

# Displacement situation in Haiti – Round 7



Cover: Shelter assistance in a school hosting Internally Displaced Persons in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince © IOM Haiti, March 2024

These activities are supported by :



June 2024



# CONTENT

OVERVIEW OF KEY RESULTS .....	3
AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION .....	4
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	
IDPs' HOST LOCATIONS .....	5
IDPs' ORIGINS .....	7
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT .....	9
PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT .....	10
FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE (MAPAP) .....	11
FOCUS ON MUNICIPALITIES OF THE WEST OUT OF MAPAP.....	15
FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH .....	17
FOCUS ON THE CENTRE .....	21
FOCUS ON ARTIBONITE .....	23
FOCUS ON GREAT NORTH .....	25
RETURNEES FORMERLY IDPs.....	27

**OVERVIEW OF KEY RESULTS**

This report aims to provide a holistic view of the internal displacement situation in Haiti. The Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) and the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) have been conducting periodic assessments of locations hosting displaced populations since August 2022. Data is collected through direct observations as well as interviews with key informants at the lowest administrative level, which is the neighborhood in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) and communal section outside the MAPAP.

✓The last exercise of these assessments ([Round 6 – published in early March 2024](#)) indicated that 362,551 people were internally displaced in Haiti. This new report indicates the presence of 578,074 internally displaced people, almost 60% more than in Round 6. This increase is due to the deterioration of the security situation observed in the MAPAP, Haiti's capital, between the end of February and April 2024 in particular. The increase in the number of IDPs was more identified in provinces where it increased by 95% (compared to 15% in the MAPAP). Indeed, following the increase in violence in the MAPAP, many people fled the capital to seek refuge in provinces. Between 8 March and 9 April 2024, IOM observed a flow of nearly 95,000 people fleeing the capital to go to the provinces, particularly to the Great South ([For more information, access the report dedicated to these flows](#)).

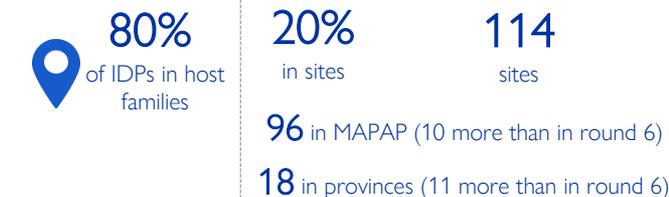
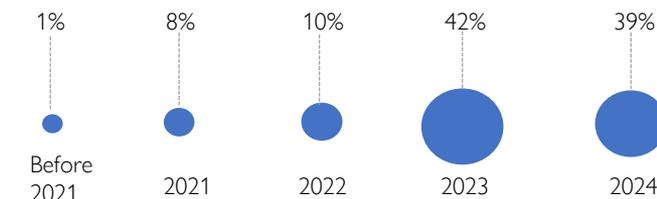
✓The Great South was the region that saw the largest increase in the number of IDPs hosted there (130% more compared to Round 6). Nearly half (47%) of IDPs in the country are located in the Great South.

✓The majority of IDPs in the country are hosted in provinces: 68% in provinces vs. 32% in the MAPAP.

✓The IDPs in provinces are mainly people who fled the MAPAP: 78% of IDPs in provinces came from the MAPAP. Artibonite, where half of the IDPs fled areas located in this department, is an exception. In all other departments of the country, IDPs mainly came from the MAPAP.

✓At the national level, the majority of IDPs are hosted by host families: 80% vs 20% in sites. However, in the MAPAP, the majority of IDPs reside in sites (61% in sites vs 39% in host families), while in provinces the opposite is true (97% in host families vs 3% in sites). It is crucial to support host communities in provinces, particularly in the Great South, to enable them to continue hosting IDPs; and it is important to promote social cohesion between these two population groups. Without the resilience of host communities, the number of sites in provinces is likely to increase as has been the case in the MAPAP. Indeed, at the beginning of the crisis, the majority of IDPs in the MAPAP were hosted by host families: only about 2 out of 10 IDPs were in sites in 2022; this figure increased to 6 out of 10 IDPs in 2023. One of the main reasons for this increase was the lack of resources of host communities to continue hosting IDPs and the deterioration of social cohesion in this context.

✓In addition, 50,000 returnees formerly IDPs were identified, particularly in the MAPAP, in Croix-des-Bouquets (21%), Cité Soleil (14%), Port-au-Prince (12%); in the South in Tiburon (19%); and in the Center in Sauts d'Eau (10%). It should be noted that for the moment these returns remain very fragile and are not sustainable, particularly in the MAPAP.


**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

**IDPs' period of displacement**

**Returnees formerly IDPs**


**IDPs' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION**

Figure 1. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation

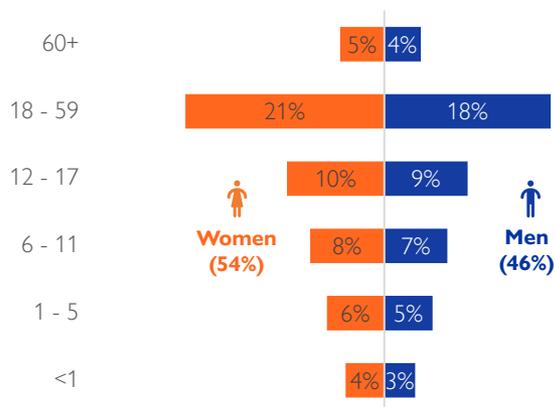
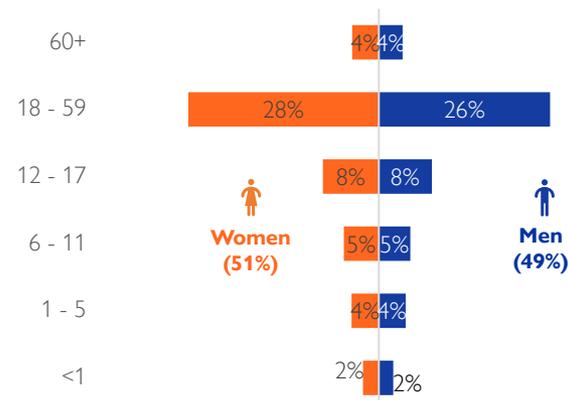
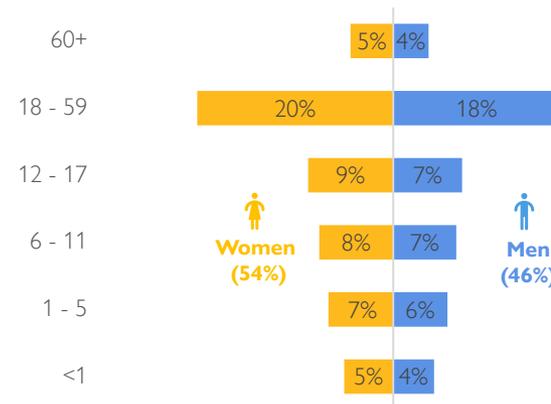


Figure 2. Age and sex disaggregation of IDPs residing in sites



**RETURNEES' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION**

Figure 3. Returnees' age and sex disaggregation



More than half of IDPs (54%) are women (adults and minors) and 52% are children. The proportion of internally displaced children is lower in sites: of all the IDPs residing in sites, 38% are children.

Indeed, given the severity of living conditions in sites, IDPs often separate from their children, preferring to send them to relatives in the MAPAP or in provinces. "As a proverb says (in Creole): granmoun pa ret kay granmou (adults do not stay with other adults)", mentioned an internally displaced household head residing in a site in the MAPAP, during the collection of testimonies. "Our relatives did not have much space, nor the means to accommodate us for a long time or to support us financially. So we had to leave them to come to this church", explained another\*.

\* IDP testimonies on reasons for seeking refuge in sites rather than with host families, July 2023..

**IDPs' HOST LOCATIONS**

Figure 4. Host departments of IDPs

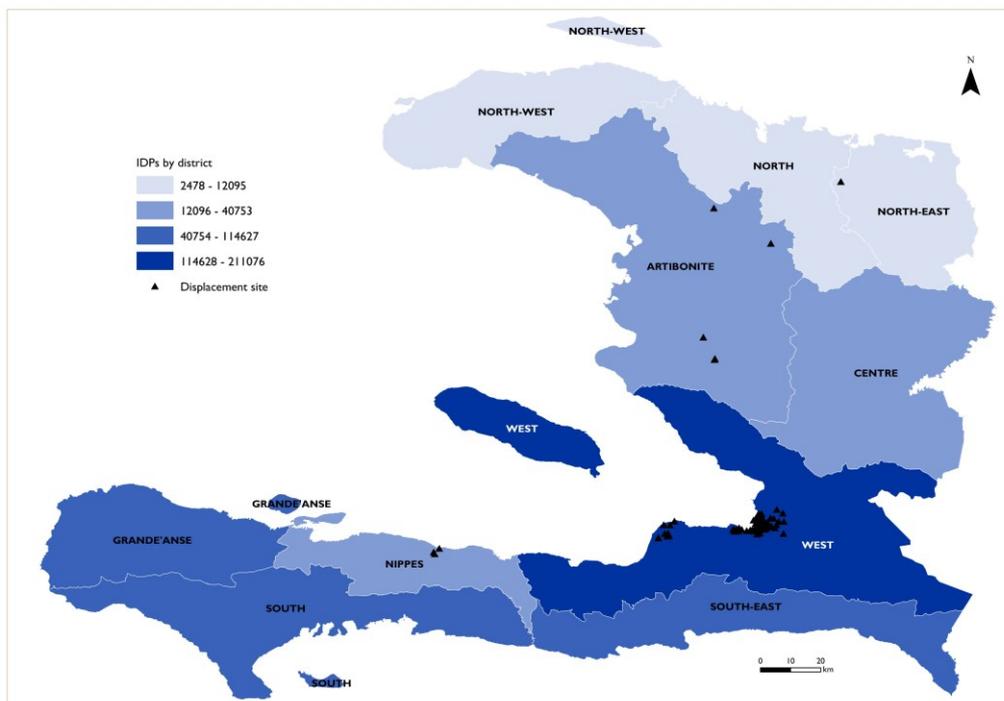


Figure 5. Number and proportion of IDPs in their host regions

Host regions		Displaced households	IDPs	% of IDPs
West (37%)	MAPAP	44,949	184,789	32%
	Outside MAPAP	6,880	26,287	5%
Great South (47%)	South	25,044	114,627	20%
	South-East	14,077	61,831	11%
	Grande'Anse	13,062	61,428	11%
Centre (7%)	Nippes	7,254	30,566	5%
	Centre	9,478	40,753	7%
Artibonite (6%)	Artibonite	7,680	34,952	6%
Great North (3%)	North	2,837	12,095	2%
	North-West	1,785	8,268	1%
	North-East	698	2,478	<1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>133,744</b>	<b>578,074</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 6. Proportion of IDPs in host families and sites per host region

Host regions		Total IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	Number of sites
West	MAPAP	184,789	39%	61%	96
	Outside MAPAP	26,287	62%	38%	9
Great South	South	114,627	100%	0%	0
	South-East	61,831	100%	0%	0
	Grande'Anse	61,428	100%	0%	0
Centre	Nippes	30,566	99%	1%	3
Centre	Centre	40,753	100%	0%	0
Artibonite	Artibonite	34,952	99%	1%	5
Grand North	North	12,095	100%	0%	0
	North-West	8,268	100%	0%	0
	North-East	2,478	98%	2%	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>578,074</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>114</b>

The majority of IDPs are hosted in provinces\* (68%, compared to 32% in MAPAP). The 4 departments of the Great South (South, Nippes, Grande'Anse and South-East) host nearly half of the country's IDPs (47%), particularly the South department, which hosts a fifth of the country's IDPs.

The vast majority of IDPs in provinces are hosted by host families (97%). The 3% of IDPs in provinces who are in sites were identified in 18 sites located in the West outside MAPAP (9 sites in the municipality of Léogâne, with 10,045 people), Artibonite (5 sites with 495 IDPs), Nippes (3 sites with 208 people) and in the North-East (1 site with 53 people). In addition, 96 sites hosting 112,851 IDPs were identified in MAPAP.

