

DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS IN HAITI

Results from household surveys with Internally Displaced households and their host communities

Understanding the relationships between IDPs and their host communities, impact of IDPs' arrival on these communities, the displacement history of IDPs and their return intentions

September 2024



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KEY RESULTS

702,973 persons are internally displaced in Haiti: 83% in host families/out of sites and 17% in sites.

63% of households displaced out of sites chose their host community because of the existence of family ties. This proportion is however higher in provinces than in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP): **82% vs 63%**.

25% of host community households reported that they could no longer host IDPs due to the lack of resources. This percentage is particularly high in the MAPAP (**41% vs. 22% in provinces**). Furthermore, **5%** of host community households refused categorically to continue hosting IDPs (higher proportion in the MAPAP: **15% vs. 3% in the provinces**).

Tensions between IDPs and host communities were more often reported in the MAPAP than in provinces: in the MAPAP, **41%** of households displaced in sites, **17%** of those off-sites and **21%** of host community households reported tensions, while in provinces, **7%** of host community households and **3%** of internally displaced households reported them.

Access to food, water and high prices of products on the market since the arrival of IDPs are the 3 main reasons for these tensions, for all 3 categories of populations. **Access to land** was also mentioned, especially in provinces.

20% of displaced households separated from at least one member as a result of displacement. In the MAPAP in particular, off-site households reported separation more often than those in sites (**31%** for those off-site vs **17%** for those in sites).

Among households that were separated from some of their members, **35%** of those in sites and **29%** of those out of sites reported that members separated from the rest of the household included children.

52% of the displaced households in sites in the MAPAP indicated that lack of means to pay for transport was the reason why they did not leave to seek refuge in provinces. The lack of host families in provinces (**25%**) and the fear of travelling because of the security situation on the road (**17%**) was also mentioned.

69% of host community households host IDPs within their own households. This proportion is higher in provinces than in the MAPAP (**75% vs 43%**).

65% of households in the host community face socio-economic challenges since the arrival of IDPs. This proportion is higher in provinces than in the MAPAP (68% versus 52%).

Decrease in food quantity, scarcity of products in markets and saturation of health services are the main challenges encountered. Furthermore, **increased insecurity** and **tensions with IDPs** were more often reported by host communities in the MAPAP than in provinces.

26% of displaced households have been displaced more than once. This figure is particularly high in the MAPAP where the majority of IDPs (**52%**) have been displaced more than once compared to **20%** in provinces. IDPs in sites in the MAPAP are those having suffered the most multiple displacements: **62%** of households in sites in the MAPAP compared to **42%** for households out of sites in the MAPAP.

86% of displaced households interviewed at the national level originated from the West department, particularly from the MAPAP.

Only **11%** of displaced households visit their place of origin. Households living in sites (**20%**) visit more often than for those out of sites (**11%**). These visits are more frequent for IDPs living in the MAPAP (**20%**) than in the provinces (**9%**). The most frequently mentioned reasons are to check the condition of houses, to retrieve left-behind belongings and to see if the situation allows for a return.

41% of households displaced on site and **31%** out of sites do not intend to return to their place of origin. There is no major difference between the MAPAP and provinces on this subject (**33%** of households displaced in the MAPAP vs **31%** in provinces).

Improving security conditions is the first factor reported by households to consider returning: **84% of households on sites and 77% off sites**.

INTRODUCTION

Methodology and context

For several years, Haiti, especially its capital, the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP), has been affected by armed violence that has led to significant population displacement. More than 700,000 people are displaced ([see the DTM round 8 report for more information](#)). In this context, it is crucial to collect data in order to inform effectively both humanitarian interventions and sustainable solutions to displacement. Thus, IOM's DTM implements various instruments to improve the understanding of displacement dynamics, as well as the profiles and needs of populations affected by displacement in the country. One of these instruments consists of conducting interviews with these populations, with a view to gather detailed information on displacement dynamics as well as multi-sectoral needs. This report focuses on presenting analyses on displacement dynamics. Other separate reports will be published on different needs of these populations. Conducted from 11 June to 13 August 2024, these surveys were carried out among the main categories of populations affected by displacement in the country: internally displaced households in sites (in the MAPAP), displaced households out of sites (at the national level) and communities hosting displaced persons (at the national level). The sampling methodology was carried out in several stages: 1) The total number of households to be interviewed in each department was defined by applying a 95% confidence rate and a 5% margin of error on figures for IDPs hosted in each department (the basis used was [Round 7](#) which was published in June 2024); 2) This number of households per department was then distributed among the municipalities according to the quotas of IDPs hosted in the latter. 3) The communal sections in provinces and neighborhoods of the MAPAP were randomly selected *. 4) In the MAPAP, the number of IDP surveys was subdivided into households in sites and those out of sites, while in provinces, only IDPs out of sites were targeted. Indeed, almost all IDPs in provinces are in host families (off-site) while in the MAPAP, the majority are in sites. 5) The selection of households to be interviewed was done randomly. **A total of 8,911 households were interviewed, of which almost half were Internally Displaced and the other half were members of host communities, in order to allow for comparisons of needs between these categories of populations.**

Map 1. Geographical Coverage (surveys conducted)

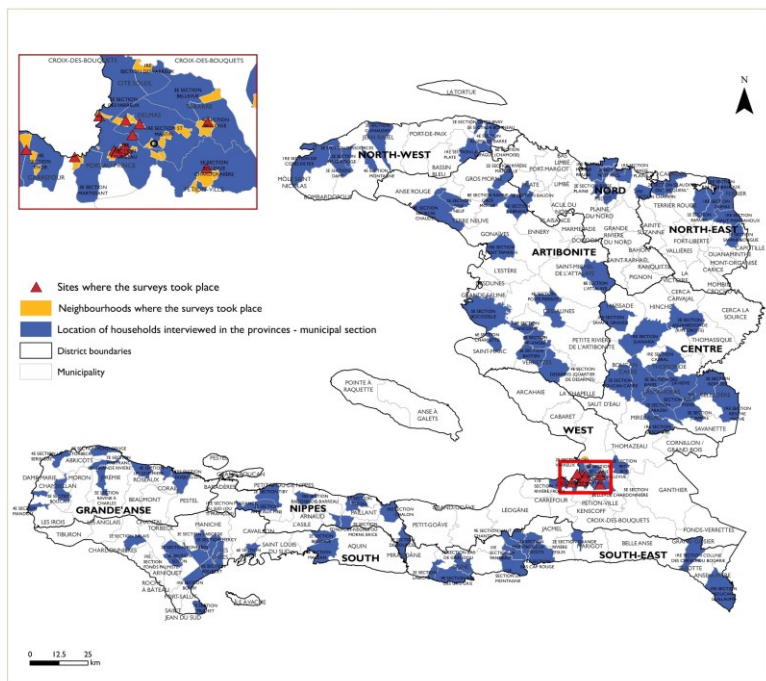


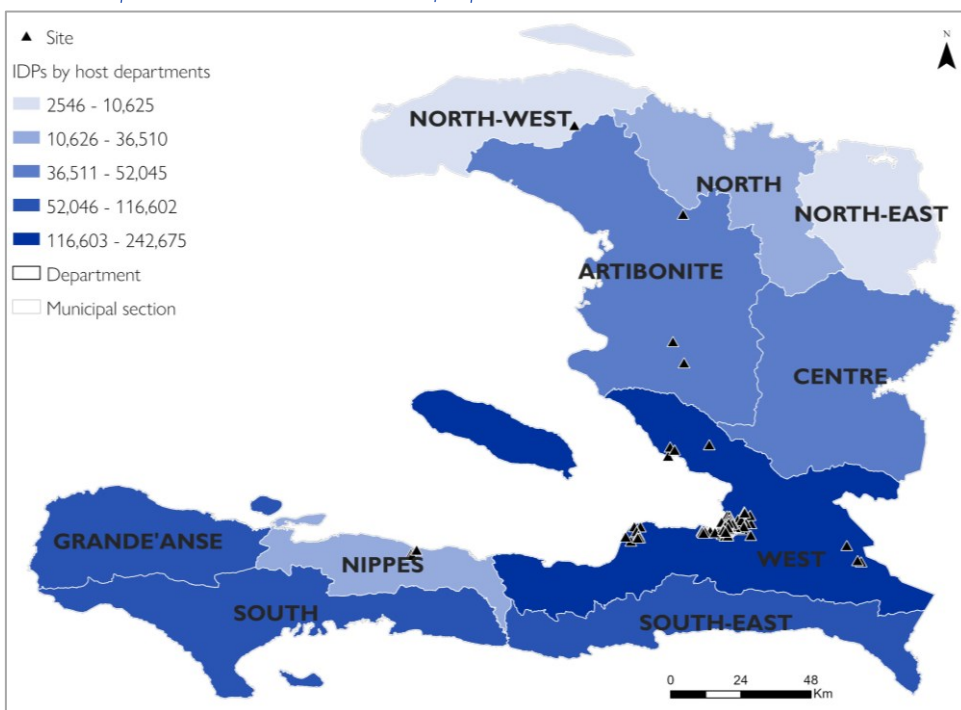
Figure 1. Interviewed households by department

