

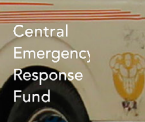


**DTM**

# Haiti – Displacement Trends and Drivers in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area

Evidence from the Early Warning System

23 April – 25 November 2022



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, has experienced an increase in the intensity of violence linked to inter-gang, gang-police and social conflicts since mid-2021. This has resulted in widespread insecurity in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area and has been associated with large-scale urban displacement and an increase in humanitarian priority needs. This report presents the findings from nearly six months (1 May – 25 November 2022) of data collected by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Haitian Directorate General for Civil Protection, which have launched an early warning system to gather data on displacement, humanitarian shocks and basic protection indicators on an ongoing basis.

The early warning system recorded a total of 56,883 individual movement of internally displaced people and 42,439 individual arrivals throughout the assessment period. Key shocks experienced in the Haitian capital include generalized and targeted violence, the indirect effects of insecurity and flooding with peaks in violent shocks experienced in May and July and widespread insecurity identified throughout September and October. The socioeconomic situation of the ZMPP has been characterised by persistent increases in the price of food and non food items and high proportions of the population being unable to afford basic necessities.



# Displacement Trends and Drivers in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area



## Evidence from the Early Warning System

23 April – 25 November 2022

### INTRODUCTION

Since mid-2021 Haiti has experienced an increase in the intensity of violence linked to inter-gang, gang-police and social conflicts in its capital city, Port-au-Prince. This violence, compounding an already fragile economic situation, has led to widespread unrest and insecurity in the wider Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (*Zone Métropolitaine de Port-au-Prince* in French – ZMPP). These factors have triggered repeated, large-scale urban displacement in 2021 and 2022, resulting in 24,212 IDPs living in displacement sites and 89,370 living in host communities as of September 2022 ([DTM and DGPC](#)). They have also contributed to severe humanitarian needs throughout the city ([OCHA](#)). The International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team, and the Haitian Directorate General for Civil Protection (*Direction Générale de la Protection civile* in French – DGPC) launched an early warning system to gather data on displacement, humanitarian shocks and basic protection indicators on an ongoing basis throughout the ZMPP. This report presents an analysis of displacement trends based on early warning data from the 1 May to 1 September 2022.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Data Collection

The information in this report was gathered through telephone interviews conducted by DTM enumerators with a network of volunteers from the DGPC and other key informants in neighborhoods, such as local authorities, the Haitian Red Cross, representatives of displaced and host communities, religious and civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and professionals in the affected areas. DTM enumerators are trained to triangulate, where possible, information provided by several independent key informants and compare it with secondary sources of information. However, the data contained in this report are still estimates based on the community knowledge of key informants, and are therefore subject to possible bias and error.

The early warning system focuses on recording new forced population movements during the period covered, rather than the total ('stock') or historical displaced population. The figures may include short-term displacement, people who have already returned to their communities at the time of publication, and secondary displacement. This system is therefore complementary to baseline records and assessments. DTM collects information on new movements within the assessed neighborhoods ('in'), to the assessed neighborhoods ('to'), and from the assessed neighborhoods ('from'). The total number of new movements is the sum of movements 'into' and 'from' each neighborhood, while the sum of movements 'into' and 'to' each neighborhood is the number of new arrivals, or new displaced persons that could be identified. Differences between these two numbers may be caused by flows into or out of the metropolitan area, movements to or from neighborhoods that were not evaluated, or errors in estimation.

The early warning system commenced small-scale data collection in the evaluation week commencing 23 April, for ease of visualization this data has been aggregated with that of the week commencing 1 May in all analysis in this report.

#### Analytical Framework

The displacement early warning system provides information on humanitarian shocks and displacement risk factors in addition to monitoring new population movements, enabling a more nuanced analysis of displacement trends. It gathers information at a neighbourhood level pertaining to:

- Movements of internally displaced persons (new displacements, new arrivals, returns)
- Shocks, including experience of violence, natural disasters, epidemics, and evictions
- Humanitarian access
- Priority humanitarian needs (including Protection, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and Non-food Items)
- Mobility Restrictions
- Presence of vulnerable groups and how they are impacted by shocks.
- Disruption in access to services (medical, education, markets, and transportation network)
- Economic vulnerability
- Social cohesion
- Perceptions of security

### Key Informant Network

The key informant network comprises local, community-based volunteers from neighbourhoods around the ZMPP. They are contacted by a team of 20 IOM enumerators. Key informants belong to a variety of backgrounds and include those working for local and international NGOs, the UN System, the Haitian government, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Of the 1,560 key informants contacted by the early warning system during the period of analysis, the majority (79%) were male, and possessed an array of affiliations. The largest share of key informants were figures in civil society or community leaders (46%), followed by employees of civil protection (14%) and professionals including doctors and teachers (10%).

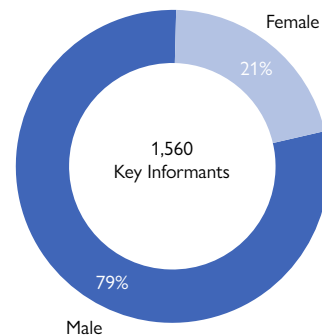
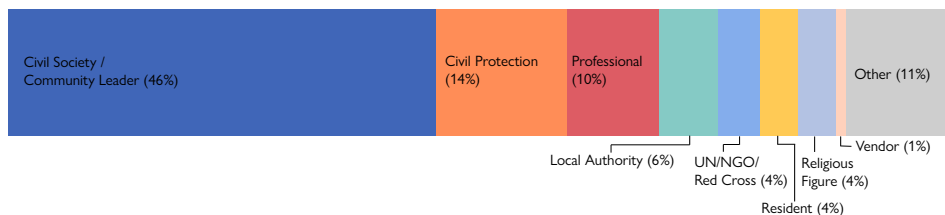


Figure 1 - Affiliation of the ZMPP key informant network

Figure 2 - Gender breakdown of the ZMPP key informant network

### COVERAGE

Variation in the coverage of the early warning system in the ZMPP is shown in Figure 3. Initially, the system covered neighbourhoods in the north of the city that were particularly impacted by local violence. Throughout the assessment period coverage has increased, incorporating 372 neighbourhoods (87% of the ZMPP’s 429 in the evaluation week commencing 5 November) as the capacity of the early warning system increased.



Figure 3 - Coverage of the ZMPP early warning system

### TOTAL DISPLACEMENT FIGURES



**56,883** Individual displacement movements were recorded during the assessment period



**42,439** individual IDP arrivals were estimated during the assessment period



**21,759** individual return movements during the assessment period

## SHOCKS



**Generalized violence**  
**Targeted violence**



**Indirect effects of insecurity**  
**Flooding**



The security situation in the ZMPP is generally fragile with shocks from violence (both generalized and targeted), insecurity (including fuel shortages and protests), and flooding the most commonly reported sources. Generalized violence is violence in the assessed neighbourhood that affects people regardless of who they are (for example, armed clashes) while targeted violence is that which affects specific people as a result of their identity, group belonging or affiliation (e.g. kidnapping of specific individuals as a result of their occupation). The indirect effects of insecurity refers to a situation in which violence outside a neighbourhood has an indirect impact on the population in a neighbourhood,

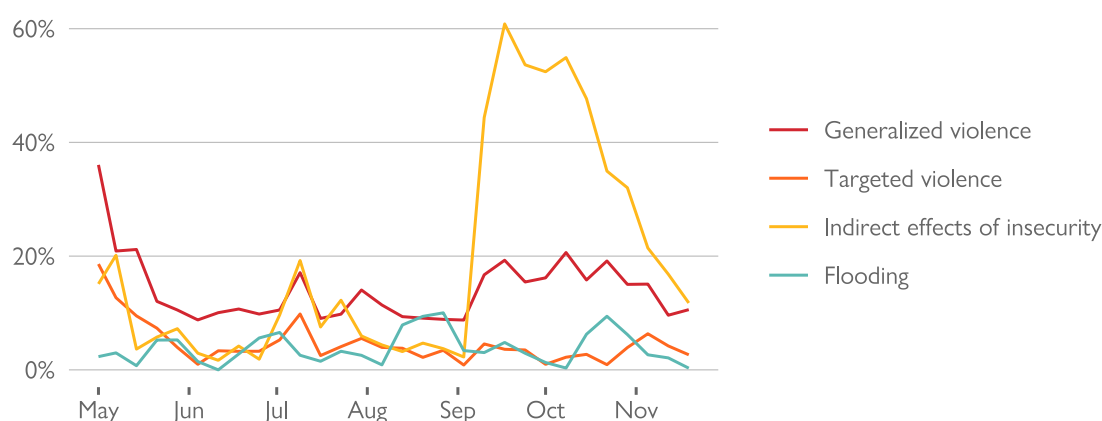


Figure 4 - Trends in shocks reported in the ZMPP.

The proportion of assessed neighbourhoods reporting insecurity remained between 0 and 10 per cent for the majority of the assessment period until September, with sporadic upticks in May and July, accompanying higher levels of reported violence. This trend was sharply punctuated in September as reported levels of insecurity rose considerably, to over 60 per cent of assessed neighbourhoods reporting insecurity, in line with widespread protests, transport disruption and civil unrest. This trend was reversed in October and November, as reported insecurity reduced to levels not seen since the end of August.

Levels of generalized violence were highest in May with an average of 16 per cent of assessed neighbourhoods reporting being affected. This proportion has since decreased, stabilising at a level of around 10% throughout June. The period between 1 and 15 May corresponded to a major escalation in conflict between rival gangs in the municipalities of Croix-Des-Bouquets, Tabarre and Cité Soleil, with the groups known as 400 Mawozo and Gpép engaging in clashes with Chen Mechan and G9.

Nonetheless, the high percentage of assessed neighbourhoods affected by violence in the first few weeks of data collection may in part be due to targeted coverage of displacement hotspots during the initial phase of the project. Despite affecting a lower number of neighbourhoods, conflict between the Vitelhomme gang and the Police Nationale d'Haiti (PNH) in the Pernier - Torcelle area continued throughout June. Upticks in reported violent shocks found in mid-July, were more geographically concentrated and driven primarily by clashes in the municipality of Cité Soleil. Clashes between the G9 and Gpép groups in the municipality of Cité Soleil led to upticks in violence in July and August, when the fighting extended to allied groups in Bel Air (municipality of Port-au-Prince).

Flooding was a key natural shock throughout the ZMPP during the months of August and October, with nearly 10% of neighbourhoods affected in the last week of August alone. The ZMPP is particularly vulnerable to this type of natural shock during periods of intense rainfall due to the poor state of the city's rainwater infrastructure.



### Vulnerable Groups

Figure 5 shows the proportion of neighbourhoods reporting particular groups as being particularly impacted by shocks throughout the assessment period. Nineteen per cent of neighbourhoods reported people in informal housing as a group particularly impacted by shocks, while 18 per cent reported pregnant and breastfeeding women and 17 per cent reported IDPs as a key vulnerable group.

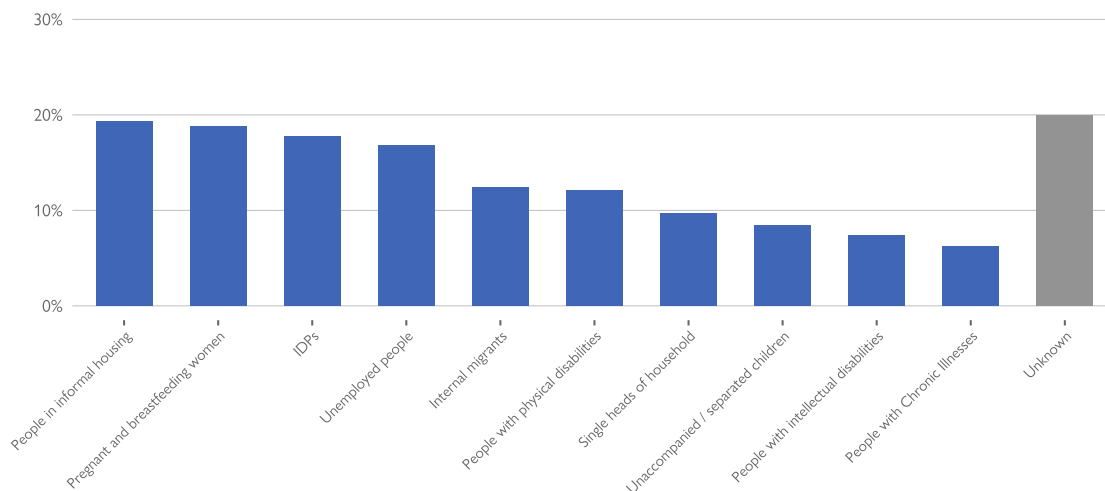


Figure 5 - Proportion of neighbourhoods\* reporting specific groups as particularly impacted by shocks (n = 404)

### Geographical Distribution of Shocks

There was considerable geographic variation in the distribution of shocks in the ZMPP through the assessment period. The neighbourhoods of Michaud, Sarthe, Delmas 2, Habitation Leclerc, and Bas-Martissant most frequently reported any of the top four types of shocks (insecurity, generalized violence, targeted violence).

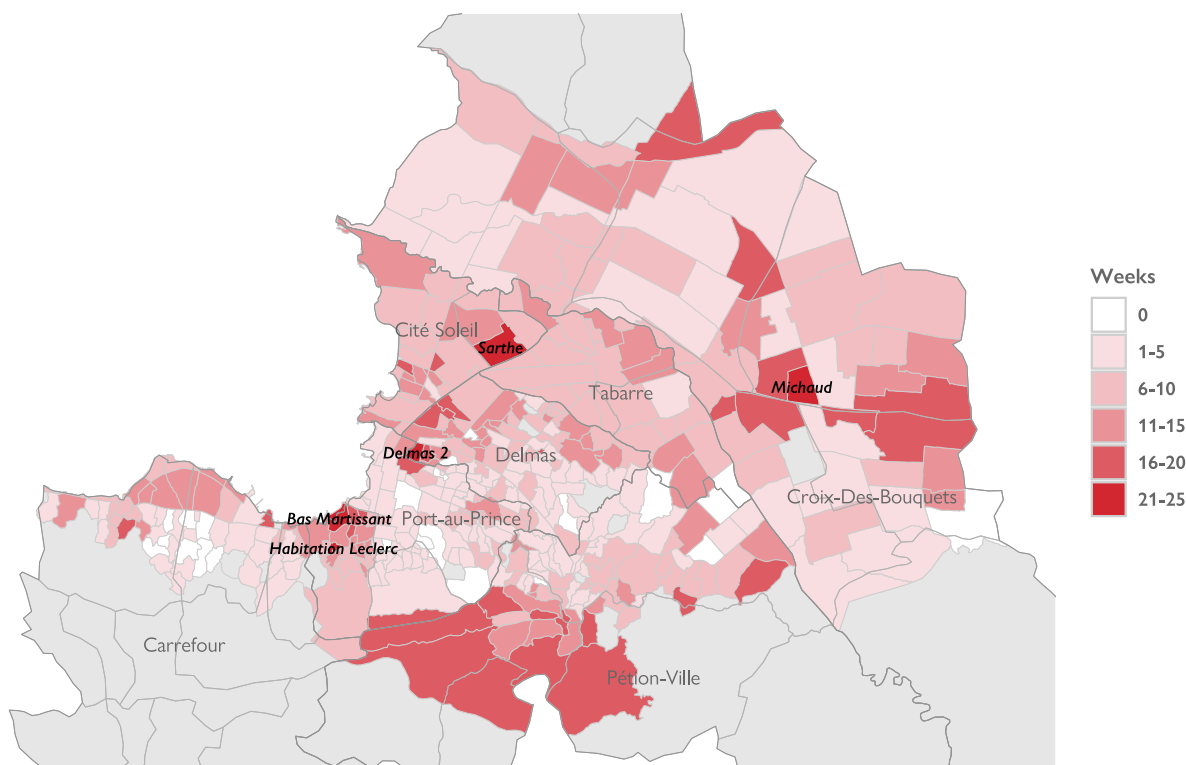


Figure 6 - Number of weeks with reports of either insecurity, generalized or targeted violence, or flooding since 1 May 2022, by neighbourhood

These maps are for illustrative purposes only. The names and administrative limits shown, as well as the designations utilized on this map do not imply the official approval or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) or the Government of Haiti.

