



# Displacement situation in Haiti – Round 8

Photo de couverture : A site hosting IDPs in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince © Olivier Ambroise, August 2024

These activities are supported by :



## September 2024



# CONTENT

OVERVIEW OF KEY RESULTS .....	3
AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION .....	4
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	
HOSTING OF IDPs .....	5
IDPs' PLACE OF ORIGIN.....	7
REASONS AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT.....	8
FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE (MAPAP).....	9
FOCUS ON MUNICIPALITIES OF THE WEST OUT OF MAPAP.....	13
FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH.....	14
FOCUS ON THE CENTRE .....	16
FOCUS ON ARTIBONITE .....	17
FOCUS ON THE GREAT NOR .....	18
RETURNEES FORMERLY IDPs .....	20

**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 the communal section outside the MAPAP.**

✓ The last round of these assessments ([Round 7 – published in June 2024](#)) had indicated that 578,074 people were internally displaced in Haiti. **This new round indicates the presence of 702,973 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), almost 22% more than in Round 7.** The armed attacks in the municipality of Gressier (located in the West department, outside the MAPAP) are the main reason for this increase; this municipality has been almost emptied of its population following these attacks and has become the second municipality of origin for IDPs in the country whereas it was in 5th position during Round 7.

✓ A slight decrease (6%) in the number of IDPs was observed in the MAPAP, reflecting the continuation of displacement from the capital to provinces but in smaller proportions compared to the period of March-April 2024. Returns of some IDPs was also observed, in particular in certain neighborhoods of the municipality of Cité Soleil (see section on returnees).

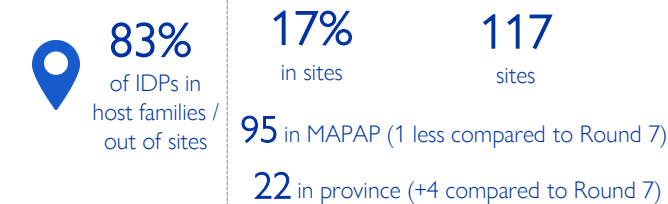
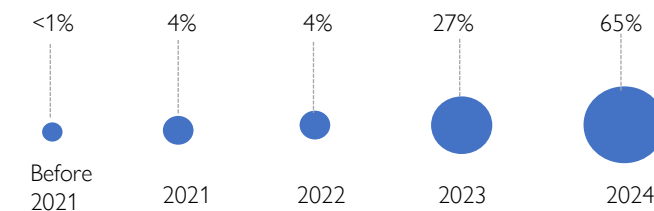
✓ The MAPAP currently hosts a quarter of the country's IDPs, compared to about a third during the previous Round (25% in Round 8 vs 32% in Round 7).

✓ Provinces host 75% of the country's IDPs. In particular, the Great South (departments of South, Grande'Anse, South-East and Nippes) hosts almost half of all IDPs: 45% of the country's IDPs are hosted in these 4 departments.

✓ The West Department, particularly the MAPAP, is the place of origin of the vast majority of IDPs in all departments. The only exception is Artibonite, where 56% of IDPs fled from areas within the same department.

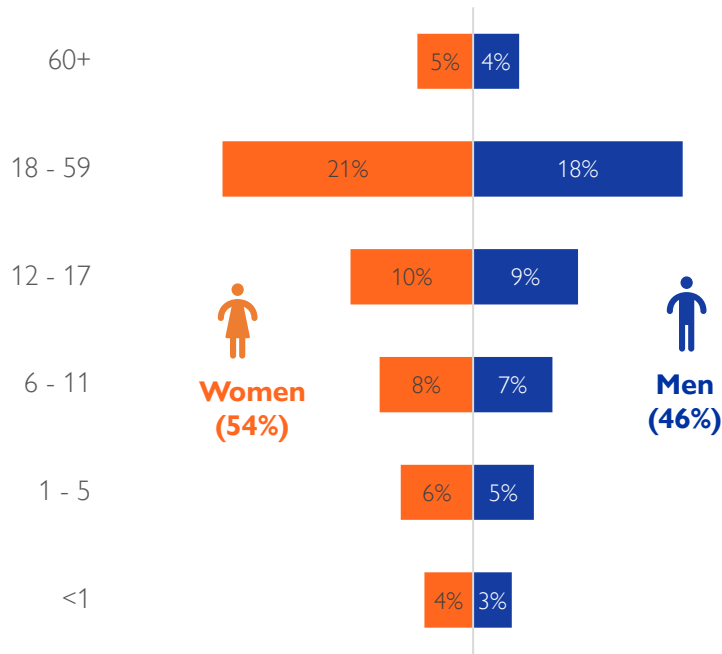
✓ At the national level, the majority of IDPs are hosted in host families/out of sites: 83% (vs 17% in sites). However, in the MAPAP the majority of IDPs reside in sites (63% in sites vs. 37% in host families/out of sites), while in provinces the opposite is true (98% in host families/out of sites vs. 2% in sites).

✓ 65,535 returnees formerly IDPs were identified, particularly in the commune of Cité Soleil where a 151% increase in the number of returnees was observed. **It should be noted that for the moment these returns remain very fragile and are not sustainable, particularly in the MAPAP. Indeed, returnees are often displaced again following new attacks in their return area: in the MAPAP, 52% of IDPs have already been displaced more than once and these repeated movements include new displacements after having returned home** ([see the report on displacement dynamics for more details](#)).


**Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

**IDPs' period of displacement**

**Returnees formerly IDPs**

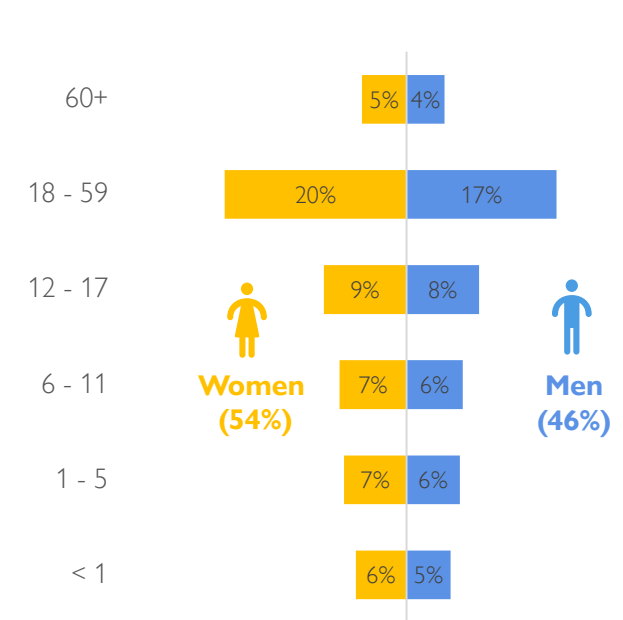

**IDPs' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION**

Figure 1. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation



**RETURNEES' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION**

Figure 2. Returnees' age and sex disaggregation



More than half of all IDPs (54%) are women (adults and minors) and 52% are children. A similar distribution is observed among returnees, but children represent a slightly higher proportion (54%).

**HOSTING OF IDPs**

Figure 3. Host departments of IDPs

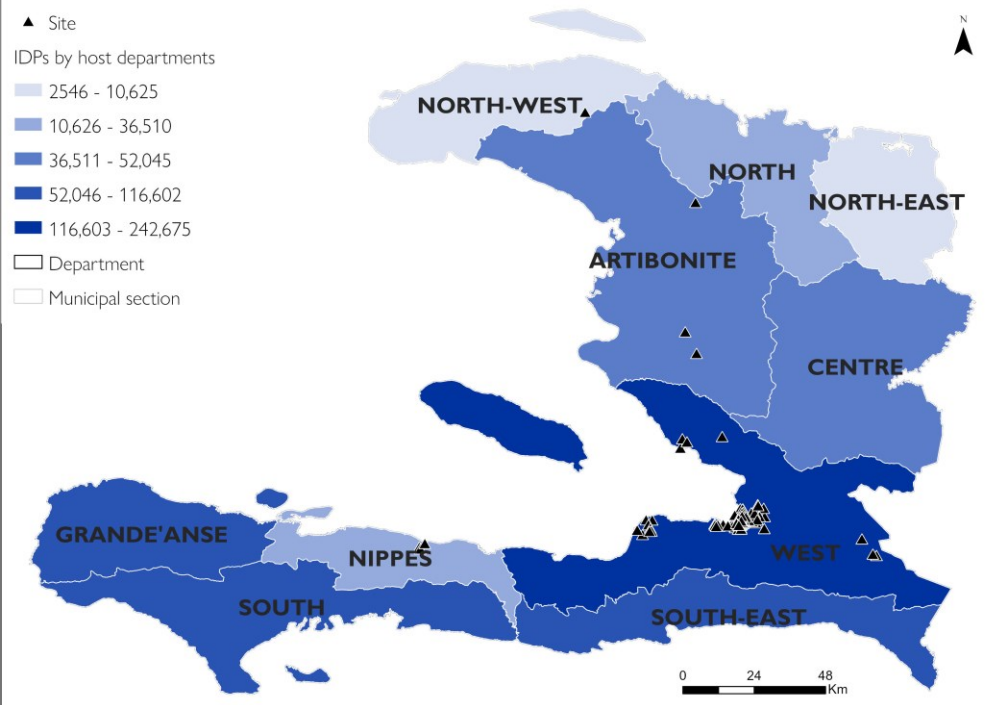


Figure 4. Number and proportion of IDPs in their host regions

Host regions		Displaced households	# of IDPs	% 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%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>170,255</b>	<b>702,973</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 5. Proportion of IDPs in host families and sites per host region

