HAITI - MOBILITY TRACKING

Internal displacement situation in Haiti – June 2024

June 2024



OVERVIEW OF KEY RESULTS

Figure 1. Host departments of IDPs and returnees formerly IDPs

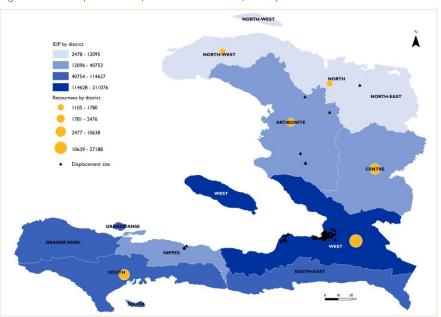


Figure 2. Number and proportion of IDPs in their host regions

Host regions		Displaced households	IDPs	% of IDPs
) () (270()	MAPAP	44,949	184,789	32%
West (37%)	Outside MAPAP	6,880	26,287	5%
	South	25,044	114,627	20%
Great South	South-East	14,077	61,831	11%
(47%)	Grande'Anse	13,062	61,428	11%
	Nippes	7,254	30,566	5%
Centre (7%)	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%
	TOTAL	133,744	578,074	100%

1,069



3,980

assessed locations

interviewed key informants

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



578,074

133,744

Internally Displaced Persons

Displaced households



+60%

Increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 6

90% of IDPs in host families

20%

114 sites

in sites

96 in MAPAP (10 more than in round 6)

18 in provinces (11 more than in round 6)



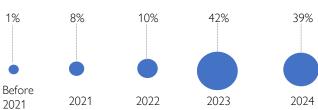
54% of IDPs are wor

of IDPs are women (adults and minors)



52% of IDPs are children

IDPs' period of displacement



Returnees formerly IDPs



50,007

12,073 Returned househol



June 2024



IDPs' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION

Figure 3. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation

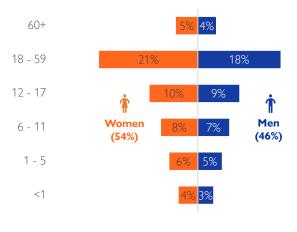
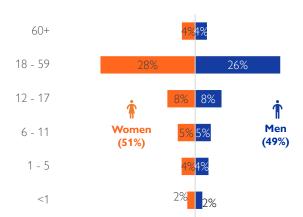
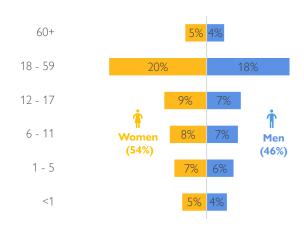


Figure 4. Age and sex disaggregation of IDPs residing in sites



RETURNEES' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION

Figure 5. 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*.

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Internal displacement situation in Haiti – June 2024

Figure 6. IDPs by municipality section (admin 2)

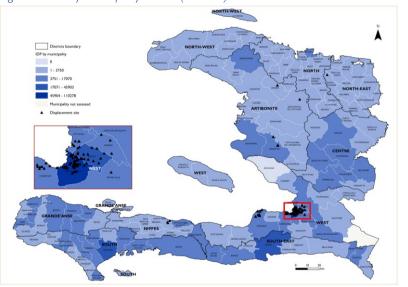


Figure 7. Proportion of IDPs in host families and sites per host region

rigure 7. Proportion of IDEs in nost furnilles and sites per nost region						
Host regions		Total of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	Number of sites	
	MAPAP	184,789	39%	61%	96	
West	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	
	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	
	TOTAL	578,074	80%	20%	114	

Figure 8. Food security situation in IDPs host municipalities

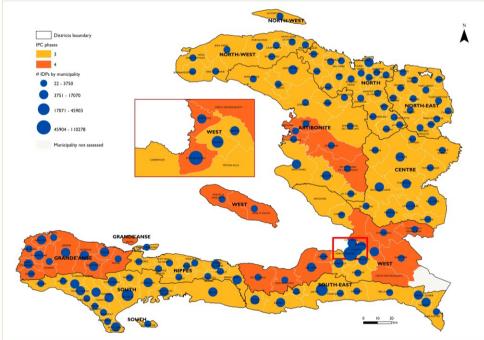
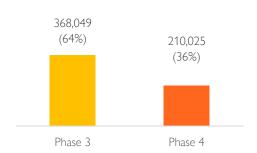


Figure 9. IDPs by IPC's phase in their host locations











IDPs' ORIGINS

Figure 10. IDPs by department of provenance (admin 1)



