



Displacement situation in Haiti – Round 10

Cover: Medical assessment in a site in the municipality of Kenscoff
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CONTENT

KEY RESULTS	3
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	
DISAGGREGATION BY AGE AND GENDER.....	5
IDPs' HOST LOCATIONS.....	6
EVOLUTION OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION BETWEEN 2022 AND 2025	8
CHANGES BETWEEN ROUNDS 8 AND 9.....	9
ORIGINS OF IDPs.....	11
REASONS AND PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT.....	13
PRIORITY NEEDS.....	14
FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE (MAPAP).....	15
FOCUS ON MUNICIPALITIES OF THE WEST OUTSIDE THE MAPAP	19
FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH REGION	20
FOCUS ON THE CENTRE REGION	21
FOCUS ON THE ARTIBONITE REGION.....	23
FOCUS ON THE GREAT NORTH REGION.....	24
RETURNED PERSONS (FORMER IDPs).....	25
METHODOLOGY	26



KEY RESULTS



1,287,593
Internally Displaced Persons
(11% of the Haitian population)

290,631
Displaced households

+24%

Increase in the
number of IDPs
compared to
Round 9



55%
of IDPs are women
(adults and minors)



53%
of IDPs are children



83%
of IDPs in host
families / out of
sites

17%
in sites

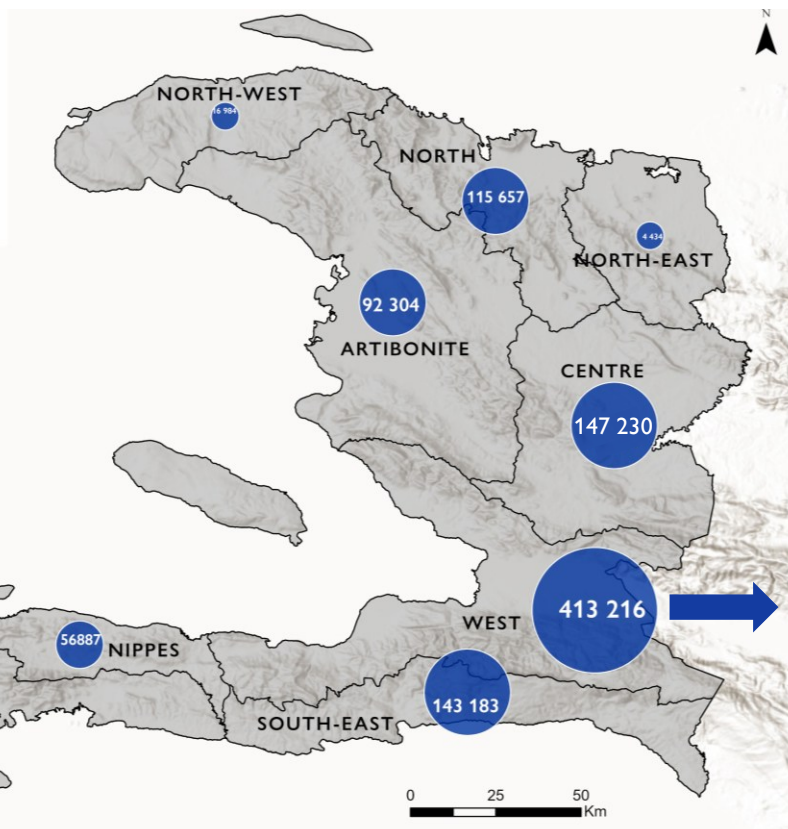
246
sites
(+104 than in round 9)



97 in MAPAP (-11 than in round 9)
149 in provinces (+115 than in round 9)

Figure 1. Internally Displaced Persons by Department

Number of internally displaced
persons per department



296,936 in the
MAPAP (the capital)