Host regions		Total of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	# of sites
West	MAPAP	173,156	37%	63%	95
	Out of MAPAP	69,519	62%	38%	15
Great South	South	116,602	100%	0%	0
	South-East	82,366	100%	0%	0
	Grande'Anse	79,722	100%	0%	0
Centre	Nippes	36,510	99%	1%	3
	Centre	52,045	100%	0%	0
Artibonite	Artibonite	44,566	99%	1%	3
Great North	North	35,316	100%	0%	0
	North-West	10,625	98%	2%	1
	North-East	2,546	100%	0%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>702,973</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>117</b>

The majority of IDPs are hosted in provinces\* (75% compared to 25% in the MAPAP). The 4 departments of the Great South (South, Nippes, Grande'Anse and South-East) host nearly half of the country's IDPs (45%).

The vast majority of IDPs in provinces are hosted by host families (98%). The remaining 2% are hosted in 22 sites located in the West outside the MAPAP (8 sites in the municipality of Léogâne, with 6,283 IDPs; 3 sites in Arcahaie with 1,110 IDPs; 3 sites in Ganthier following armed attacks, hosting 810 IDPs); 3 sites are located in Artibonite with 245 people, 3 in Nippes with 245 people; and 1 site (with 223 people) in the Northeast, created following the displacement of people due to a tornado in May 2024. In addition, 95 sites, hosting 109,545 IDPs, have been identified in the MAPAP.

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

Figure 6. IDPs by municipality section (admin 2)

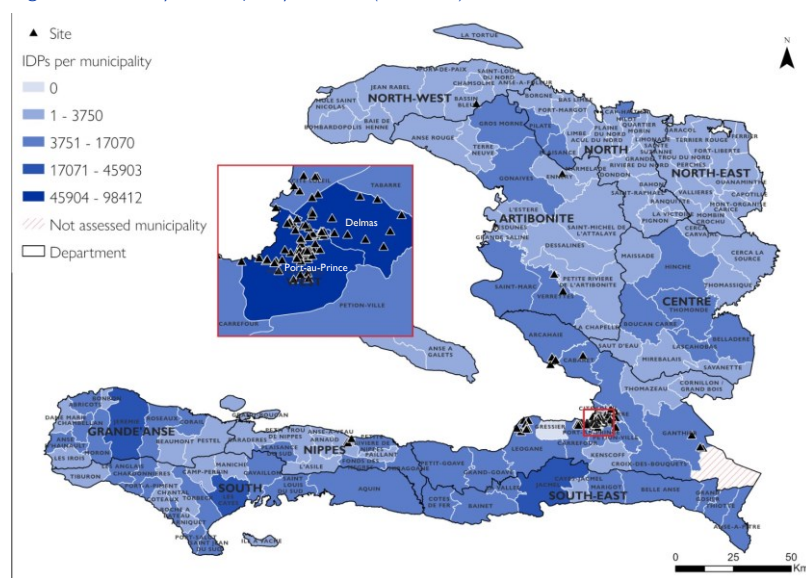


Figure 7. IDPs by municipality section (admin 3)

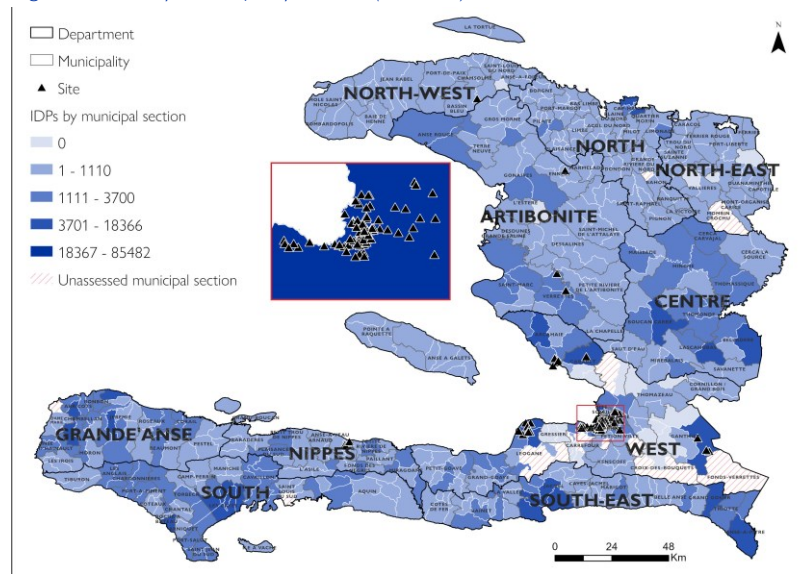


Figure 8. Main IDPs' hosting municipalities

Municipality	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	West	98,412	14%
Delmas	West	48,615	7%
Les Cayes	South	36,813	5%
Jacmel	South-East	34,977	5%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	19,205	3%
Cap-Haïtien	North	15,840	2%
Léogâne	West	14,977	2%

The municipality of Port-au-Prince is the municipality which hosts the most IDPs in the country, with more than a tenth of the IDPs hosted there. Almost all IDPs in Port-au-Prince were displaced from various neighborhoods of the same municipality.

Furthermore, it should be noted that this municipality is also the leading municipality of origin for IDPs in the country; nearly a third of IDPs in the country originated from neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince (see the following page for more details on places of origin).

In provinces, the 3 major cities of the Greath South (Les Cayes, Jacmel and Jérémie) host 13% of the country's IDPs.

**IDPs' PLACE OF ORIGIN**

Figure 9. IDPs by department of provenance (admin 1)



Figure 10. IDPs by municipality of origin (admin 2)

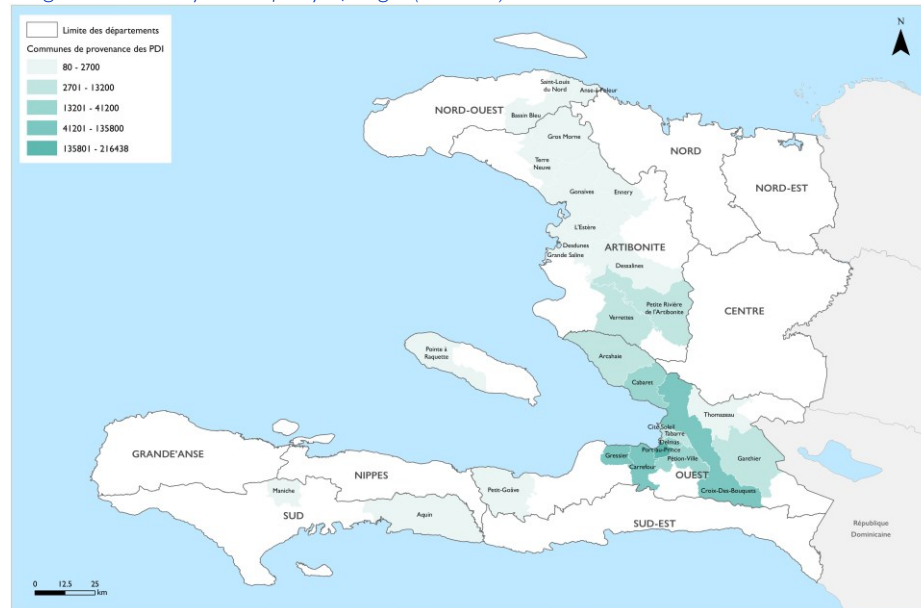
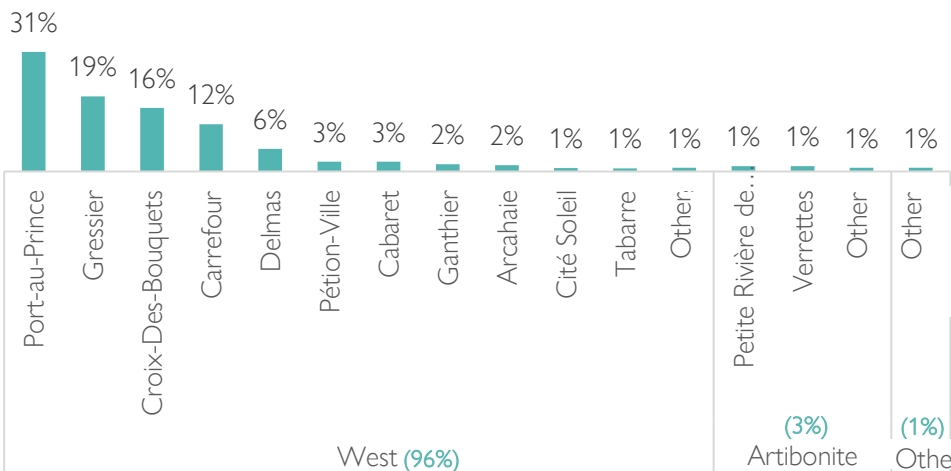


Figure 11. IDPs' place of origin



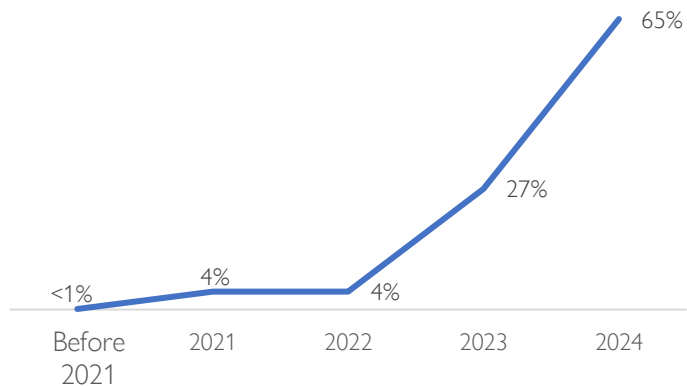
The West Department is the department of origin for almost all IDPs (96%), while 3% came from the Artibonite Department.