\* The term "province" refers to all areas of the country outside MAPAP

Figure 7. IDPs by municipality section (admin 2)

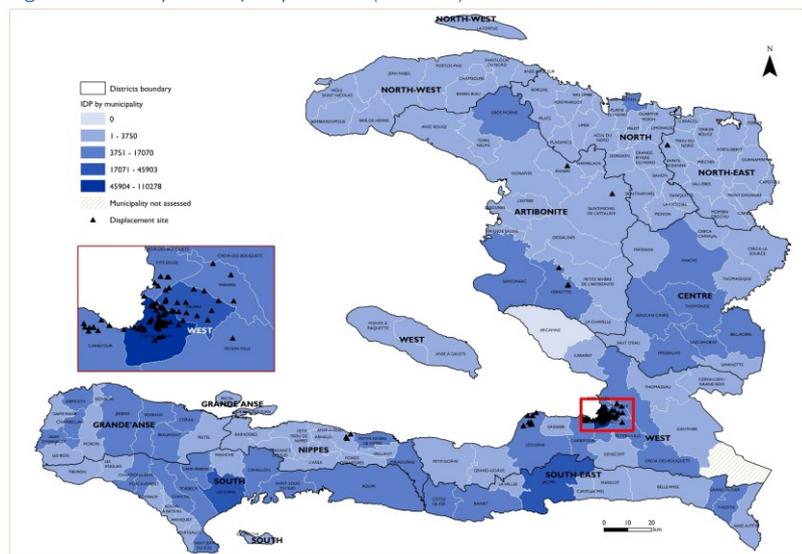


Figure 8. IDPs by municipality section (admin 3)

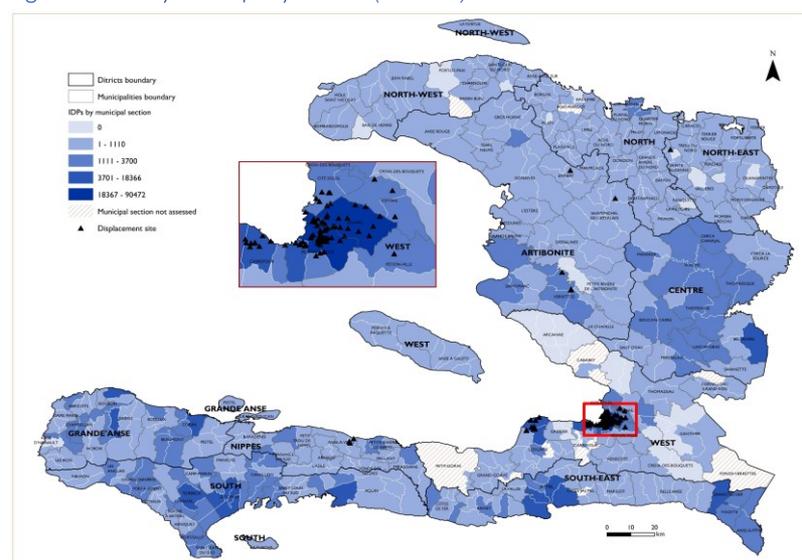
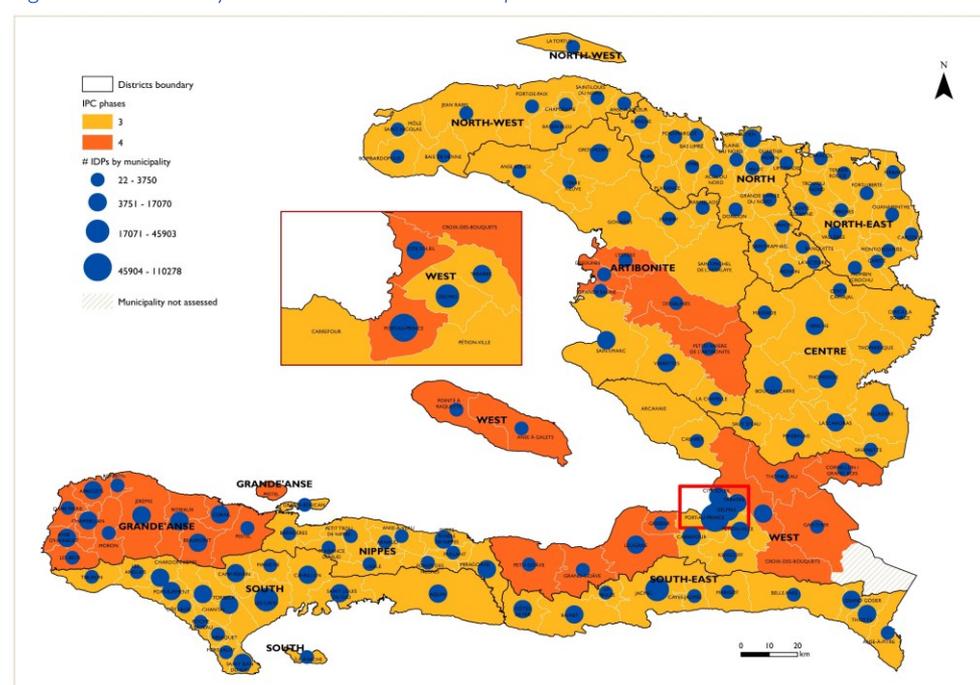
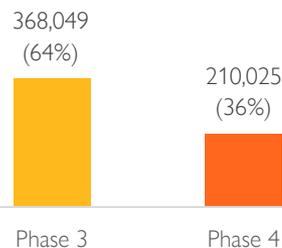


Figure 9. Food security situation in IDPs host municipalities



On the acute food insecurity scale, the latest IPC\* analysis in Haiti determined that, from March to June 2024, all areas of the country are either in Phase 3 (Crisis) or Phase 4 (Emergency), which shows the severity of the food security situation in the country. 36% of IDPs live in areas that are in Phase 4 and 64% in areas in Phase 3.

Figure 10. IDPs by IPC's phase in their host locations



\* The Phase 3 implies that households either: (i) have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or (ii) are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis coping-strategies  
The Phase 4 implies that households either: (i) have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or (ii) able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation

Further information on the IPC can be found on <https://www.ipcinfo.org>

**IDPs' ORIGINS**

Figure 11. IDPs by department of provenance (admin 1)

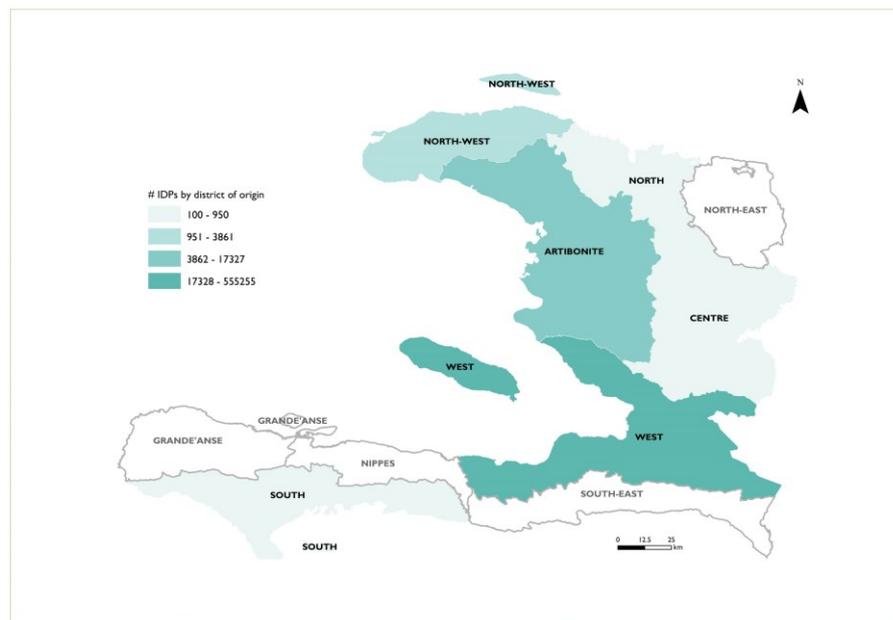


Figure 12. IDPs by municipality of origin (admin 2)

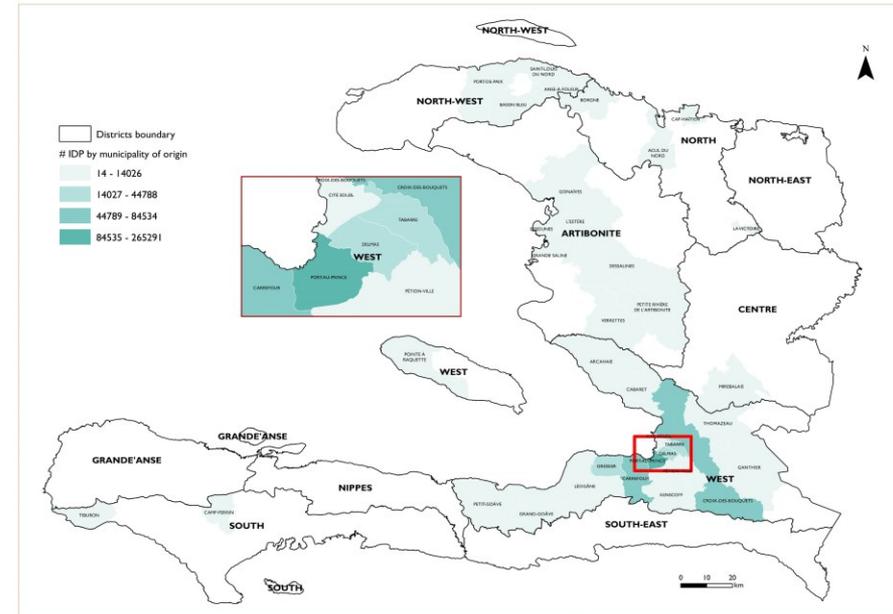
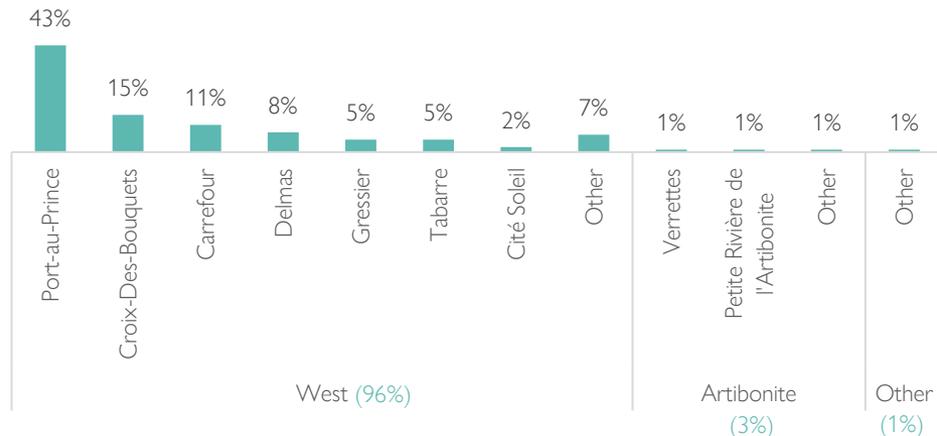


Figure 13. IDPs' origins



Areas located in the West department represent the origin of almost all IDPs (96%) while 3% came from the Artibonite department. This is due to the fact that violence-related incidents are more frequent in the West department, particularly in MAPAP. [Of the 1,162 violence-related incidents recorded by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project \(ACLED\)](#) from 2023 to 2024, the majority took place in the West (79% - including 69% in MAPAP and 10% outside MAPAP) and 12% in Artibonite (see Figure 17 on page 9).

MAPAP represents the origin of 85% of IDPs in the country, particularly its municipality of Port-au-Prince, where 43% of IDPs came from. It should be noted that the municipality of Port-au-Prince is the one where the most incidents related to violence have been recorded by ACLED (a quarter of incidents observed in the country took place in this municipality).