Figure 11. IDPs by municipality of origin (admin 2)

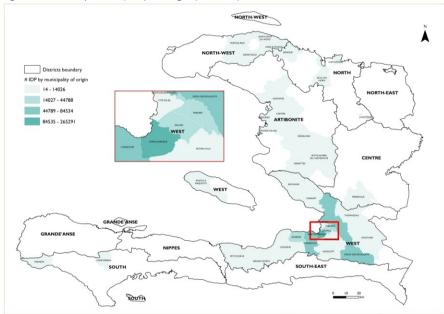
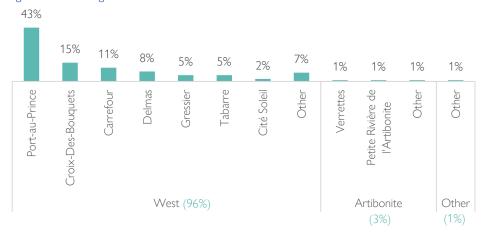


Figure 12. IDPs' origins



DTM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Internal displacement situation in Haiti – June 2024





PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

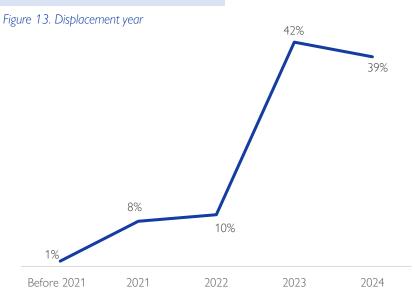


Figure 15. Displacement year by main municipalities of origin

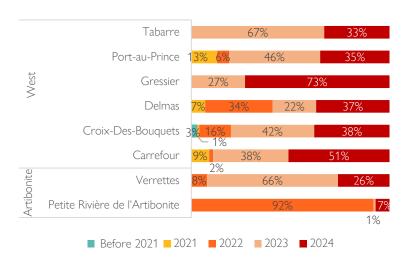
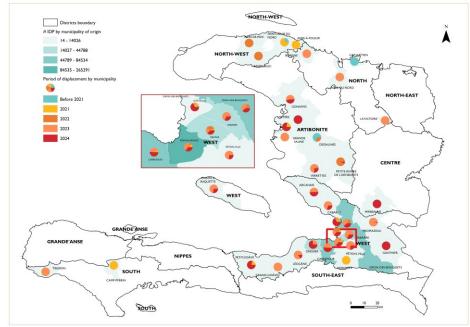


Figure 14. Displacement year by municipality of origin



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 <u>beginning of displacement of persons currently displaced.</u>

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Figure 16. 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%



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Internal displacement situation in Haiti – June 2024

FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE



184,789 Internally Displaced Persons

TRACKING MATRIX

44 949

Displaced households



Increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 6

39% of IDPs in host families 61% in sites

(10 sites more than in round 6) sites

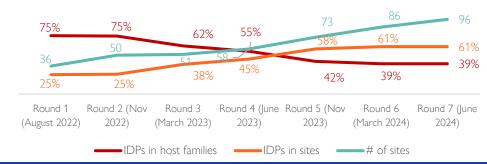
Figure 17. IDPs by host municipality in MAPAP

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%
TOTAL	44,949	184,789	100%

Figure 18. Evolution of the number of IDPs in MAPAP since 2022

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Round 7	+15% 184,789
(June 2024)	Increased armed attacks by a coalition of different MAPAP gang groups and the resulting widespread insecurity, pushing thousands of people to flee MAPAP to the provinces and others to move between different neighborhoods within MAPAP.
Round 6 (March 2024)	+15% I 60,550
(Flartii 2027)	After a relative decrease in security incidents in late 2023, the beginning of 2024 saw a significant increase in these incidents, forcing more and more people to flee their homes. In particular, the attacks in Solino and Gabelliste in January 2024 (see ETT 34.1), in Carrefour in January 2024 (ETT 35.1), in Pétion-ville, Port-au-Prince and Cité soleil in January 2024 (ETT 36.1), in Carrefour, Cité Soleil and Tabarre in February 2024 (ETT 37.1).
Round 5	+7% 139,853
(Nov 2023)	The increase is mainly due to armed attacks that occurred in the Carrefour-Feuilles and Savanes-Pistaches neighborhoods in August 2023 (ETT 22.5)
Round 4	
(June 2023)	+2% 130,884
	Slight increase mainly due to flooding in early June 2023 (see ETT 18.3)
Round 3	-18% I 27,977
(March 2023)	This decrease was mainly due to a relative drop in security incidents in MAPAP at the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023. Thus, nearly 15,000 IDPs had returned home between the two rounds.
Round 2	+77% 155,166
(Nov 2022)	This significant increase was due to the deterioration of the general situation in MAPAP
Round 1	following sometimes violent social protest movements, particularly due to the increase in the price of fuel.
(August 2022)	87,895