The epicenter of the violence is the West Department, in particular the capital of the country, the MAPAP, which is the place of origin for more than 70% of all IDPs in the country, in particular its commune of Port-au-Prince, from which 31% of all IDPs originated.

However, it should be noted that in recent weeks, the violence increasingly spread to areas surrounding the MAPAP. Armed violence in June-July 2024 in the municipality of Gressier pushed almost all of its population to move, Gressier becoming the second municipality of origin for IDPs in the country.

**PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT**

Figure 12. Period of first displacement



It should be noted that the period of first displacement is for persons still displaced to date, without taking into account persons who 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 indicates the periods during which **began the displacement of persons currently displaced.**

The year 2024 constitutes the period of displacement for the majority of persons who are currently displaced, indicating a growing deterioration in the security situation during this year.

**REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT**

Figure 13. Reasons for displacement

IDPs' reasons for displacement	%
Attacks / Violence	99%
Preventive displacement / Fear	0.7%
Natural disaster	0.3%

Violence-related reasons were the reason for displacement for almost all IDPs in Haiti. Only 0.3% of those currently displaced were displaced due to a natural disaster.



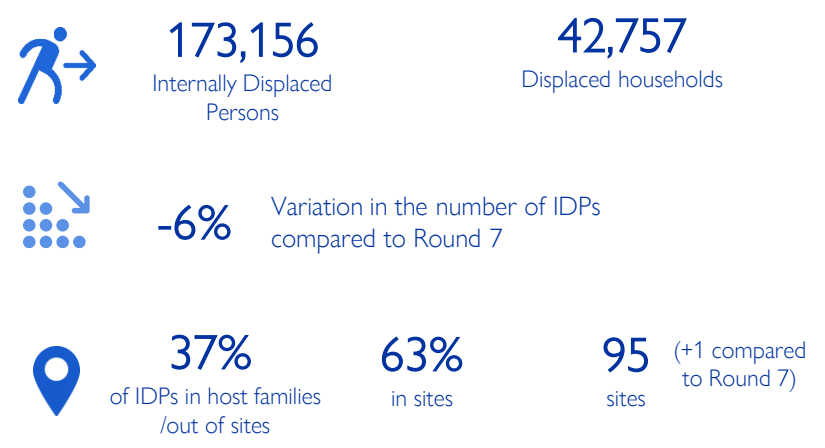
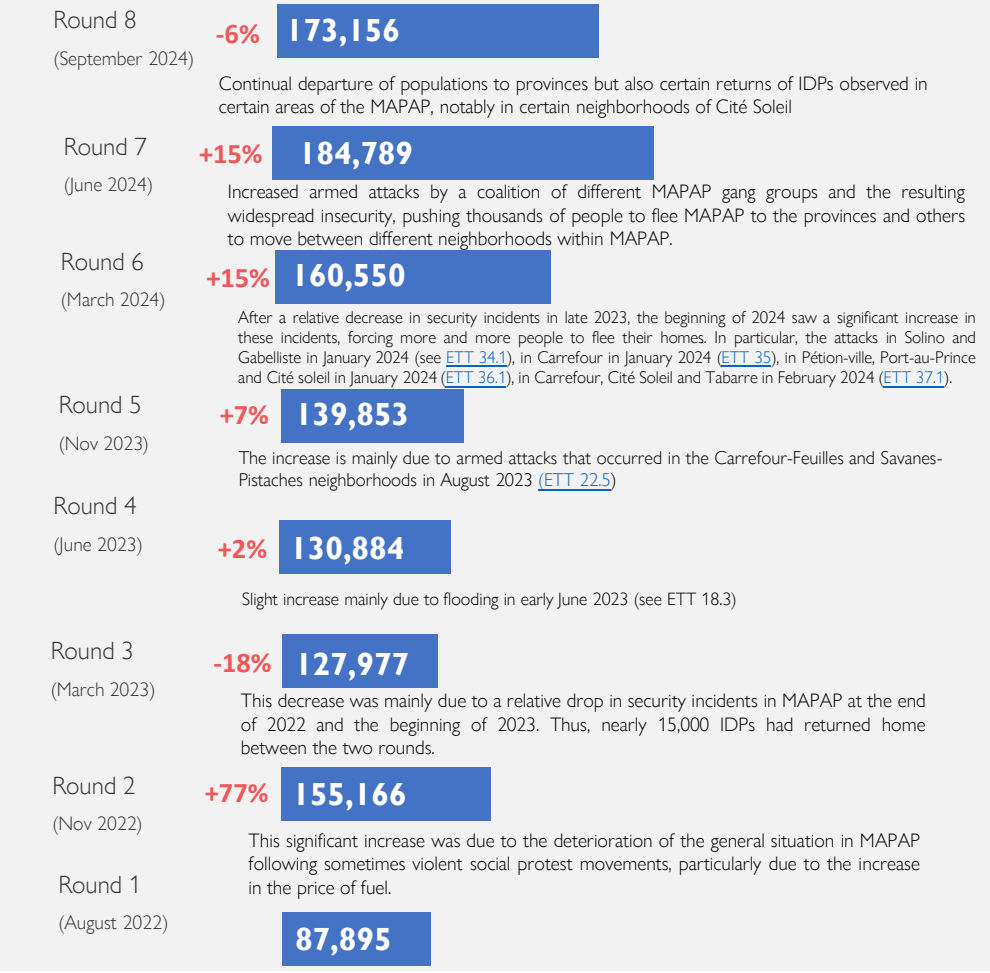
**FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE**


Figure 15. IDPs by host municipality in MAPAP

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	23,176	98,412	57%
Delmas	12,994	48,615	28%
Carrefour	2,105	8,322	5%
Tabarre	1,448	4,908	3%
Pétion-Ville	1,019	4,596	3%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	1,000	4,252	2%
Cité Soleil	1,015	4,051	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,757</b>	<b>173,156</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 14. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the MAPAP since 2022



More than 173,000 people are internally displaced in the MAPAP, 6% less than in Round 7. The municipality of Port-au-Prince hosts the majority of IDPs in the MAPAP (57%), followed by Delmas (28%). Unlike the situation in provinces, in the MAPAP the majority of IDPs (63%) are hosted in sites. 95 sites have been identified in the MAPAP hosting 109,540 IDPs (3% less than in Round 7). The slight decrease in IDPs' number can be explained by the continued departures of people leaving the capital to go to provinces and by the return of IDPs in certain areas of the MAPAP, particularly in Cité Soleil (see page 20 for more details).