116,280 outside the
MAPAP



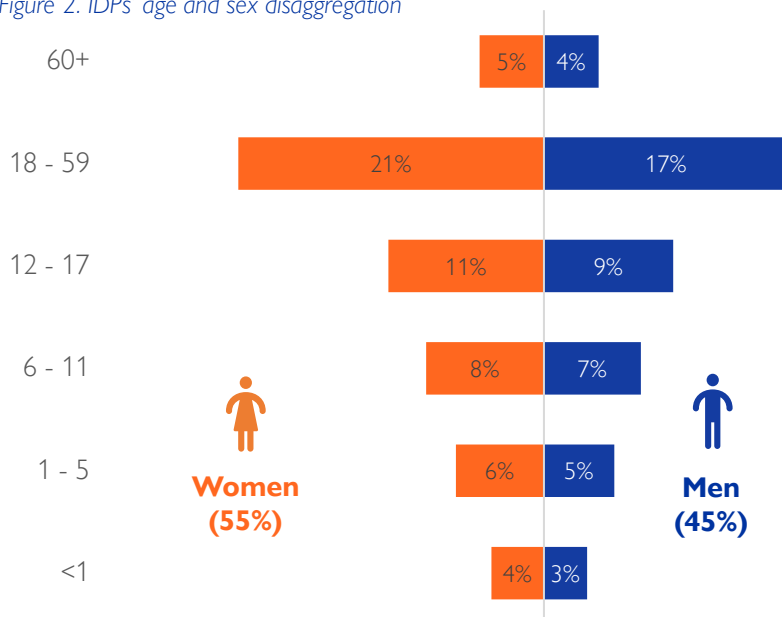
KEY RESULTS

1. This new exercise (Round 10) of the Displacement Tracking Matrix indicates a presence of **1,287,593 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Haiti, an increase of 24% compared to the previous exercise (Round 9 – December 2024)**. The main reasons for this increase are armed violence that spread to the Centre department (in the municipalities of Mirebalais and Sauts d'Eau between March and April 2025), the increased armed attacks during the first quarter of 2025 in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP; the country's capital), as well as the intensification of armed attacks in the municipality of Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite. IDPs in Haiti now represent 11% of the Haitian population (for Haitian population figures: see UNFPA estimates, 2024).
2. The Centre and North departments have seen the largest increases in the number of IDPs they are hosting, rising from 67,608 to 147,230 IDPs (i.e., +118%) and from 64,621 to 115,657 (+79%) respectively. Localities in these 2 departments were primarily those which hosted populations who fled armed attacks in Mirebalais and Sauts d'Eau.
3. The majority of IDPs continue to be hosted in provinces¹: **77% compared to 23% in the capital**. It should be noted that in previous years, the majority of IDPs in provinces were people who fled the capital. However, following the spread of violence in the Centre region and its intensification in the Artibonite region, Round 10 assessments indicate that the majority of IDPs in provinces are no longer made up of people who fled the capital, but rather from other areas in provinces. Indeed, of all IDPs hosted in provinces, 45% fled the capital (this proportion was 56% in Round 9) and 55% left rural areas in provinces. The municipalities of Gressier (located in the West), Mirebalais (Centre), and Petite Rivière (Artibonite) are the main areas outside the capital that generated the most displacement in provinces.
4. The number of sites has almost doubled, from 142 to 246 sites, particularly following the attacks in the Centre, which led to the creation of multiple sites in this department, which now has 85 sites, compared to none in previous rounds. **For the first time, the number of sites in provinces has become higher than in the capital: of the 246 sites, 97 are located in the capital and the rest in provinces, particularly in the Centre**. However, the number of people residing in sites remains higher in the capital than in provinces, as many sites in provinces are sparsely populated. On average, a site in the capital accommodates 2,000 people compared to 126 in provinces.
5. Despite the proliferation of sites, it should be noted that the majority of IDPs are still hosted outside of sites/host families (83% vs 17% in sites), putting significant pressure on the already limited resources of these host communities. **The capital remains the only area where the majority of IDPs are in sites (66% vs 34% outside of sites/with host families), while 98% of IDPs hosted in provinces are outside of sites/host families vs 2% in sites.**
6. The priorities of the main needs expressed by key informants in IDPs' host locations remain the same as in Round 9: in order of priority, food, access to livelihoods, health, water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH), and shelter. It should be noted that Food, WASH and Non-Food Item needs were expressed more in sites than outside.

1. The term "province" refers to all areas of the country outside the MAPAP, the country's capital. The MAPAP consists of the municipalities of Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Cité Soleil, Pétiön-Ville, Carrefour, Tabarre, and Croix-des-Bouquets.

IDPs' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION

Figure 2. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation



More than half of IDPs (55%) are women (adults and minors) and 53% are children. It is worth noting a significant difference in the demographic structure of IDPs depending on their host locations. Within sites, the majority of IDPs are adults (68% vs 32% of children), while outside the sites, children constitute the majority (55% vs 45% of adults). Indeed, given the dire living conditions in sites, many IDPs often separate from their children, preferring to send them to relatives, particularly from the capital to provinces.

Several stakeholders have reported cases of exploitation of displaced children in host families, particularly for domestic work. Dedicated assessments on this topic are important to inform child protection efforts in host families.

Figure 3. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation for IDPs in sites only

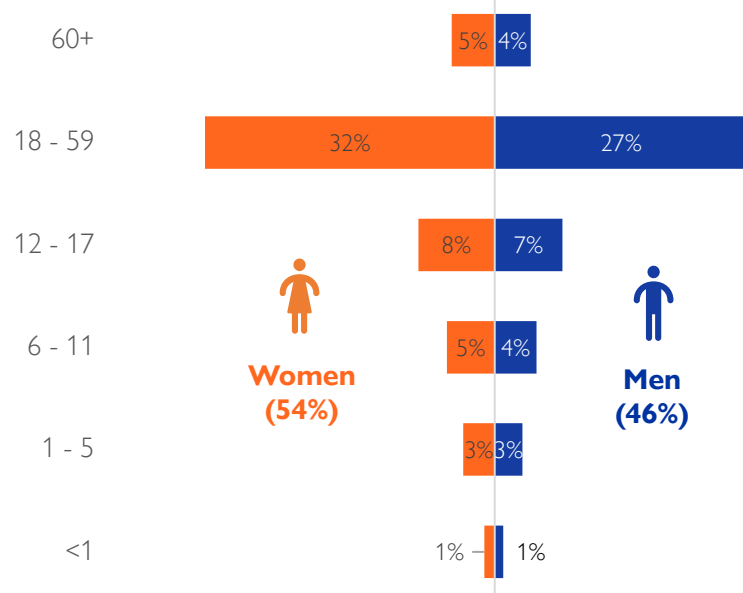
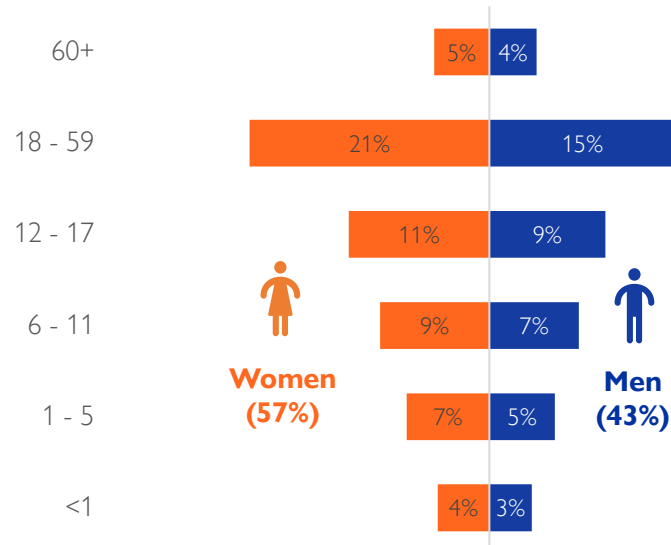


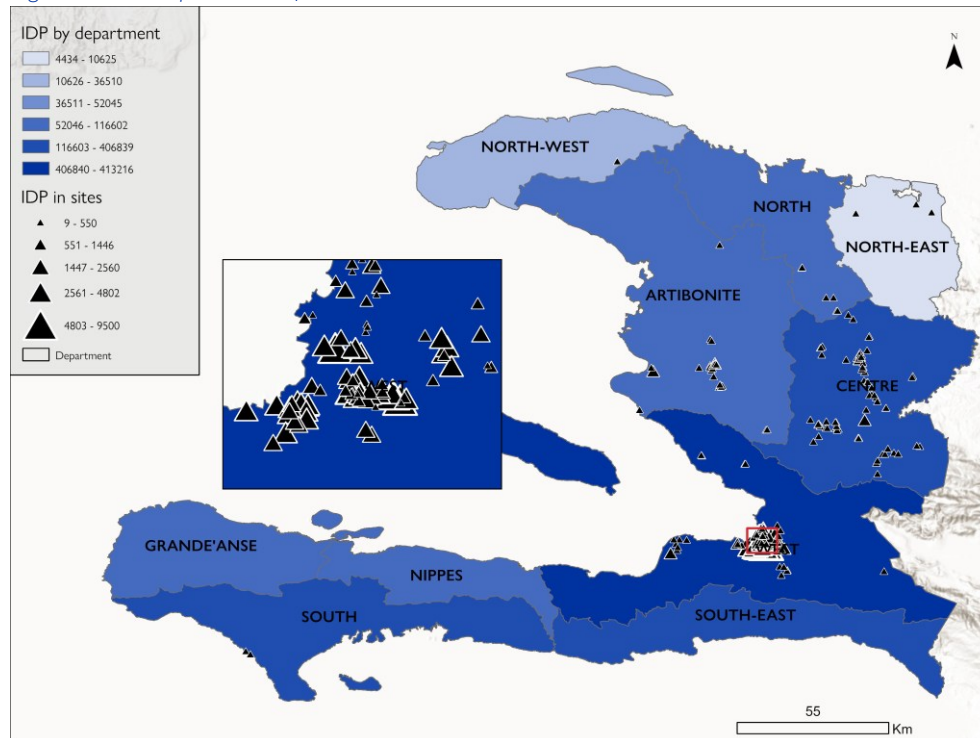
Figure 4. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation for IDPs OUT of sites/in Host families





IDPs' HOST LOCATIONS

Figure 5. Host departments of IDPs



The majority of IDPs are hosted in provinces (77% compared to 23% in the MAPAP). The West is the leading host department for IDPs (32% of the country's IDPs), followed by the South (14%), the Centre (12%), and the South-East (11%).