Department	Displaced households out of sites	Displaced households in sites	Host community households	Total
West	462	432	781	1,675
Artibonite	495		455	950
Centre	420		427	847
Nippes	422		422	844
Grande'Anse	425		418	843
South-East	435		408	843
South	398		391	789
North	396		378	774
North-West	372		347	719
North-East	327		300	627
	4,152	432	4,327	8,911

* The lowest georeferenced administrative level in Haiti is the communal section in provinces and the neighborhood in the MAPAP

DISPLACEMENT SITUATION – ROUND 8 (September 2024)

Carte 2. Displacement situation in Haiti as of September 2024



Data collection period:
01 August to 04 September 2024



702,973
Internally Displaced Persons

+22% Increase in the number of IDPs, compared to Round 7



83%

of IDPs are hosted in host families/out of sites



17%
in sites

117 sites

(+3 compared to round 7) including :

95 sites in MAPAP
(-1 site compared to round 7)
22 sites in provinces
(+4 sites compared to round 7)

Figure 2. IDPs by hosting department

Department		Displaced households	Displaced Persons	% of IDPs
West (35%)	MAPAP	42,717	173,156	25%
	out of MAPAP	16,742	69,519	10%
Great South (45%)	South	27,441	116,602	17%
	South-East	21,368	82,366	12%
	Grande'Anse	16,399	79,722	11%
Centre (7%)	Nippes	10,432	36,510	5%
	Centre	12,373	52,045	7%
Artibonite (6%)	Artibonite	10,629	44,566	6%
Great North(7%)	North	9,074	35,316	5%
	North-West	2,447	10,625	2%
	North-East	633	2,546	0.4%
TOTAL		170,255	702,973	100%

Key points :

- ✓ 22% increase in IDPs in the country, particularly due to the recent attacks in the municipality of Gressier, which is almost emptied of its population; and to a lesser extent, to the attacks in the municipality of Ganthier
- ✓ The number of IDPs in the MAPAP has seen a slight decrease (-6%) reflecting a continued outflow of people to provinces but at a lower volume compared to the period of March-April 2024.
- ✓ Currently a quarter of the country's IDPs are in the MAPAP (in round 7 it was a third: 32%).
- ✓ 75% of IDPs are in the provinces; the 4 departments of the Grand Sud continue to be the primary host areas for IDPs: 45% of IDPs

[See Round 8 report for more details](#)

The majority of respondents were women in all 3 population categories and most respondents were heads of their households. It should be noted that only persons aged 18 years or older were interviewed.

Internally displaced households in sites

- ✓ 54% were women
- ✓ 99% of respondents were household heads

Internally displaced households out of sites

- ✓ 62% were women
- ✓ 84% of respondents were household heads

Households of the host community

- ✓ 58% were women
- ✓ 93% of respondents were household heads

Definitions of targeted categories of populations affected by displacement in Haiti

1. **Internally Displaced Persons/Households (IDPs)**: Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

1.1 **Households displaced in sites**: these are displaced households grouped, most often spontaneously, in spaces such as schools, churches, public spaces, etc.

1.2 **Households displaced out of sites**: these are displaced households who have taken refuge in areas out of sites, most often with their relatives (in host families) or in rental houses.

2. **Host communities**: These are people living in communities that host IDPs. A household in a host community may be a host family, i.e. hosting IDPs in its midst, or a household living in a community hosting IDPs without itself hosting IDPs in its midst.



PART I

Relations between Host Communities and Internally Displaced Persons

HOSTING OF IDPs BY HOST COMMUNITIES

Map 3. Proportion of households in the host community reporting hosting IDPs in their households, by department



69%

of households in the host community interviewed reported hosting IDPs within their families. This percentage is higher in provinces (75%) than in the MAPAP (43%).

Households that host displaced persons are mostly family members (81%) or friends (13%). However, a difference is observed between the MAPAP and provinces: in the MAPAP, 61% and 31% of households hosting IDPs are respectively family members and friends, while in provinces it is 84% and 10%. This is an indication of a stronger link between IDPs and host communities in the provinces than in the ZMPP.

Figure 3. Host communities' capacities of hosting IDPs



25%

of households in the host community interviewed reported that they can no longer host IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) due to lack of resources. This percentage is particularly high in the MAPAP (41%). Additionally, 5% of host community households refused categorically to continue hosting IDPs (15% in the MAPAP).

	We can host them for as long as needed	We are no longer able to host them due to a lack of resources.	We don't want to host them at all	Rather not answer
Artibonite	67%	27%	3%	3%
Centre	76%	17%	4%	3%
Grande'Anse	76%	18%	4%	3%
Nippes	71%	22%	1%	6%
North	62%	31%	4%	3%
North-East	76%	19%	3%	2%
North-West	73%	14%	3%	9%
South	72%	22%	2%	5%
South East	69%	24%	4%	4%
MAPAP	30%	41%	15%	13%
Whole of country	64%	25%	5%	6%

REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE HOST COMMUNITY

Figure 4. Reasons why IDPs chose their current host community in the MAPAP (responses by each category of populations)

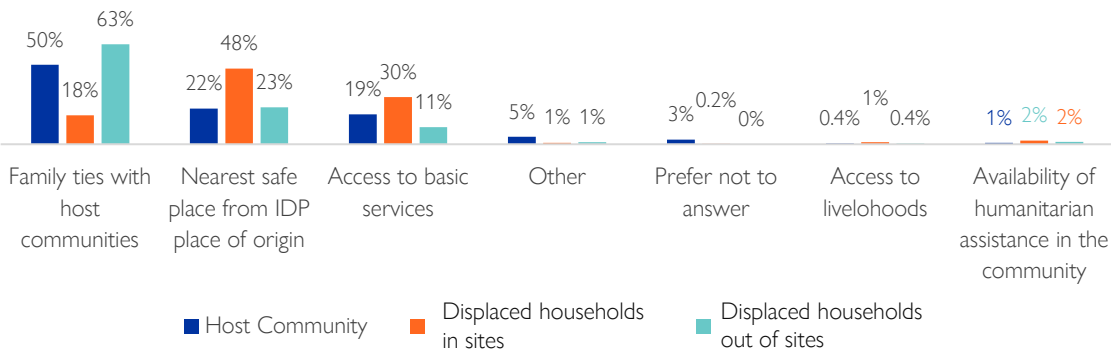
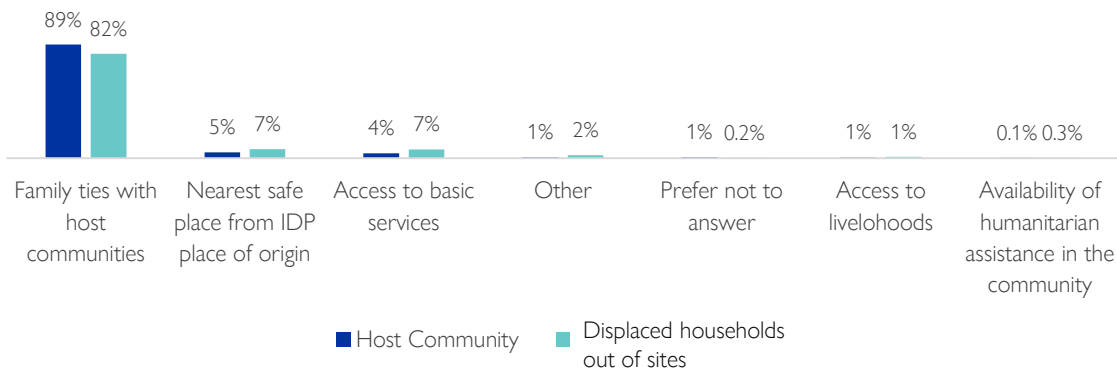
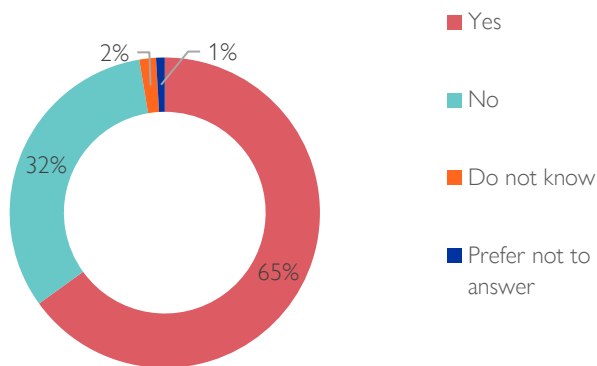


Figure 5. Reasons why IDPs chose their current host community in provinces (response of each category of populations)



82% of host community households and **63%** of displaced households out of sites indicated that IDPs chose to seek refuge in the community due to family ties. This figure is higher in provinces, with **89%** of host community households (compared to 50% in the MAPAP) and **82%** of displaced households out of sites (compared to 63% in the MAPAP). According to 48% of displaced households in sites, the chosen location was the nearest safe one from their place of origin.