Figure 16. IDPs in sites in the MAPAP

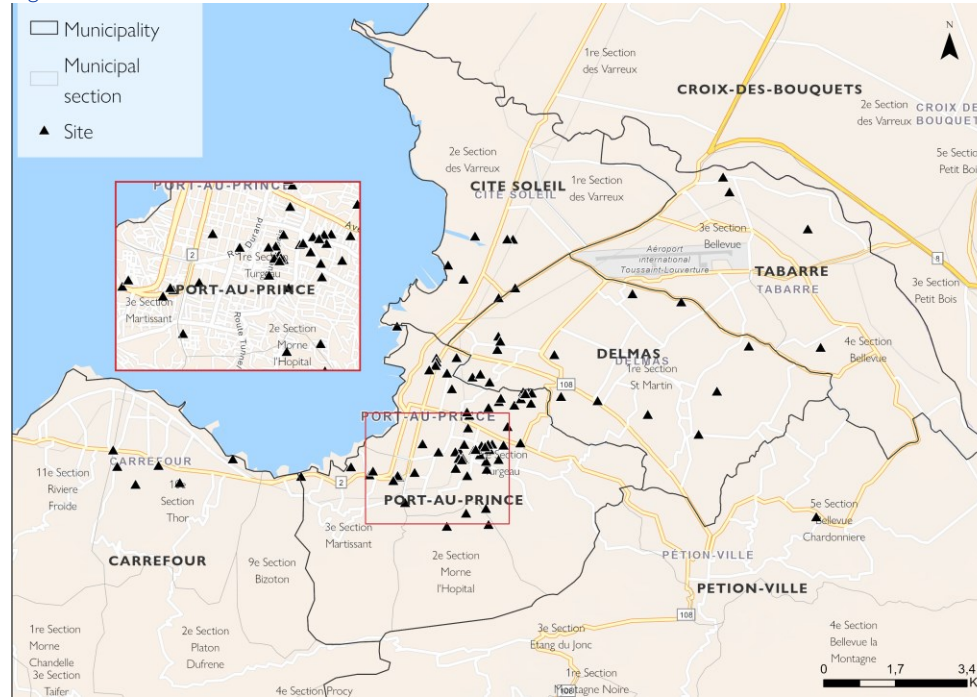
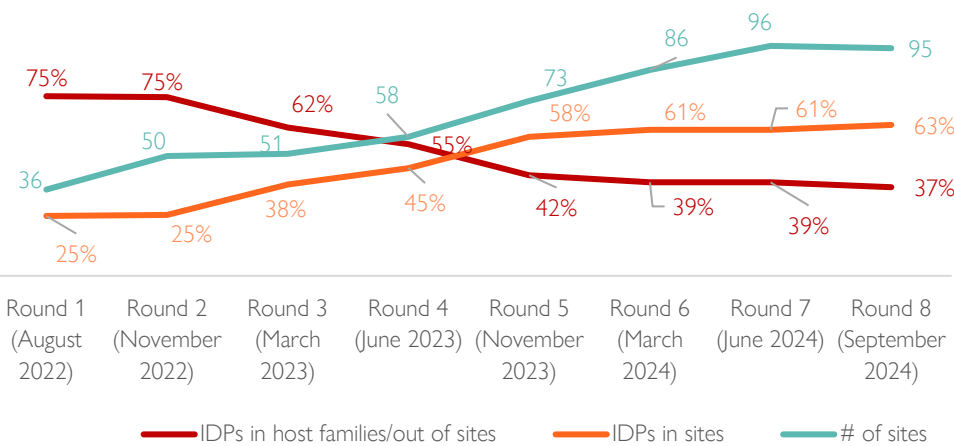


Figure 17. Evolution of the proportions of IDPs in host families vs in sites from 2022 to 2024



On average, sites in the MAPAP host 1,153 IDPs. Most sites in the MAPAP are located in the municipality of Port-au-Prince (60 of the 95 sites are located in this municipality). 89% of all IDPs in this municipality are hosted in sites, and 11% are in host families/out of sites (see Figure 19 on the next page).

When significant displacement started to happen in the MAPAP in 2022, most IDPs were hosted in host families: by the end of 2022, only a quarter of all IDPs were in sites. A year later, by the end of 2023, the situation had reversed, with the majority of IDPs residing in sites (58%). This trend continued in 2024 and currently, more than 6 out of 10 IDPs reside in sites (63%) (see Figure 17).

The growing insecurity restricting possibilities to seek refuge with relatives, the lack of resources of host families to accommodate IDPs for a relatively long period of time, and the deterioration of social cohesion, are the main reasons for this. Surveys carried out by the DTM among displaced households and host communities in the country have shown that tensions and conflicts between IDPs and host communities are more frequent in the MAPAP than in the provinces.

IDPs in sites represent the category of households that most often reports the existence of tensions or conflicts with host communities. ([see the report on displacement dynamics for more details](#)).

Figure 18. Displacement situation in the neighborhoods of the MAPAP

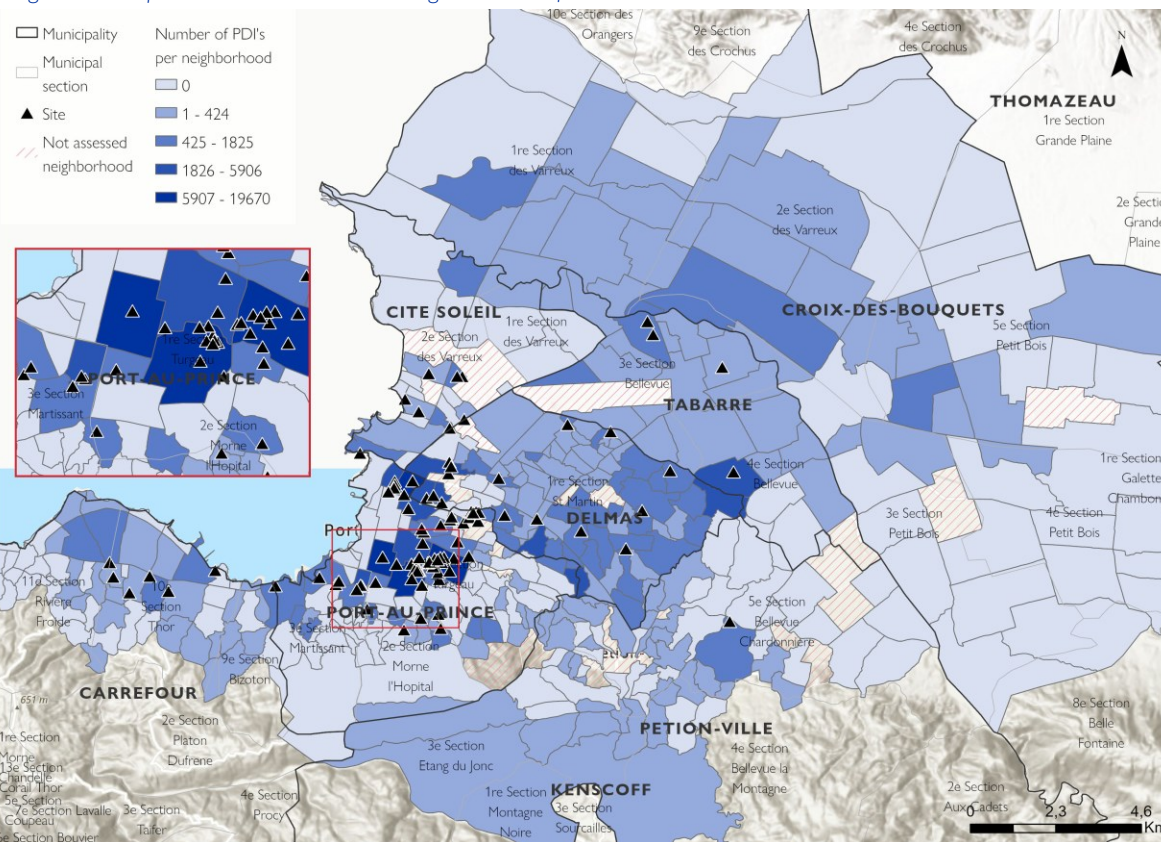


Figure 19. IDPs in host families vs. in sites by host municipality in the MAPAP

Municipalities	# of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	# of sites
Port-au-Prince	98,412	11%	89%	60
Delmas	48,615	71%	29%	16
Carrefour	8,322	75%	25%	6
Tabarre	4,908	50%	50%	4
Pétion-Ville	4,596	83%	17%	1
Croix-Des-Bouquets	4,252	100%	0%	0
Cité Soleil	4,051	34%	66%	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,156</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>95</b>

Figure 20. Types of site in MAPAP

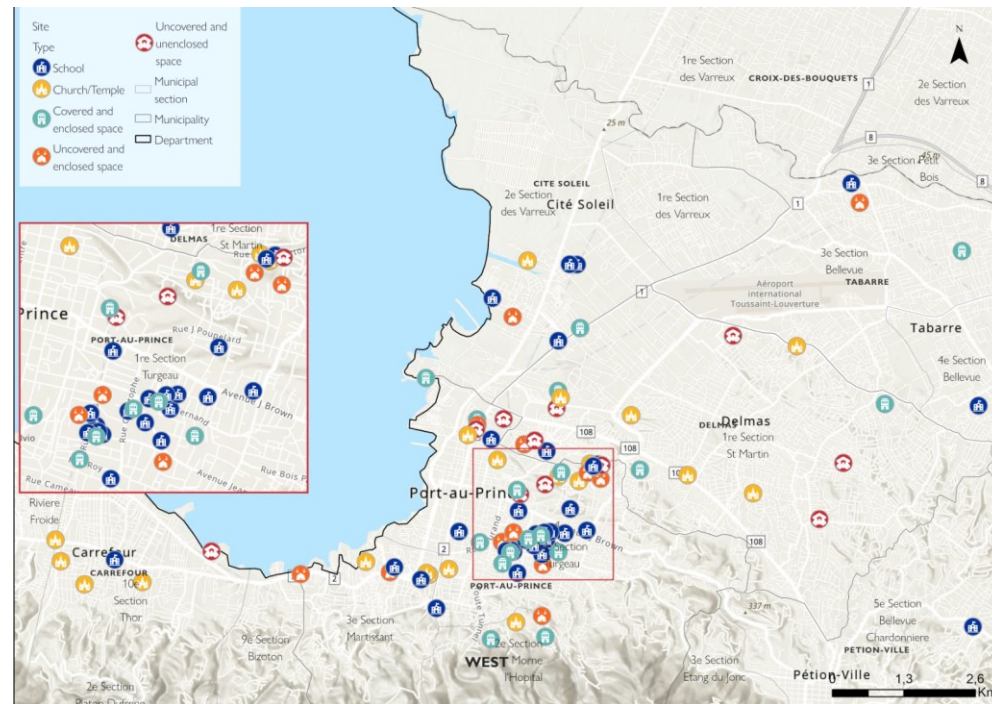


Figure 21. IDPs by type of site in MAPAP

Types of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Schools	34	55,843	51%
Church /Temple	21	18,429	17%
Covered and fenced area	17	17,516	16%
Uncovered and fenced area	12	8,937	8%
Uncovered and unfenced space	11	8,815	8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>109,540</b>	<b>100%</b>

Half of all IDPs (51%) in the MAPAP are hosted in schools. In total, there are 34 schools hosting nearly 56,000 people, 10% less than in Round 7.