Figure 14. Host and origin departments of IDPs

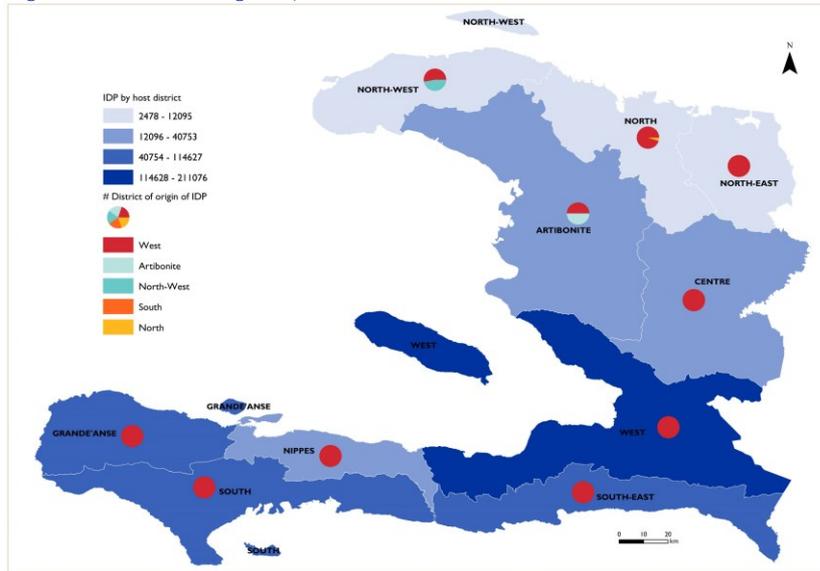


Figure 15. Departments of origin by host department

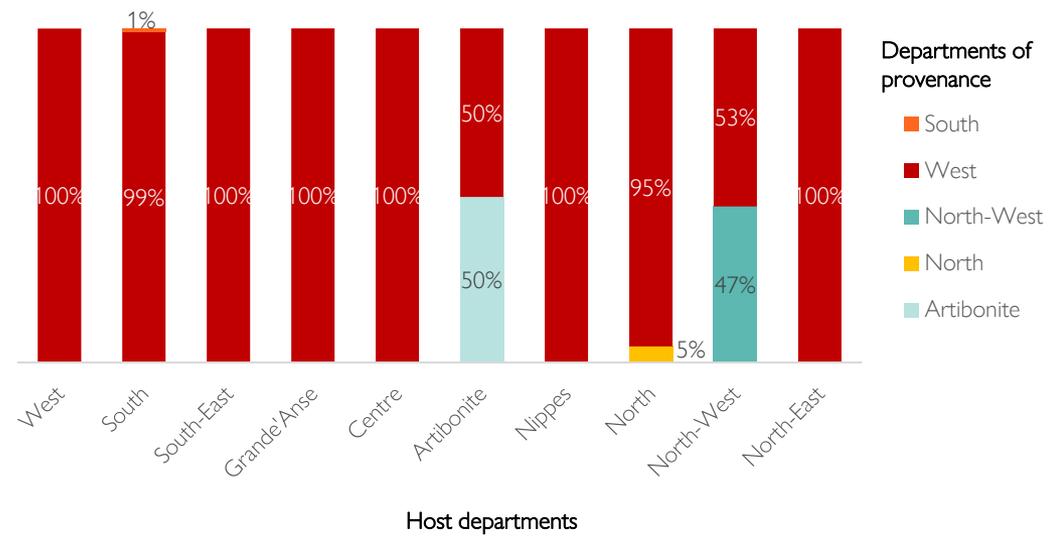
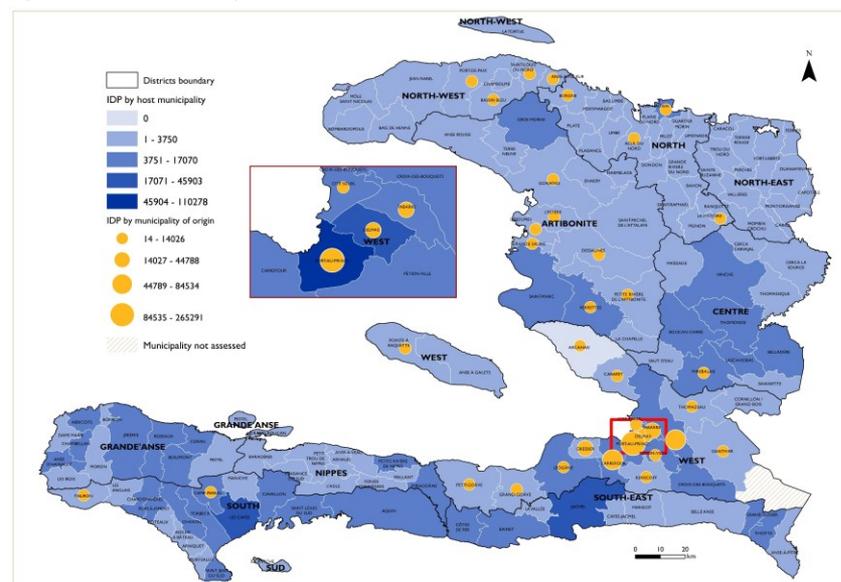


Figure 16. Host and origin municipalities of IDPs

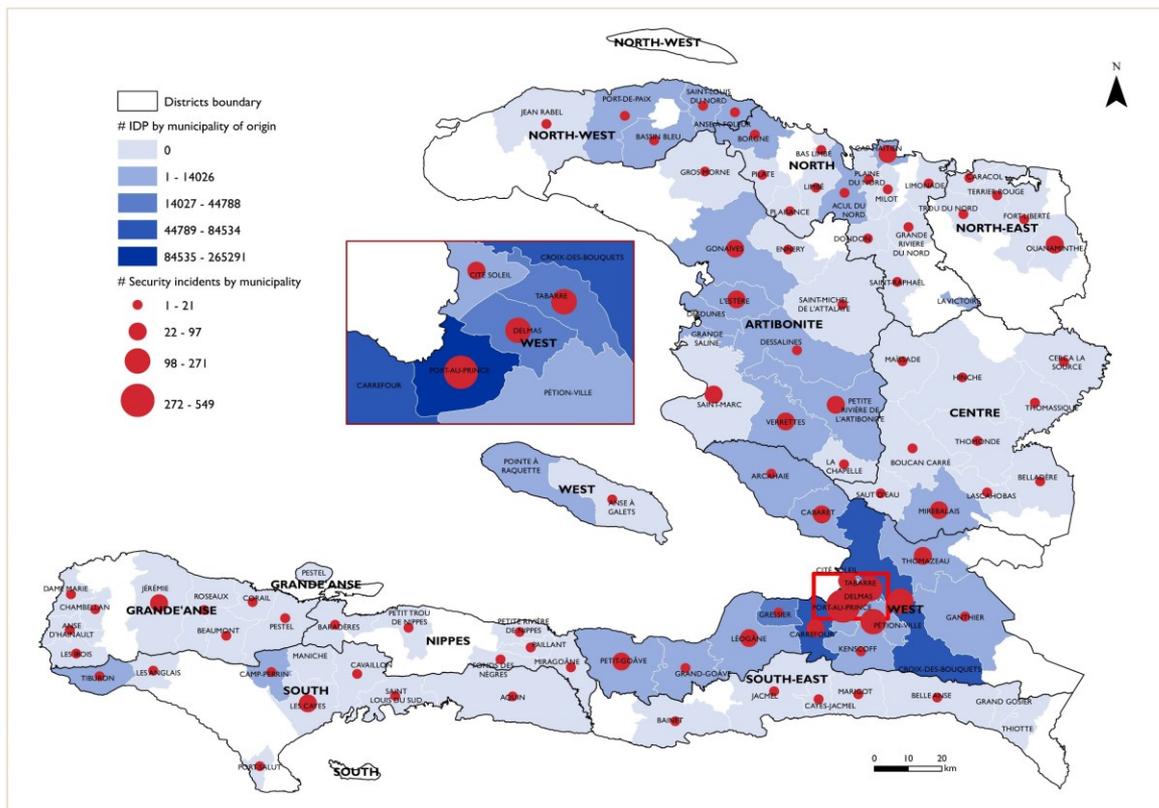


IDPs in almost all departments came from the West department, particularly from MAPAP: 78% of IDPs in provinces came from MAPAP. The Artibonite and North-West departments are those where a significant proportion of IDPs do not come from the West department.

In Artibonite, half of IDPs came from this same department, this being due to violence in certain areas of this department, making it the second in the country in the number of violence-related incidents, after the West.

In the North-West, the areas bordering Artibonite are sometimes affected by attacks by armed people coming from the latter department (especially from the municipality of Gros Morne), forcing people to flee their residence.

Figure 17. Violence-related incidents in municipalities of origin of IDPs



**REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT**

Figure 18. Reasons for displacement

IDPs' reasons for displacement	%
Attacks / Violence	98%
Preventive displacement / Fear	1%
Difficulties in carrying out livelihood activities due to insecurity	0,5%
Natural disaster	0,5%

Violence-related reasons were the reasons for displacement for almost all IDPs in Haiti. Only 0.5% of those currently displaced were displaced due to a natural disaster.

Data source on incidents : [ACLED](https://acled.org/) (Incidents from January 2023 to May 2024)

**PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT**

Figure 19. Displacement year

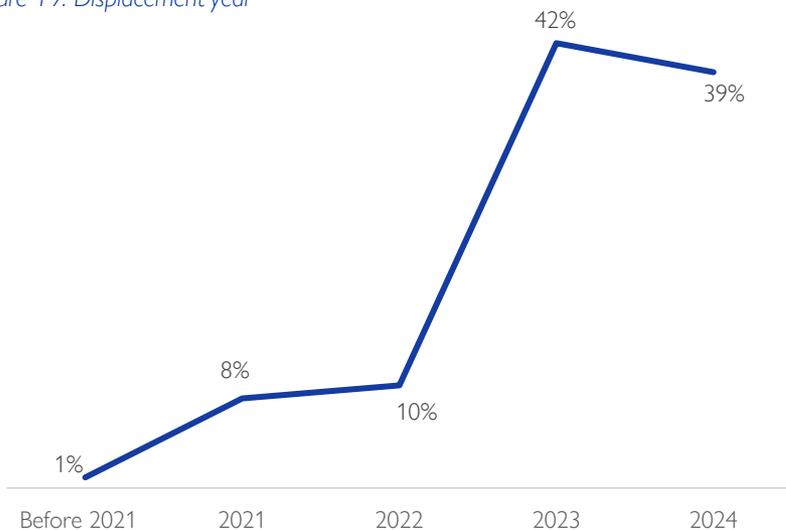


Figure 21. Displacement year by main municipalities of origin

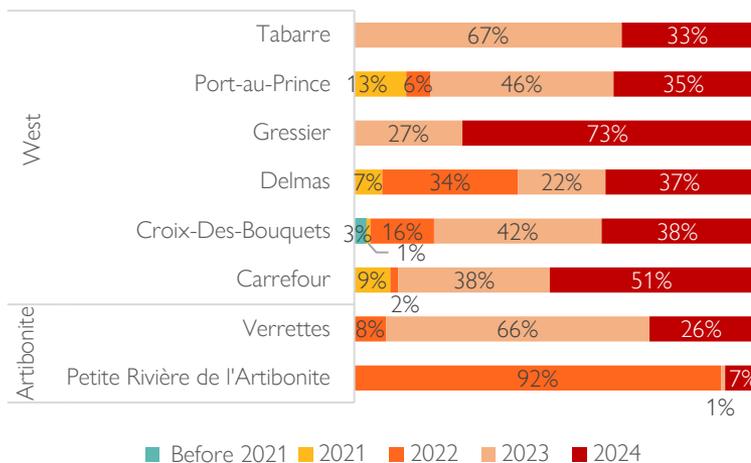
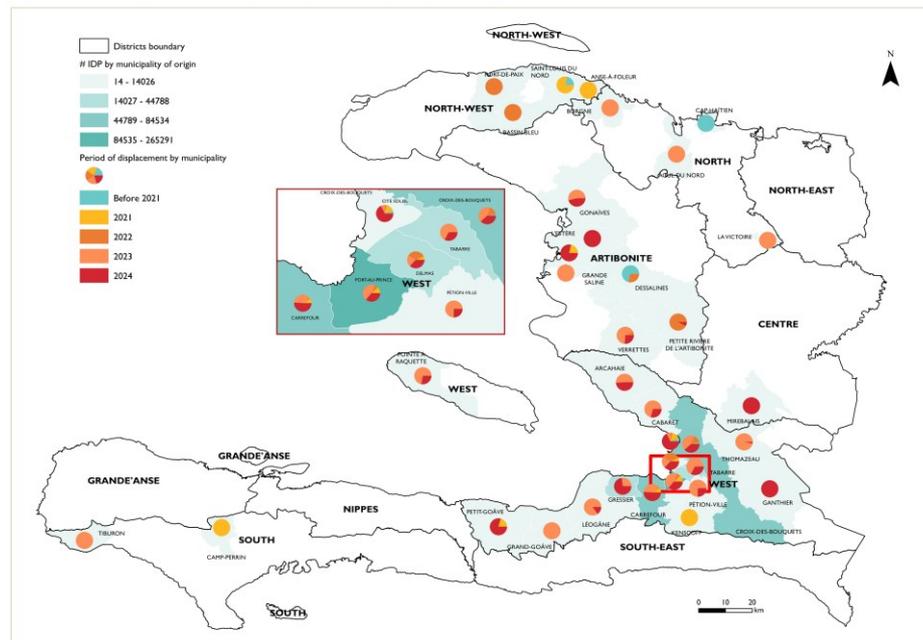


Figure 20. Displacement year by municipality of origin



It should be noted that periods of displacement are those of persons still displaced to date, without taking into account persons who were displaced but have since returned home. As such, it does not present the overall evolution or the cumulative number of displacements for a given year, but rather reflects the periods marking the beginning of displacement of persons currently displaced.