Almost all IDPs in provinces (98%) are hosted outside of sites (either with host families or in rented accommodation), while in the capital, the majority are hosted in spontaneous sites (66% of IDPs in the capital). Of the 246 spontaneous sites, 97 sites (39%) are located in the capital and 149 (61%) in provinces. For the first time, the number of sites in provinces has exceeded that in the capital, due to the creation of several sites following attacks in Sauts d'Eau and Mirebalais in the Centre. However, the number of people in sites remains higher in the capital because sites in the capital are more densely populated: on average, a site in the capital accommodates 2,000 people compared to 126 in provinces.

Figure 6. Number and proportion of IDPs in their host regions

Host regions		Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
West (32%)	MAPAP	78,222	296,936	23%
	Outside MAPAP	21,771	116,280	9%
Great South (38%)	South	41,388	185,673	14%
	South-East	32,046	143,183	11%
	Grande-Anse	22,218	112,025	9%
	Nippes	14,409	56,887	4%
Centre (12%)	Centre	32,464	147,230	12%
Artibonite (7%)	Artibonite	19,632	92,304	7%
Great North (10%)	North	23,520	115,657	9%
	North-West	3,923	16,984	1%
	North-East	1,038	4,434	0.3%
TOTAL		290,631	1,287,593	100%

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

Host regions		# of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	# of sites
West	MAPAP	296,936	34%	66%	97
	Outside MAPAP	116,280	97%	3%	17
Great South	South	185,673	100%	0.13%	2
	South-East	143,183	100%	0%	0
	Grande-Anse	112,025	100%	0%	0
	Nippes	56,887	100%	0%	0
Centre	Centre	147,230	95%	5%	85
Artibonite	Artibonite	92,304	93%	7%	34
Great North	North	115,657	99%	1%	7
	North-West	16,984	98%	2%	1
	North-East	4,434	97%	3%	3
TOTAL		1,287,593	83%	17%	246

Figure 8. IDPs by municipality (admin 2)

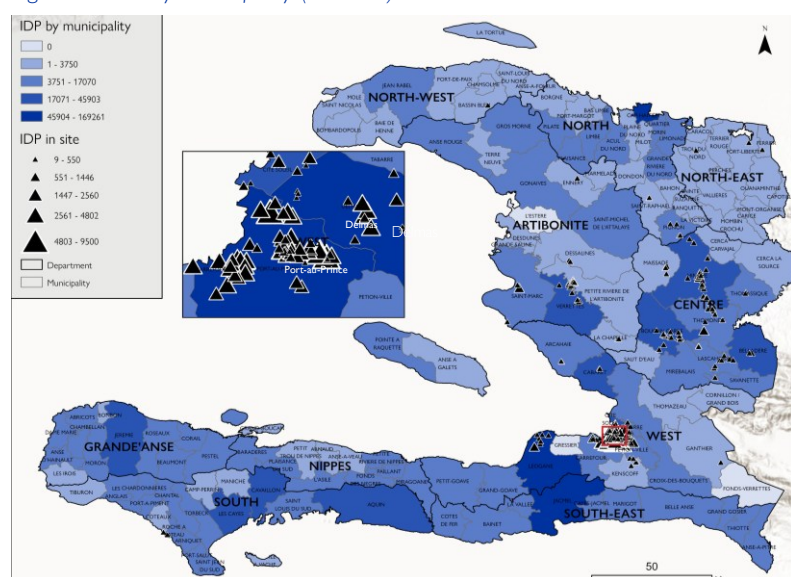


Figure 9. IDPs by municipal section (admin 3)

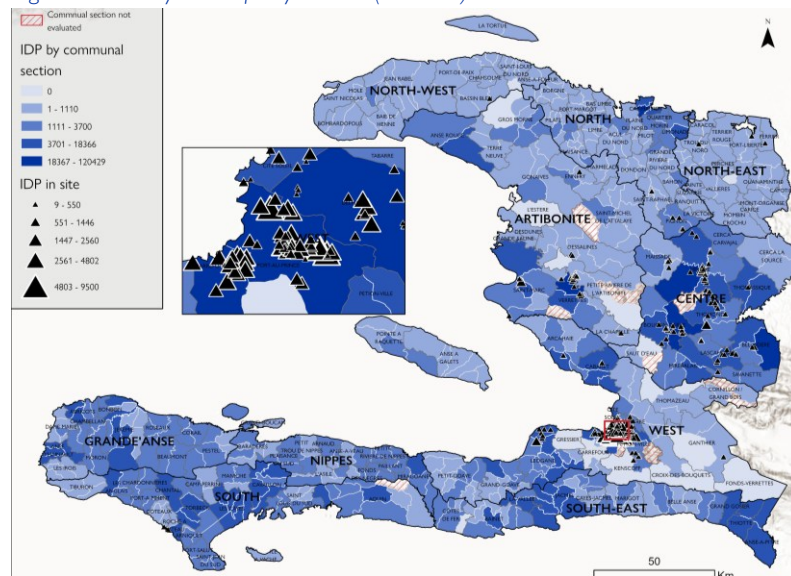


Figure 10. Main IDPs' host municipalities

Municipality	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	Ouest	169,261	13%
Delmas	Ouest	78,105	6%
Jacmel	Sud-Est	62,559	5%
Cap-Haïtien	Nord	53,468	4%
Léogâne	Ouest	51,008	4%
Les Cayes	Sud	43,919	3%
Boucan Carré	Centre	38,386	3%
Verrettes	Artibonite	36,318	3%
Hinche	Centre	33,550	3%
Belladère	Centre	27,391	2%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	24,636	2%

The municipality of Port-au-Prince continues to be the leading host municipality for IDPs in the country, hosting 13% of IDPs. These are exclusively IDPs who were displaced between different neighborhoods within the same municipality.