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

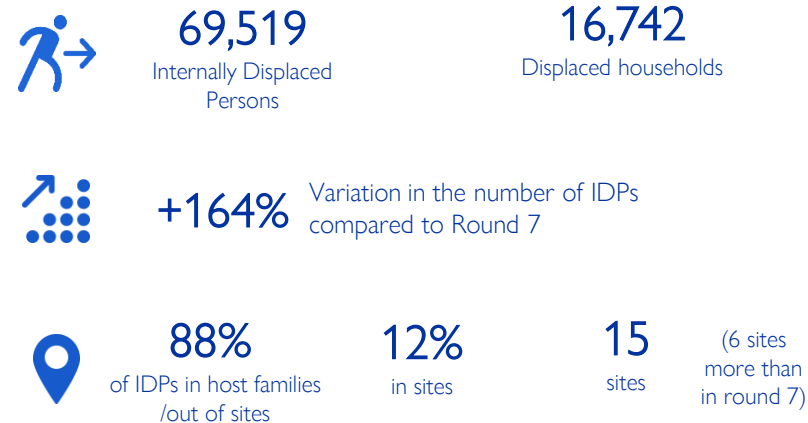
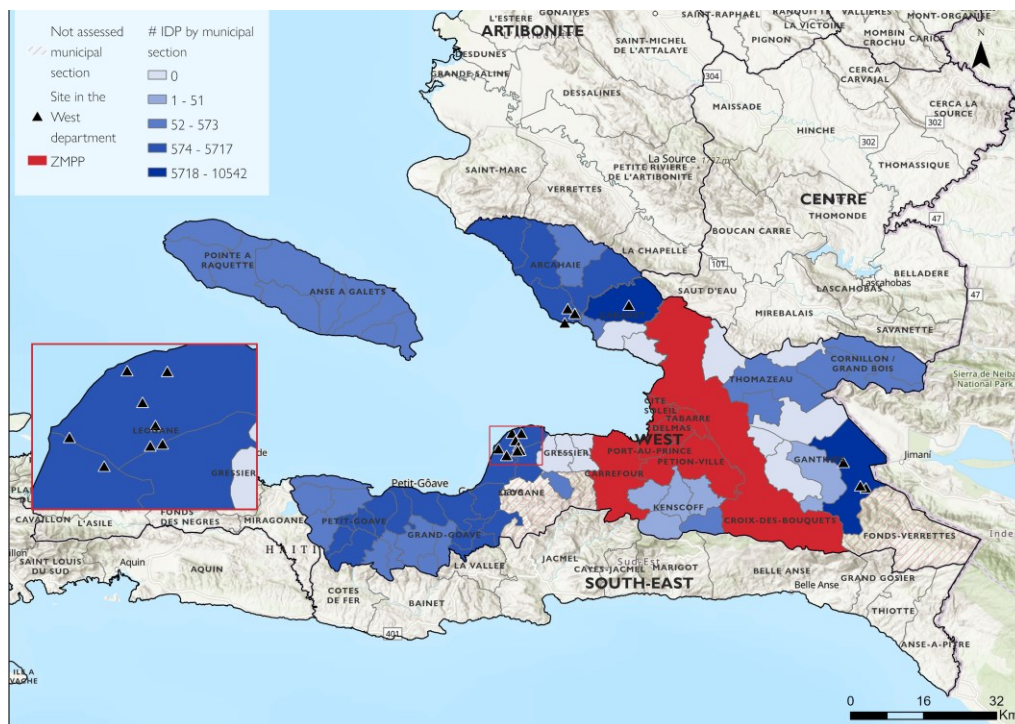


Figure 22. IDPs per host municipality in the West, outside MAPAP

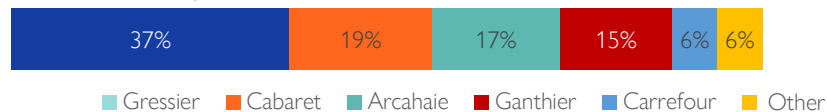
Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Léogâne	3,972	14,977	22%	8 (hosting 6,283 IDPs)
Arcahaie	2,615	12,320	18%	3 (1,110 IDPs)
Ganthier	3,430	10,582	15%	3 (810 IDPs)
Cabaret	2,531	10,363	15%	1 (33 IDPs)
Grand-Goâve	1,376	8,198	12%	0
Petit-Goâve	1,645	7,492	11%	0
Anse à Galets	355	1,722	2%	0
Pointe à Raquette	342	1,453	2%	0
Carrefour	233	1,108	2%	0
Others	243	1,304	2%	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,742</b>	<b>69,519</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b>

Figure 23. IDPs' host locations in West department, outside MAPAP

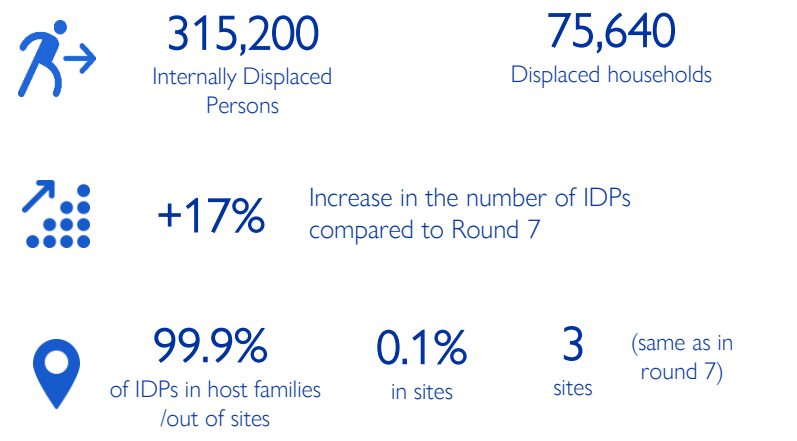


Nearly 70,000 people are internally displaced in areas located in the West department, outside the MAPAP. This is mainly due to the increased armed violence in the municipality of Gressier during the months of June and July 2024, which became the main municipality of origin of IDPs located in the West, outside the MAPAP. Municipalities located towards South-East of the MAPAP constitute an important hosting area for people who fled Gressier (these are Léogâne, Grand-Goâve and Petit-Goâve). The armed violence in the commune of Ganthier between July and August 2024 also caused significant displacement in this commune, and 3 spontaneous sites were created there.

Figure 24. Municipalities of origin of IDPs located in the West, outside MAPAP



**FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH**



The number of IDPs in the four departments of the Great South increased by 17% compared to Round 7. This increase is due to the displacement of people who fled the municipality of Gressier, which has become, along with Port-au-Prince, the main place of origin for IDPs in the Great South, particularly those living in the Southeast (see Figures 34 and 35).

This region is the leading host region for IDPs in the country, hosting nearly half of the country's IDPs (45%). Among the four departments in this region, the South is the leading host department for IDPs: 116,602 IDPs are located in this department, representing 37% of IDPs in the Great South and 17% of IDPs in the country. Then the South-East department with 82,366 IDPs (26% of IDPs in the Great South and 12% of the country), Grande'Anse hosting 79,722 IDPs (25% of the Great South and 11% of the country) and Nippes with 36,510 IDPs (12% of the Great South and 5% of the country).