\* This graphic only includes information on the top 10 most commonly reported vulnerabilities, other assessed groups include: people belonging to certain religious groups, those suffering with mental health conditions, child head of households, foreigners, those with certain political affiliation, those with chronic diseases, those with sensory disabilities, LGBTI people, and repatriated migrants. IOM is working with LGBTI groups to develop safe data collection protocols to better capture the impact of violence on this community

Targeted violence has most frequently been reported in Cité Soleil (Sarthe neighbourhood), Delmas (neighbourhoods of Delmas 19 - Joseph Janvier) and Croix-Des-Bouquets (Savane Blonde and Bois Delmas). Flooding has been most frequently reported in the municipalities of Cité Soleil (Ti Ayiti and Cité Fierté - Linto 1 neighbourhoods) and Port-au-Prince (Cité Plus neighbourhood). The indirect effects of insecurity, while reported in the considerable majority of neighbourhoods in the ZMPP, has varied in its intensity throughout the city, all neighbourhoods that have experienced nine or more instances of insecurity since the beginning of May are located in the municipality of Croix-Des-Bouquets (Corail - Jerusalem, Beudet, Cotta - Ferme Blanchard, Noilles, and Dargout neighbourhoods).

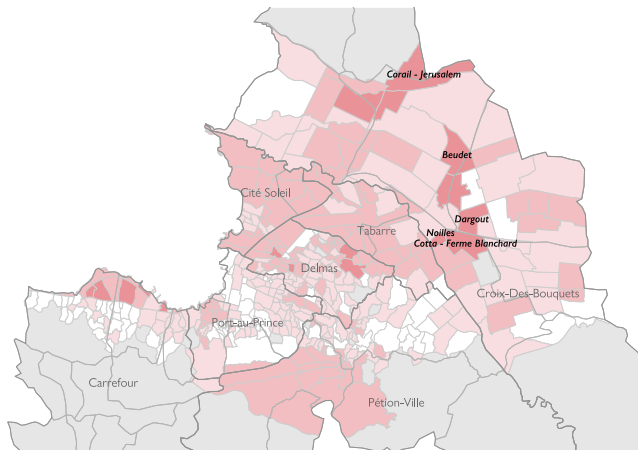


Figure 7 - Number of weeks with reports of insecurity since 1 May 2022, by neighbourhood

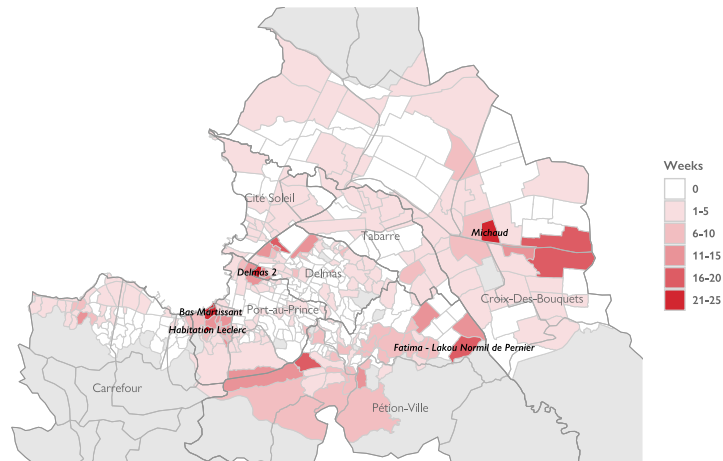


Figure 8 - Number of weeks with reports of generalized violence since 1 May 2022, by neighbourhood

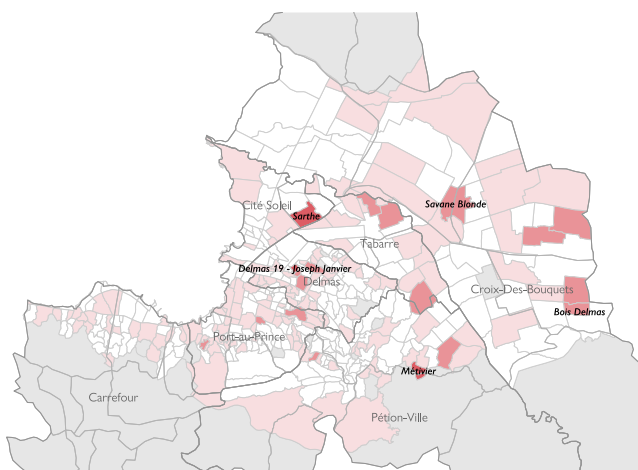


Figure 9 - Number of weeks with reports of targeted violence since 1 May 2022, by neighbourhood



Figure 10 - Number of weeks with reports of flooding since 1 May 2022, by neighbourhood

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## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Key informants provide information on community perceptions of humanitarian access conditions, which may differ from the risk assessments made by humanitarian actors. Perceived conditions of humanitarian access have varied over the through the assessment period. Humanitarian access limitations increased to 27 per cent in May, coinciding with widespread violence and insecurity in the ZMPP. The proportion of assessed neighbourhoods reporting no or limited humanitarian access conditions next peaked at 31 per cent in mid-September and 32 per cent in mid-November having been at a lower, stable level through July and August.

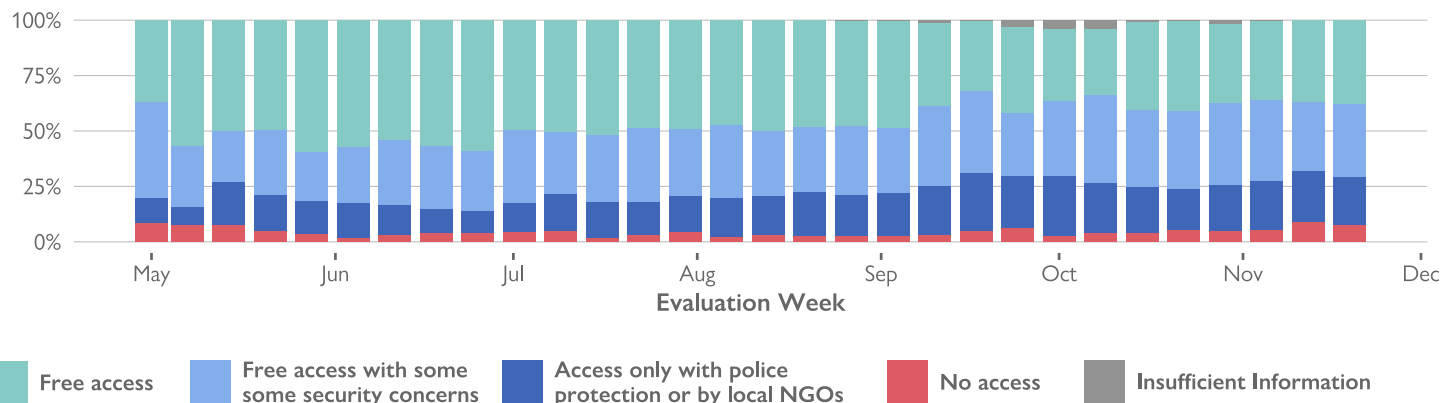


Figure 11 - Trends in humanitarian access by evaluation week

Neighbourhoods reporting limitations in humanitarian access conditions are shown in the map below. Those which reported the most weeks of no or limited access conditions were in the municipality of Port-au-Prince (Bas Martissant, Martissant - Bréard - Sainte-Bernadette, and Habitation Leclerc) and Cité Soleil (Wharf Jérémie and Boston).

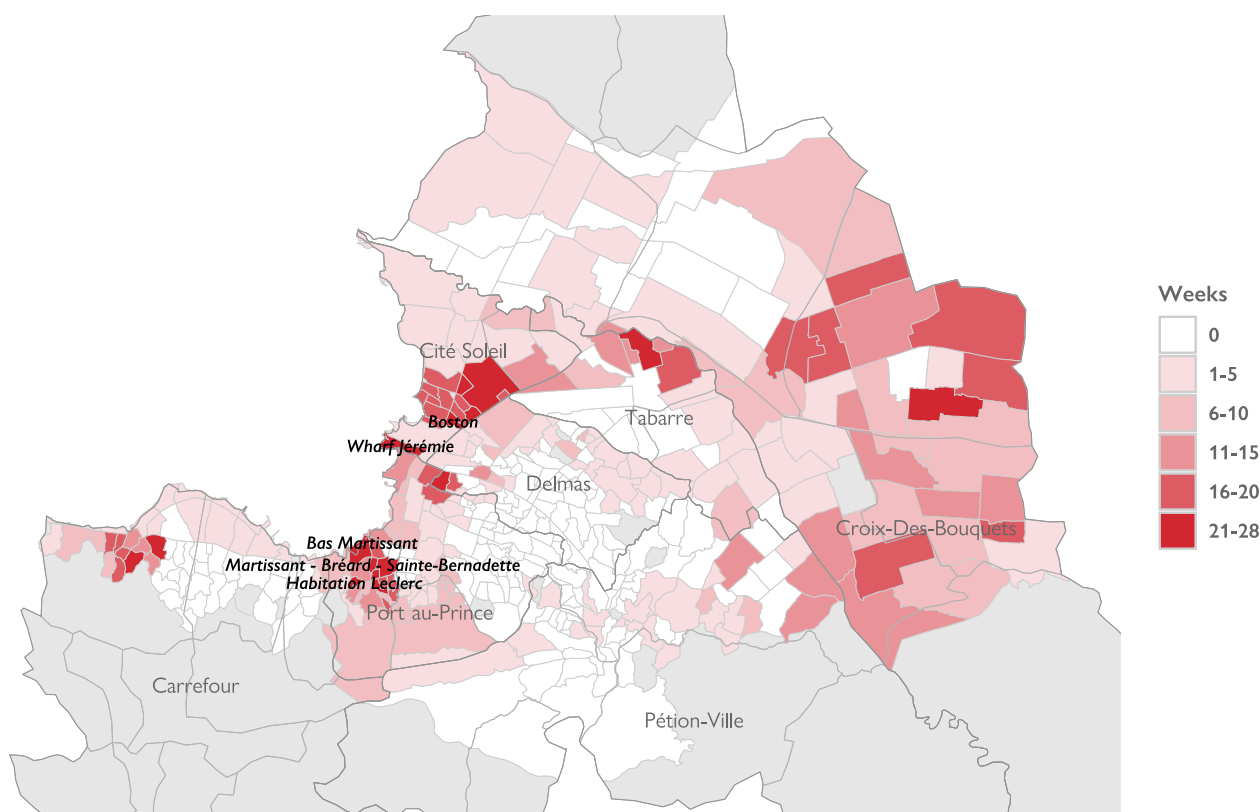


Figure 12 - Map showing the number of evaluation weeks each neighbourhood of the ZMPP has reported to have no or limited humanitarian access conditions.

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## PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY

### Security Environment

The proportion of neighbourhoods reporting a “high” or “extreme” frequency of security incidents was at its greatest point (30%) in early May. Smaller upticks in incident frequency occurred in July and September – November in line with periods of localised violence and generalised unrest respectively.

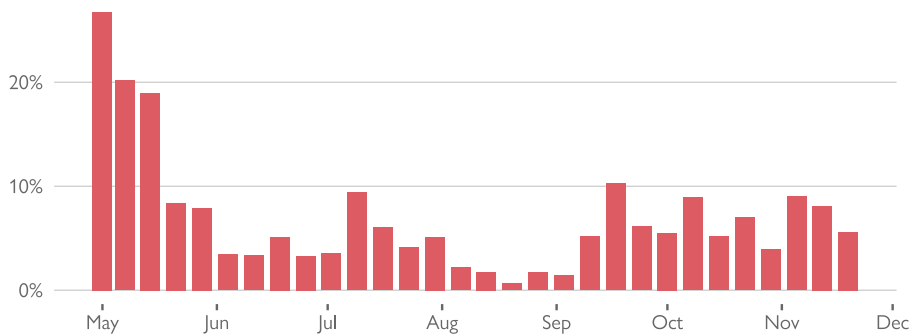
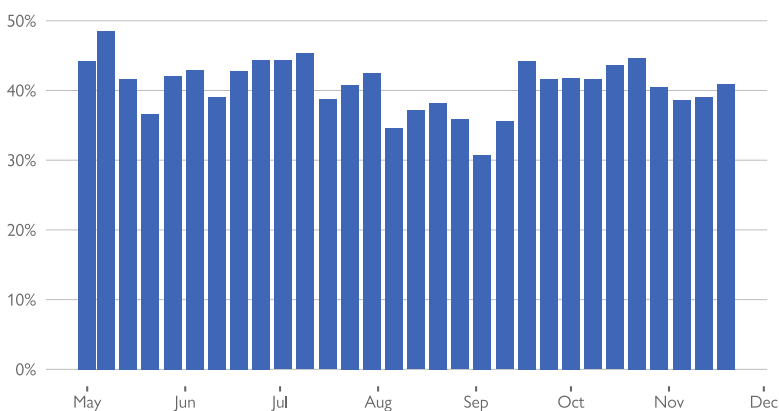


Figure 13 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting a 'high' or 'extreme' frequency of security incidents by evaluation week

### Perceptions of Access to the Police

The fragmented security environment in the ZMPP is a contributing factor to high levels of violence. The considerable majority (83%) of neighbourhoods assessed since 1 May have reported the police as a principal security provider. Non-state security providers are also widely present throughout the metropolitan area with citizen’s militias and gangs being a security provider in 70 per cent and 31 per cent of assessed neighbourhoods respectively. The substantial proportion of neighbourhoods with non-state security providers (including gangs, citizen’s militias, and self-arming citizens) is indicative of the wider security situation in Port-au-Prince. Citizen’s militias, or vigilante groups, often have the stated aim of protecting the local population from crime. Nevertheless, they operate outside of the state’s legal framework and there have been allegations of links with criminal actors. While the considerable majority of neighbourhoods report the police as a key security actor, perceptions of access to the police in Port-au-Prince have varied during the assessment period. The evaluation week commencing 7 May featured the greatest proportion (49%) of assessed neighbourhoods reporting irregular or no police presence while the period commencing 3 September featured the smallest proportion (31%).



**> 30%**  
of assessed neighbourhoods reported irregular or no police presence throughout the assessment period

Figure 14 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting irregular or no access to police, by evaluation week

The map below demonstrates this variation geographically, indicating the most common perceived level of access to the police in the capital since 1 May. Areas such as southern Croix-Des-Bouquets, Cité Soleil, and the south-western portion of Port-au-Prince municipality are notable for most frequently reporting no access to the police.