Figure 6. "Are you experiencing difficulties due to the arrival of displaced persons in your community?"



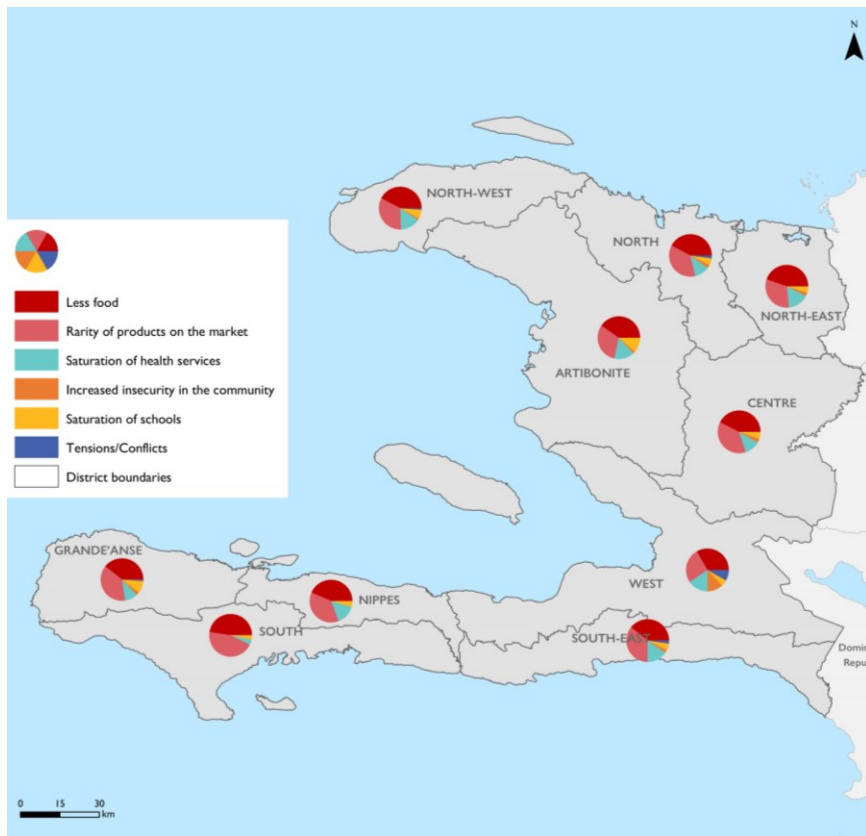
65% of households in the host community reported having encountered challenges since the arrival of IDPs. This proportion is higher in provinces than in the ZMPP (68% vs 52%). The decrease in the quantity of food, the scarcity of products on the market and the saturation of health services were mentioned as the main challenges encountered. See Map 4 for more details by department.

Figure 7. Main socio-economic challenges in host communities since the arrival of IDPs

Challenges	% of households in the host community
Less food	96%
Rarity of products on the market	82%
Health services saturation	31%
School saturation	15%
Increased insecurity in the community	8%
Tensions/conflicts	5%

DIFFICULTIES AND TENSIONS/CONFLICTS

Map 4. Main socio-economic difficulties of host communities, by department.



In all departments, the lack of food is the most frequently cited difficulty : **96%** of households that reported facing economic or social difficulties due to the arrival of displaced persons in the community mentioned it.

Increased insecurity and tensions with IDPs were reported more by host communities in the MAPAP than in the provinces.

Figure 8. % of households by population category reporting the presence of tensions between IDPs and host communities

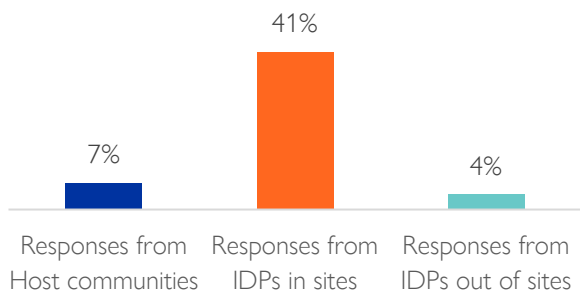
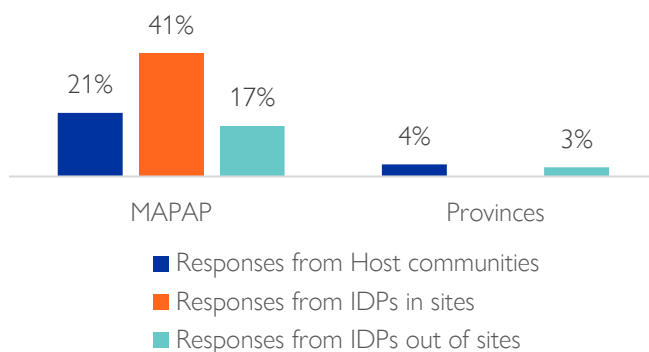


Figure 9. % of households by population category reporting the presence of tensions between IDPs and host communities (MAPAP vs Province)



The presence of tensions or conflicts between IDPs and members of host communities was more often reported in the MAPAP than in provinces. Displaced households in sites in the MAPAP were those who most particularly reported the existence of these tensions or conflicts (41% of them). About one fifth of households in the host community (21%) in the MAPAP reported this presence compared to 7% in the provinces. About the same observation can be made for off-site displaced households (17% in the MAPAP compared to 3% in provinces).

REASONS FOR TENSIONS/CONFLICTS

Figure 10. Reasons for tensions/conflicts between IDPs and host communities

Reasons for tensions/conflicts between IDPs and host communities	% of households displaced in sites	% of households displaced out of sites	% of households in host communities
Limited access to food since arrival of IDPs	71%	62%	61%
Access to water	61%	64%	60%
High price on the market since the arrival of PDIs	50%	57%	53%
Increased incidents of theft since arrival of IDPs	49%	24%	47%
Access to land	4%	20%	16%
Increased insecurity since arrival of IDPs	12%	8%	16%

In general, access to food, water and high prices of products on the market after the arrival of IDPs are the 3 predominant reasons for these tensions for all 3 categories of populations. Access to land was also mentioned, especially in provinces.

Some differences were observed between departments (see figures 11 and 12 below). Host communities in the MAPAP were the most to report incidents of theft (65% of households having mentioned the existence of tensions) and 20% mentioned the increase in insecurity.

Figure 11. Reasons for tensions/conflicts by department, from the host communities' point of view (% of households having mentioned different reasons in each department) *note that host communities in Nippes and Artibonite did not report the presence of tensions)

Department	Access to water	Access to land	High price on the market since the arrival of PDIs	Limited access to food since arrival of IDPs	Increased incidents of theft since arrival of IDPs	Increased insecurity since arrival of IDPs
Centre	65%	18%	41%	59%	41%	6%
Grande'Anse	58%	52%	55%	52%	30%	6%
North	85%	7%	37%	65%	22%	7%
North-East	100%	67%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Nord-West	90%	60%	60%	40%	0%	0%
MAPAP	51%	1%	62%	67%	65%	20%
South	44%	56%	56%	44%	11%	0%
South-East	79%	50%	21%	21%	43%	29%

Figure 12. Reasons for tensions/conflicts by department, from the IDP households' point of view (% of households having mentioned different reasons in each department)

Department	Access to water	Access to land	High price on the market since the arrival of PDIs	Limited access to food since arrival of IDPs	Increased incidents of theft since arrival of IDPs	Increased insecurity since arrival of IDPs	Other
Artibonite	67%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Centre	40%	20%	80%	40%	30%	10%	20%
Grande'Anse	70%	74%	39%	61%	4%	4%	17%
Nippes	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North	79%	16%	68%	39%	16%	3%	11%
North-East	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
North-West	88%	38%	63%	50%	0%	13%	0%
MAPAP	63%	4%	52%	73%	46%	12%	6%
South	7%	27%	47%	60%	7%	0%	0%
South-East	67%	33%	33%	100%	0%	0%	33%