Figure 34. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in the Great South

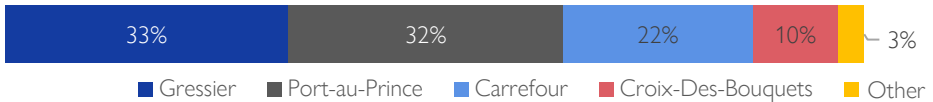


Figure 33. IDPs' hosting locations in the Great South

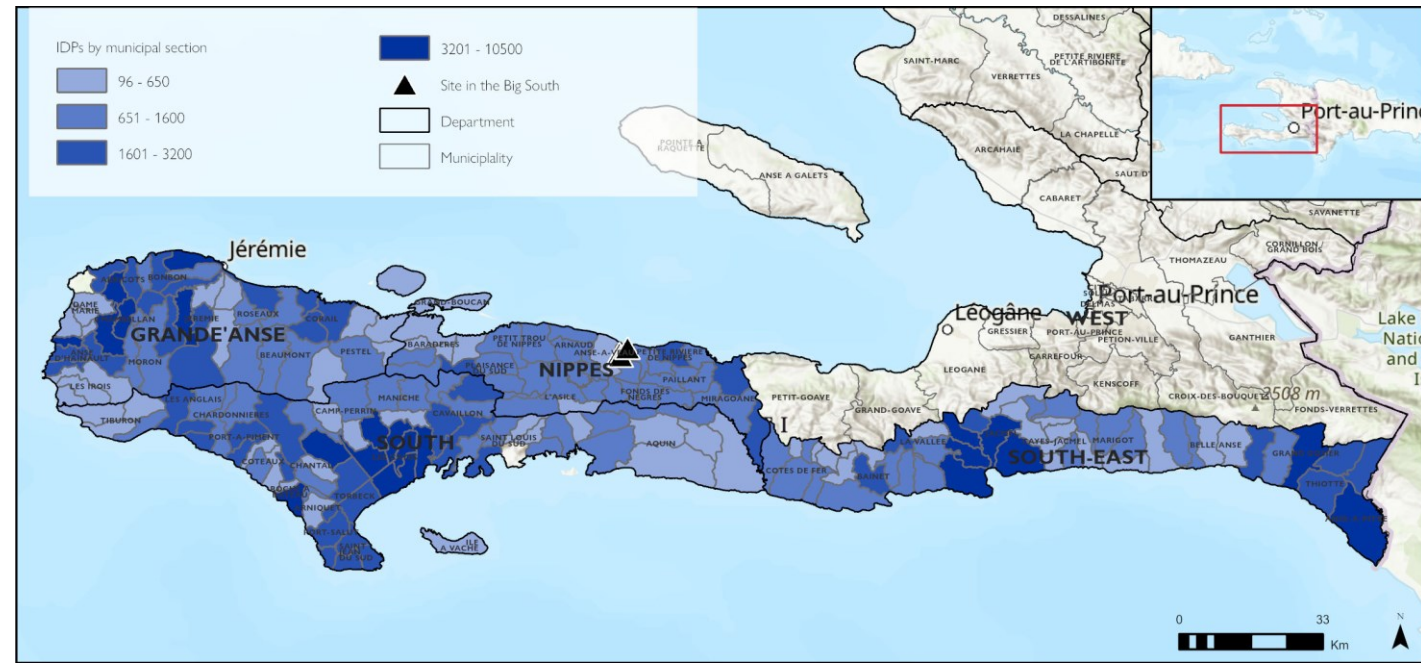


Figure 35. Municipalities of origin for IDPs, by hosting department

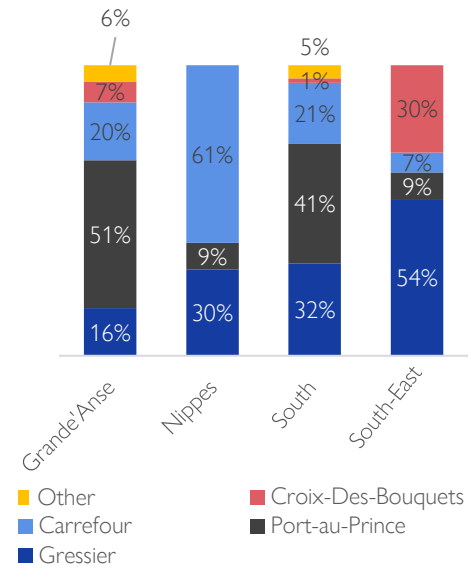


Figure 36. Main IDPs' hosting municipalities in the Great South

Municipalities	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs of the Great South
Les Cayes	South	36 813	12%
Jacmel	South-East	34 977	11%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	19 205	6%
Anse d'Hainault	Grande'Anse	12 130	4%
Bainet	South-East	9 789	3%
Abricots	Grande'Anse	9 250	3%
Cavaillon	South	8 685	3%
Chambellan	Grande'Anse	8 500	3%
Torbeck	South	8 405	3%
Corail	Grande'Anse	8 400	3%
Aquin	South	8 296	3%

Figure 37. Variation in the number of IDPs in the Great South, between Round 7 and Round 8

Department	# of IDPs in Round 8	# of IDPs in Round 7	% of variation
South	116,602	114,627	+2%
South-East	82,366	61,831	+33%
Grande'Anse	79,722	61,428	+30%
Nippes	36,510	30,566	+19%
<b>GREAT SOUTH</b>	<b>315,200</b>	<b>268,452</b>	<b>+17%</b>

Les Cayes, Jacmel and Jérémie are the top three hosting municipalities in the Great South, hosting nearly a third of all IDPs (29%) living in the Great South.

Compared to Round 7, the South-East and Grande'Anse are the departments that have seen the most significant increase in the number of IDPs: 33% more in the South-East and 30% in Grande'Anse (Figure 37).

These increases were particularly notable in the municipalities of Belle Anse (+211%), Roche à Bateau (+197%), Bonbon (+174%) and La Vallée (+157%) (see Figure 38).

Figure 38. Municipalities experienced largest increases in the number of IDPs hosted between Round 7 and Round 8

Municipalities	Department	# of IDPs in Round 8	# of IDPs in Round 7	% de variation
Belle Anse	South-East	5 458	1 755	+211%
Roche à Bateau	South	7 596	2 555	+197%
Bonbon	Grande'Anse	1 920	700	+174%
La Vallée	South-East	4 024	1 566	+157%
Anse d'Hainault	Grande'Anse	12 130	5 200	+133%
Marigot	South-East	4 060	1 744	+133%
Grand-Boucan	Nippes	480	207	+132%
Abricots	Grande'Anse	9 250	4 252	+118%
Anse-à-Pître	South-East	7 500	3 750	+100%

**FOCUS ON CENTRE DEPARTMENT**

**52,045**  
Internally Displaced  
Persons

**12,373**  
Displaced households

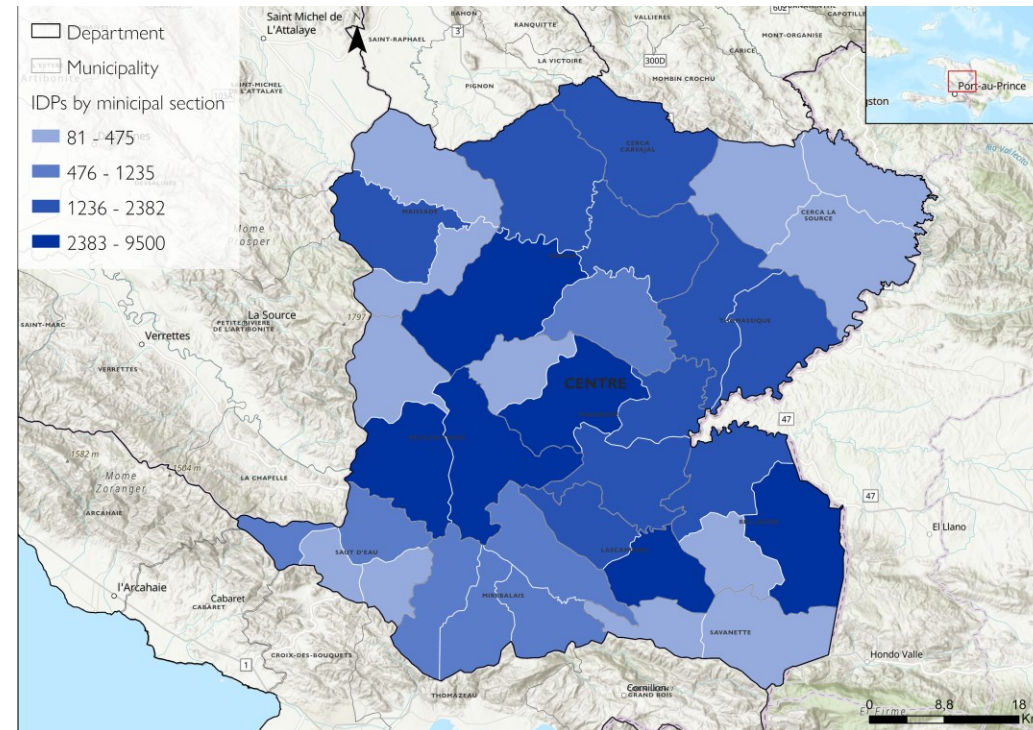
**+28%** Increase in the number of IDPs  
compared to Round 7

**100%**  
of IDPs in host families  
/out of sites

Figure 40. IDPs by hosting municipalities in the Centre

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Belladère	2,774	11,300	22%
Hinche	1,749	7,412	14%
Boucan Carré	1,685	7,400	14%
Lascahobas	1,400	6,000	12%
Thomonde	1,258	5,377	10%
Thomassique	820	3,700	7%
Mirebalais	885	3,700	7%
Maïssade	530	2,667	5%
Saut d'Eau	568	2,064	4%
Cerca Carvajal	400	1,800	3%
Savanette	157	321	1%
Cerca La Source	147	304	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>52,045</b>	<b>100%</b>

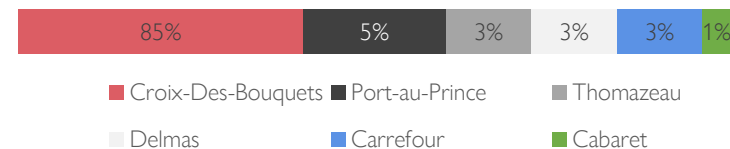
Figure 39. IDPs' host locations in the Centre



Belladère is the main hosting municipality for IDPs in the Centre, with almost a quarter of IDPs in Centre department living there (22%). The municipalities of Belladère and Lascahobas are the two that have experienced the most significant increase in number of IDPs hosted, compared to Round 7 (+53% in each of these municipalities).