The year 2023 and the first half of 2024 are the major periods of displacement of persons who are currently displaced, with respectively 42% and 39% of IDPs displaced during these periods. It is important noting that 2024 is only half over and **the number of IDPs displaced during this year is already almost the same as the number of IDPs during the whole of 2023, indicating a growing deterioration of the security situation during the first part of 2024.**

Nearly half (46%) of those who fled from areas located in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, the main area of origin of IDPs in the country, were displaced in 2023 and 35% during the first half of 2024. The municipalities of Gressier and Carrefour are those from which the majority of IDPs fled in 2024.

**FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE**

**184,789**

 Internally Displaced  
 Persons

**44 949**

Displaced households


**+15%** Increase in the number of IDPs  
 compared to Round 6

**39%**  
 of IDPs in host families

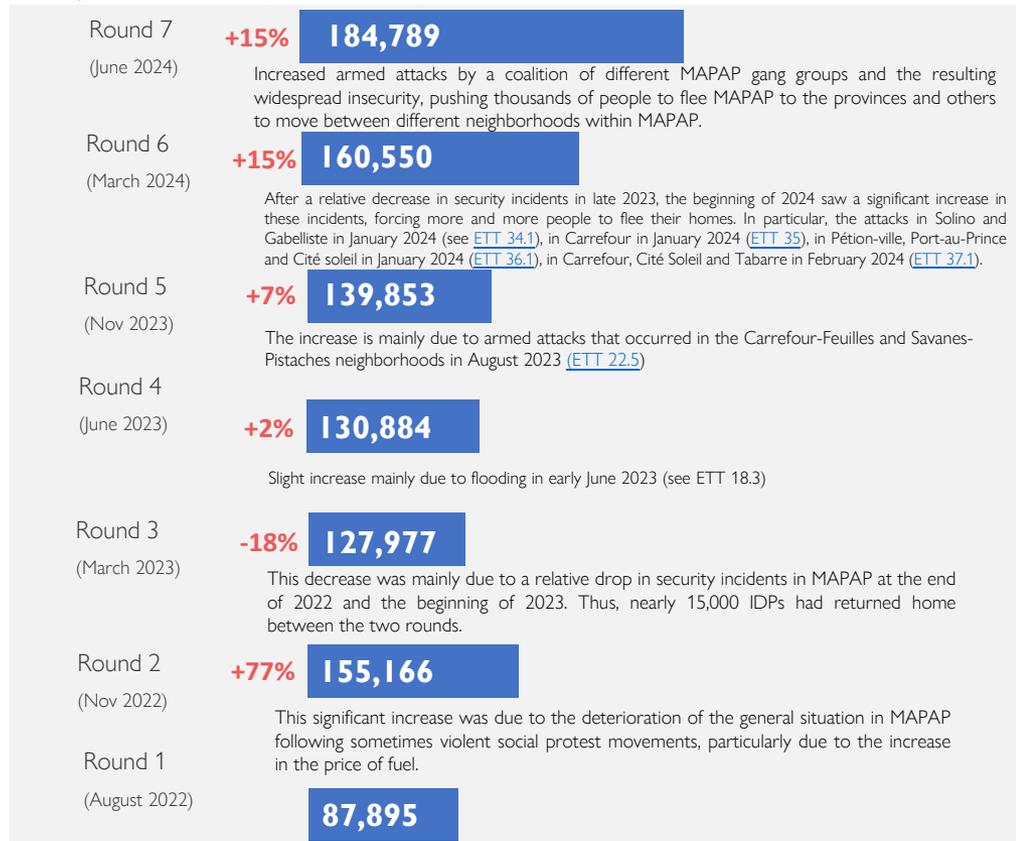
**61%**  
 in sites

**96** (10 sites more  
 than in round 6)  
 sites

Figure 23. IDPs by host municipality in MAPAP

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	25,776	110,278	60%
Delmas	12,064	45,903	25%
Carrefour	2,415	9,589	5%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	1,505	6,218	3%
Tabarre	1,448	5,156	3%
Cité Soleil	989	3,963	2%
Pétion-Ville	752	3,682	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,949</b>	<b>184,789</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 22. Evolution of the number of IDPs in MAPAP since 2022



Nearly 185,000 people are internally displaced in MAPAP, 15% more than in Round 6. The municipality of Port-au-Prince hosts the majority of IDPs in MAPAP (60%), followed by Delmas (25%). Unlike the situation in provinces, in MAPAP the majority of IDPs (61%) reside in sites. A total of 96 sites have been identified in MAPAP hosting 112,851 IDPs (15% more than in Round 6). In these sites, IDPs live in unsanitary conditions, in promiscuity and face health problems, stigmatization and other protection and security risks.

Protection Cluster partners have collected information indicating that gangs have used IDPs in sites as “shields” during attacks. For example, on 25 and 26 April 2024, more than 27 people were killed and 30 others injured, including IDPs residing in one site\*.

\* Protection Cluster Advocacy Note for the Protection of IDPs in Haiti, May 2024

Figure 29. Evolution of the displacement situation in MAPAP from 2022 to 2024

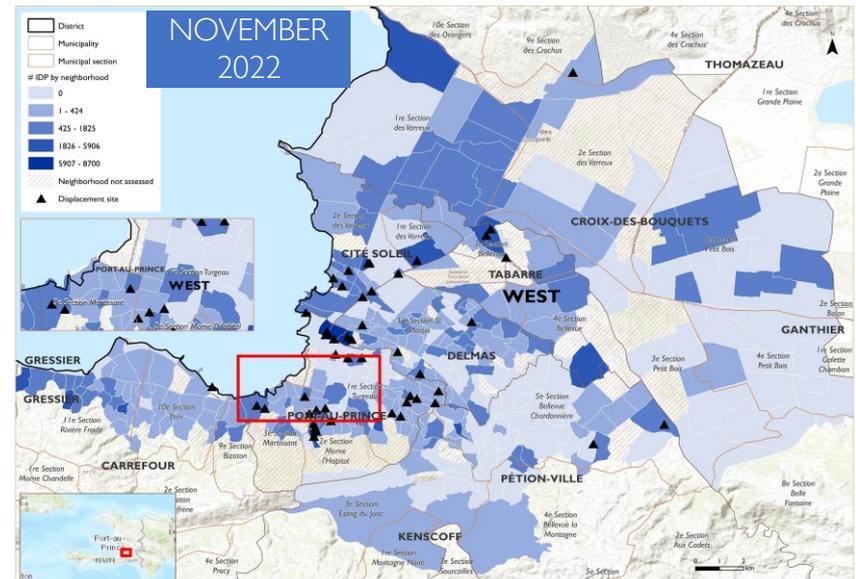
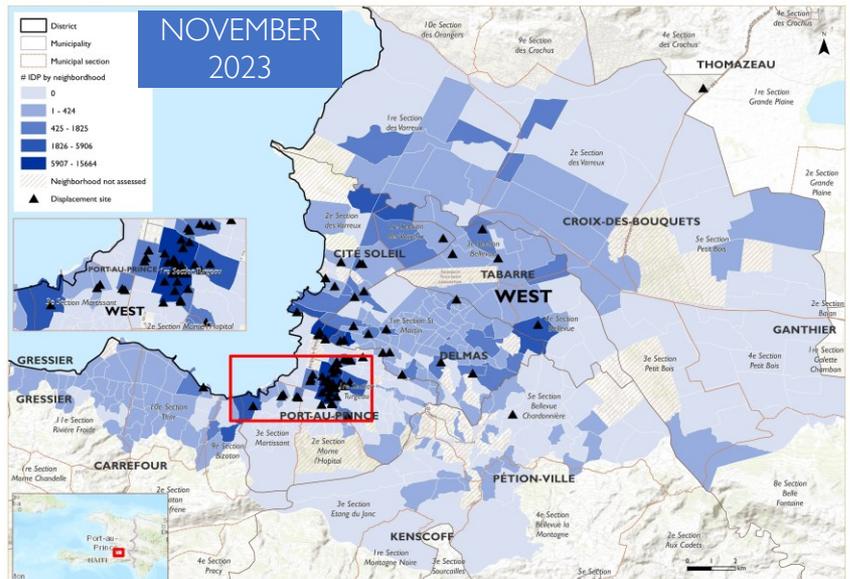
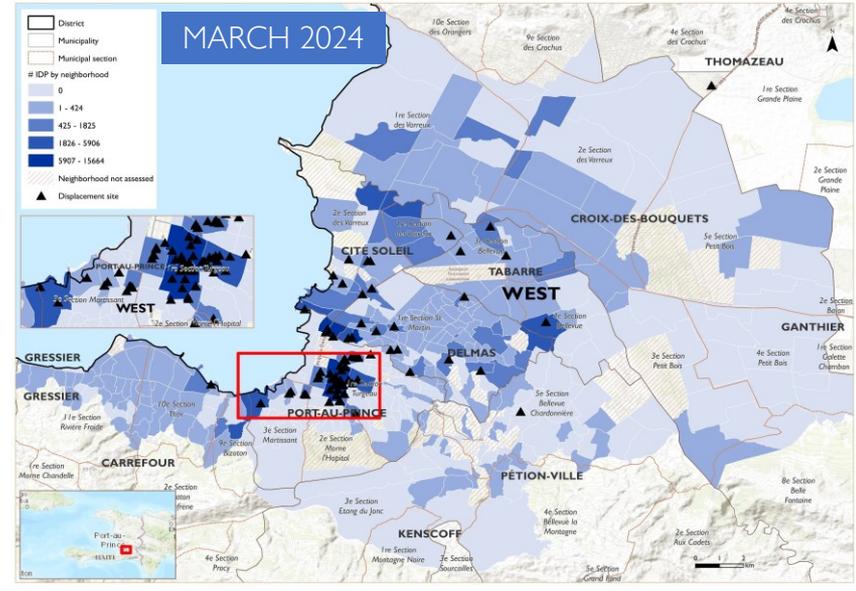
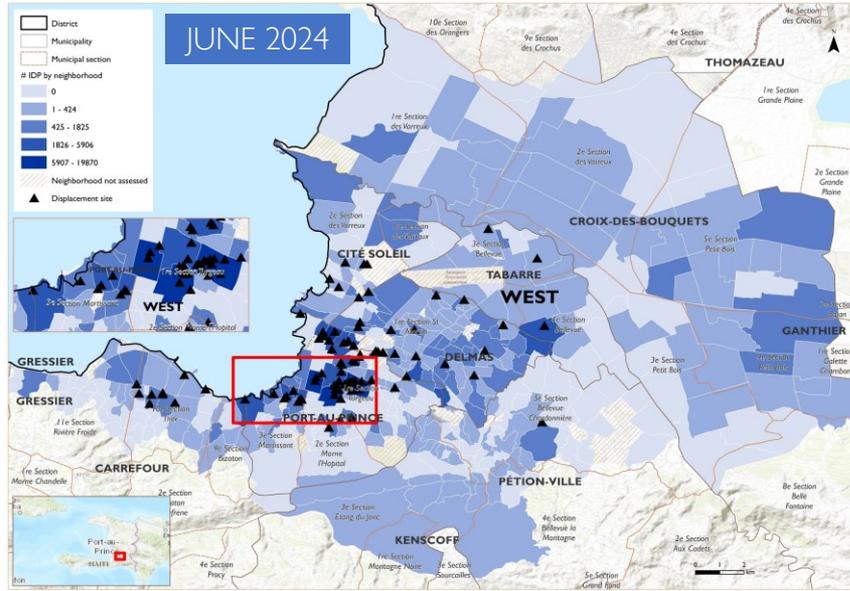