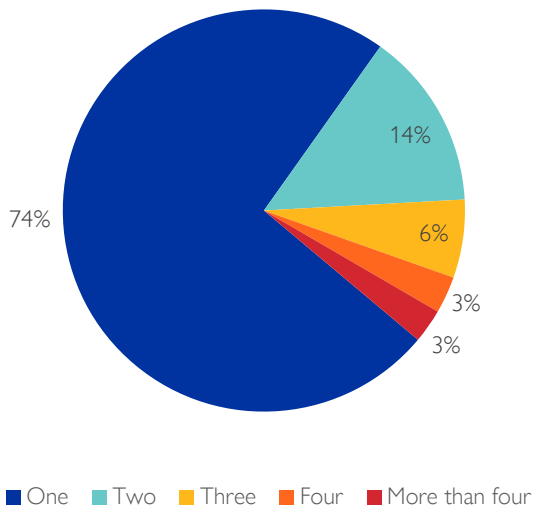


PART II

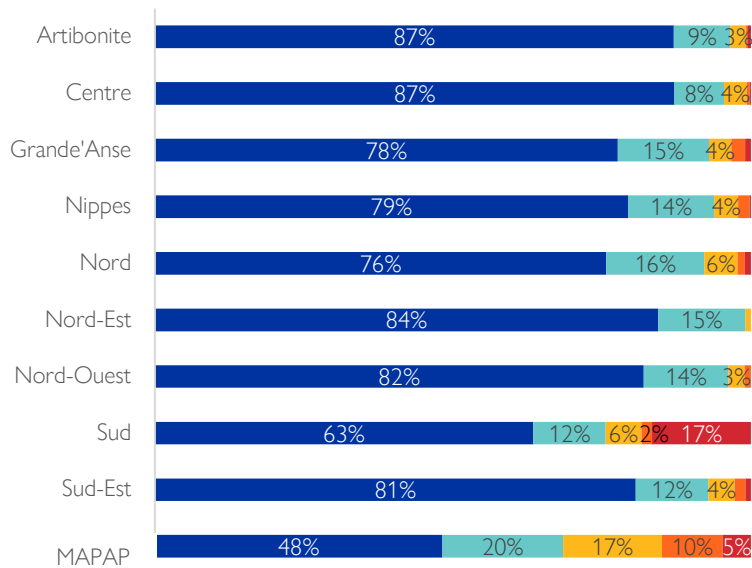
Displacement History

NUMBER AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

Figure 13. Number of IDP displacements

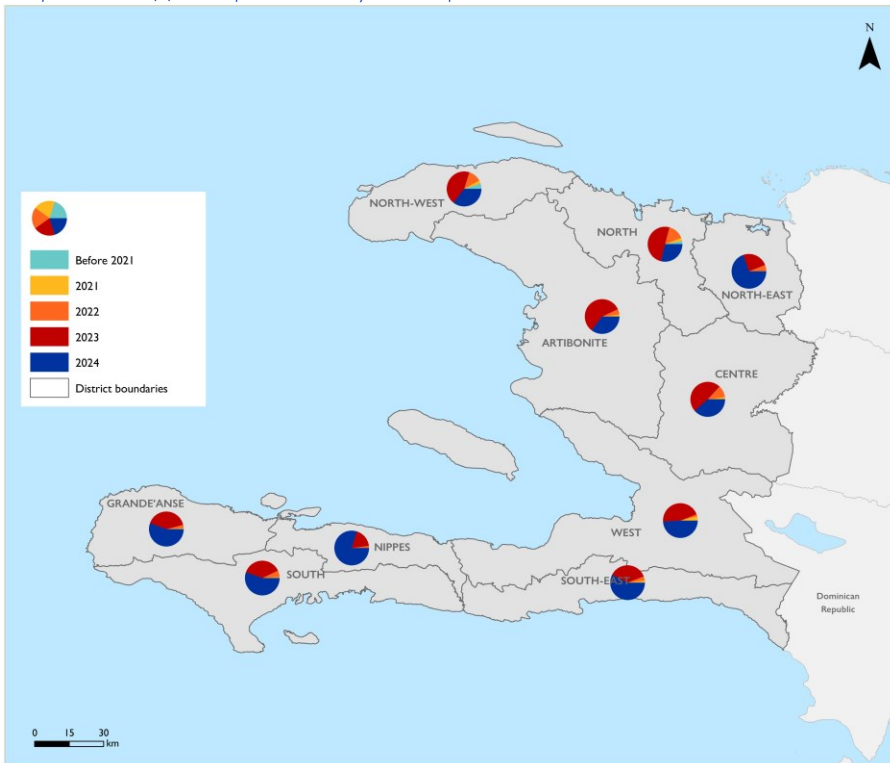


Number of IDP displacements by host department



26% of displaced households have already been displaced more than once. This figure is particularly high in the MAPAP, where the majority of IDPs (52%) have been displaced more than once. IDPs in sites in the MAPAP are those who have suffered the most multiple displacements, thus increasing their vulnerabilities: 62% of these households in sites in the MAPAP have been displaced more than once vs 42% of households outside sites in the MAPAP. In provinces, only 20% of IDPs have been displaced more than once.

Map 5. Date of first displacement, by host department

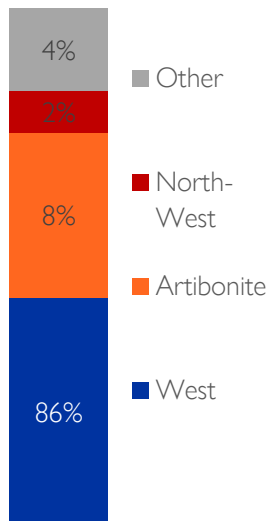


50% of displaced households were displaced for the first time in 2024 and 41% in 2023 as well as 6% in 2022.

The situation differs from one department to another: In the Grand Sud departments, IDPs who took refuge there were displaced for the first time mainly in 2024. In the MAPAP, almost half was firstly displaced in 2024 and the other half in 2023.

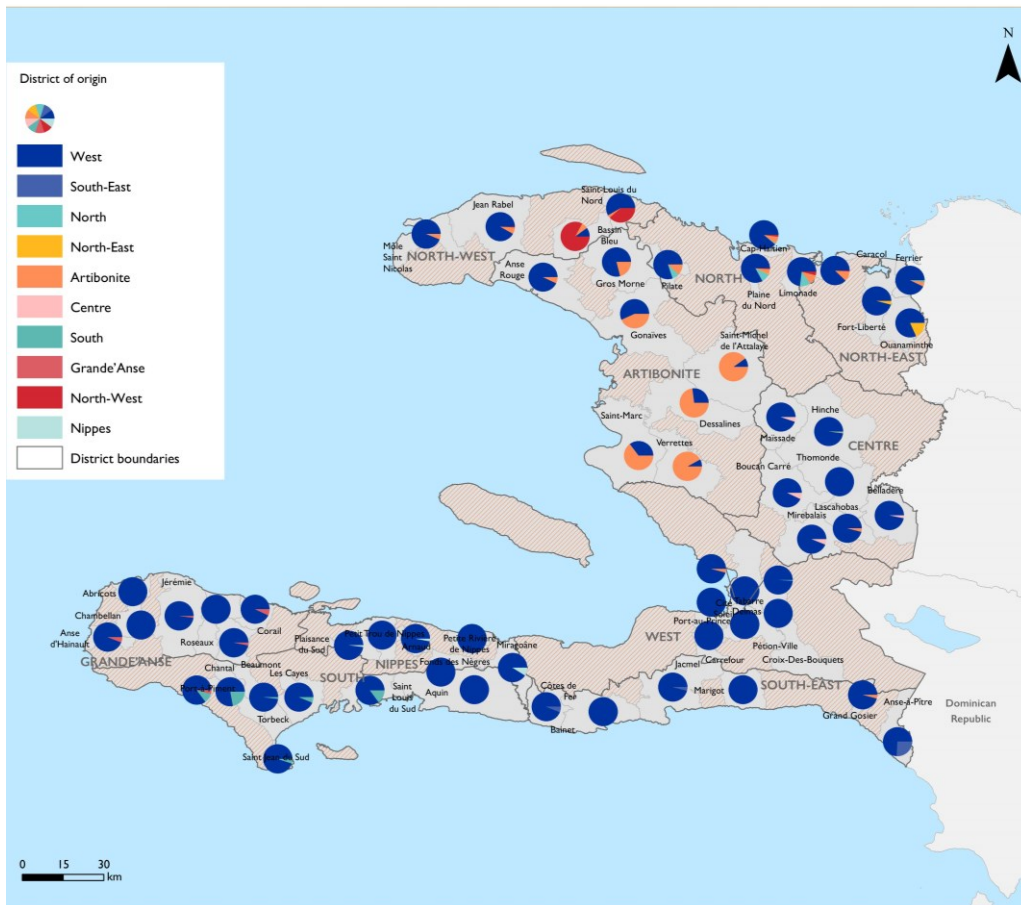
IDPs' PLACE OF ORIGIN

Figure 14. IDPs' place of origin Figure 15. Department of provenance by host department