The municipalities of the Centre department are the only ones that were not included in the list of main host municipalities during Round 9 but became so during this Round following attacks that occurred between March and April 2025 in Mirebalais and Sauts d'Eau in the Centre department. Thus, the municipalities of Boucan Carré, Hinche, and Belladère have become among the main host areas for IDPs in the country, having hosted several people fleeing these attacks.



Figure 11. Evolution of the displacement situation between 2022 and mid 2025

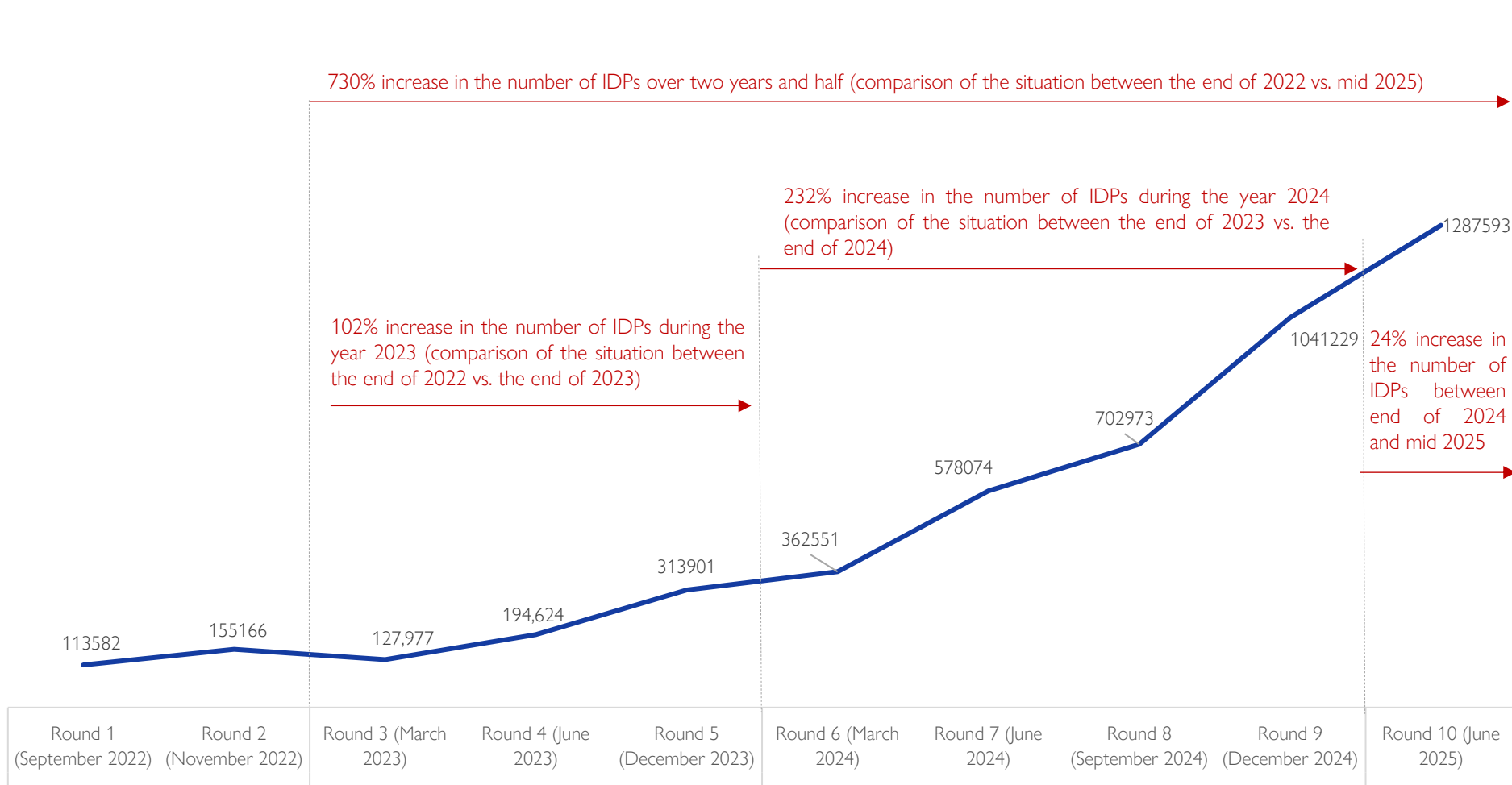


Figure 12. Variations in the number of IDPs between Round 9 and 10, by hosting area

Hosting area		# of IDP in Round 9	# of IDP in Round 10	% of variation	# of sites in Round 9	# of sites in Round 10
West	MAPAP	261,448	296,936	+14%	108	97
	Outside MAPAP	145,391	116,280	-20%	18	17
Great South	South	146,364	185,673	+27%	0	2
	South-East	114,239	143,183	+25%	0	0
	Grande'Anse	91,057	112,025	+23%	0	0
	Nippes	46,356	56,887	+23%	0	0
	Centre	67,608	147,230	+118%	0	85
Artibonite	Artibonite	84,719	92,304	+9%	16	34
Great North	North	64,621	115,657	+79%	0	7
	North-West	13,960	16,984	+22%	0	1
	North-East	5,466	4,434	-19%	0	3
TOTAL		1,041,229	1,287,953	+24%	142	246

Figure 13. Municipalities that have recorded the largest increases in the number of IDPs they host

Municipalities	Department	# of IDP in Round 9	# of IDP in Round 10	% of variation
Savanette	Centre	231	6,095	+2539%
Bas Limbé	Nord	45	256	+469%
Bahon	Nord	478	2,601	+444%
Hinche	Centre	7,530	33,343	+343%
Boucan Carré	Centre	9,970	38,386	+285%
Saint-Raphaël	Nord	438	1,443	+229%
Grande Riviere Du Nord	Nord	1,560	4,650	+198%
Cerca Carvajal	Centre	1,000	2,750	+175%

