ET DE LA RÉGION GRAND SUD



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