Host department	Department of origin									
	Artibonite	Centre	Grande'Anse	Nippes	North	North-East	North-West	West	South	South-East
Artibonite	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%	0%
Centre	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%
Grande'Anse	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%
Nippes	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%	0%
North	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%	84%	0%	0%
North-East	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	87%	0%	0%
North-West	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	23%	72%	0%	0%
West	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%	0%
South	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	8%	0%
South-East	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	0%	5%

Map 6. Departments of origin of IDPs, by commune of reception



The West Department, and particularly the MAPAP, is the department of origin of the vast majority of displaced households interviewed (86%). IDPs hosted in almost all departments came from this area. Only the Artibonite department is the exception: IDPs from the West represent only 37%, the rest (63%) being from this same Artibonite department.

IDPs' PROSPECTS FOR LEAVING THE MAPAP

Figure 16. Reasons for not taking refuge in provinces

Reasons	Displaced households in sites	Displaced households out of sites
We have no means to pay for transportation	52%	45%
We don't have any family member in the provinces to host us.	25%	18%
Fear of traveling due to security situation on the road	14%	21%
To stay close to our place of origin	6%	9%
Other	1%	3%
Access to work (the head of the family or a member of the household works in Port-au-Prince)	1%	2%
Prefer not to answer	1%	1%

Figure 17. Factors to ensure in order to consider going to provinces

Population category	Access to job in provinces	Access to basic services	Safety on the road	Be sure of a favorable reception in provinces by host communities
Displaced households in sites in MAPAP	74%	68%	82%	34%
Displaced households out of sites in MAPAP	72%	65%	93%	23%
All displaced households in MAPAP	73%	66%	87%	29%

Lack of means to pay for transport was indicated by IDPs in the MAPAP as the main reason for not having left for provinces: 52% of IDPs in sites and 45% of those out of sites mentioned it.

A significant proportion (48% of displaced households in sites and 55% of households out of sites) mentioned other reasons: in particular, not having any family member to host them in provinces (25% of IDPs in sites and 18% out of sites) and fear of traveling due to the security situation on the road (14% in sites and 21% out of sites).

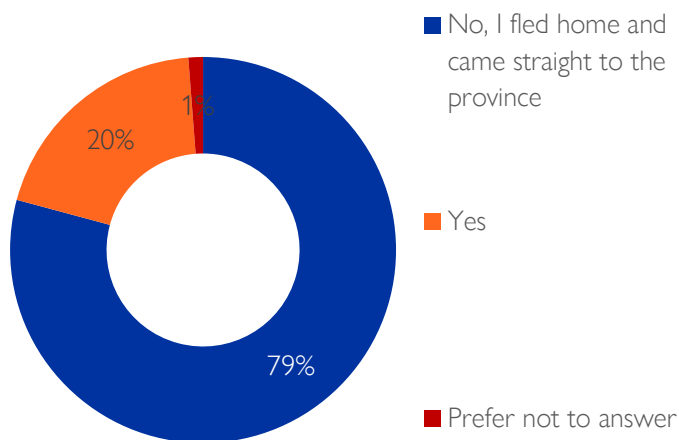
It should be noted that a significant proportion of households among those who reported the lack of means to pay for transport costs to go to provinces, indicated that they would still not go there even if they were to obtain these means (20% of households in sites and 7% off sites).

The first factor cited by IDP households in the MAPAP to consider moving to provinces was safety on the road to travel, mentioned by 82% of displaced households in sites and 93% out of sites.

Access to work and basic services came in second and third positions.

PRIOR DISPLACEMENT IN THE MAPAP BEFORE GOING TO THE PROVINCES *(for IDPs coming from the MAPAP currently in the provinces)*

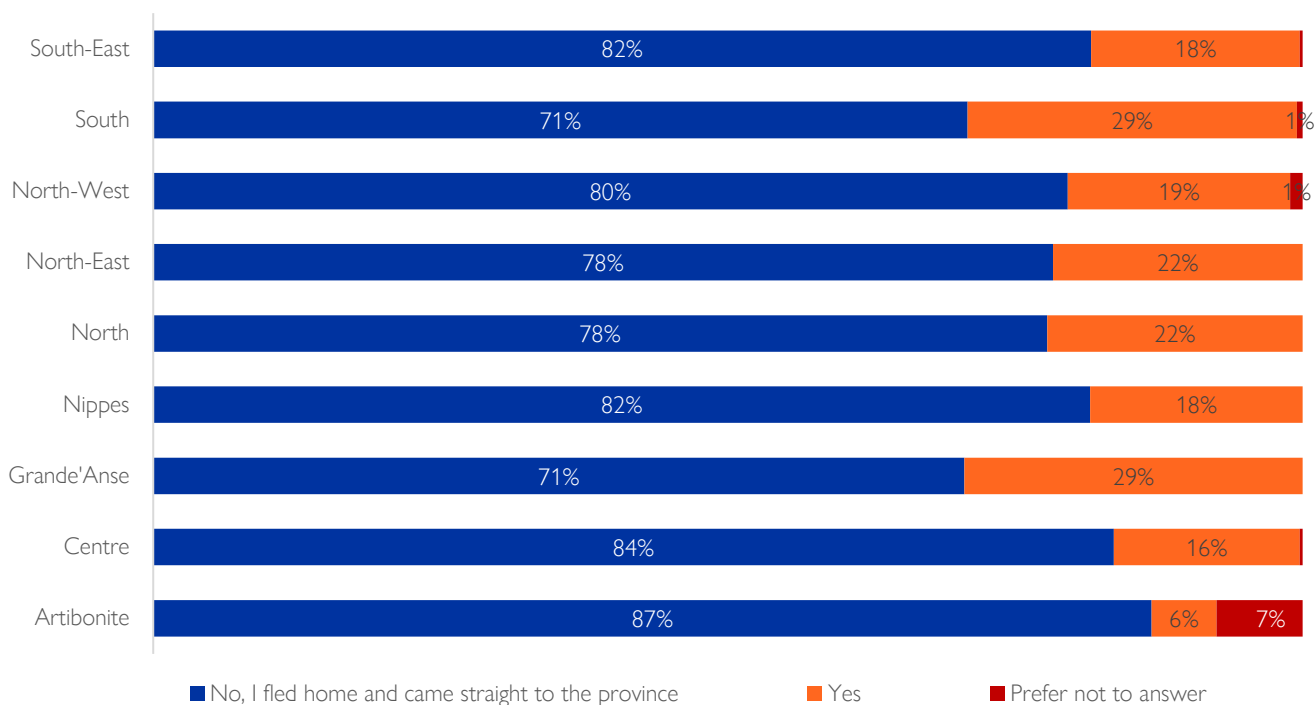
Figure 18. « Before coming to the province, did you find refuge elsewhere in the MAPAP ? »



79% of households displaced in the provinces who came from the MAPAP fled their residence to seek refuge directly in provinces. Among the 20% who were displaced first in the MAPAP before going to provinces, 88% were in host families in the MAPAP and 12% in sites.

The departments of South and Grande'Anse are those with the highest proportions of IDPs who were first displaced within the MAPAP before seeking refuge in the provinces (29% of households in each of these departments).