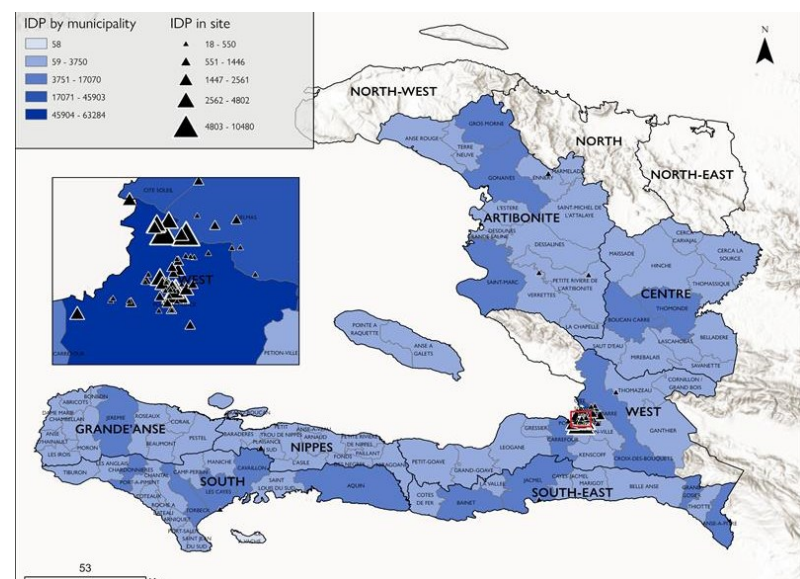
Between Rounds 9 and 10, the number of IDPs increased by 24%, from 1,041,229 to 1,287,953. This increase is primarily due to the intensification of armed attacks in several areas of the country. It is primarily explained by the spread of violence to the Centre department between March and April 2025, specifically in the municipalities of Mirebalais and Sauts d'Eau, which forced thousands of people to flee. It is also due to attacks in the MAPAP during the first quarter of 2025, as well as clashes in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite between April and May 2025.

The largest increases were observed in the Centre (+118%) and North (+79%), which primarily hosted populations fleeing Mirebalais and Sauts d'Eau. In addition, the Centre department now hosts 85 sites, compared to none in previous rounds.

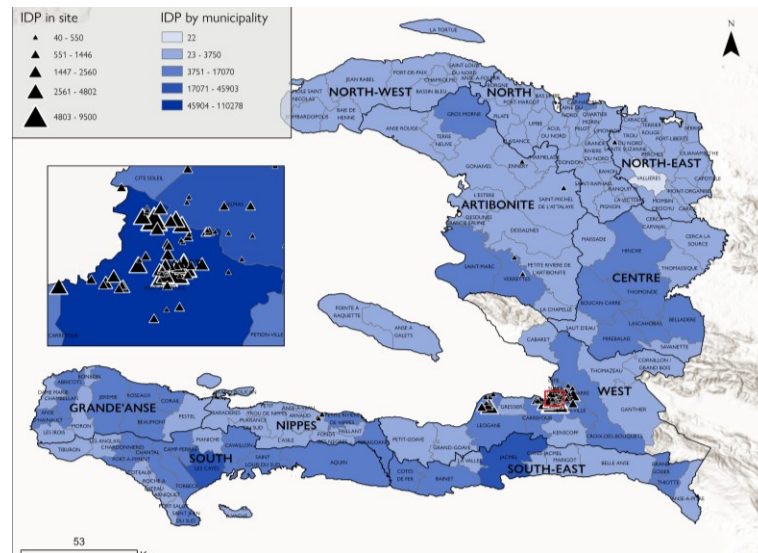
Also, at the municipality level, municipalities in the Centre and North regions have recorded the largest increases in the number of IDPs they host. For example, the municipalities of Hinche and Boucan Carré host more than 30,000 IDPs, whereas in Round 9, fewer than 10,000 IDPs were hosted in each of those 2 municipalities (Figure 13).

Figure 14. Evolution of the displacement situation in host municipalities from the end of 2023 to mid-2025

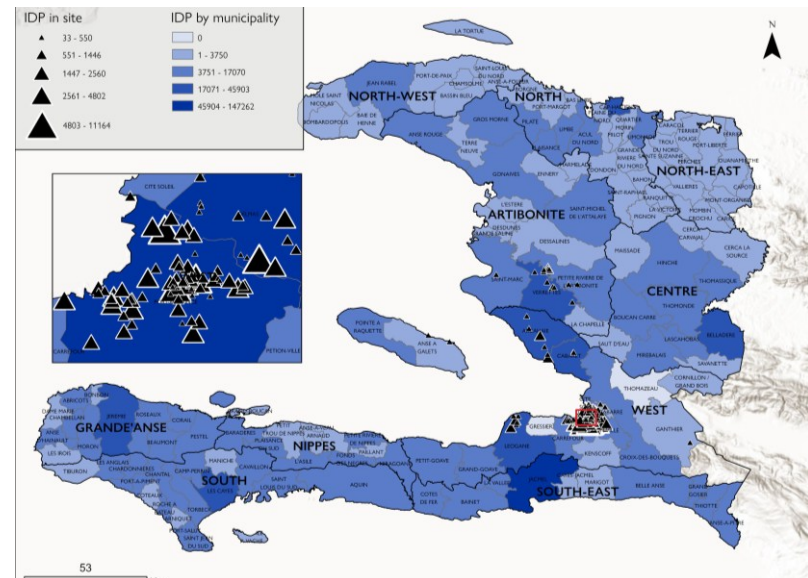
Round 5 (December 2023)



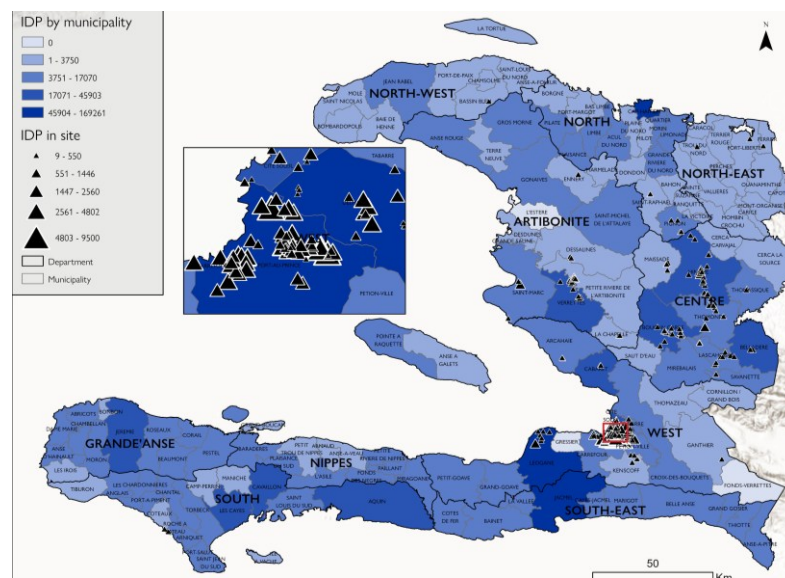
Round 7 (June 2024)



Round 9 (December 2024)



Round 10 (June 2025)



IDPs' ORIGINS

Figure 15. IDPs by department of origin (admin 1)