All IDPs in the Centre came from the West department, particularly from the neighboring municipality of Croix-des-Bouquets: almost 9 out of 10 IDPs who are hosted in the Centre (85%) came from this municipality, which is also one of the main places of origin for IDPs in the country due to the insecurity situation that prevails there.

Figure 41. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in Centre





### FOCUS ON ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT

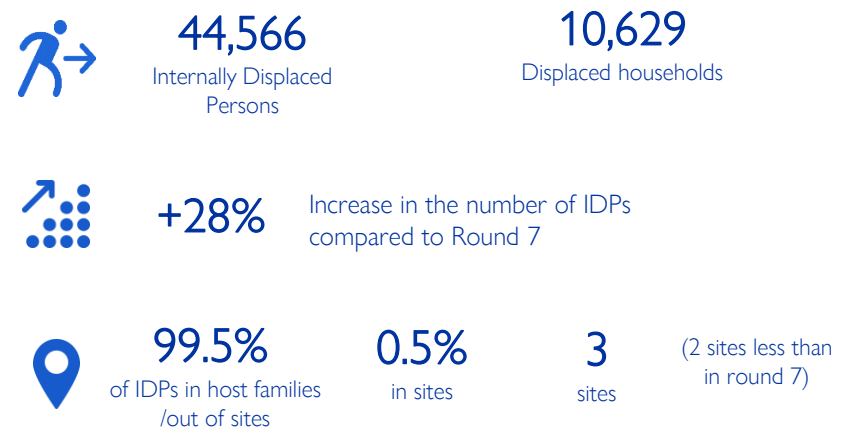
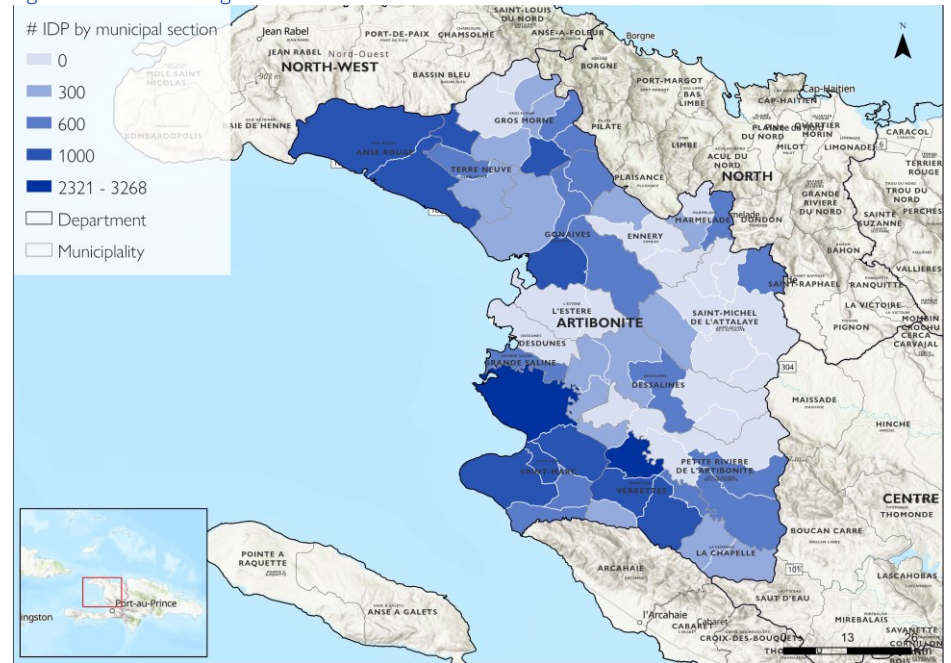


Figure 43. IDPs by hosting municipality in Artibonite

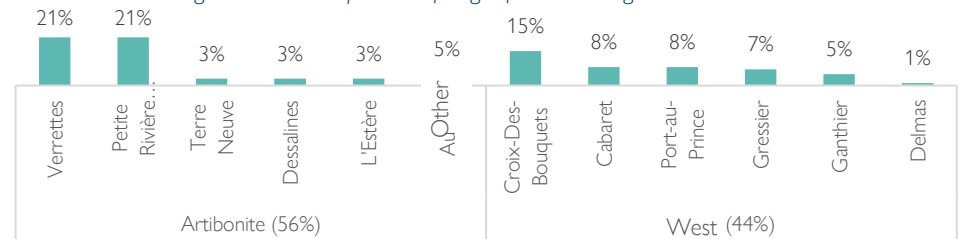
Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Saint-Marc	2,339	10,662	24%	
Verrettes	2,028	9,048	20%	2 (accueillant 178 PDI)
Gonaïves	1,310	4,967	11%	
Gros Morne	975	4,749	11%	
Anse Rouge	827	3,556	8%	
Terre Neuve	958	2,532	6%	
Dessalines	522	1,916	4%	
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	592	1,822	4%	
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	263	1,738	4%	
Grande Saline	267	1,068	2%	
Marmelade	225	1,000	2%	
Ennery	154	748	2%	1 (67 PDI)
La Chapelle	112	560	1%	
L'Estère	40	120	0%	
Desdunes	17	80	0%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,629</b>	<b>44,566</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5 (avec 495 PDI)</b>

Figure 42 IDPs' hosting locations in Artibonite



Nearly 45,000 people are internally displaced in Artibonite (+28% compared to Round 7), almost all of whom in host families. The municipalities of Verrettes and Saint-Marc host almost half of those IDPs (44%). The municipalities of Terre Neuve and Petite Rivière are those where the increase in the number of IDPs have been the most notable since Round 7 (+558% and 466% respectively). Artibonite is the only department in the country where the majority of IDPs are not from the West. In this department, 56% of IDPs fled areas located in the same department and 44% came from the West. The commune of Verrettes (in particular the communal section of Liancourt) and that of Petite Rivière are the place of origin for 42% of all IDPs living in Artibonite.

Figure 44. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in Artibonite



**FOCUS ON THE GREAT NORTH**

**48,487**  
Internally Displaced  
Persons

**12,154**  
Displaced households

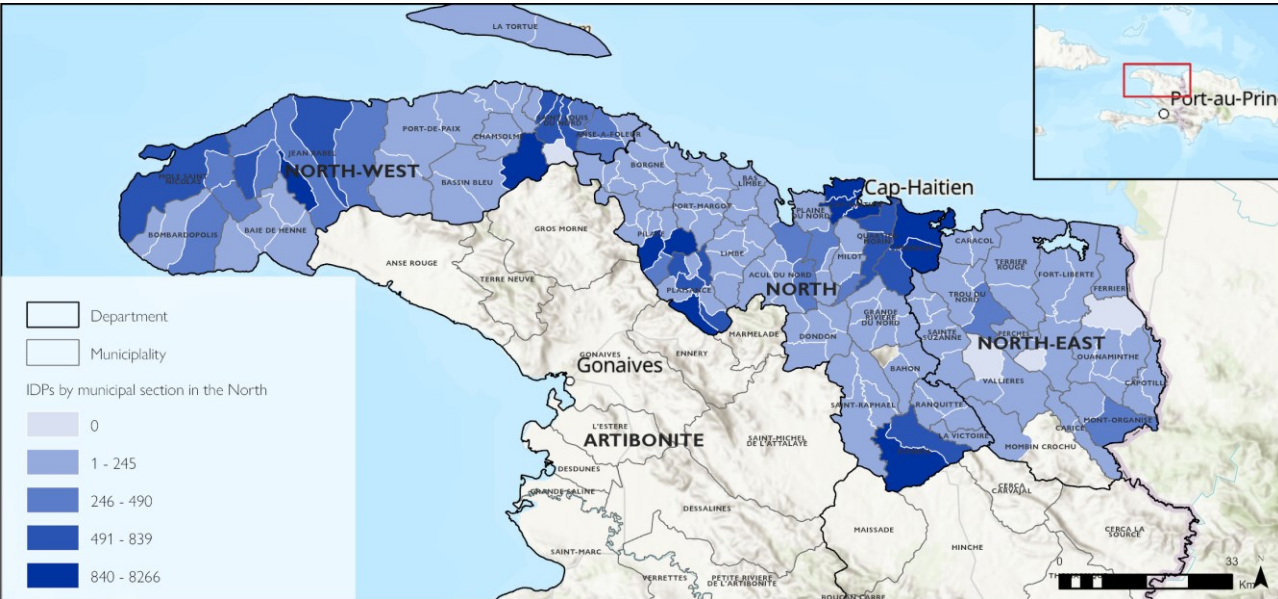
**99.5%**  
of IDPs in host families  
/out of sites

**0.5%**  
in site

**1** (same as in  
round 7)  
site

**+112%** Increase in the number of IDPs  
compared to Round 7

Figure 45. IDPs' hosting locations in the Great North



The Great North hosts 7% of the country's IDPs. Almost all of these people are hosted in host families/out of sites, except for 223 people residing in a site located in the North-West, who were displaced in May 2024 following a tornado.