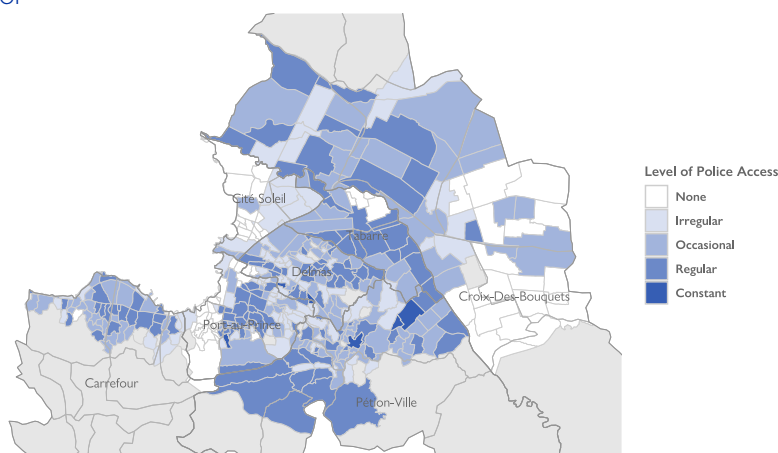


Figure 15 - Average level of perceived access to police

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### Perceptions of Principal Security Provider

The map below shows the perceived primary security provider most commonly reported in each neighbourhood of the ZMPP during the assessment period. Gangs have been most commonly perceived as the primary provider of security in neighbourhoods in Cité Soleil and the western portion of Port-au-Prince municipalities.

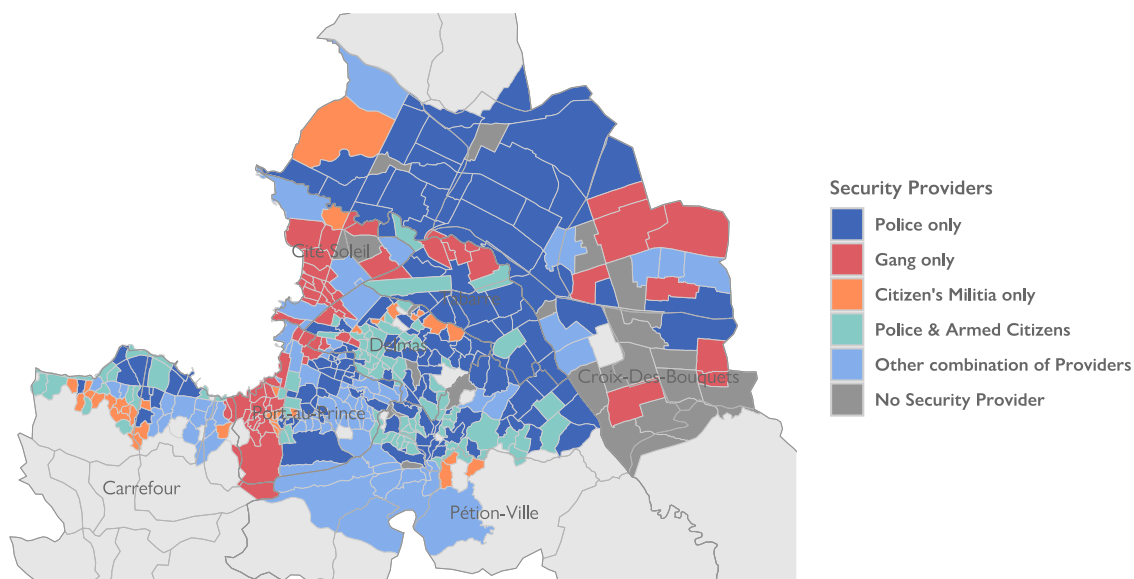


Figure 16 - Map showing the most commonly reported perceived primary security provider, by neighbourhood

### Security Concerns

The figures below demonstrate the reported protection concerns of males and females in the ZMPP throughout the assessment period and compares the area-wide distribution with that of Cité Soleil and Croix-Des-Bouquets municipalities in turn. These localities were selected for comparison due to their relative concentration of insecurity and gang-related violence. Both Cité Soleil and Croix-Des-Bouquets reported higher levels of almost all protection concerns than the city-wide average. All neighbourhoods in Cité Soleil have reported inter-gang conflict as a security concern for men and boys and women and girls, compared to 53 and 49 percent respectively of neighbourhoods in the wider ZMPP. At the level of the ZMPP, substantial gender differences exist in the proportion of neighbourhoods reporting key security concerns. Namely, 59 per cent of neighbourhoods reported rape as a concern for women and girls compared with 12 per cent for men and boys. A similar pattern is observed for domestic violence (32% vs 7%), forced marriage (15% vs 5%).

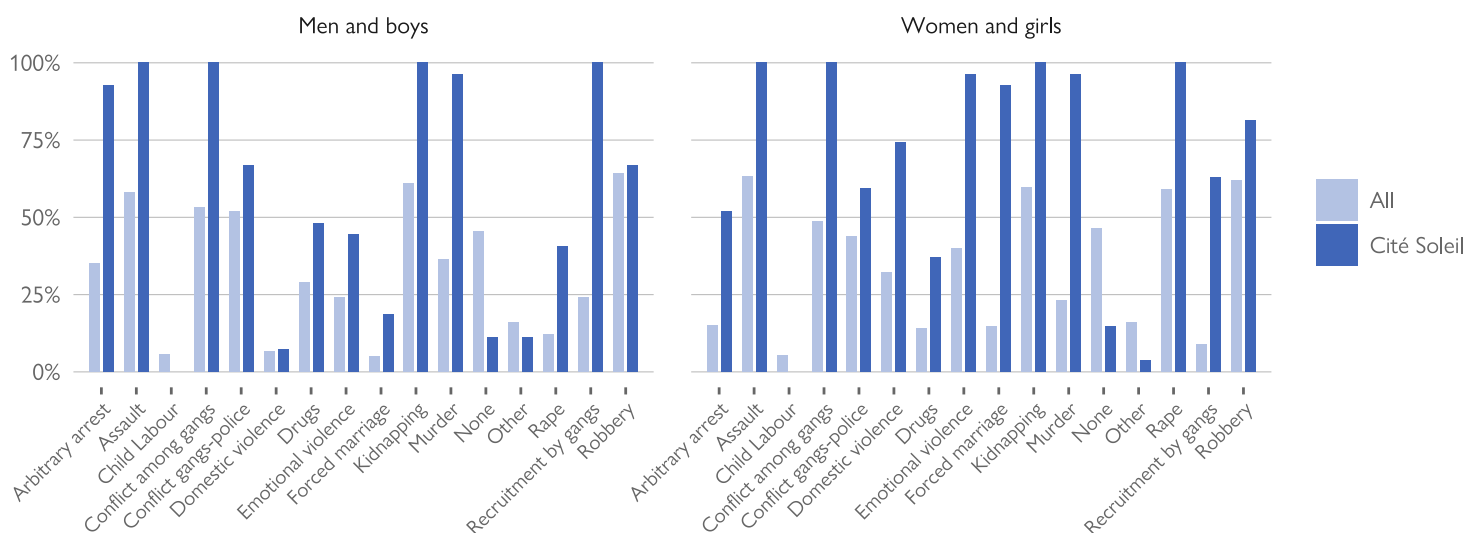


Figure 17 - Proportion of neighbourhoods reporting protection concerns for both men & boys and women & girls, comparing the whole ZMPP with th municipality of Cité Soleil

Distribution of security concerns also varied by municipality, in comparison to the ZMPP as a whole. In the municipality of Cité Soleil, a greater proportion of neighbourhoods reported all main security concerns than in the combined ZMPP apart from concerns of child labour.

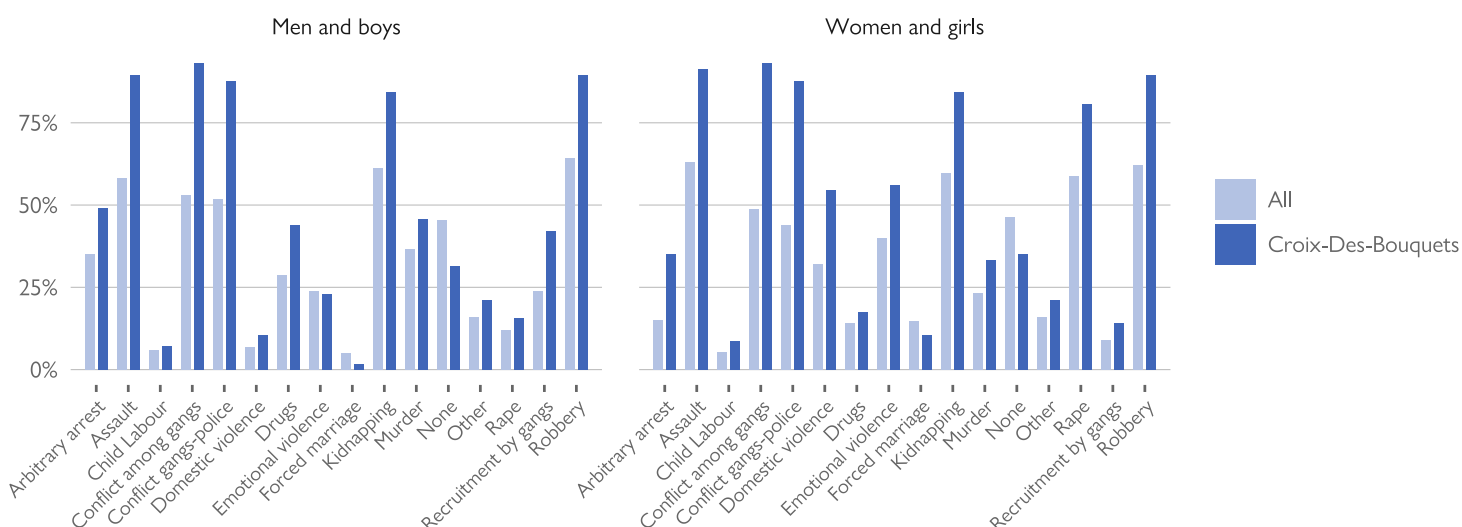


Figure 18 - Proportion of neighbourhoods reporting protection concerns for both men & boys and women & girls, comparing the whole ZMPP with the municipality of Croix-Des-Bouquets



### Mobility Restrictions

The worsening security situation has been accompanied by areas of the capital reporting limited or no free movement of people to access basic services or transport, and limitations on the movement of women and girls. These indicators refer specifically to the population living in each neighbourhood. Mobility restrictions for women were defined as instances where nearly all of or most of a neighbourhood was avoided by its female residents. Restrictions for access to basic services were defined as instances where no residents were reported to leave their homes / only in urgent situations to access basic services.

The maps below (Figures 19 and 20) demonstrate the geographical variation in these reports of restrictions during the assessment period. The neighbourhoods with the greatest frequency of movement restrictions for women were located in the municipalities of Pétion-Ville (Fatima - Lakou Normil de Pernier, Petit Moulin de Pernier, and Torcelle), Delmas (Delmas 83), and Port-au-Prince (Martissant - Cité Manigat). The neighbourhoods with the greatest frequency of movement restrictions for access to basic services were in the municipalities of Croix-Des-Bouquets (Latremblais, Michaud, Duval Roche and Trois Rigole) and Tabarre (Tapage).

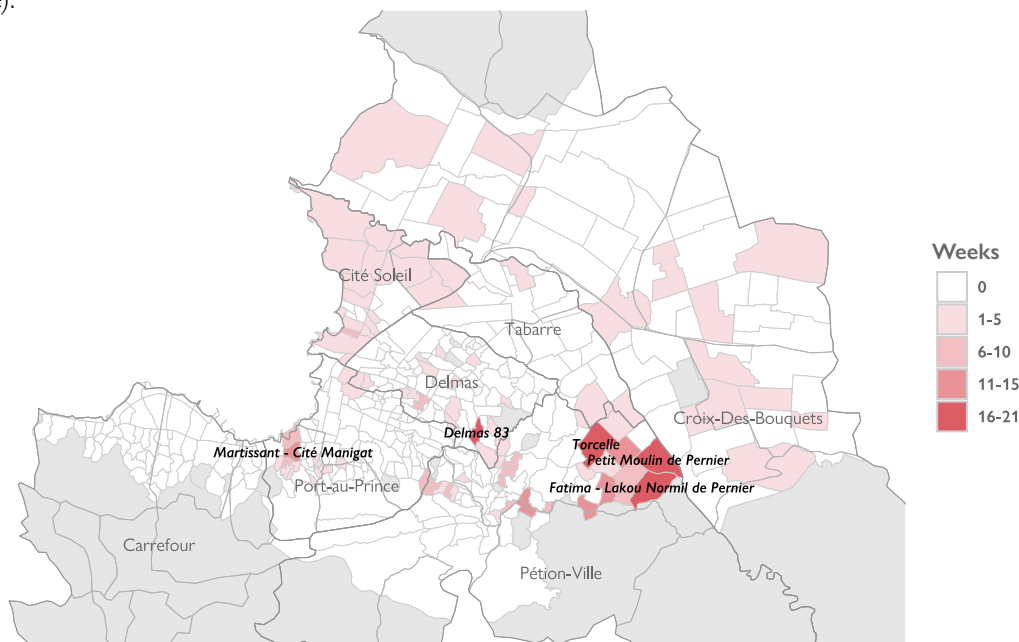


Figure 19 - Map showing the number of weeks neighbourhoods have experienced movement restrictions impacting mobility for women and girls

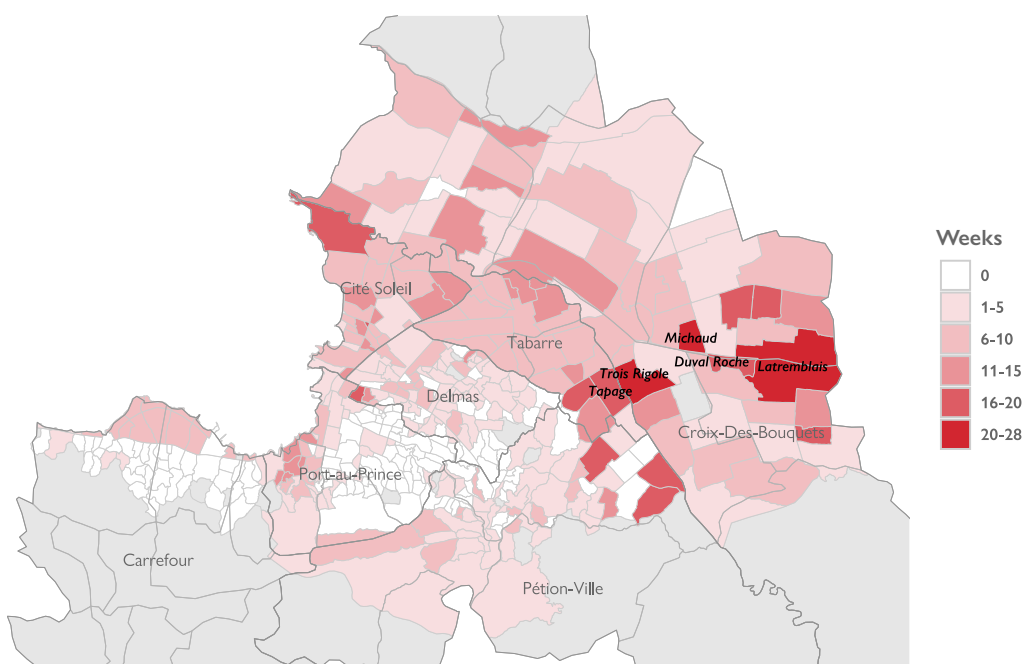


Figure 20 - Map showing the number of weeks neighbourhoods have experienced movement restrictions impacting access to basic services

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## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

### Livelihoods

Throughout the assessment period, the average weekly proportion of neighbourhoods where over two thirds of residents lacked enough income to cover basic needs has remained high across the ZMPP. Between 73 and 86 per cent have reported this level of income insecurity since May.