Figure 24. IDPs in sites in MAPAP

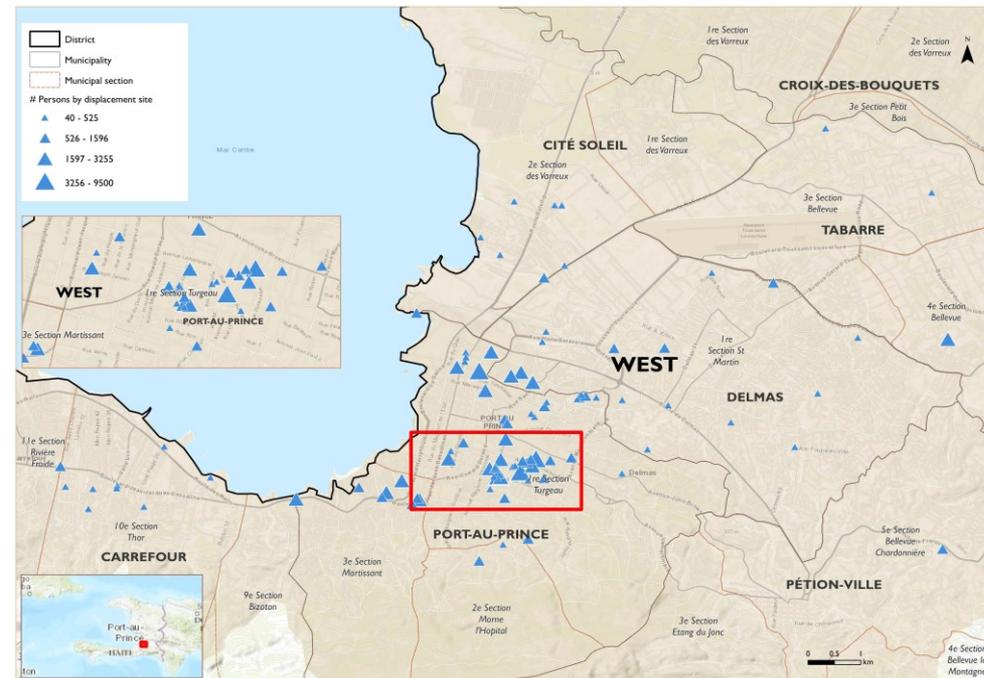
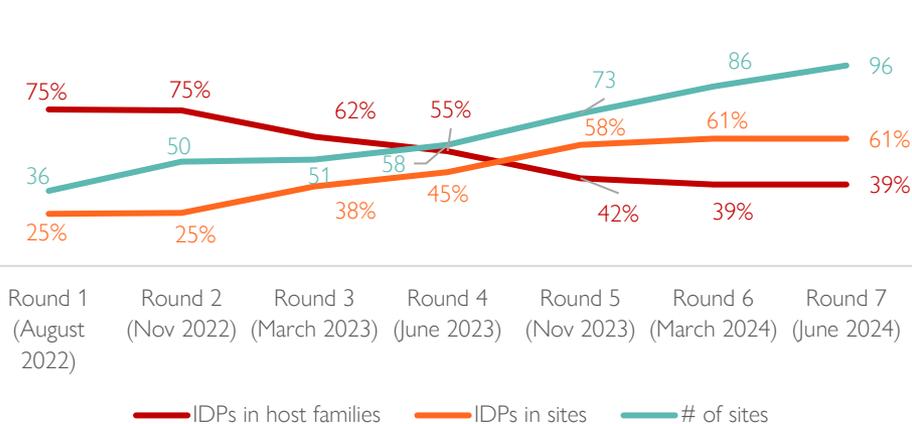


Figure 25. Evolution of the proportions of IDPs in host families vs in sites from 2022 to 2024



IDPs are mainly concentrated in 20 sites (out of 96 sites): these 20 sites host 63% of IDPs in sites in the MAPAP\*.

In addition, it should be noted that at the start of significant displacement in the MAPAP, in 2022, IDPs were more hosted by host families than in sites : at the end of 2022, only a quarter of IDPs were residing in sites. A year later, at the end of 2023, the situation had reversed, with the majority of IDPs residing in sites (58%). This trend continued in 2024 and currently, 6 out of 10 IDPs reside in sites (61%) (see Figure 25).

In 2023, DTM collected testimonies to understand the reasons for this trend. These testimonies had highlighted that limited resources of host families, as well as the deterioration of social cohesion resulting from this problem of resources and the generalized insecurity, were the main reasons\*\*.

The sites in the MAPAP are concentrated in the commune of Port-au-Prince (60 of the 96 sites are located in this commune). Among the IDPs received in this commune, 85% reside in the sites and 15% in host families.

Figure 26. IDPs in host families vs. in sites by host municipality

Municipalities	# of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	# of sites
Port-au-Prince	110,278	15%	85%	60
Delmas	45,903	73%	27%	16
Carrefour	9,589	76%	24%	9
Croix-Des-Bouquets	6,218	100%	0%	0
Tabarre	5,156	51%	49%	3
Cité Soleil	3,963	63%	37%	7
Pétion-Ville	3,682	79%	21%	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184,789</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>96</b>

\* For further information see [the list of sites](#)

\*\* For more details, access the report on these testimonies

Figure 27. Types of sites in MAPAP

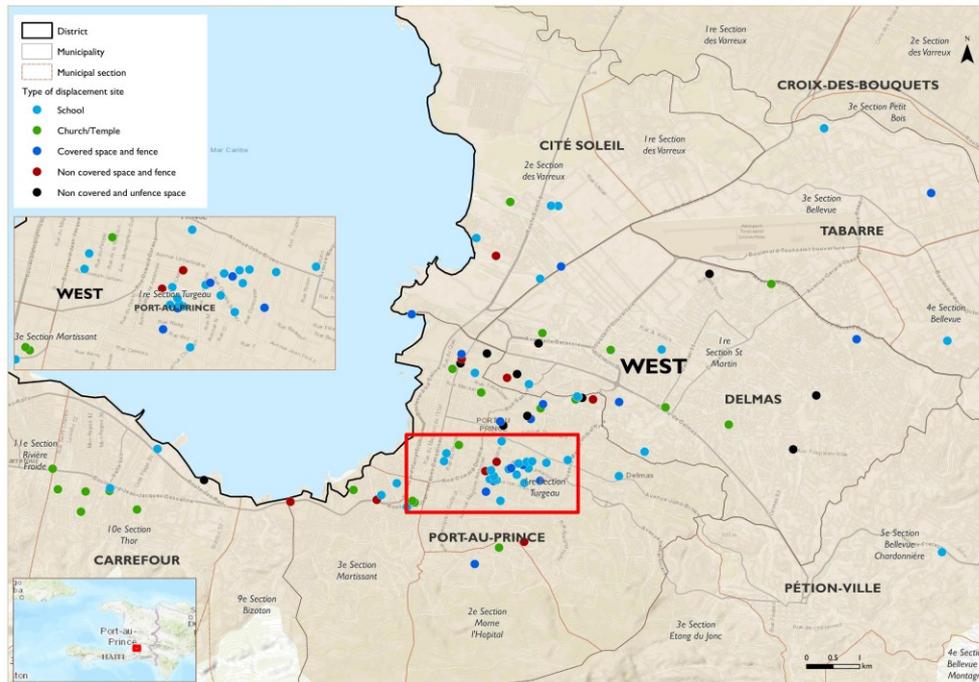


Figure 28. IDPs by type of sites in MAPAP

Types of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Schools	39	61,948	55%
Church /Temple	22	15,763	14%
Covered and fenced area	16	15,401	14%
Uncovered and fenced area	9	11,437	10%
Uncovered and unfenced space	10	8,302	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>112,851</b>	<b>100%</b>

Schools are the most used places in MAPAP to accommodate IDPs. A total of 39 schools are occupied by nearly 62,000 IDPs (i.e. 55% of IDPs in sites in MAPAP). Churches accommodate 14% of IDPs in sites. Covered and fenced spaces accommodate the same proportion. These are sites such as Parc Dix, the premises of the Ministries of Education and Communication located in the municipality of Port-au-Prince.

Uncovered (without roof) and unfenced spaces accommodate 7% of IDPs in sites (i.e. 8,302 IDPs). IDPs in these spaces are more exposed to bad weather, stray bullets and other risks.

**FOCUS ON MUNICIPALITIES IN THE WEST, OUTSIDE MAPAP**


**26,287**  
Internally Displaced  
Persons

**6,880**  
Displaced households



**-25%** Decrease in the number of IDPs,  
compared to Round 6



**62%**  
of IDPs in host families

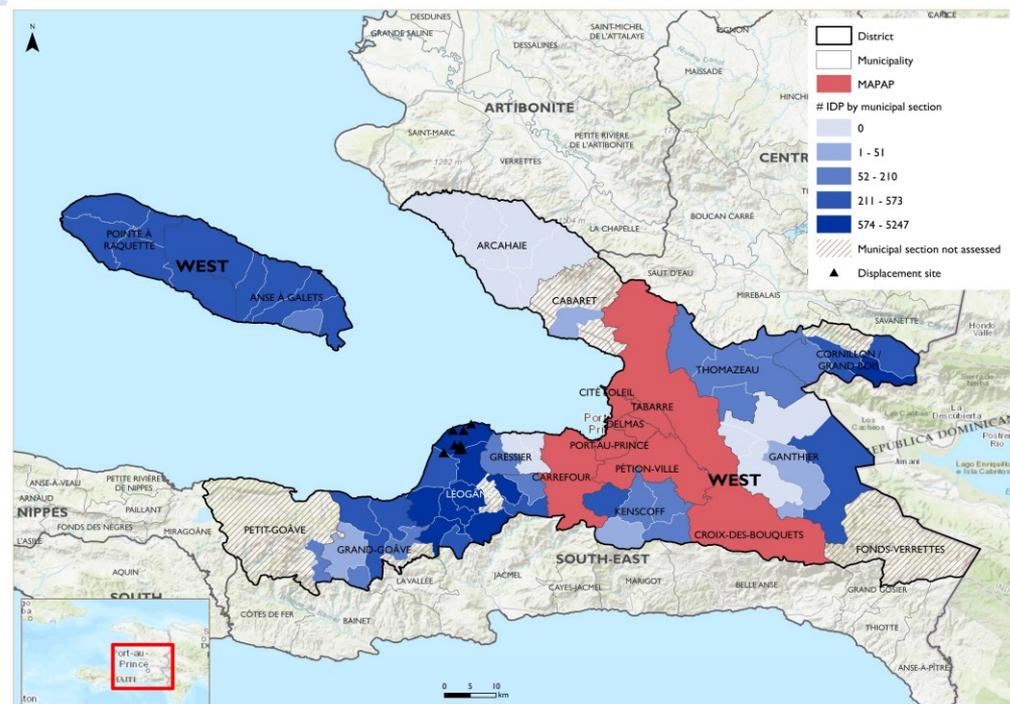
**38%**  
in sites

**9**  
sites (8 sites more  
than in Round 6)

Figure 31. IDPs per host municipality in the West, outside MAPAP

Municipalities	Displaced households	IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Léogâne	4,624	17,070	65%	9 (hosting 10 045 IDPs)
Anse à Galets	364	1,688	6%	0
Pointe à Raquette	346	1,453	6%	0
Cornillon / Grand Bois	360	1,332	5%	0
Grand-Goâve	325	1,300	5%	0
Kenscoff	157	653	2%	0
Ganthier	139	541	2%	0
Thomazeau	85	415	2%	0
Gressier	30	150	1%	0
Autres communes	450	1,685	6%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>26,287</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>

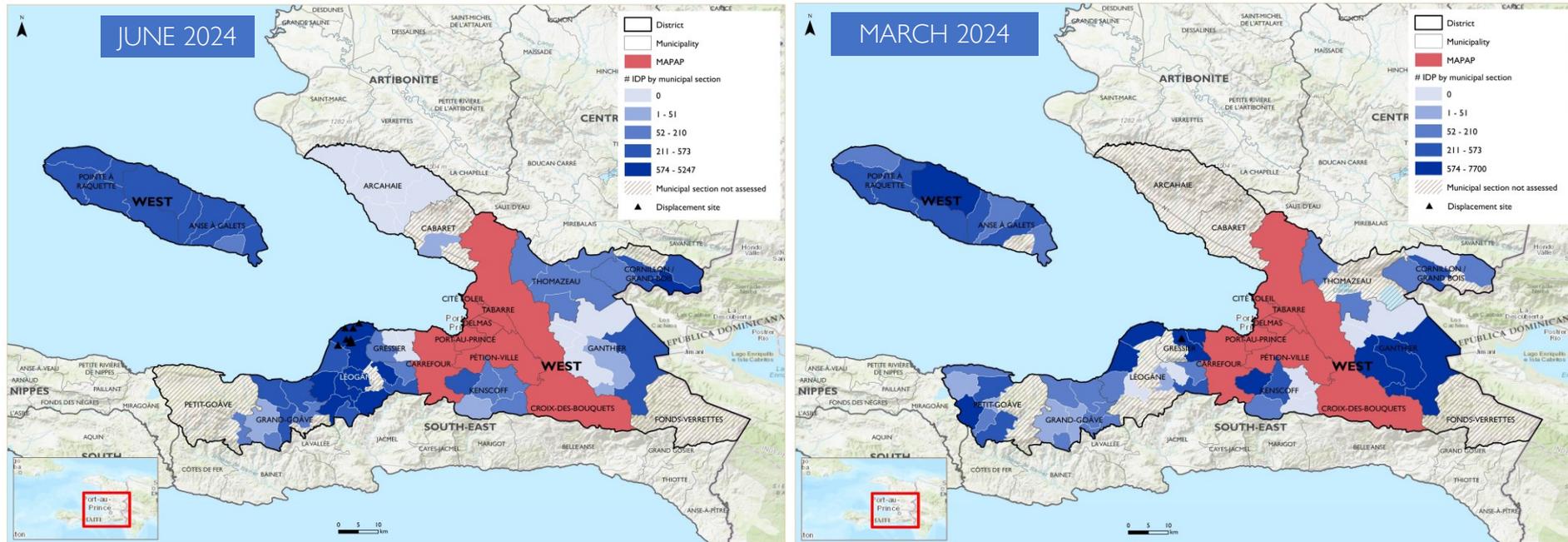
Figure 30. IDPs' host locations in areas of the West outside MAPAP



A little over 26,000 people are internally displaced in areas located in the West department, outside the MAPAP. This represents a decrease of 25% compared to Round 6. The municipality of Ganthier hosted the most IDPs in these areas during round 6, particularly following the armed attacks that occurred in December 2023 and February 2024 in some of its communal sections (ETT [32.1](#) and [40](#)). This municipality then experienced a significant drop in the number of IDPs, as the majority returned to their usual places of origin or took refuge in other areas of the country. The municipality of Léogâne saw the number of IDPs hosted there increase by 230% between Rounds 6 and 7. This is explained by the attacks of May 2024 in the municipality of Gressier which pushed thousands of people to seek refuge in the neighboring municipality of Léogâne and created sites there (ETT [42](#)).