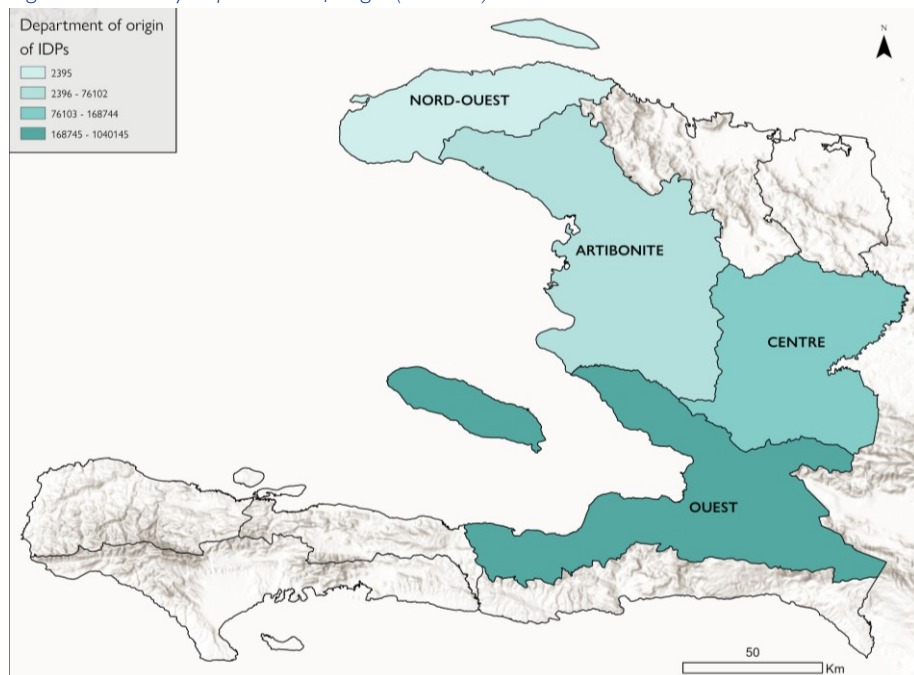
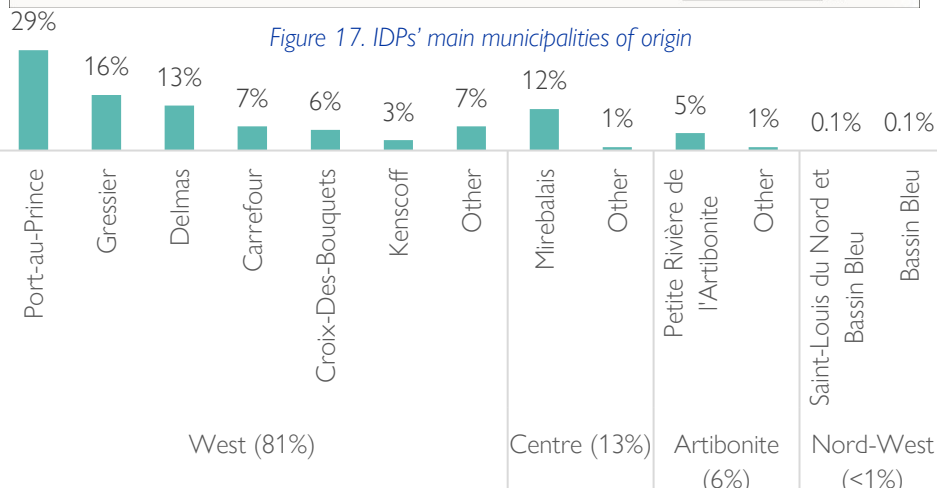
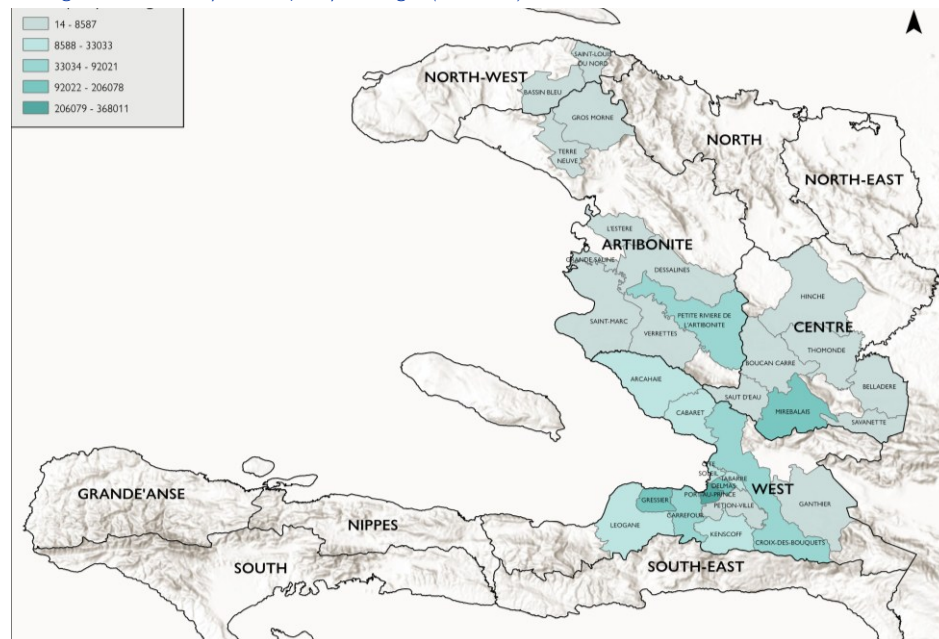


Figure 16. IDPs by municipality of origin (admin 2)



The West Department remains the main area of provenance of IDPs (81%), particularly the country's capital, the MAPAP, which alone represents the provenance of 57% of IDPs.

The widespread violence in the Centre has resulted in this department becoming the area of provenance for 13% of IDPs, and the Artibonite region for 6%.