Figure 21 - Proportion of assessed neighbourhoods where over two thirds of residents lacked income to cover basic needs

### Coping Strategies

The economic situation highlighted above has led many residents of the ZMPP to employ coping strategies to cover for a lack of income to purchase food or other essential items. The chart below shows the proportion of neighbourhoods reporting resident use of various coping strategies to cover the lack of food or money for essential goods/services over the last four months. While relying on others for help (89%) and limiting intake of food (89%) have been found to be the most commonly reported coping strategies, nearly a quarter of neighbourhoods have reported residents' use of prostitution (28%) and theft (28%) as coping strategies.

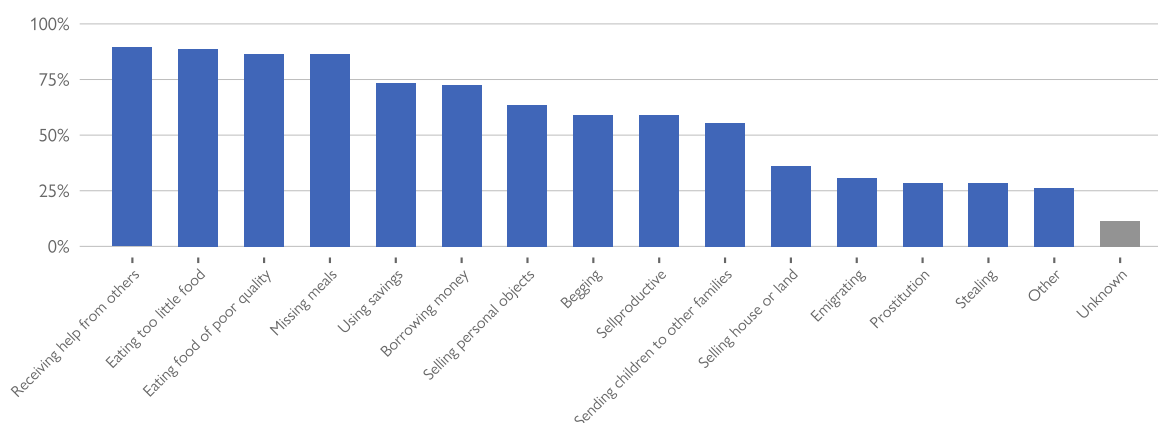


Figure 22 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting residents' use of coping strategies

The proportion of neighbourhoods reporting residents' employment of coping strategies differed between neighbourhoods reporting new arrivals of displaced individuals vs. those that did not report new arrivals. Greater proportions of neighbourhoods indicating arrivals of displaced individuals reported sending their children to other families and selling personal objects. While all other coping strategies were more frequently reported in neighbourhoods not experiencing arrivals of displaced individuals.

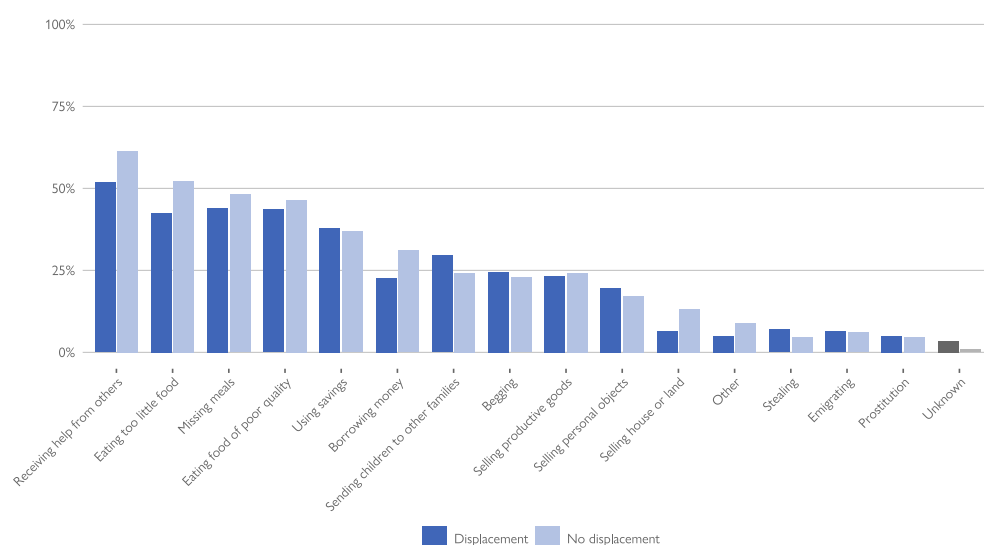
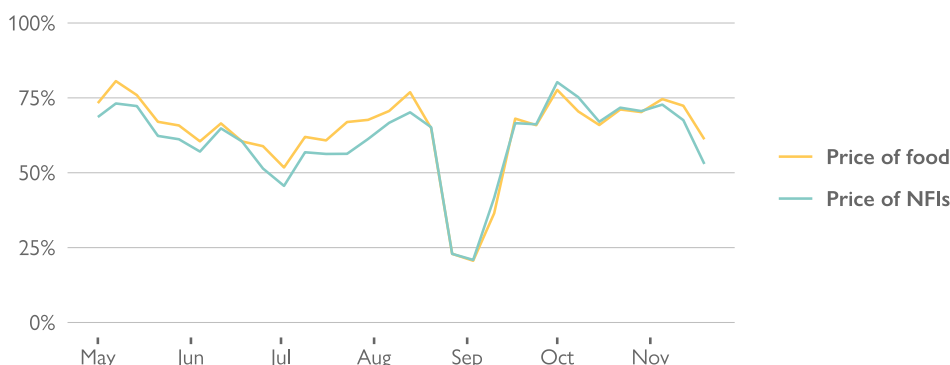


Figure 23 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting residents' use of coping strategies, by presence of new arrivals of displaced individuals

### Price of Basic Goods and Services

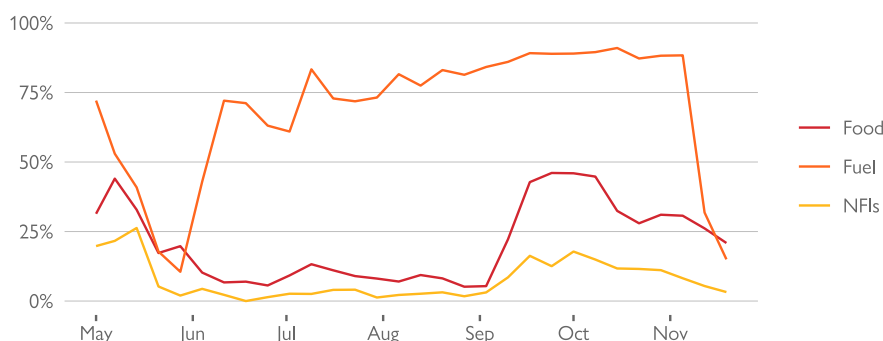
The economic situation is similarly reflected in the average weekly proportion of neighbourhoods reporting increases in both the price of food and non-food items (NFIs). May saw the greatest proportion of neighbourhoods reporting a sharp increase of both the price of food and NFIs (reaching 81% and 73% respectively), before a reducing to 52 and 46 per cent respectively at the beginning of July. An increase in this trend was sharply reversed in the evaluation weeks commencing 27 August and 3 September where the proportion of neighbourhoods reporting sharp increases in food and NFI prices dropped below 25%. This change in trend occurred at the same time as the Haitian Central Bank sold 150 million of its US dollar reserves, and has since been entirely reversed. Price increases for both food and NFIs have been less frequently reported in November. As is visible in Figure 24, trends in price increases of food and non-food items have tracked each other closely throughout the evaluation period.



**Figure 24 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting sharp increases in food and NFI prices**  
 The sharp decrease observed in late August coincided with a sudden foreign exchange intervention by the Haitian central bank.

### Supply Disruptions

Instability, civil unrest, and violence have caused considerable disruptions to supplies of food, fuel and NFIs throughout the assessment period. Figure 25 shows the proportion of assessed neighbourhoods reporting a local lack of food, fuel and NFIs. Following a period of brief calm in May, the majority of neighbourhoods reported fuel shortages from June to early November, 89 per cent of assessed neighbourhoods reported a lack of fuel in the evaluation week commencing 24 September alongside 46 per cent reporting a lack of food and 13% reporting a lack of NFIs. The frequency of reported fuel shortages has decreased substantially in November, coinciding with the end of the blockade of the Varreux Fuel Terminal by gangs.



**Figure 25 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting shortages of food, fuel or NFIs**

Disruptions to commercial operations have also occurred. Figure 26 shows the proportion of neighbourhoods reporting that local vendors have experienced difficulty in selling their goods or services. From a high of 18% in the evaluation week commencing 7 May the proportion has remained below 5 per cent since the beginning of June.



**Figure 26 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting difficulty selling goods or services**



Most commonly reported supply disruption:

**FUEL**



**over 67%** of neighbourhoods reported sharp increases in food or NFI prices in the evaluation week commencing 12 November

### Geographical variation in income

Each week, key informants are asked to provide an estimate of the percentage of residents in the neighbourhood in possession of sufficient income to cover their basic needs, on a five-point scale. The map below shows the most commonly reported proportion – through the assessment period – of each neighbourhood in the ZMPP which had sufficient income to cover their basic needs. Neighbourhoods in the municipalities of Cité Soleil and the western part of Port-au-Prince have consistently shown that only a small proportion of residents have enough income to support themselves.

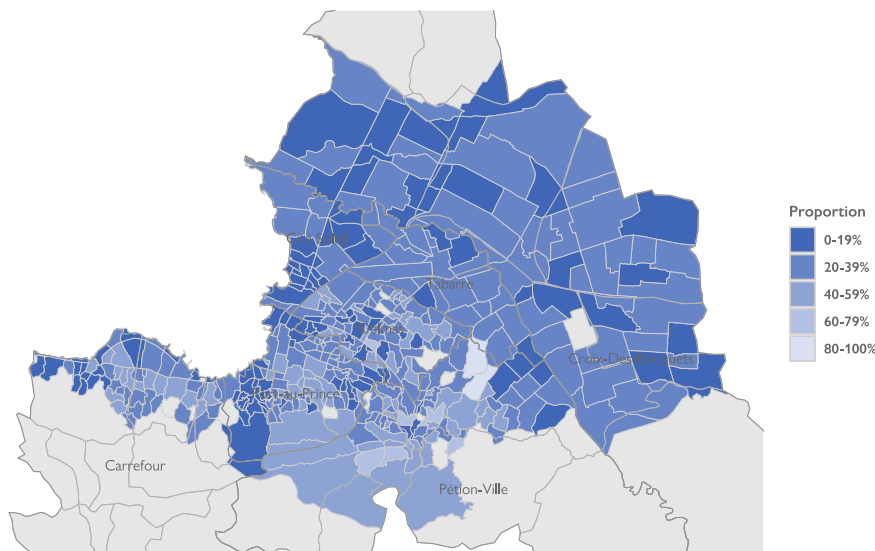


Figure 27 - Map showing neighbourhoods by most common situation of economic vulnerability

### Social Cohesion - Geographical variation in social trust/social organization

Key informants also collect information pertaining to levels of social trust and organization within their neighbourhood. Levels of social trust are derived from responses to a question asking key informants to best describe the level of trust within their neighbourhood. Responses range from “a strong level of trust and community spirit” (level 5) to “there is a feeling of strong distrust and a climate of fear” (level 1). Levels of social organization are derived from a similar question focusing on resident cooperation within the neighbourhood. Responses to this range from “residents regularly work together in an inclusive, organized manner” (level 5) to “Instead of helping, people look to take advantage of others” (level 1). The two maps below demonstrate the most commonly reported levels of social trust and social organization respectively in the neighbourhoods of the ZMPP since May 1st, with darker shades representing lower levels of both indicators

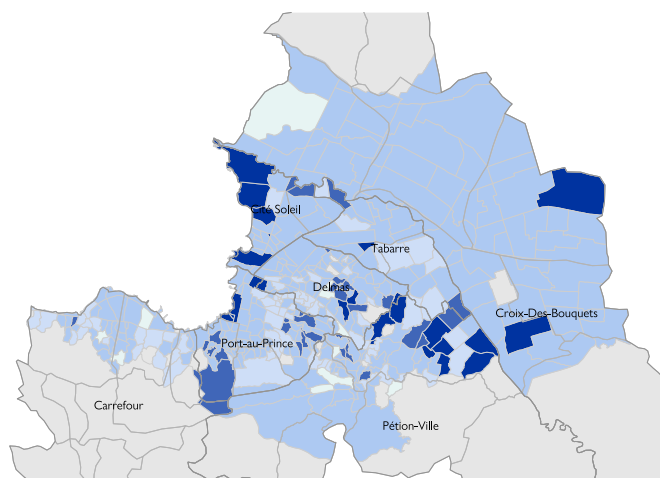


Figure 28 - Map showing neighbourhoods by most commonly reported level of social trust

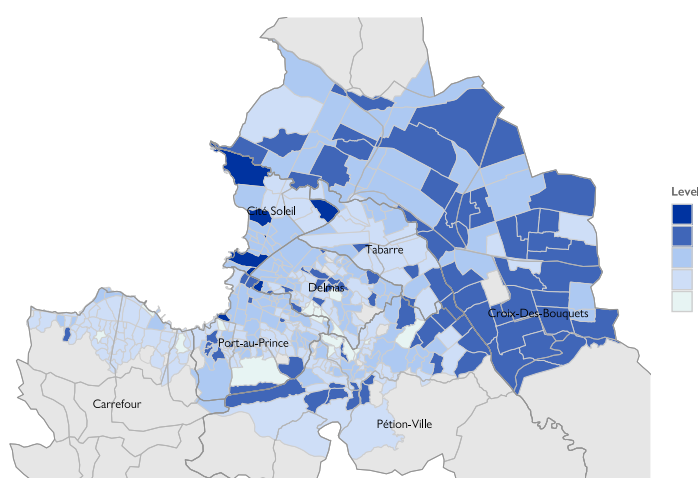


Figure 29 - Map showing neighbourhoods by most commonly reported level of social organization

These maps are for illustrative purposes only. The names and administrative limits shown, as well as the designations utilized on this map do not imply the official approval or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) or the Government of Haiti.



## DISRUPTION IN ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Disruption to access to all basic services has followed a similar pattern throughout the assessment period. The proportion of assessed neighbourhoods reporting disruptions to access of all four basic services peaked at between 35 and 50 percent in the evaluation week commencing 1 May before reducing to a more stable lower level in June. A small uptick in reported disruptions coincided with unrest in July when the proportion of neighbourhoods reporting transport disruption reached 18%. Instances of reported disruption to all services became more frequent in September with 53 per cent of neighbourhoods reporting transport disruption, 20 per cent reporting health disruption, 29 per cent reporting market disruption, and 6 per cent reporting disruption to education.