Among IDPs in the non-MAPAP areas of the West department, 70% came from these same areas, notably from Gressier (33%) and Léogâne (19%).

Figure 32. Evolution of the displacement situation in non-MAPAP areas in the West, between Round 6 and Round 7



**FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH**



**268,452**  
Internally Displaced  
Persons

**59,437**  
Displaced households



**+131%** Increase in the number of IDPs  
compared to Round 6



**99.9%**  
IDPs in host families

**0.1%**  
in sites

**3** (1 site more  
than in round 6)

The number of IDPs in the Great South increased by 131% compared to Round 6. This is the region that has seen the largest increase in IDPs' number in the country. When armed attacks increased in MAPAP between March and April 2024, people fleeing MAPAP were mainly heading to the Great South. Between 8 March and 9 April 2024, IOM observed a flow of nearly 95,000 people leaving MAPAP, the majority of whom were heading to the Great South (see [the report on MAPAP flows towards provinces](#)).

Thus, the Great South is the leading region hosting IDPs in the country, with nearly half of the country's IDPs (47%). Among the four departments in this region, the South is the main department hosting IDPs: 114,627 IDPs are located in this department, i.e 43% of IDPs in the Great South and 20% of IDPs in the country.

Figure 33. IDPs' host locations in the Great South

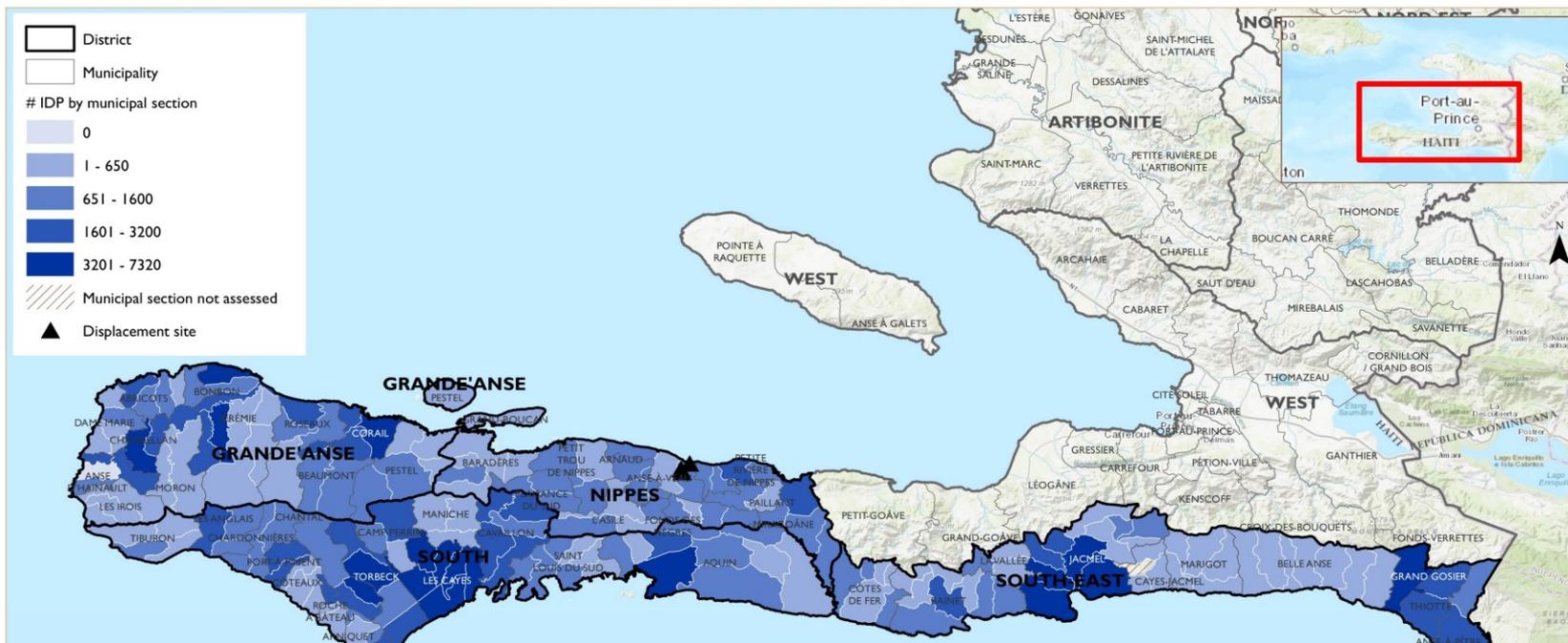


Figure 34. IDPs by host municipalities in the Great South

Departments	Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
South	Les Cayes	7,900	32,203	12%	0
	Aquin	2,365	12,020	4%	0
	Torbeck	2,000	10,000	4%	0
	Cavaillon	1,932	9,663	4%	0
	Autres communes	10,847	50,741	19%	0
<b>Total South</b>		<b>25,044</b>	<b>114,627</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>0</b>
South-East	Jacmel	8,104	30,782	11%	0
	Bainet	1,822	6,855	3%	0
	Autres communes	4,151	24,194	9%	0
<b>Total South-East</b>		<b>14,077</b>	<b>61,831</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>0</b>
Grande'Anse	Jérémie	3,287	15,844	6%	0
	Corail	2,298	9,888	4%	0
	Autres communes	7,477	35,696	13%	0
<b>Total Grande'Anse</b>		<b>13,062</b>	<b>61,428</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>0</b>
Nippes	Petite Rivière de Nippes	1,145	5,056	2%	0
	Miragoâne	1,080	4,790	2%	0
	Anse-à-Veau	606	2,633	1%	3 (hosting 208 persons)
	Autres communes	4,423	18,087	6%	0
<b>Total Nippes</b>		<b>7,254</b>	<b>30,566</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL GREAT SOUTH</b>		<b>59,437</b>	<b>268,452</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>

The figures for all municipalities and municipal sections are available in the dataset (accessible [HERE](#)).

Figure 35. Evolution of the displacement situation in the Grand Sud, between Round 6 and Round 7

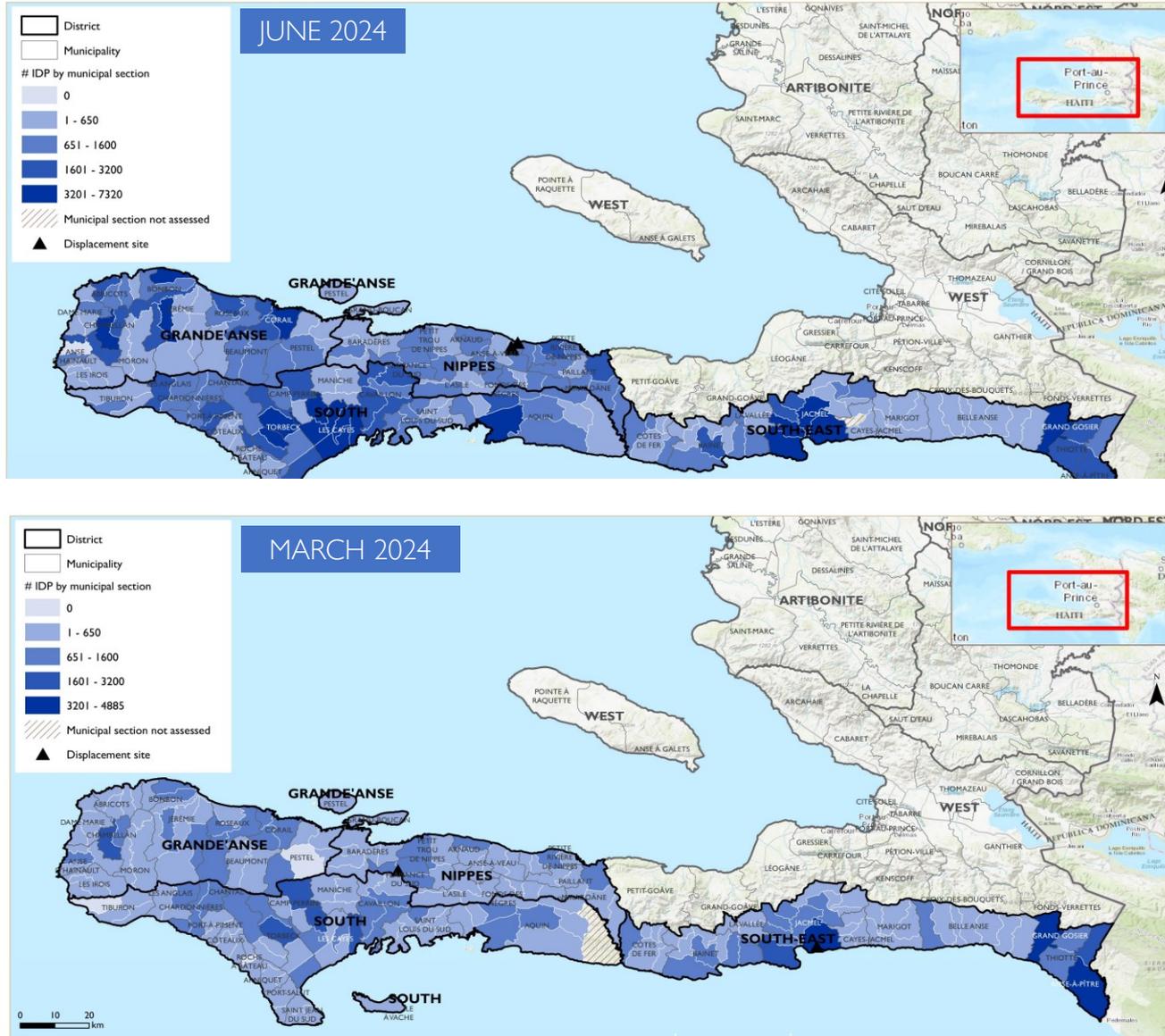


Figure 36. IDPs' proportion on total of population in host municipalities in the Great South



Figure 37. IDPs' proportion by department

Department	% of IDPs on total of population
Grande'Anse	11%
Nippes	8%
Sud	12%
Sud-Est	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10%</b>

Figure 38. Top of municipalities with highest proportions of IDPs

Municipality	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs on total of population
Corail	Grande'Anse	9,888	33%
Grand Gosier	Sud-Est	5,010	21%
Saint Jean du Sud	Sud	6,750	19%
Port-à-Piment	Sud	4,937	19%
Chambellan	Grande'Anse	6,400	19%
Chantal	Sud	7,800	17%
Les Cayes	Sud	32,203	17%
Port-Salut	Sud	3,200	16%
Cavaillon	Sud	9,663	15%
Jacmel	Sud-Est	30,782	14%
Chardonnières	Sud	4,365	14%
Petite Rivière de Nippes	Nippes	5,056	14%

Data indicate that IDPs represent 10% of the population in the Great South. The local population data used are the latest estimates from the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI). The municipalities of Corail in Grande'Anse and Grand Gosier in South-East are the ones with the highest proportions of IDPs in the total population, respectively 33 and 21%. This indicates the pressure on resources that the arrival of IDPs has in these areas.