Figure 19. Evolution of the proportions of IDPs in host families vs in sites from 2022 to 2024



June 2024



FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH



268,452 Internally Displaced

0.1%

Persons

99.9%

IDPs in host families

59,437

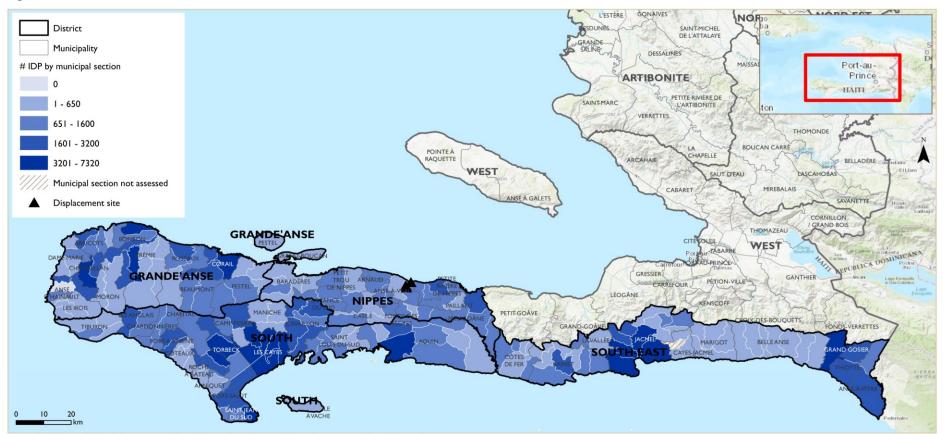
Displaced households

(1 site more than in round 6) sites



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

Figure 20. IDPs' host locations in the Great South







Situation de déplacement en Haïti – Juin 2024

Juin 2024



Figure 21. IDPs' proportion on total of population in host municipalities in the Great South

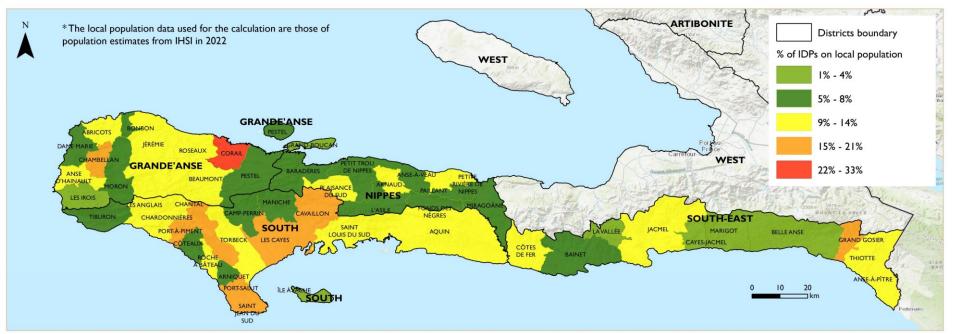


Figure 22. IDPs' proportion by department

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

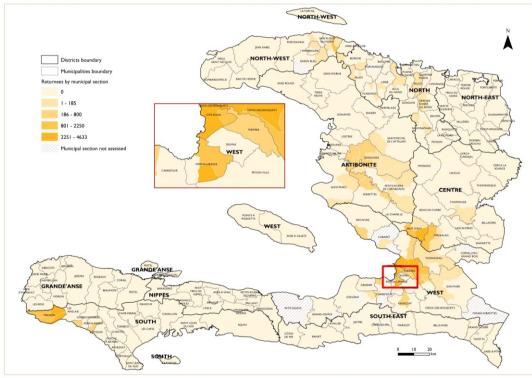
Figure 23. Top of municipalities with highest proportions of IDPs

rigare 25. Top of manicipanities with riignest proportions of IDES						
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%			





Figure 24. Return locations of returnees formerly IDPs



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.

Figure 25. Returned persons by area of return

0	Area of return	Returned households	# of returnees	% of returnees
West	MAPAP	6,173	25,052	50%
vvest	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%
	TOTAL	12,073	50,007	100%

Figure 26. Top 5 of municipalities of return

Municipalities	Departments	Returned households		% 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	
TOTAL		9,321	38,537	76%