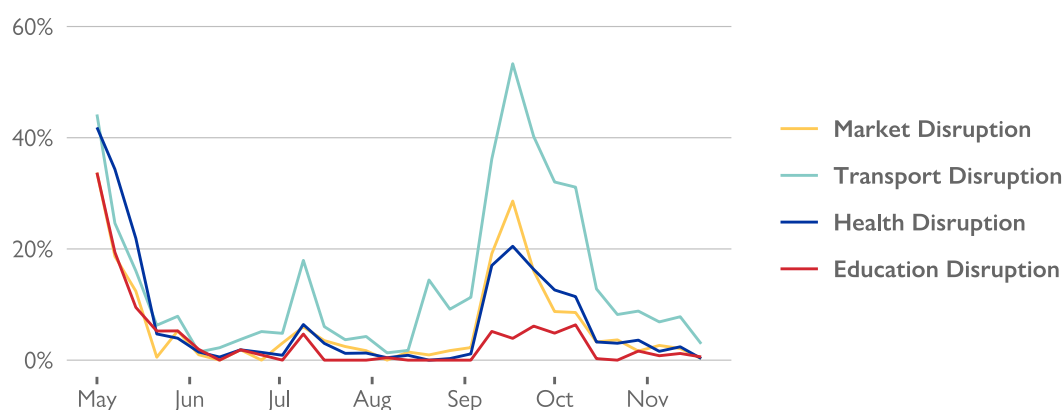




Figure 30 - % assessed neighbourhoods reporting disruption to market, transport, health, and education services

*Trends in disruption to education access are likely influenced by the closure of schools for the summer break. Official school holidays were from 30 June – 5 September 2022*

## TRENDS IN DISPLACEMENT

 **56,883** Individual displacement movements were recorded during the assessment period

 **42,439** individual IDP arrivals were estimated during the assessment period

**Methodological Note:** DTM collects information on new movements within the assessed neighborhoods ('in'), to the assessed neighborhoods ('to'), and from the assessed neighborhoods ('from'). The total number of new displacements is the sum of movements 'into' and 'from' each neighborhood, while the sum of movements 'into' and 'to' each neighborhood is the number of new arrivals.

The charts on the right demonstrate trends in displacement and arrival by evaluation week in the whole ZMPP. Both displacement and arrivals were highest in May before stabilizing in June and then experiencing small upticks in both July and August. Maps of total displacement and arrivals for the whole time period are overleaf, with neighbourhoods experiencing the highest levels of both named. The present analysis does not distinguish between IDPs present in the community and in sites; however, a recently conducted Baseline Site Assessment estimated that 21,684 of those displaced in the ZMPP lived in sites, further information can be found in the [baseline report](#). It is important to note that such a baseline assessment estimates the IDP population at a given time point while the early warning system monitors flows of IDPs as such the figures estimated by both are not directly comparable

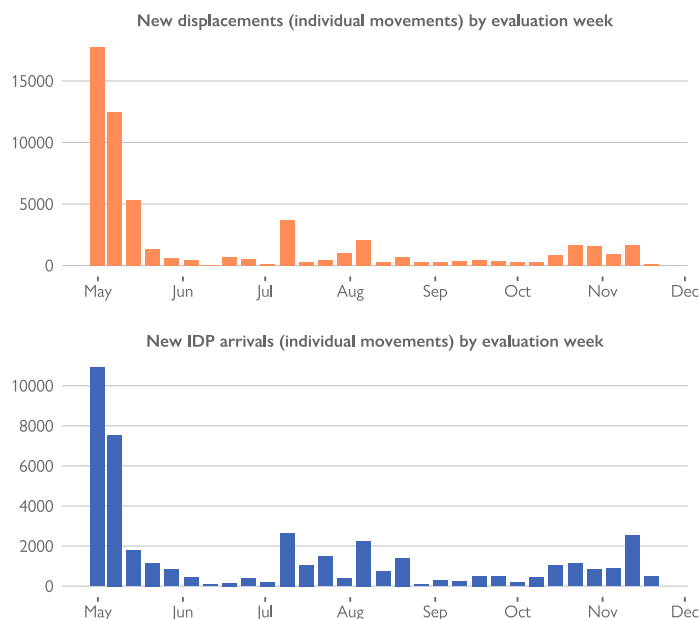


Figure 31 - Displacements and arrivals of IDPs by evaluation week

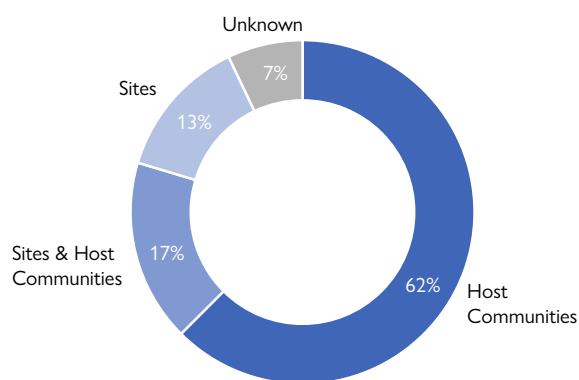
May saw the most instances of displacement from and arrivals to neighbourhoods in the ZMPP. There were 17,797 new displacements and 10,925 new arrivals in the evaluation week commencing 1 May. This level then reduced throughout June, There was renewed displacement in July, due to conflict and instability in Cité Soleil.

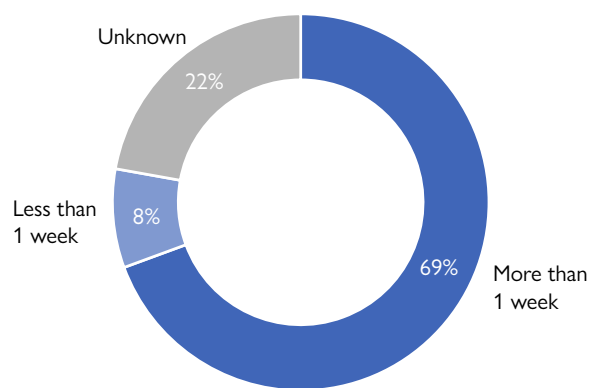
The municipalities of Croix-Des-Bouquets and Cité Soleil were the source of the majority of arrivals and displacements in the ZMPP through the assessment period. A more detailed analysis of these trends at a communal level is given overleaf.

	From neighbour-hoods of this municipality	Within neighbour-hoods of this municipality	To neighbour-hoods of this municipality
<b>Croix-Des-Bouquets</b>	21,998	5,200	4,573
<b>Cité Soleil</b>	11,772	2,066	5,887
<b>Pétion-Ville</b>	5,209	670	6,859
<b>Tabarre</b>	3,037	788	3,098
<b>Port-au-Prince</b>	2,435	2,226	2,809
<b>Delmas</b>	444	479	6,409
<b>Carrefour</b>	309	250	1,125
<b>Total</b>	45,204	11,679	30,760

### Of all neighbourhoods in the ZMPP that have experienced arrivals of IDPs from other localities:

- **62%** report that IDPs live in host communities
- **13%** report that IDPs live in sites
- **17%** report that IDPs live in both sites and host communities
- **7%** report unknown IDP setting





**Of all neighbourhoods in the ZMPP that have experienced arrivals of IDPs from other localities:**

- **69%** report that IDPs intend to stay more than 1 week
- **8%** report that IDPs intend to stay less than 1 week
- **22%** report unknown IDP intentions

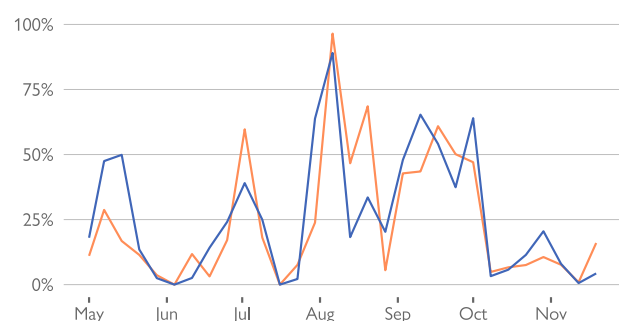


Figure 32 - Proportion of individual movements taking place within the same neighbourhood, by evaluation week

The figure above examines localized displacement. It plots the proportion of displaced individuals and IDP arrivals who are displaced within the neighbourhood reporting them.

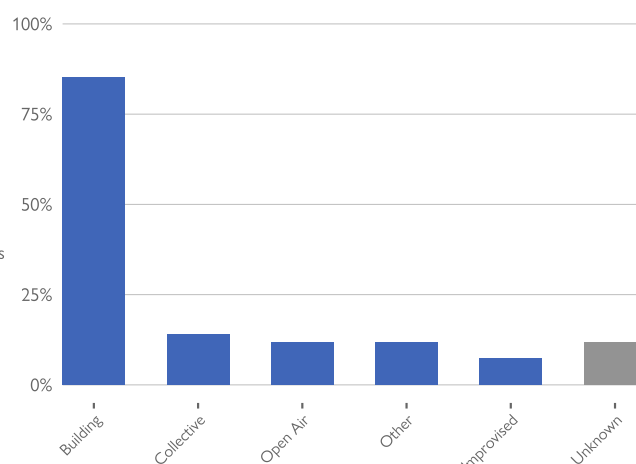


Figure 33 - % of neighbourhoods reporting IDPs living in different shelter types

The majority (85%) of assessed neighbourhoods reporting new IDP arrivals reported arrivals' shelter being in buildings, while 14 per cent lived in collectives, 12 per cent in open air settlements and 12 per cent in other settlements. Buildings was defined as private dwellings with solid walls and roof.

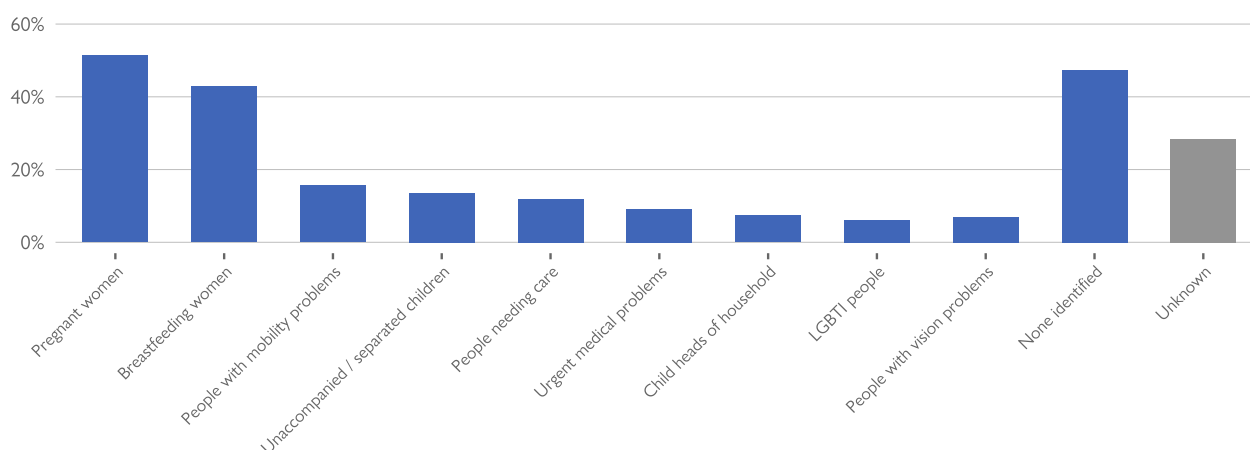


Figure 34 - % of assessed neighbourhoods with IDP arrivals reporting vulnerable subgroups of IDPs

Of the assessed neighbourhoods in the ZMPP with IDP arrivals, the plurality (51%) identified pregnant women as a vulnerable sub-group of IDPs. This was followed by breastfeeding women (43%), people with mobility problems (16%), and unaccompanied children (14%). 47% of neighbourhoods reported no identified vulnerable groups among IDP arrivals.

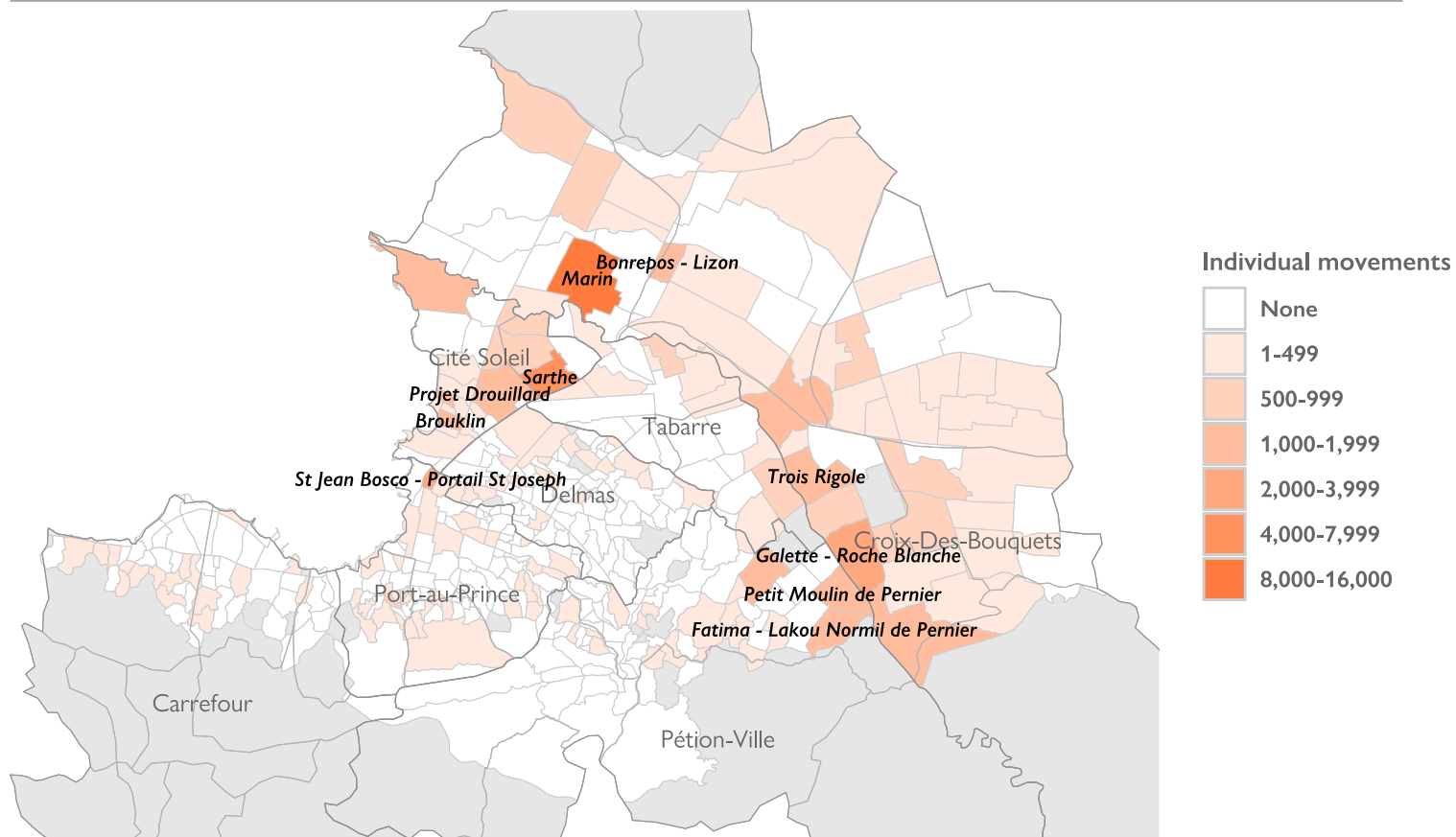


Figure 35 - Map demonstrating total displacement movements during the assessment period, by neighbourhood