**FOCUS ON THE CENTRE**



**40,753**

Internally Displaced  
Persons

**9,478**

Displaced households



**+78%**

Increase in the number of IDPs  
compared to Round 6



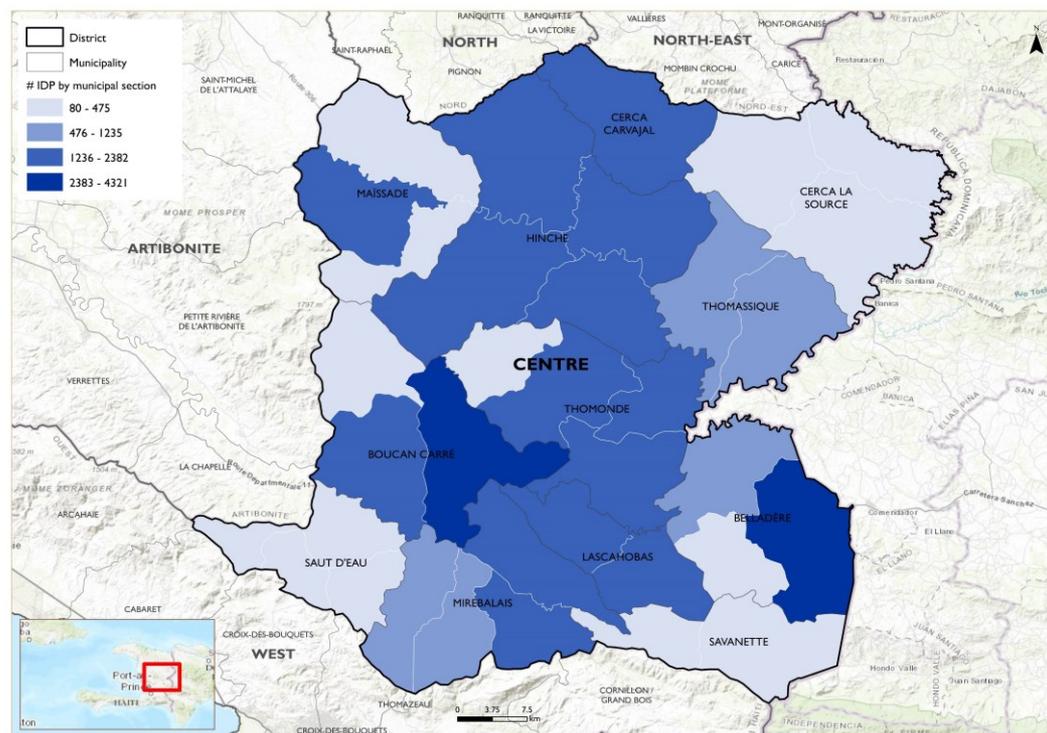
**100%**

of IDPs in host families

Figure 40. IDPs by host municipalities in the Centre

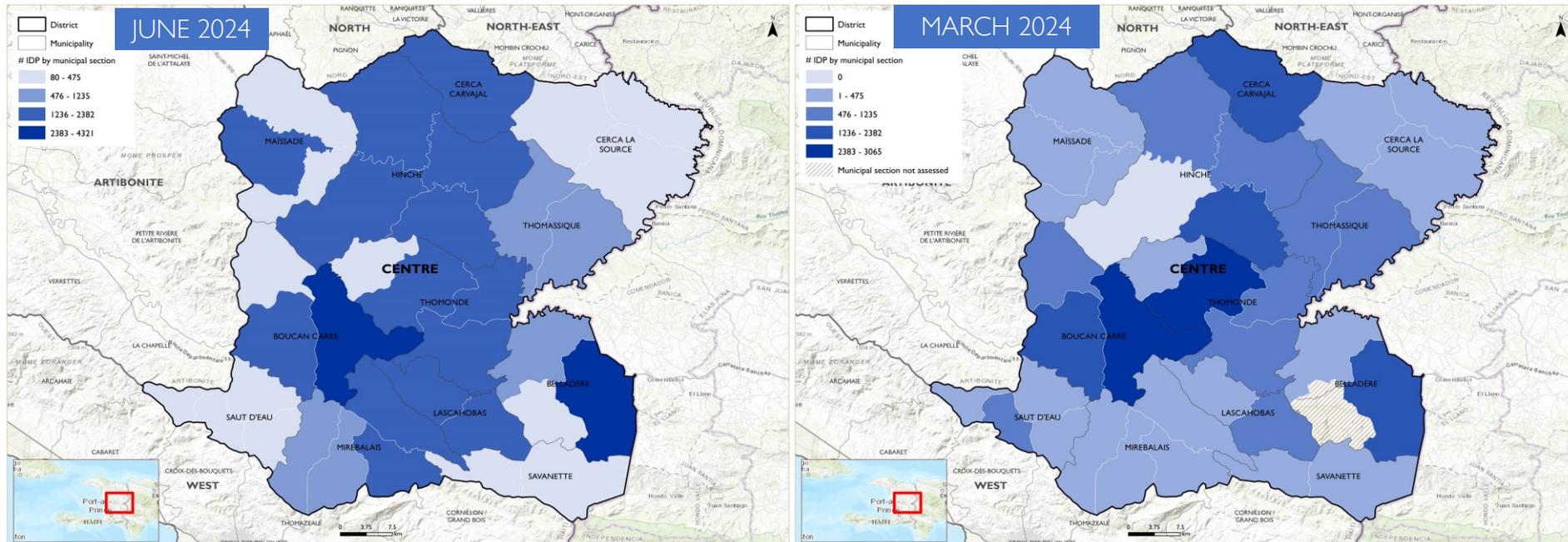
Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Hinche	1,432	7,373	17%
Belladère	1,244	5,521	13%
Thomonde	1,169	4,845	12%
Boucan Carré	1,090	4,700	12%
Mirebalais	1,260	4,690	12%
Lascahobas	1,026	4,382	11%
Maïssade	795	2,960	7%
Thomassique	487	2,435	6%
Cerca Carvajal	500	1,600	4%
Saut d'Eau	251	1,255	3%
Cerca La Source	135	630	2%
Savanette	89	362	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,478</b>	<b>40,753</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 39. IDPs' host locations in the Centre



With a 75% increase in the number of IDPs between Rounds 6 and 7, the Centre was the second region with the highest increase after the Great South. All IDPs in this department came from the West department: 93% from MAPAP, notably from the municipality of Croix-des Bouquets (76%) neighboring the Centre department; 6% from the municipality of Thomazeau, which suffered armed attacks in February 2024 (ETT 38) and 1% from the municipality of Cabaret.

Figure 41. Evolution of the displacement situation in the Center between Round 6 and Round 7



**FOCUS ON ARTIBONITE**

**34,952**  
Internally Displaced Persons

**7,680**  
Displaced households

**+27%** Increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 6

**99%** of IDPs in host families

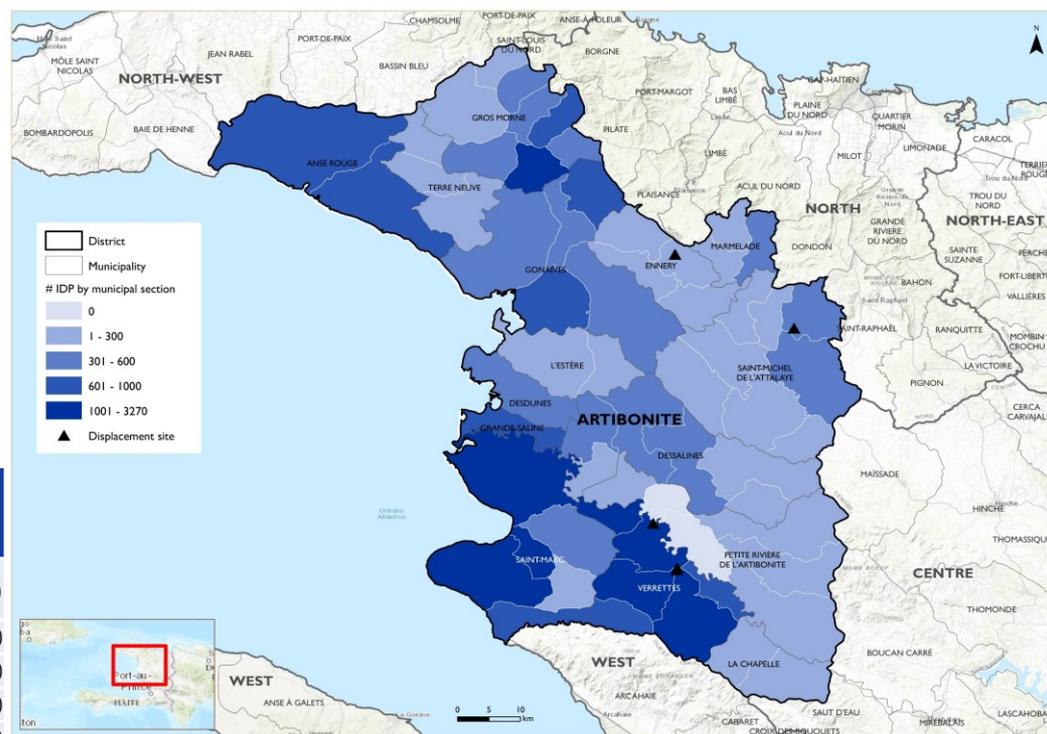
**1%** in sites

**5** sites (2 sites more than in round 6)

Figure 43. IDPs by host municipality in Artibonite

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Verrettes	1,865	9,175	25%	3 (hosting 330 IDPs)
Saint-Marc	1,869	8,554	23%	0
Gros Morne	805	4,025	12%	0
Gonaïves	665	3,365	10%	0
Dessalines	550	1,775	5%	0
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	415	1,755	5%	1 (100 IDPs)
Anse Rouge	477	1,640	5%	0
Marmelade	195	1,000	3%	0
Grande Saline	225	902	3%	0
Ennery	154	624	2%	1 (65 IDPs)
Desdunes	120	600	2%	0
La Chapelle	110	550	2%	0
Terre Neuve	86	385	1%	0
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	84	322	1%	0
L'Estère	60	280	1%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>34,952</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 (495 IDPs)</b>

Figure 42. IDPs' host locations in Artibonite

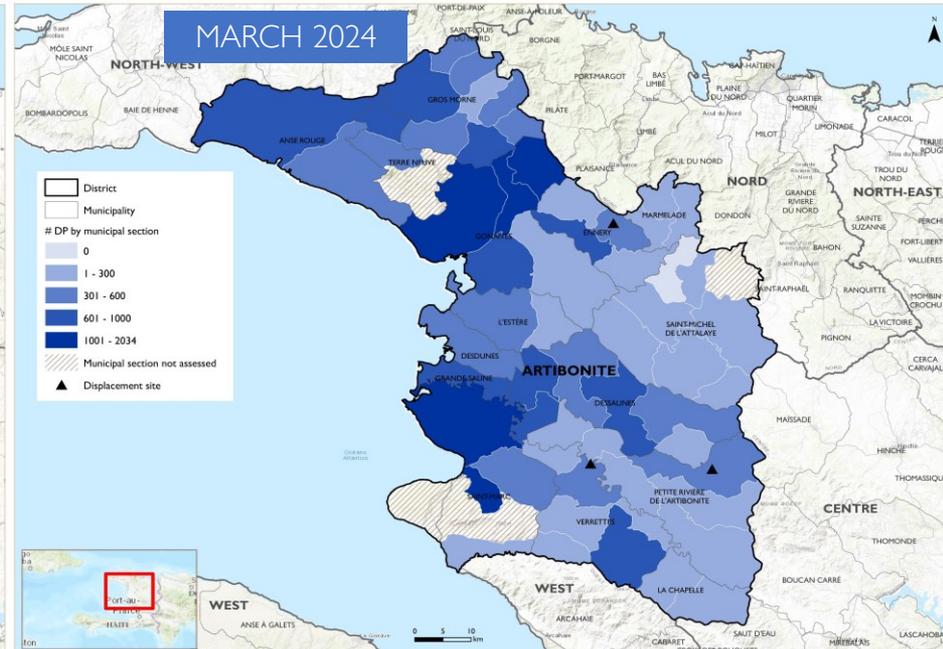
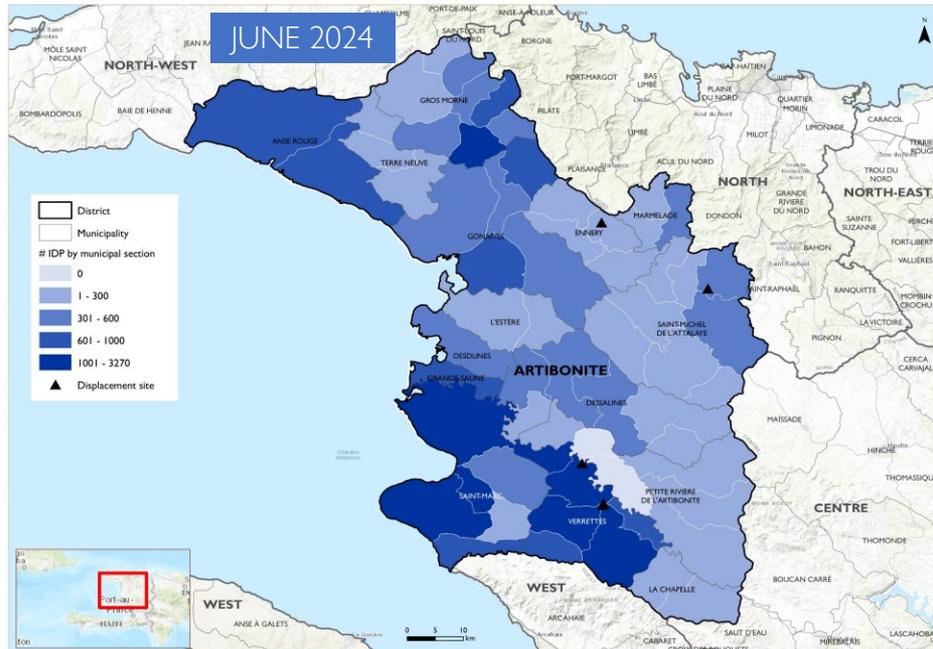