More than 9 out of 10 IDPs in the Great North came from the West, particularly from municipalities of the MAPAP (Pétion-ville, Croix-des-Bouquets, Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Carrefour and Cité Soleil) (see Figure 46).

Figure 46. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in the Great North

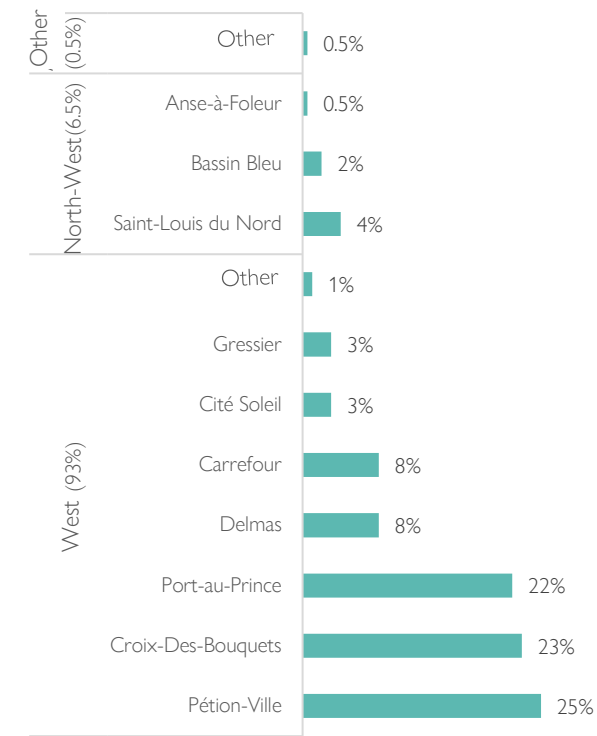


Figure 47. Top 11 IDPs' hosting municipalities in the Great North

Municipalities	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs of the Great North
Cap-Haïtien	North	15,840	33%
Plaisance	North	3,959	8%
Pilate	North	3,852	8%
Jean Rabel	North-West	3,576	7%
Limonade	North	3,433	7%
Saint-Louis du Nord	North-West	2,301	5%
Pignon	North	1,450	3%
Quartier Morin	North	1,200	2%
Bassin Bleu	North-West	1,069	2%
Môle Saint Nicolas	North-West	1,053	2%
Acul du Nord	North	1,025	2%

Figure 48. Variations in the number of IDPs in the Great North, between Round 7 and Round 8

Department	# of IDPs in Round 8	# of IDPs in Round 7	% of variation
North	35,316	12,095	192%
North-East	2,546	2,478	3%
North-West	10,625	8,268	29%
<b>GREAT NORTH</b>	<b>48,487</b>	<b>22,841</b>	<b>+112%</b>

Cap Haïtien is the municipality that hosts the most IDPs in the Great North with a third of all IDPs who are hosted there.

The North department is the department that has experienced the greatest increase in the number of IDPs compared to round 7 (an increase of 192%) (figure 48).

This increase was particularly notable in the communes of Vallières (+864%), Ranquitte (+679%), Baie de Henne (+548%) and Plaisance (+539%) (see figure 49).

Figure 49. Top 10 municipalities that experienced the largest increase in number of IDPs hosted between Round 7 and Round 8

Municipalities	Department	# of IDPs in Round 8	# of IDPs in Round 7	% de variation
Vallières	Nord-East	212	22	+864%
Ranquitte	North	218	28	+679%
Baie de Henne	North-West	434	67	+548%
Plaisance	North	3 959	620	+539%
Limonade	North	3 433	672	+411%
Cap-Haïtien	North	15 840	4 120	+284%
Milot	North	655	178	+268%
Pilate	North	3 852	1 187	+225%
Borgne	North	622	202	+208%
Pignon	North	1 450	519	+179%

### RETURNEES FORMERLY IDPs

**65,535** Returned individuals **15,980** Returned households **31%** Increase in the number of returnees compared to Round 7

Figure 50. Return locations

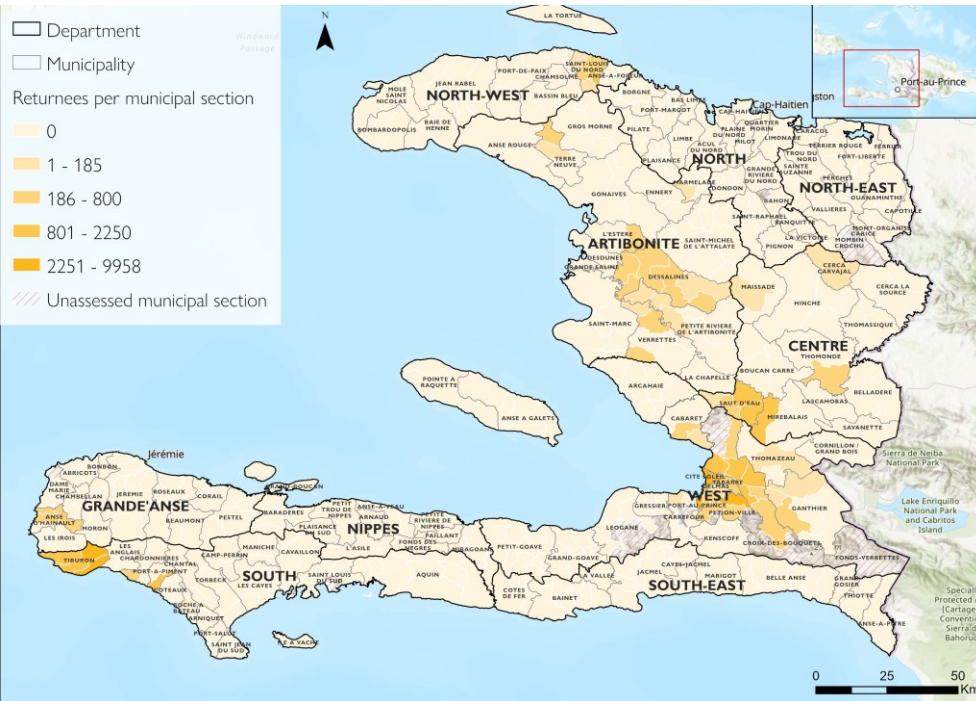


Figure 51. Returned persons by area of return

Area of return		Returned households	# of returnees	% of returnees
West	MAPAP	10,260	41,783	64%
	Outside MAPAP	274	1,404	2%
South		2,856	11,138	17%
Centre		800	3,997	6%
Artibonite		791	3,618	6%
North-West		649	2,111	3%
Grande'Anse		350	1,484	2%
Nippes		0	0	0%
Nord-East		0	0	0%
South-East		0	0	0%
North		0	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15,980</b>	<b>65,535</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 52. Top 5 municipalities of return

Municipalities	Departments	# of returnees	% of returnees
Cité Soleil	West	17 308	26%
Port-au-Prince	West	10 863	17%
Tiburon	Sud	9 982	15%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	West	8 595	13%
Pétion-Ville	West	4 288	7%

Data collection showed that 65,535 people who were internally displaced returned to their area of origin, 31% more than in Round 7, particularly in the municipality of Cité Soleil where a 151% increase in the number of returnees was observed. In this municipality, gang groups agreed in July 2024 to observe a truce and several barricades separating neighborhoods were removed\*. This seems to have prompted IDPs to return to their place of origin.

However, it should be noted that these returns cannot be considered sustainable returns for the moment. These are circumstantial and very fragile returns. For example, despite the July 2024 truce in Cité Soleil, gang groups clashed there in September 2024, pushing more than 2,000 people to flee their homes again\*\*. The DTM will continue to monitor return trends as well as their sustainability.

\*<https://vantbefinfo.com/cite-soleil-des-gangs-rivaux-font-la-paix/>  
 \*\*ETT 47

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

- ✓ A report of results from household surveys, complementing the understanding of displacement dynamics by providing analysis on relationships between IDPs and host communities, impacts of IDPs' arrival in these communities, the displacement history of IDPs and their return intentions <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/3Zy4PG8>
- ✓ The round 8 dataset <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/4gwtpNR>
- ✓ An interactive map <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/3Tttljr>
- ✓ The list of spontaneous sites <https://iomdtmhaiti.info/4exo1bh>



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



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

**September 2024**