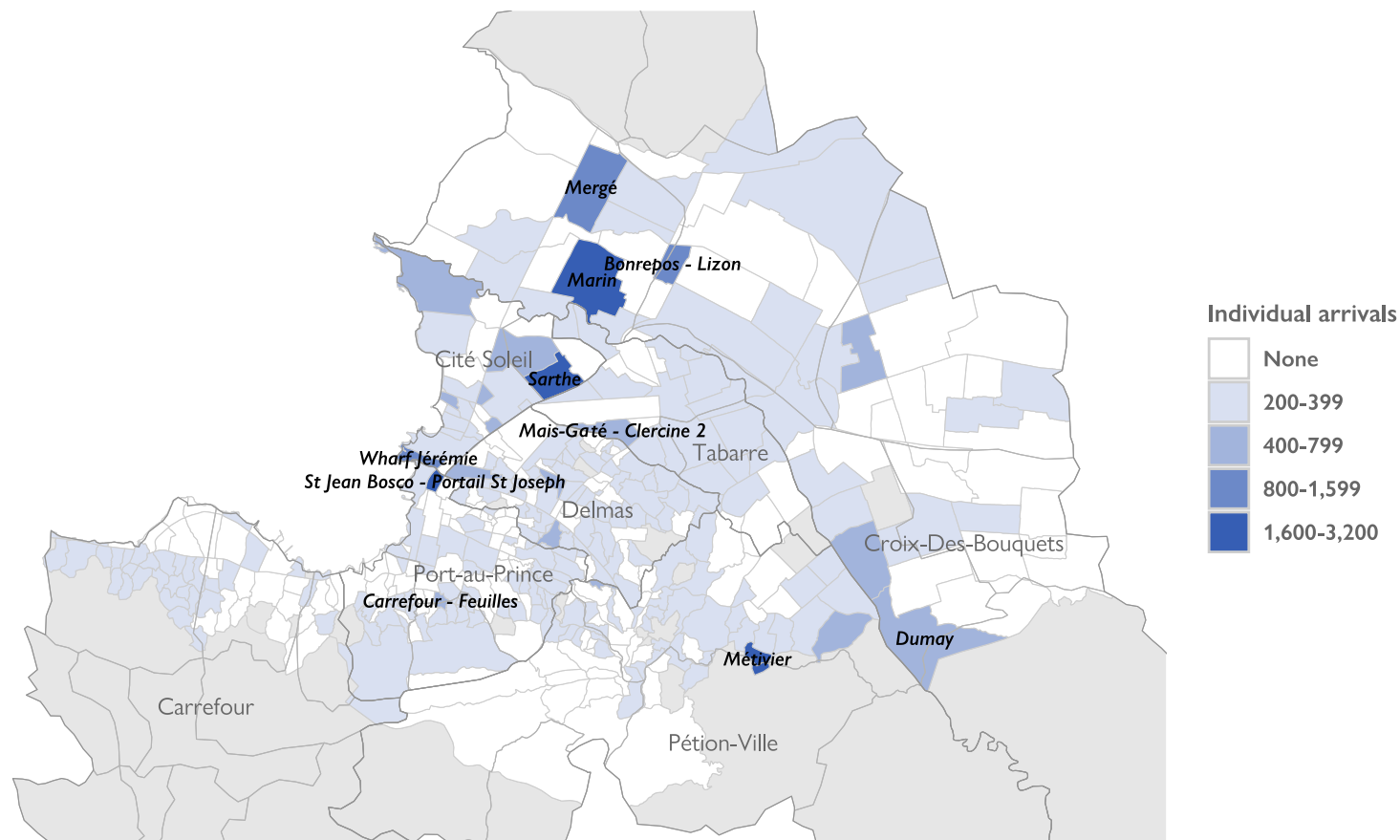


Figure 36 - Map demonstrating total individual arrivals during the assessment period, by neighbourhood

These maps are for illustrative purposes only. The names and administrative limits shown, as well as the designations utilized on this map do not imply the official approval or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) or the Government of Haiti.

### Municipality - Cité Soleil

Cité Soleil was the site of considerable displacement and arrival of IDPs throughout the assessment period. In the evaluation week commencing 1 May, during considerable civil unrest in the north of the ZMPP, neighbourhoods in the municipality reported 5,602 individual displacements and 3,463 individual arrivals.

There were relatively fewer displacements and arrivals in June before localized violence and unrest in the municipality accompanied the displacement of 2,974 and the arrival of 1,928 individuals in the evaluation week commencing 9 July.

Neighbourhoods in Cité Soleil reported fewer displacements or arrivals of IDPs in August – November.

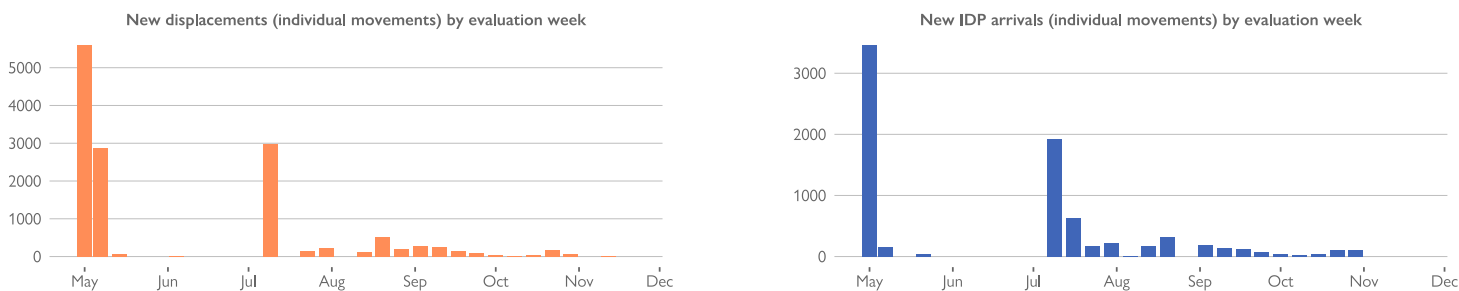


Figure 37 - Displacement Trends: Cité Soleil

### Municipality - Croix-Des-Bouquets

Similarly to Cité Soleil, neighbourhoods in the municipality of Croix-Des-Bouquets reported considerable displacement in the first evaluation week of May.

In the week 1 May, 9,613 individuals were displaced from neighbourhoods in the municipality while 1,187 arrived. The following evaluation week (commencing 5 May) 7,593 individuals were displaced from neighbourhoods in Croix-Des-Bouquets and 5,896 arrived, nearly five times the arrivals of the preceding week.

Neighbourhoods in Croix-Des-Bouquets reported fewer displacements and arrivals between July and November.

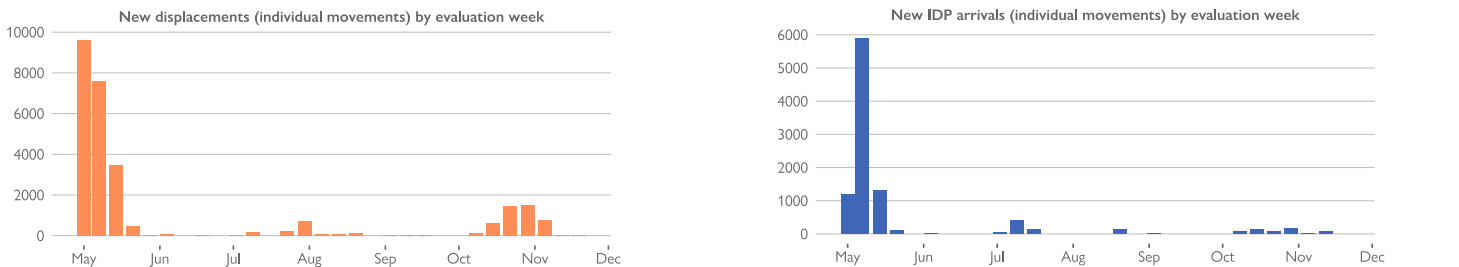


Figure 38 - Displacement Trends : Croix-Des-Bouquets



### Economic vulnerability, social cohesion and displacement

Neighbourhoods were classified, when assessed, on a scale of social trust and organization as indicators of social cohesion. Key informants were also asked to estimate the proportion of individuals without sufficient income to cover their basic needs as a proxy for economic vulnerability. The three indicators were assigned a score of one to five, with one representing a more precarious situation.

The charts below are heat maps which plot average neighbourhood social trust/organization through the assessment period on the x-axis. The y-axis shows neighbourhoods' mean score on the economic vulnerability indicator through the assessment period with a higher score representing a better local income situation. The color intensity of the tile represents the number of total displaced individuals or total arrivals that neighbourhoods with that average economic / social situation experience. White tiles indicate no displacement / arrival of IDPs and grey tiles indicate no neighbourhoods fit that specific combination of scores.

These figures suggest that most displacements and arrivals of IDPs take place within localities of the same level of economic and social vulnerability. When compared with total displacement, there was a higher number of arrivals in neighbourhoods with higher levels of social trust and lower levels of economic vulnerability. Such a pattern was not visible when social organization was considered.

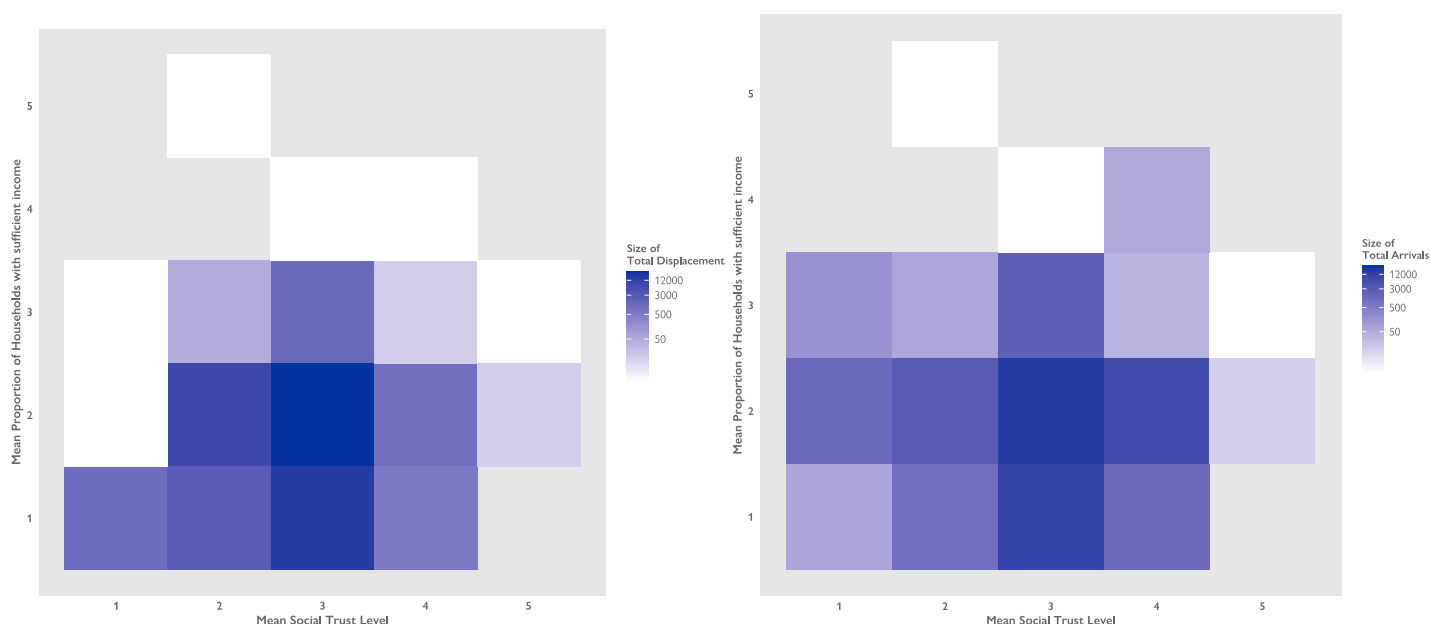


Figure 39 - Heat maps showing the relationship between a neighbourhood's average mean social trust and economic vulnerability and displacement (left) or arrival of IDPs (right).

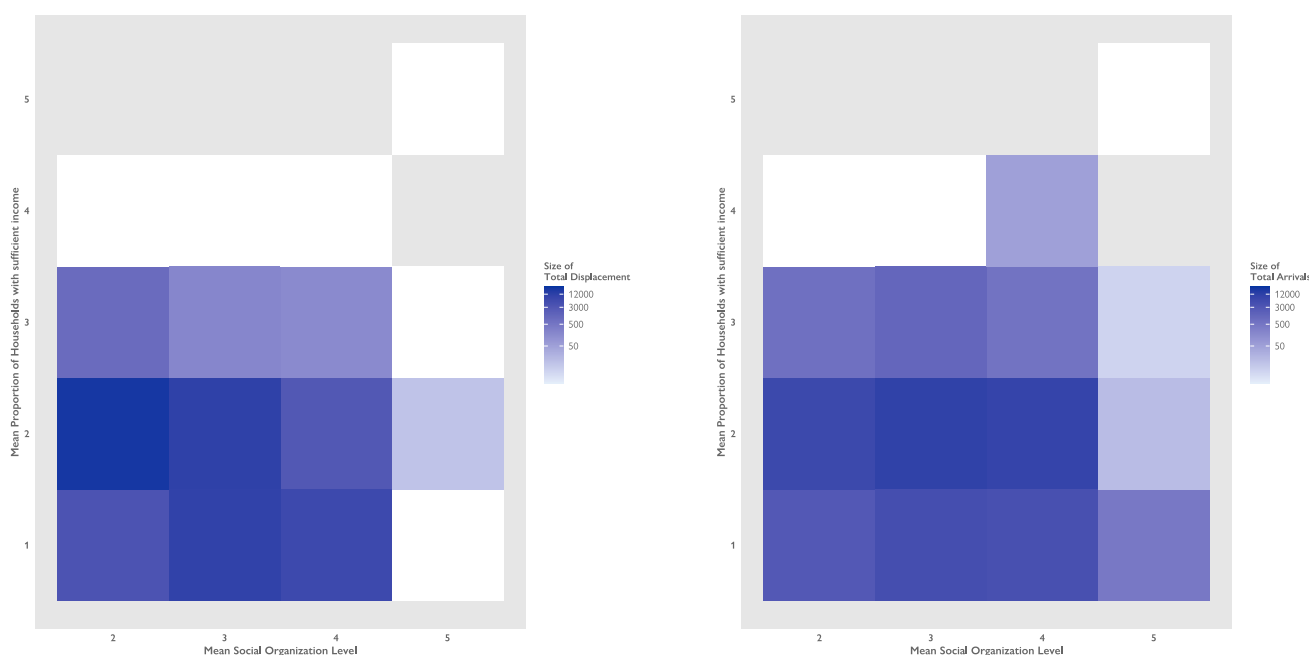


Figure 40 - Heat maps showing the relationship between a neighbourhood's average mean social organization and economic vulnerability and displacement (left) or arrival of IDPs (right)

## TRENDS IN RETURNS

A total of 21,759 returns of displaced people have taken place in the ZMPP throughout the assessment period. The majority of returns in May and June occurred in municipality of Croix-Des-Bouquets where 4,687 individuals returned during that period. Returns in July were concentrated primarily in the municipality of Cité Soleil, following violent clashes and displacement from the municipality earlier in the month. 6,427 individuals returned to Cité Soleil in July. Return Trends for the wider ZMPP, Croix-Des-Bouquets and Cité Soleil are shown in figures 41, 42 and 43, respectively.

It is important to note that data collection for returns commenced later in the assessment period than that for other data. Returns data is available from 23 May onwards.