Figure 18. Origin (left) and host departments (right) of IDPs

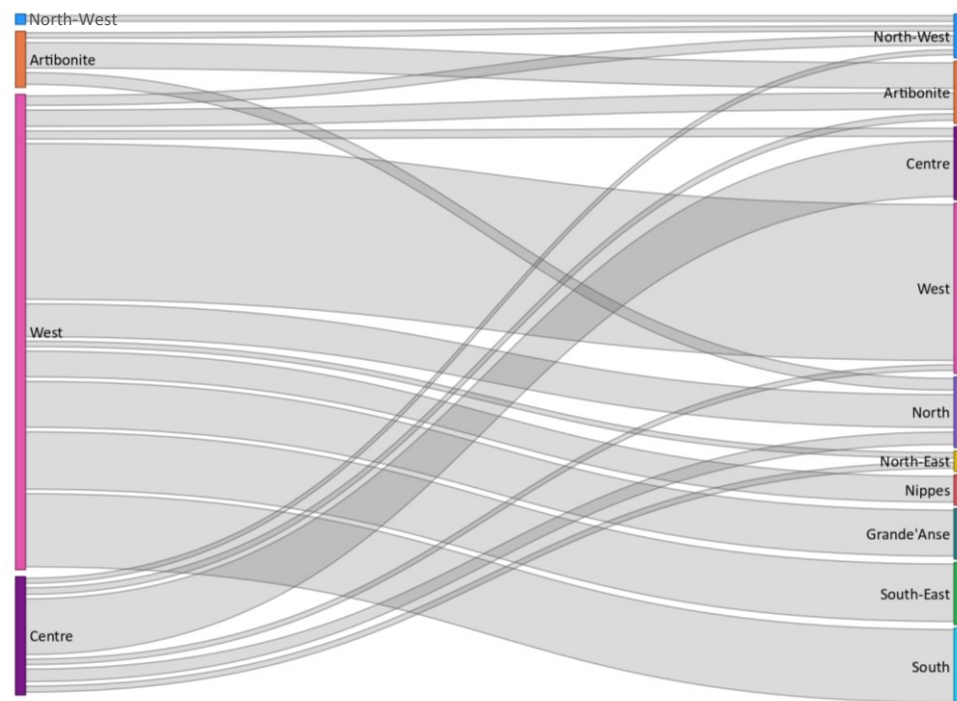


Figure 20. Areas of provenance of IDPs in MAPAP vs in provinces

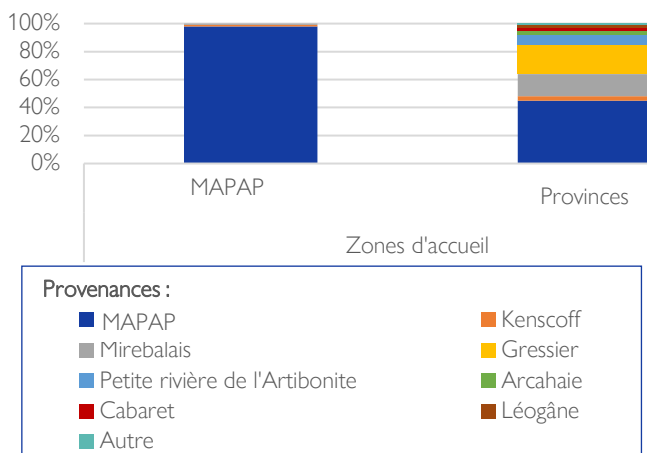
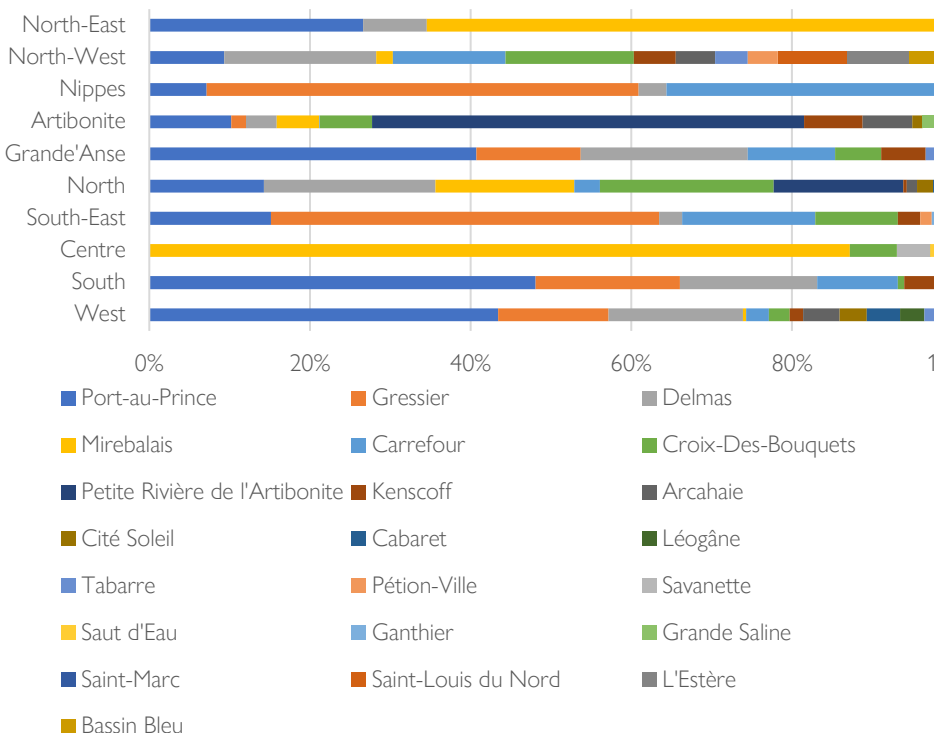


Figure 19. IDPs host municipalities by host departments

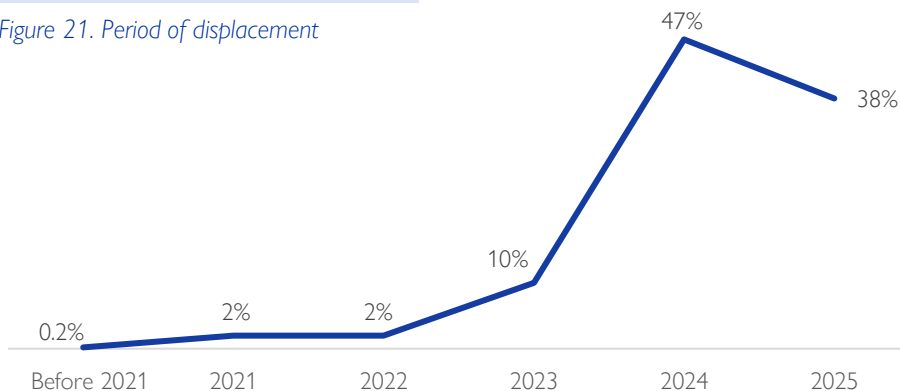


IDPs from the West Department are hosted in all 10 departments of the country (see Figure 18). This is particularly the case for IDPs who fled neighborhoods in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, who are present in all departments except the Centre (Figure 19). The West Department, for its part, hosts almost exclusively IDPs from the same department: 99.6% of IDPs in the West Department fled areas within the same department. IDPs from areas within the Centre Department sought refuge primarily within the same department and then to the North, and to a lesser extent to Artibonite, North-East and West (Figure 18).

In the country's capital, the MAPAP, almost all IDPs came from the same area: 98% of IDPs in the MAPAP came from other neighborhoods within the MAPAP (Figure 20). Furthermore, unlike in previous rounds, the majority of IDPs in provinces no longer come from the MAPAP but from other areas of provinces: 45% of IDPs who are hosted in provinces came from the capital (% which was 56 during round 9) compared to 55% from other areas in provinces, notably from Gressier (21%), Mirebalais (16%) and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite (7%) (Figure 20). **This demonstrates an intensification of armed violence outside the capital, increasingly spreading to provinces and generating significant population displacements there.**

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

Figure 21. Period of displacement



It is important to note that the periods of displacement are those of persons who are still displaced today, without considering those 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 for currently displaced individuals.**

The year 2024 is the period of displacement for almost half of persons who are currently displaced, followed by 2025: 85% of IDPs were displaced during these two years.