Figure 19. Previous displacement in the MAPAP, by host department in provinces



PERIODIC VISITS IN PLACES OF ORIGIN

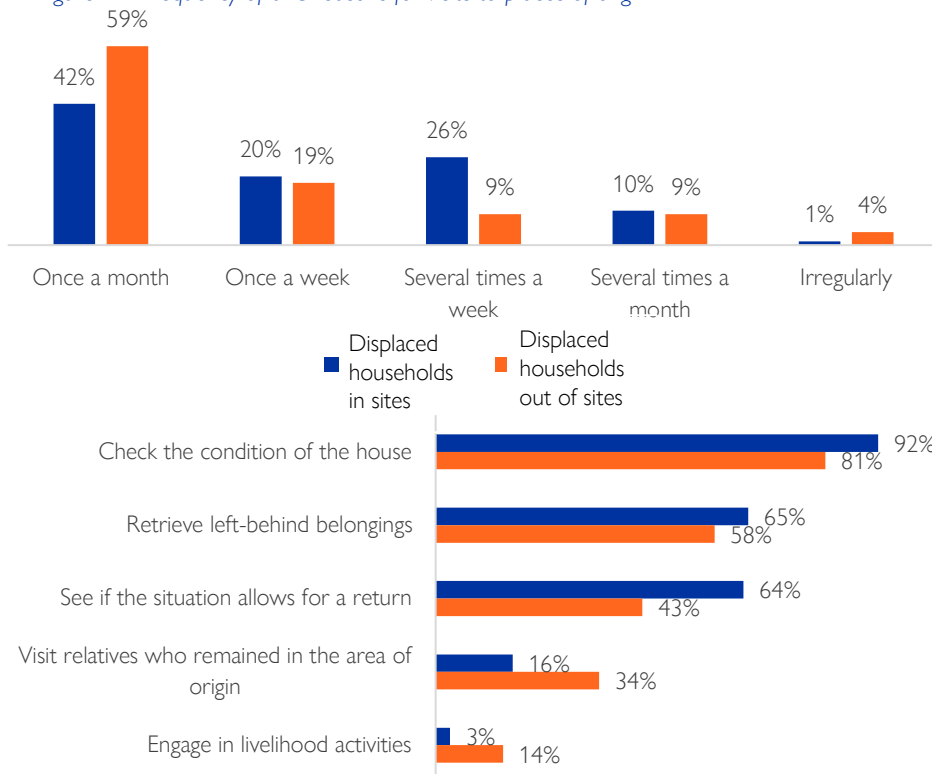
Figure 20. % of IDPs who say they return periodically to visit their place of origin



Figure 21. Periodic return to the place of origin by host department

Department	Yes	No	Do not know	Prefer not to answer
Artibonite	11%	89%	1%	0%
Centre	16%	83%	0%	0%
Grande'Anse	8%	90%	2%	0%
Nippes	7%	92%	1%	0%
North	11%	88%	1%	0%
North East	4%	96%	0%	0%
North West	9%	87%	4%	0%
MAPAP	20%	78%	1%	1%
South	8%	91%	0%	0%
South East	9%	91%	0%	0%

Figure 22. Frequency of and reasons for visits to places of origin

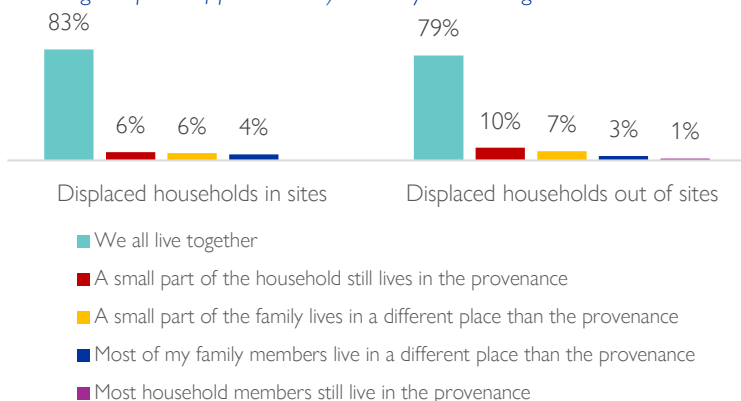


11% of displaced households report periodically visiting their place of provenance, a figure higher for households living in sites (20%) than for those living out (11%). These visits are more frequent for IDPs in the MAPAP (20%) and in the Centre department (16%).

The most frequently mentioned reasons are to check the condition of the house (82%), retrieve left-behind belongings (59%), and see if the situation allows for a return (47%).

SEPARATION OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS' MEMBERS

Figure 23. Do all household members who lived together before your first displacement (before leaving the place of provenance) currently still live together?



About 2 out of 10 displaced households separated from one or several members following a displacement. Displaced households in Grande'Anse (32%), North (31%), Centre (22%) and MAPAP (24%) reported the most separation from a member.

In the MAPAP in particular, displaced households out of sites reported more separation than those in sites (31% vs 17%).

Figure 24. Separation of displaced households by department

Department	We all live together	A small part of the household still lives in the provenance	A small part of the family lives in a different place than the provenance	Most of my family members live in a different place than the provenance	Most household members still live in the provenance
Artibonite	89%	3%	5%	2%	1%
Centre	78%	15%	5%	2%	1%
Grande'Anse	68%	15%	11%	4%	2%
Nippes	82%	10%	4%	2%	2%
North	69%	21%	6%	1%	3%
North-East	84%	7%	6%	2%	2%
North-West	85%	4%	9%	1%	1%
MAPAP	76%	7%	10%	8%	0%
South-East	86%	5%	4%	3%	1%

Among households that were separated from some of their members following displacement, a significant proportion indicated that these separated members included children : 35% of displaced households in sites and 29% of those out of sites. For households in sites, better security for children elsewhere than in sites was the primary reason for this separation (40% vs 11% for those out of sites), as well as better living conditions elsewhere (32% vs. 30%). The lack of resources to continue feeding children was the primary reason for households displaced out of sites (31% vs. 24% for those in sites). Most households indicated that these children had gone to stay with relatives (68% of households in sites and 85% of those out of sites). However, 2% of displaced households out of sites indicated that they don't know where their children had gone. 40% of displaced households who do not know the whereabouts of their children are in the Centre, 40% in the North and 20% in the North-West.

Figure 25. Are there any children among the people who no longer live with the household?

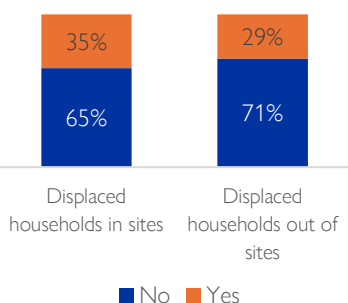
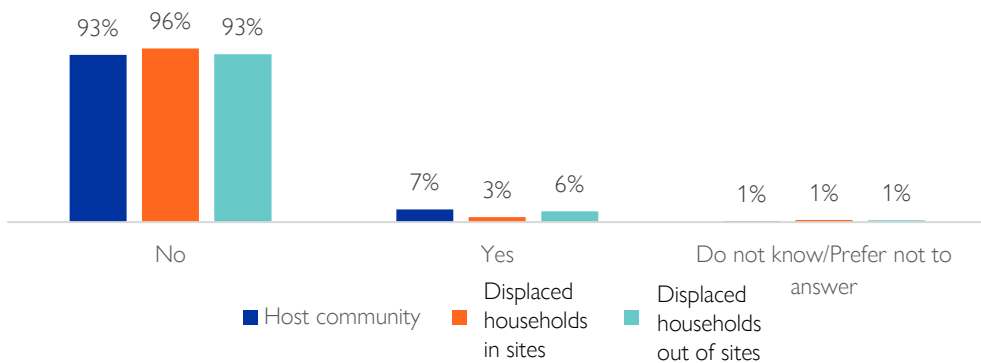


Figure 26. Reasons for separation with children	Displaced households in sites	Displaced households out of sites
We have no resources to feed them	24%	31%
There are better living conditions for them elsewhere than here.	32%	30%
They are safer elsewhere than here	40%	11%
Other	0%	12%
We don't have resources to treat them.	4%	12%
We don't have the resources to study them.	0%	4%

Figure 27. Destination of children	Displaced households in sites	Displaced households out of sites
With relatives	68%	85%
With friends	32%	9%
Other	0%	3%
I don't know where they went	0%	2%
Prefer not to answer	0%	0.4%

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION HISTORY

Figure 28. Have you or any member of your household migrated outside the country in the last 12 months?



The vast majority of households in all 3 population categories had not migrated outside the country in the 12 months preceding data collection. Those who had, mentioned the search for employment (53% of households of host communities and 57% of displaced households out of sites) as well as insecurity, particularly in sites where 83% of households having migrated internationally mentioned this as a reason.

Figure 29. If yes, in which country?