Nearly 35,000 people are internally displaced in Artibonite, 99% of whom are in host families and 1% in 5 sites. The municipalities of Verrettes and Saint-Marc host approximately half (48%) of the IDPs in the department.

Half of IDPs in Artibonite came from areas located in the same department, particularly Verrettes (where 19% of the IDPs in Artibonite came from) and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite (17%).

The other half came from the West department: 34% from MAPAP and 16% from the municipality of Cabaret.

Figure 44. Evolution of the displacement situation in Artibonite between Round 6 and Round 7



**FOCUS ON THE GREAT NORTH**



**22,841**  
Internally Displaced  
Persons

**5,320**  
Displaced households



**99.8%**  
in host families

**0.2%**  
in site

**1**  
site



The Great North wasn't assessed in Round 6

The Great North is the region hosting the fewest IDPs in the country (3%). Almost all of these people are hosted by host families, except for 53 people residing in a site located in the municipality of Sainte Suzanne in the North-East.

The majority of IDPs in this area came from the West (81%: 78% from MAPAP, 2% from Léogâne and 1% from Cabaret).

The other part mainly came from the municipalities of Saint-Louis du Nord (13%), and Bassin Bleu (2%) in the North-West. These communes often suffer attacks from gangs coming from the neighboring commune of Gros Morne in the Artibonite department.

Figure 45. IDPs' host locations in the Great North

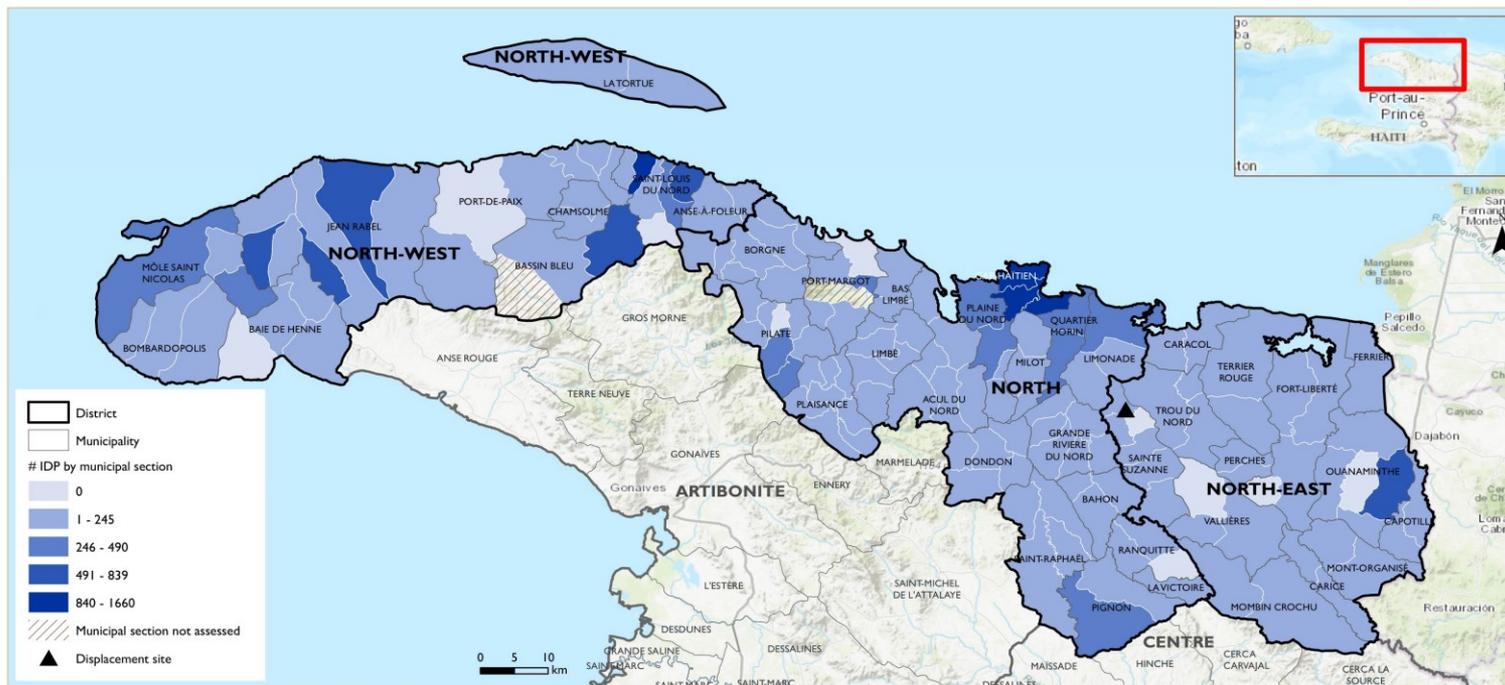


Figure 46. IDPs by host municipalities in the Great North

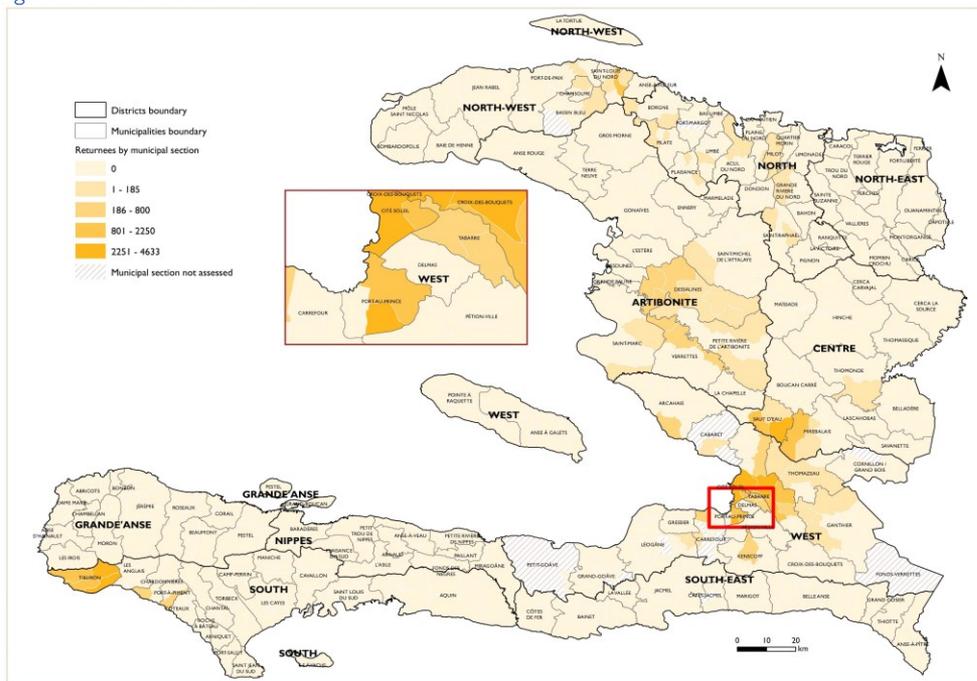
Departments	Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
North	Cap-Haïtien	882	4120	18%	0
	Pilate	238	1,187	5%	0
	Plaine du Nord	413	1,004	4%	0
	Autres communes	1,304	5,784	25%	0
<b>Total North</b>		<b>2,837</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>0</b>
Nord-West	Saint-Louis du Nord	672	2,916	13%	0
	Jean Rabel	556	2,757	12%	0
	Autres communes	557	2,595	11%	0
<b>Total Nord-West</b>		<b>1,785</b>	<b>8,268</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>0</b>
Nord-East	Ouanaminthe	193	866	4%	0
	Caracol	64	320	1%	0
	Sainte Suzanne	40	161	1%	1 (hosting 53 IDPs)
	Autres communes	401	1,131	5%	0
<b>Total Nord-East</b>		<b>698</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL GREAT NORTH</b>		<b>5,320</b>	<b>22,841</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>

The figures for all municipalities and municipal sections are available in the dataset (accessible [HERE](#)).

**RETURNEES FORMERLY IDPs**

**50,007** Returned individuals
 
**12,073** Returned households
 
**110%** Increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 6

Figure 47 Return locations



Data collection revealed 50,000 people who were internally displaced and who have returned to their residence. Half of these people live in MAPAP, particularly in the municipality of Croix-Des-Bouquets (21% of returnees in the country). The municipality of Tiburon in the South also hosts a significant number of returnees (19%). This municipality suffered gangs' armed attacks in 2023\* before a lull returned and populations who had fled their residences returned. This was also the case in the municipality of Sauts d'Eau in the Centre (hosting 10% of returnees) where gang attacks occurred in September 2023 (ETT 24) and February 2024 (ETT 38) before a relative lull returned and populations returned. It should be noted that these returns cannot be considered durable because they are very fragile, particularly in the MAPAP. Testimonies from some returnees in the MAPAP revealed that some populations return to their areas of residence, even though they are controlled by gangs because of threats from gangs to burn down their houses. These gangs often use populations of the areas they control as a "shield" during clashes with the police. This tendency of gangs to push populations to return to areas they control could increase as the arrival of the multinational force in Haiti approaches.

 \* <https://lenouvelliste.com/article/245873/demantelement-de-gangs-19-presumes-bandits-abattus-a-tiburon>

Figure 48. Returned persons by area of return

	Area of return	Returned households	# of returnees	% of returnees
West	MAPAP	6,173	25,052	50%
	Outside MAPAP	496	2,146	4%
	South	2,680	10,638	21%
	Centre	1,438	6,820	14%
	Artibonite	596	2,476	5%
	North-West	459	1,780	4%
	North	231	1,105	2%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,073</b>	<b>50,007</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 49. Top 5 of municipalities of return

Municipalities	Departments	Returned households	# of returnees	% of returnees
Croix-Des-Bouquets	Ouest	2,473	10,720	21%
Tiburon	Sud	2,440	9,615	19%
Cité Soleil	Ouest	1,670	6,883	14%
Port-au-Prince	Ouest	1,706	6,159	12%
Sauts d'Eau	Centre	1,032	5,160	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,321</b>	<b>38,537</b>	<b>76%</b>

In addition to this report, other information products are available to strengthen the understanding of the displacement situation in Haiti:

- ✓ A summary dataset <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/4e8GhbT>
- ✓ A detailed dataset <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/4aTT0vV> : in addition to containing data on the number of internally displaced persons and returnees, this dataset contains sectoral data on several sectors: CCCM, Access to schools, access to health facilities, Accountability, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation in spontaneous sites, Access to markets, etc.
- ✓ An interactive map <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/3Tttljr>
- ✓ The list of spontaneous sites <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/3RjtCsP>



[DTM.IOM.INT/Haiti](https://DTM.IOM.INT/Haiti)



[dtmhaiti@iom.int](mailto:dtmhaiti@iom.int)

**June 2024**