**21,759** individual return movements during the assessment period

Returns to neighbourhoods in this municipality

<b>Cité Soleil</b>	8,067
<b>Croix-Des-Bouquets</b>	4,976
<b>Port-au-Prince</b>	4,583
<b>Tabarre</b>	1,705
<b>Pétion-Ville</b>	1,247
<b>Delmas</b>	1,011
<b>Carrefour</b>	170
<b>Total</b>	21,759

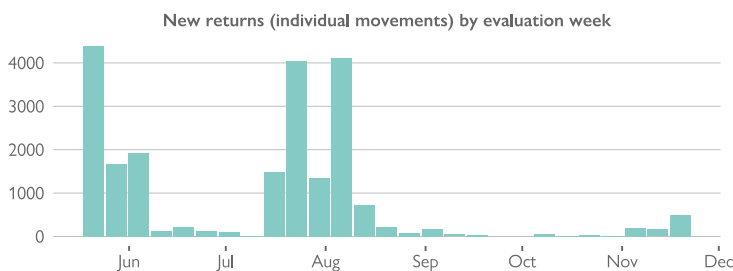


Figure 41 - Returns Trends : ZMPP

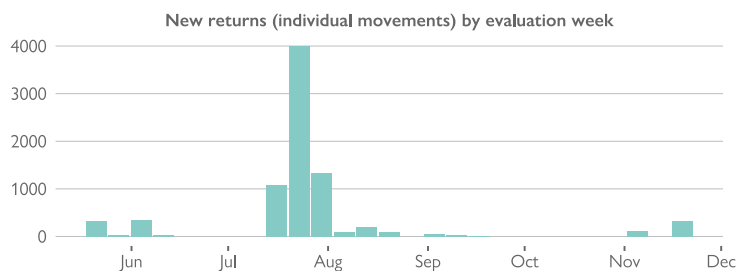


Figure 42 - Returns Trends : Cité Soleil

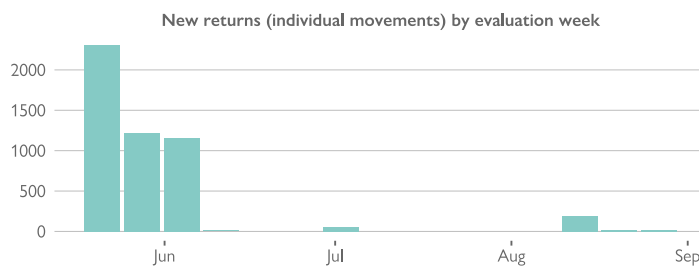


Figure 43 - Returns Trends : Croix-Des-Bouquets



Figure 44 - Individual returns, by neighbourhood

This map is for illustrative purposes only. The names and administrative limits shown, as well as the designations utilized on this map do not imply the official approval or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) or the Government of Haiti.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

There has been considerable month by month variation in population priority needs in the ZMPP. Perceived humanitarian needs across all sectors were measured using a subjective five point scale in which key informants were asked to rate their impression of neighbourhood needs by sector. May saw the greatest proportion of assessed neighbourhoods reporting high or extreme priority needs in all sectors but livelihoods. The proportion of neighbourhoods reporting high or extreme priority needs was highest in most sectors in May. Most sectors have seen a reduction in high or extreme humanitarian needs since then, with the exception of livelihoods for which a greater proportion of assessed neighbourhoods reported high or extreme need since July than in both May and June. It is important to note that an enumerator training in May could have contributed to the large differences observed between levels of need in most sectors between May and subsequent months. In the initial weeks of early warning system deployment, coverage was targeted to neighbourhoods affected by violence in the northern part of the ZMPP.

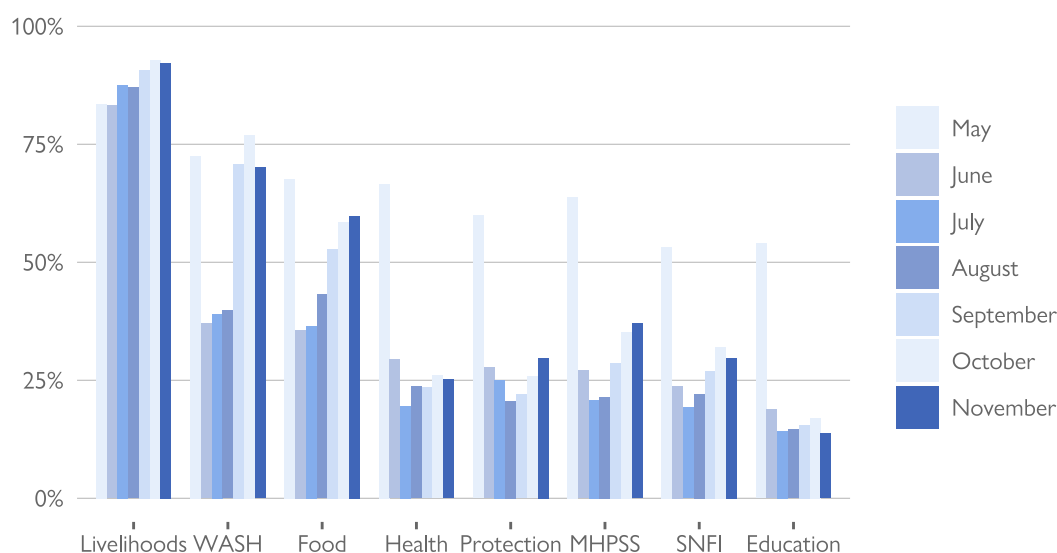


Figure 45 - % of neighbourhood-weeks reporting high or extreme priority needs per sector, by month

Humanitarian need also varies considerably by municipality within the ZMPP. The largest average monthly proportion of neighbourhoods reporting high or extreme needs in all sectors since May have been in the municipalities of Cité Soleil, Croix-Des-Bouquets and Tabarre. Pétion-Ville reported the lowest proportion of neighbourhoods with high or extreme needs across all sectors. The highest levels of continued needs were reported in the livelihoods sector where over 75% of neighbourhoods in all municipalities have reported high or extreme livelihood needs.

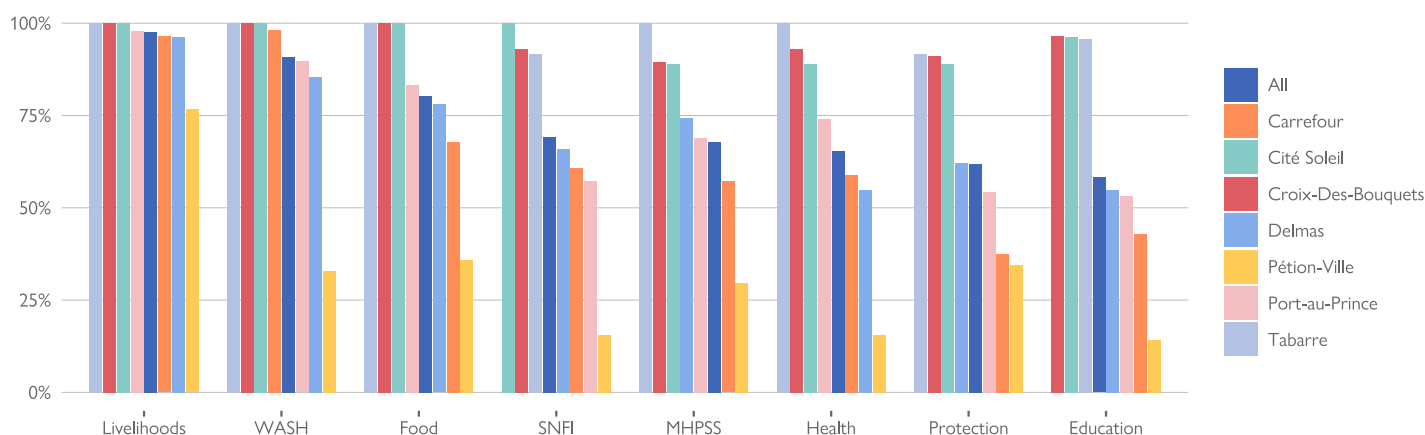


Figure 46 - % of neighbourhood-weeks reporting high or extreme priority needs per sector, by municipality (incl. All ZMPP)

### Humanitarian Needs - variation by experience of shock and displacement

The proportion of observations (neighbourhood-weeks) reporting high or extreme priority needs in all sectors were higher on average in those also reporting arrivals of displaced people and shocks, apart from protection needs. Livelihoods, food, and WASH were the most frequently reported humanitarian needs in neighbourhood-weeks reporting both arrivals of displaced people and shocks. The same pattern was found in those not reporting these disruptions. Interpretation of these associations should be made with caution as the presence of shocks or displacement is likely to be related to the probability of its assessment by the Early Warning System.

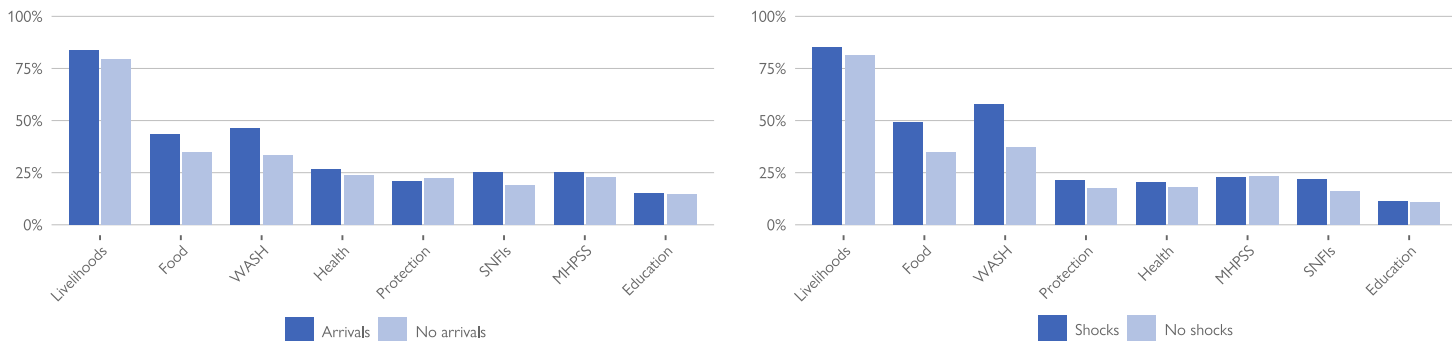


Figure 47 - % of neighbourhood-weeks reporting high or extreme priority needs per sector, by experience of arrivals or shock

### Maps - Priority Needs by Sector

The maps below demonstrate frequency with which each neighbourhood reported high or extreme priority needs during the assessment period.

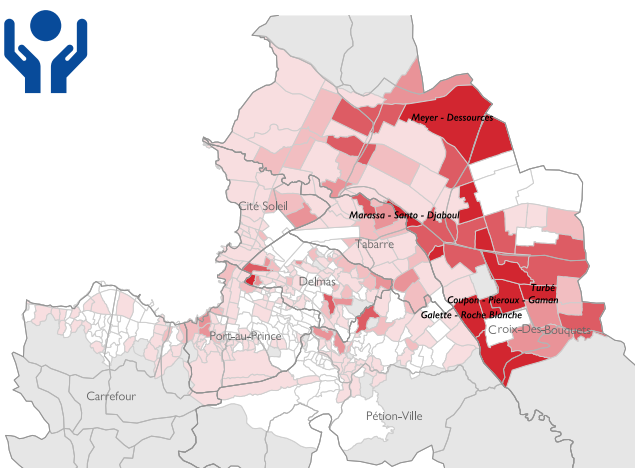


Figure 48 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme protection need, by neighbourhood

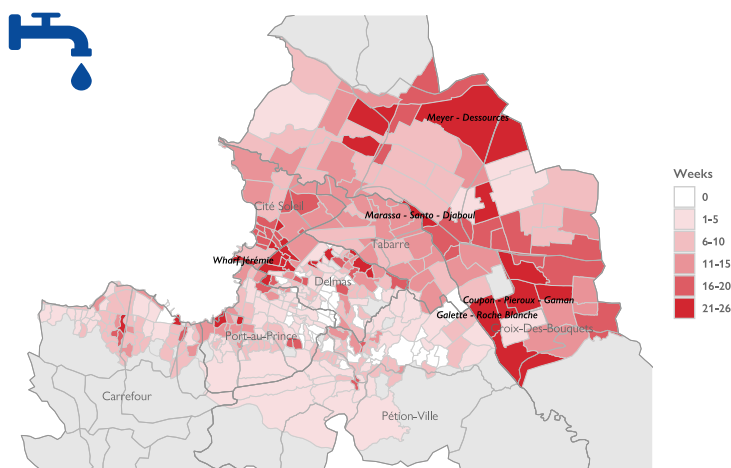


Figure 49 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme WASH need, by neighbourhood

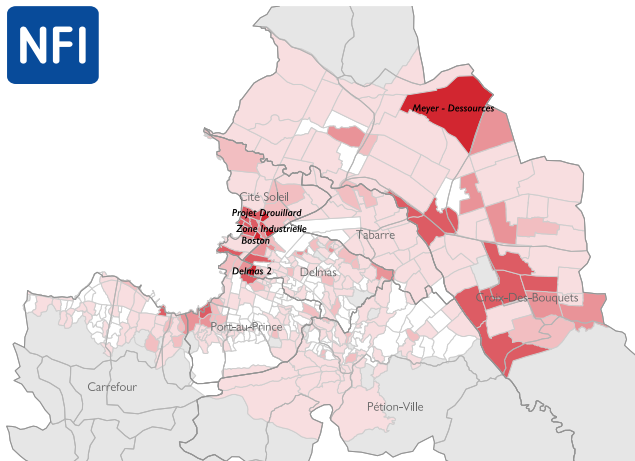


Figure 50 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme NFI need, by neighbourhood

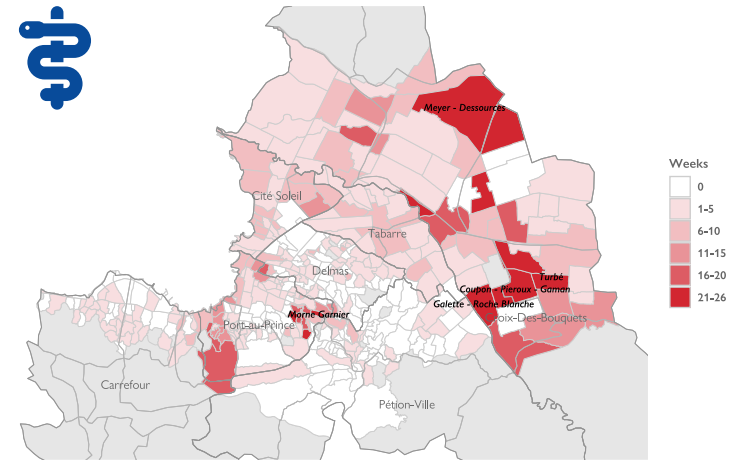


Figure 51 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme health need, by neighbourhood

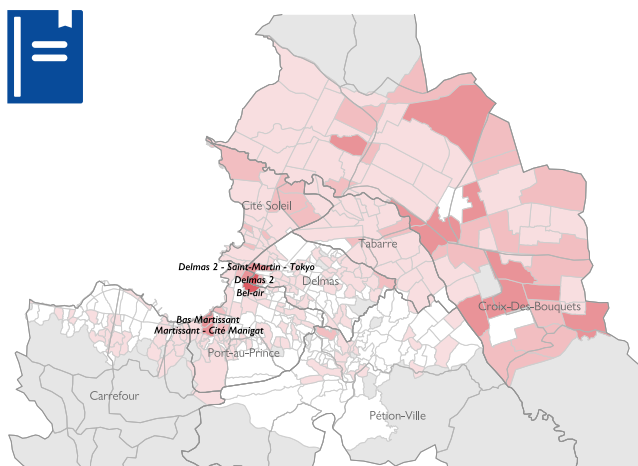


Figure 52 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme education need, by neighbourhood