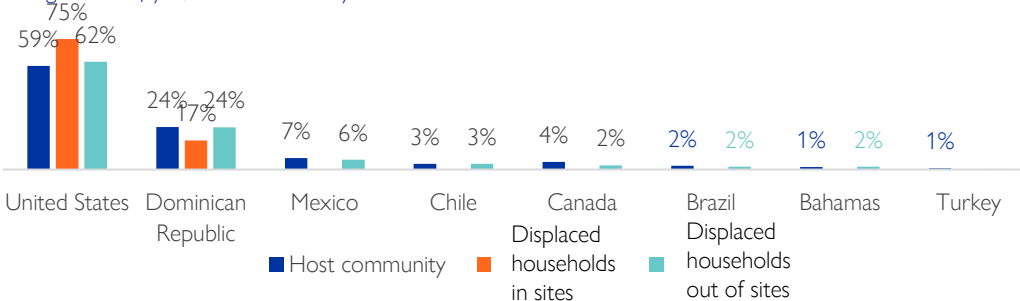
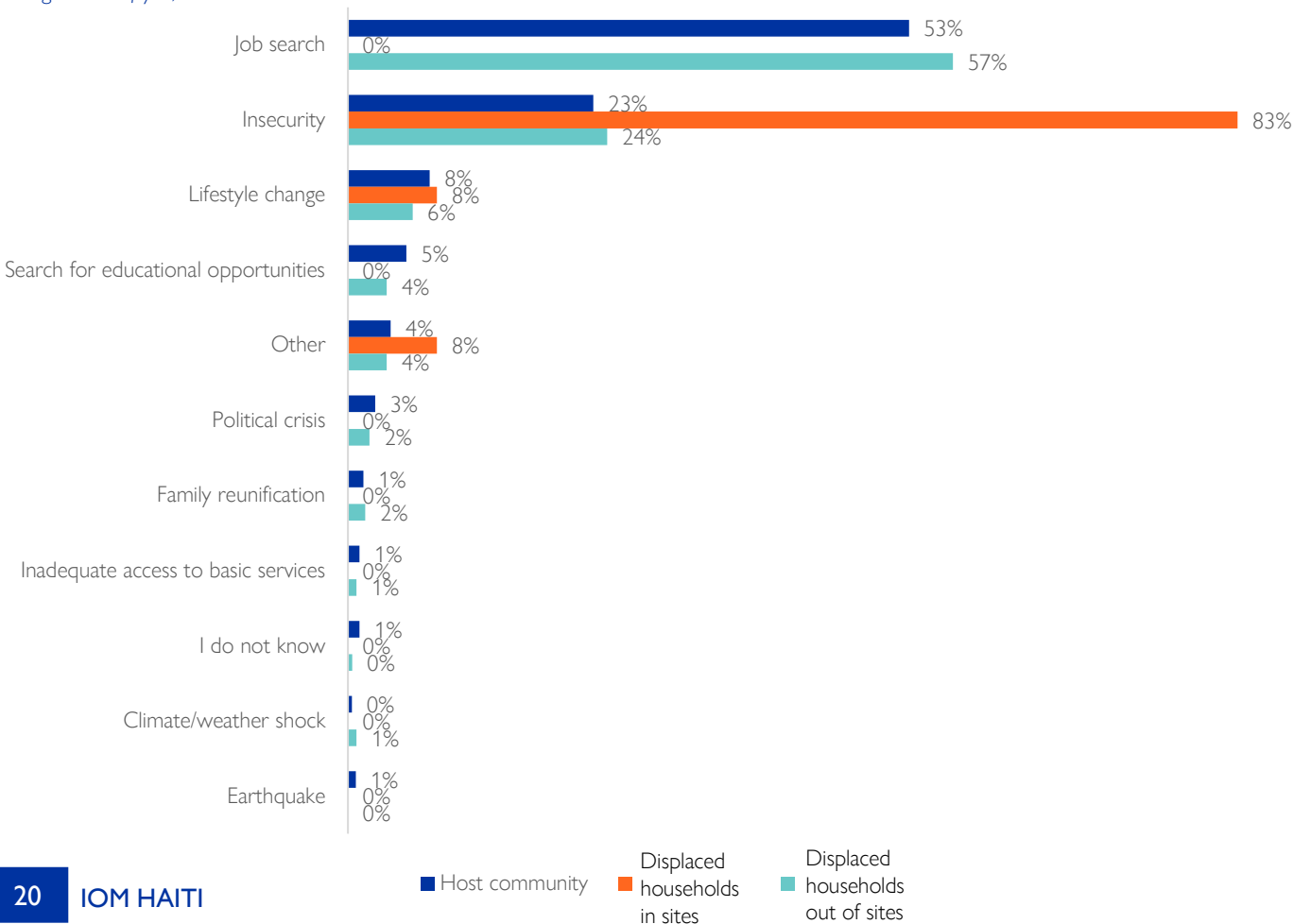


Figure 30. If yes, what was the main reason?



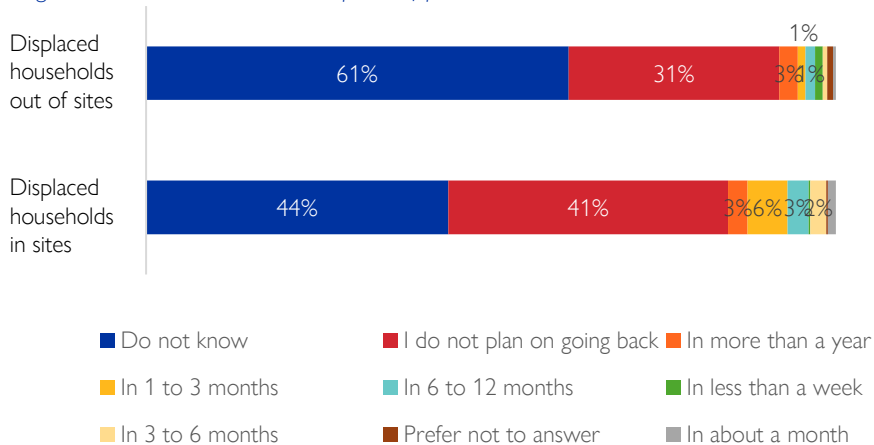


PARTIE III

Intentions of return

INTENTIONS OF RETURN

Figure 31. Intentions to return to place of provenance



The majority of displaced households either:

- 1) do not intend to return to their place of provenance (41% of displaced households in sites, and 31% of those out of sites). In provinces, 31% of displaced households do not intend to return to their provenance compared to 33% in the MAPAP.
- 2) do not know when they will return (61% of displaced households out of sites and 44% of those in sites).

Among the factors that must improve for a return to be considered, improving security conditions is the first mentioned by all displaced households.

Map 7. Intentions to return to place of provenance, by département

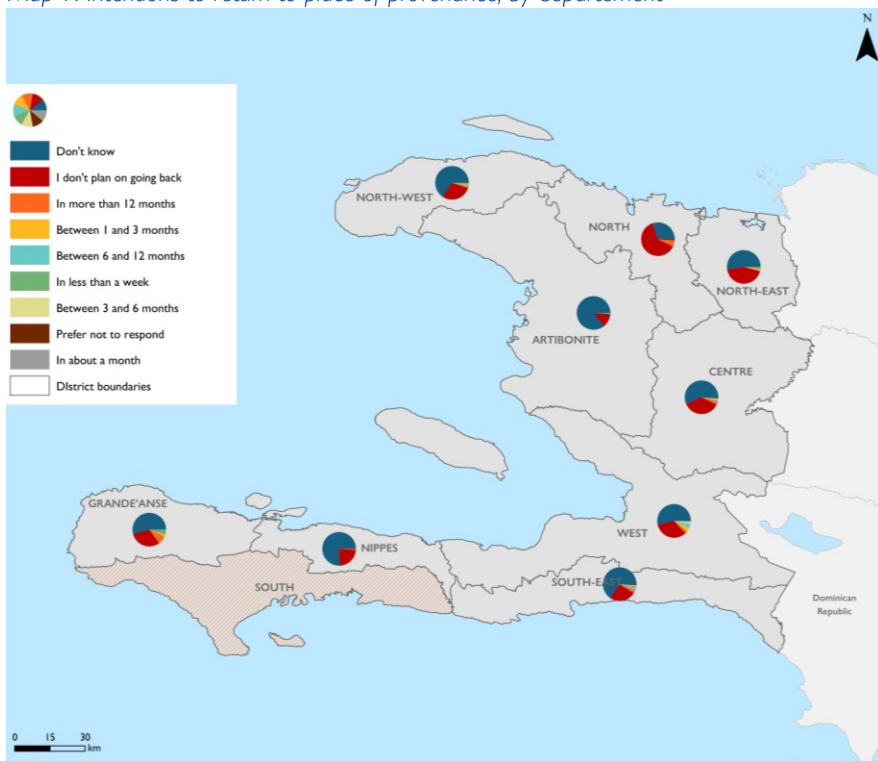
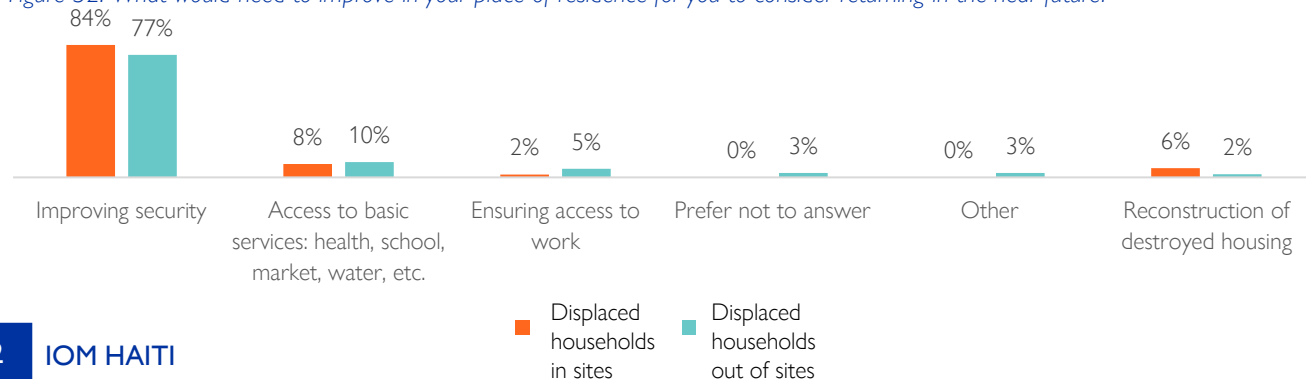


Figure 32. What would need to improve in your place of residence for you to consider returning in the near future?



OTHER MIGRATION INTENTIONS

Figure 33. Do one or more members of the household plan to migrate outside the current locality in the next 6 months?

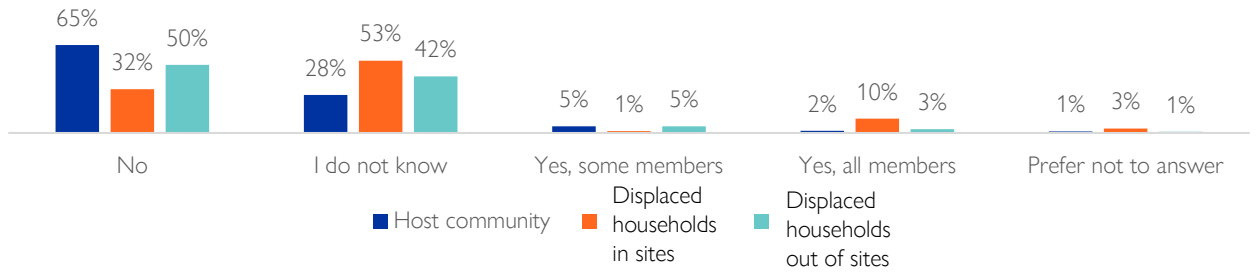


Figure 34. If yes, where do these household members plan to go in the next 6 months?

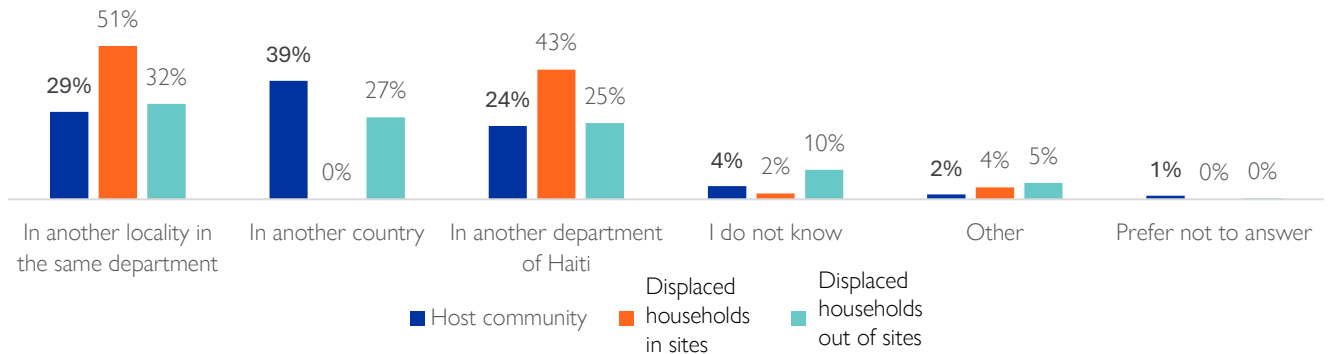
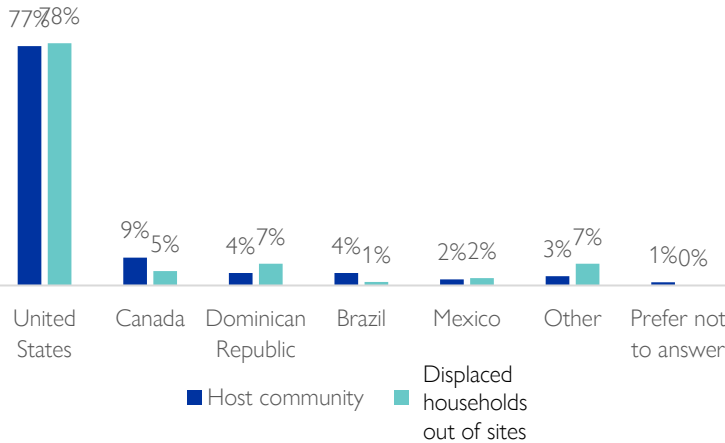
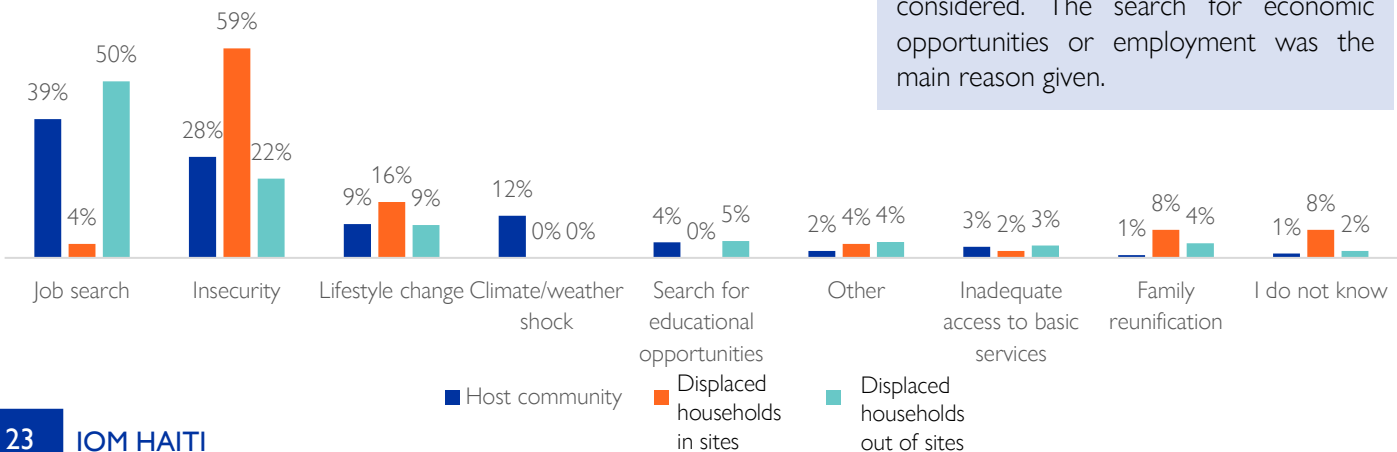


Figure 35. If these members are planning to move to another country, which one?



Few households reported having members who plan to migrate within 6 months of data collection: 7% of households in the host community, 11% of displaced households in sites, and 8% of those out of sites. For the most part, localities in Haiti would be the potential destinations. Destinations outside Haiti were more mentioned by host communities (39% of households reported having at least one member intending to go elsewhere; compared to 27% for displaced out of sites and 0% for those in sites). And in this case, the United States was the main destination considered. The search for economic opportunities or employment was the main reason given.

Figure 36. For what reason do these members plan to migrate outside their current locality in the next 6 months?



All information products resulting from research conducted by IOM Haiti are available at the link below. For more information, please contact the Data and Research unit by email:



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