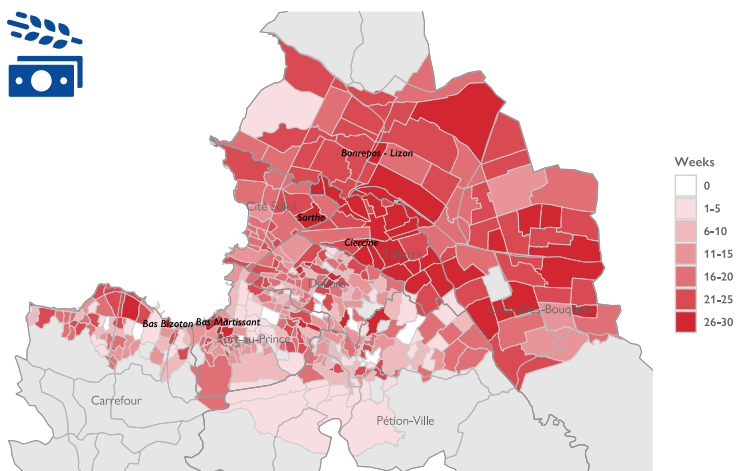


Figure 53 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme livelihood need, by neighbourhood

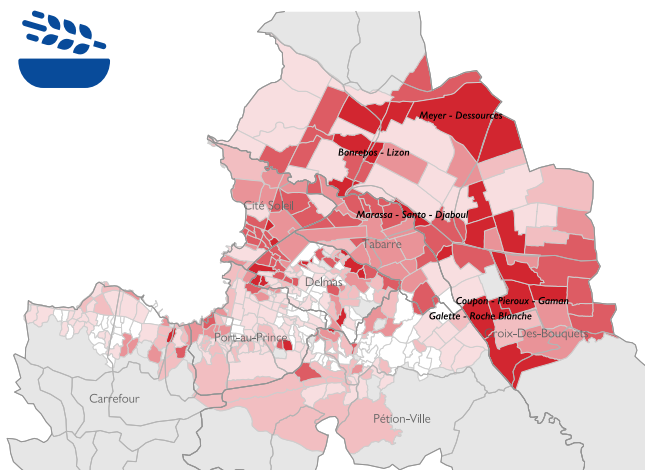


Figure 54 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme food need, by neighbourhood

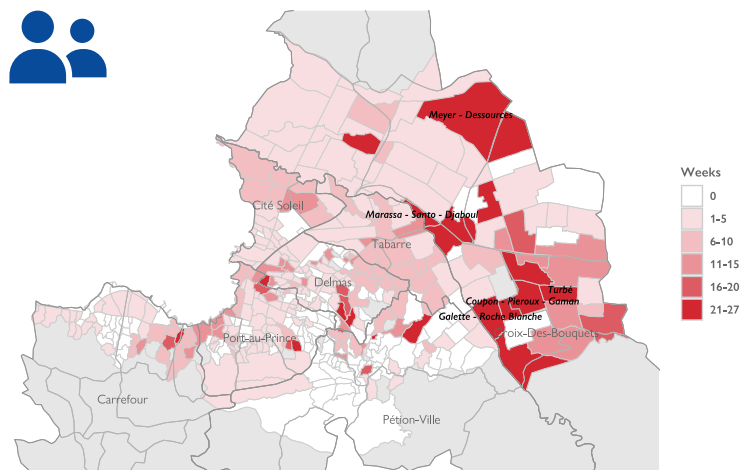
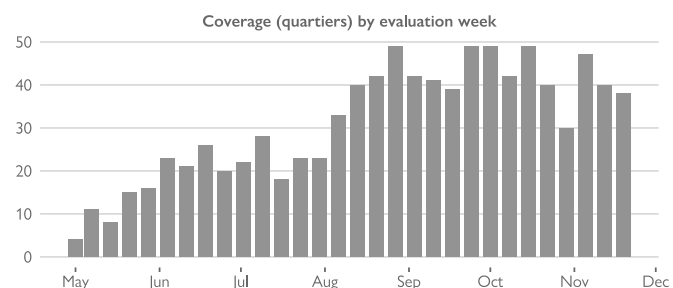
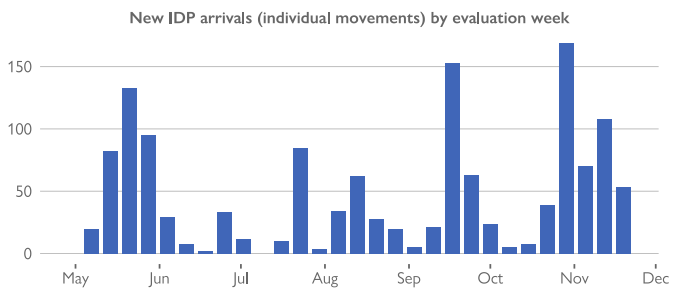
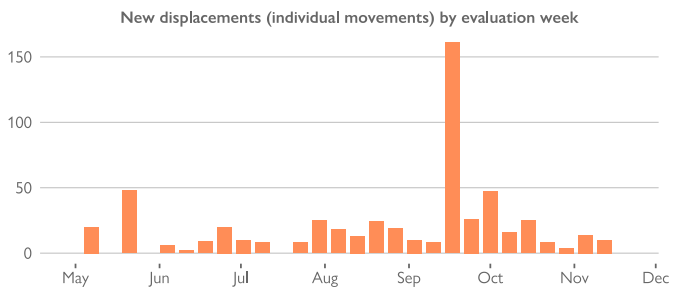


Figure 55 - Weeks reporting perceived high or extreme MHPSS need, by neighbourhood

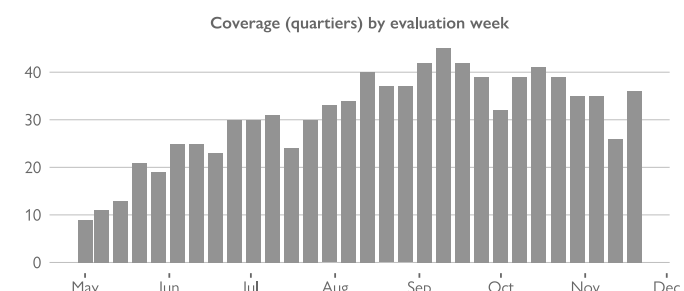
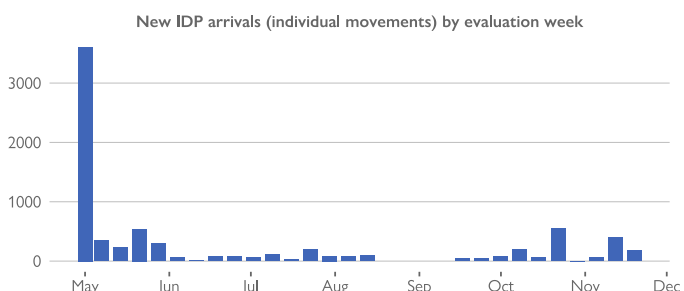
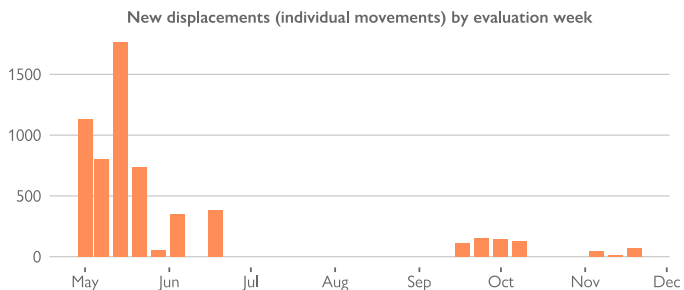


## ANNEX

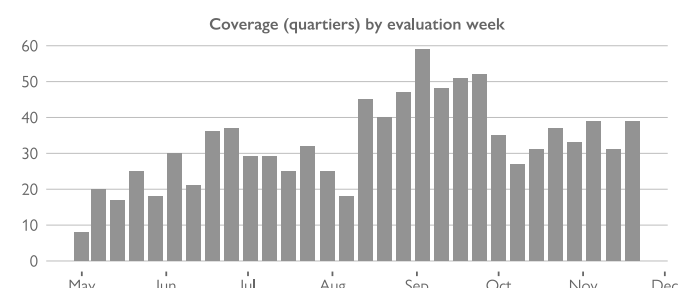
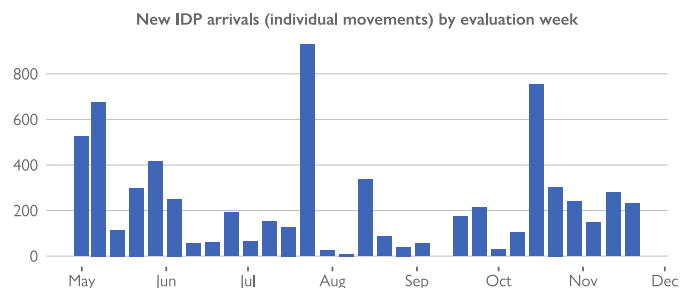
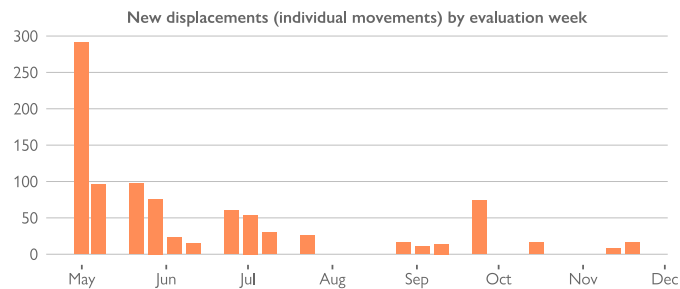
### Displacement, arrivals and coverage by Municipality



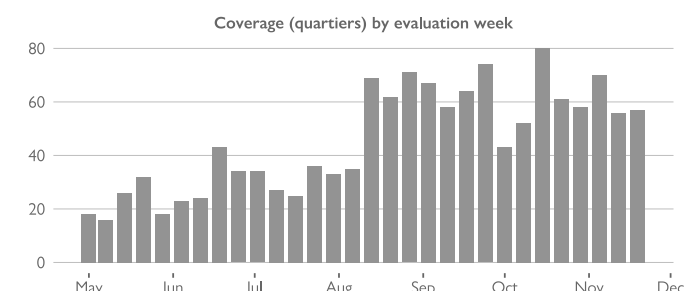
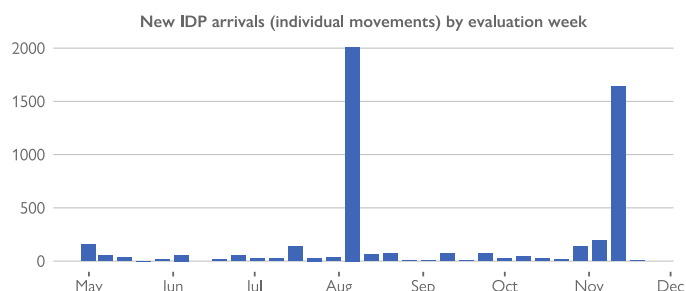
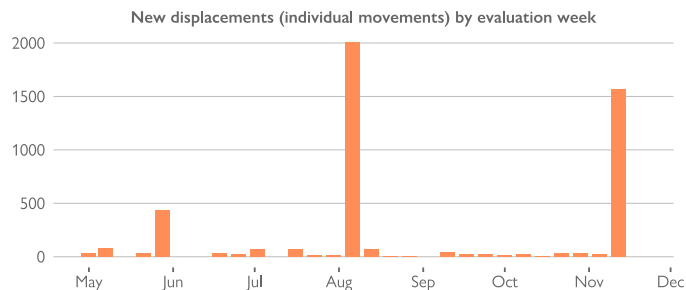
#### Carrefour



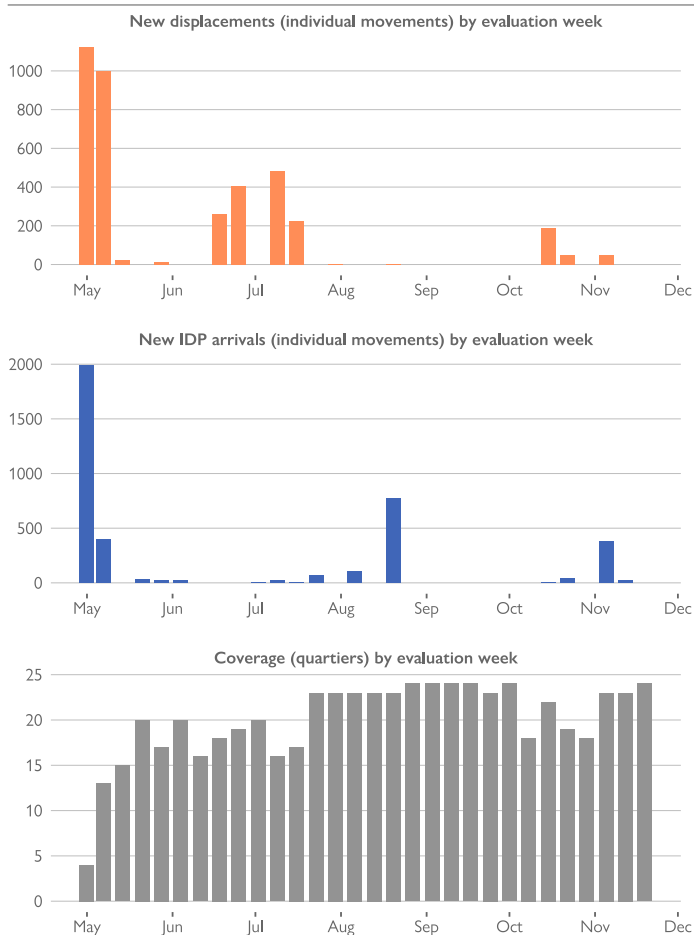
#### Pétion-Ville



#### Delmas



#### Port-au-Prince



Tabarre

### Monthly Displacement Breakdown, by Municipality

May

	Displacement	Arrivals
Croix-Des-Bouquets	20,835	8,238
Cité Soleil	8,534	3,660
Pétion-Ville	3,607	4,363
Tabarre	1,036	457
Port-au-Prince	565	239
Delmas	380	1,648
Carrefour	68	328
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,025</b>	<b>18,933</b>

June

	Displacement	Arrivals
Pétion-Ville	729	222
Tabarre	648	24
Delmas	106	519
Croix-Des-Bouquets	92	8
Port-au-Prince	66	144
Carrefour	37	74
Cité Soleil	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>991</b>

July

	Displacement	Arrivals
Cité Soleil	3,110	2,725
Tabarre	725	96
Croix-Des-Bouquets	409	581
Port-au-Prince	151	215
Delmas	110	1,315
Carrefour	26	107
Pétion-Ville	0	447
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>5,486</b>

August

	Displacement	Arrivals
Port-au-Prince	2,096	2,179
Croix-Des-Bouquets	1,005	130
Cité Soleil	865	734
Carrefour	84	144
Tabarre	8	873
Pétion-Ville	0	260
Delmas	0	454
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>4,774</b>

## September

	Displacement	Arrivals
Cité Soleil	956	522
Pétion-Ville	265	96
Carrefour	220	246
Delmas	115	483
Port-au-Prince	91	162
Croix-Des-Bouquets	29	6
Tabarre	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,515</b>

## October

	Displacement	Arrivals
Port-au-Prince	79	184
Delmas	16	1,354
Carrefour	96	89
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2,174	274
Pétion-Ville	268	890
Tabarre	237	47
Cité Soleil	286	206
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>3,044</b>

## November

	Displacement	Arrivals
Port-au-Prince	1,610	1,906
Delmas	24	733
Carrefour	28	387
Cité Soleil	73	106
Tabarre	48	400
Pétion-Ville	131	631
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2,360	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>4,432</b>