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

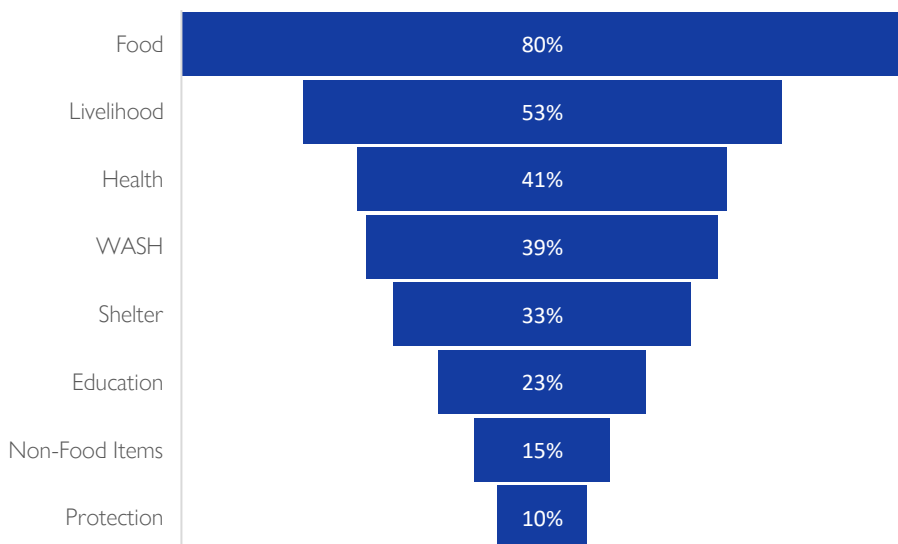
Figure 22. Reasons for displacement

Reason for IDPs' displacement	%
Attacks / Violence	98%
Preventive displacement / Fear	1%
Natural disaster	1%

Armed violence is the reason for displacement for almost all IDPs in Haiti: 98% due to attacks and 1% due to fear of them.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Figure 23. Priority Needs of IDPs (% of host locations where each need was mentioned among the top 3 priority needs)



Food needs were the most frequently mentioned in IDPs host locations (in 80% of localities). [The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) analysis indicated an alarming food security situation in the country, with a projection that between March and June 2025, 51% of the Haitian population will be in IPC Phase 3 (food crisis) or higher, representing than 5.7 million people.

Access to livelihoods (53%), healthcare (41%), WASH (39%), and shelter (33%) were the most frequently mentioned needs after food.

Furthermore, it is worth noting certain differences in priority needs between IDPs in and out of sites. For example, WASH needs were mentioned more in sites than out: this need was reported in half of sites compared to 34% of host locations out of sites. The same trend was observed for food needs, reported in 90% of sites compared to 78% of host locations out of sites (see figures 24 and 25 for more details).

Figure 24. Priority needs of IDPs out of sites

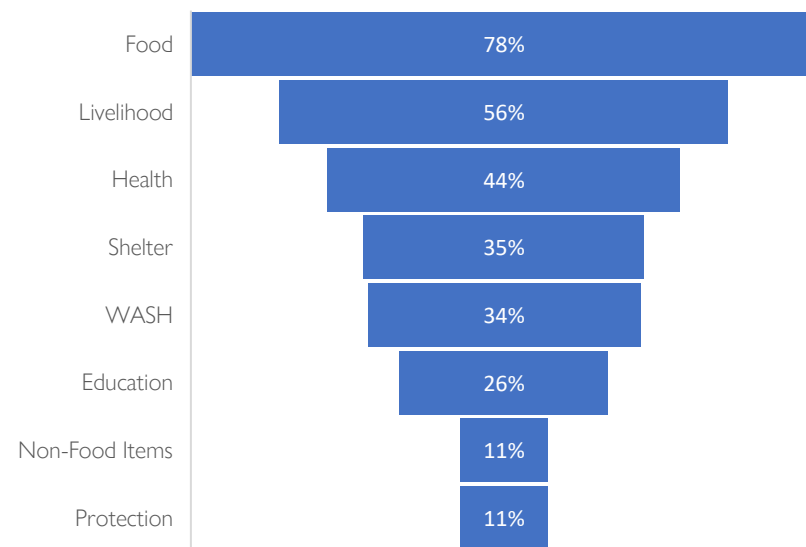
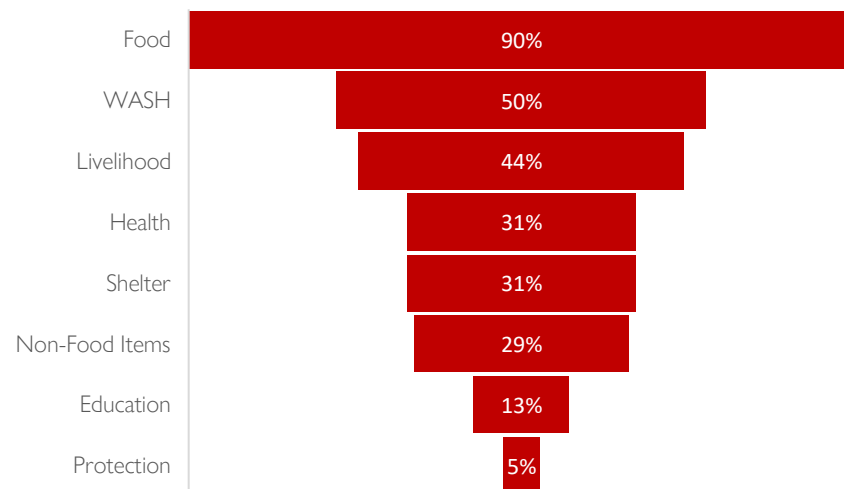


Figure 25. Priority needs of IDPs in sites





FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE



296,936
Internally Displaced
Persons

78,222
Displaced households



+14% Variation in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 9



34%
of IDPs in host families
/out of sites

66%
in site

97 sites
(-11 sites
compared to
round 9)

Figure 27. IDPs by host municipality in MAPAP

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	44,245	169,261	57%
Delmas	21,501	78,105	26%
Cité Soleil	4,737	18,090	6%
Pétion-Ville	3,081	13,563	5%
Carrefour	2,300	9,618	3%
Tabarre	1,481	4,546	2%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	877	3,753	1%
TOTAL	78,222	296,936	100%

Figure 26. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the MAPAP since 2022

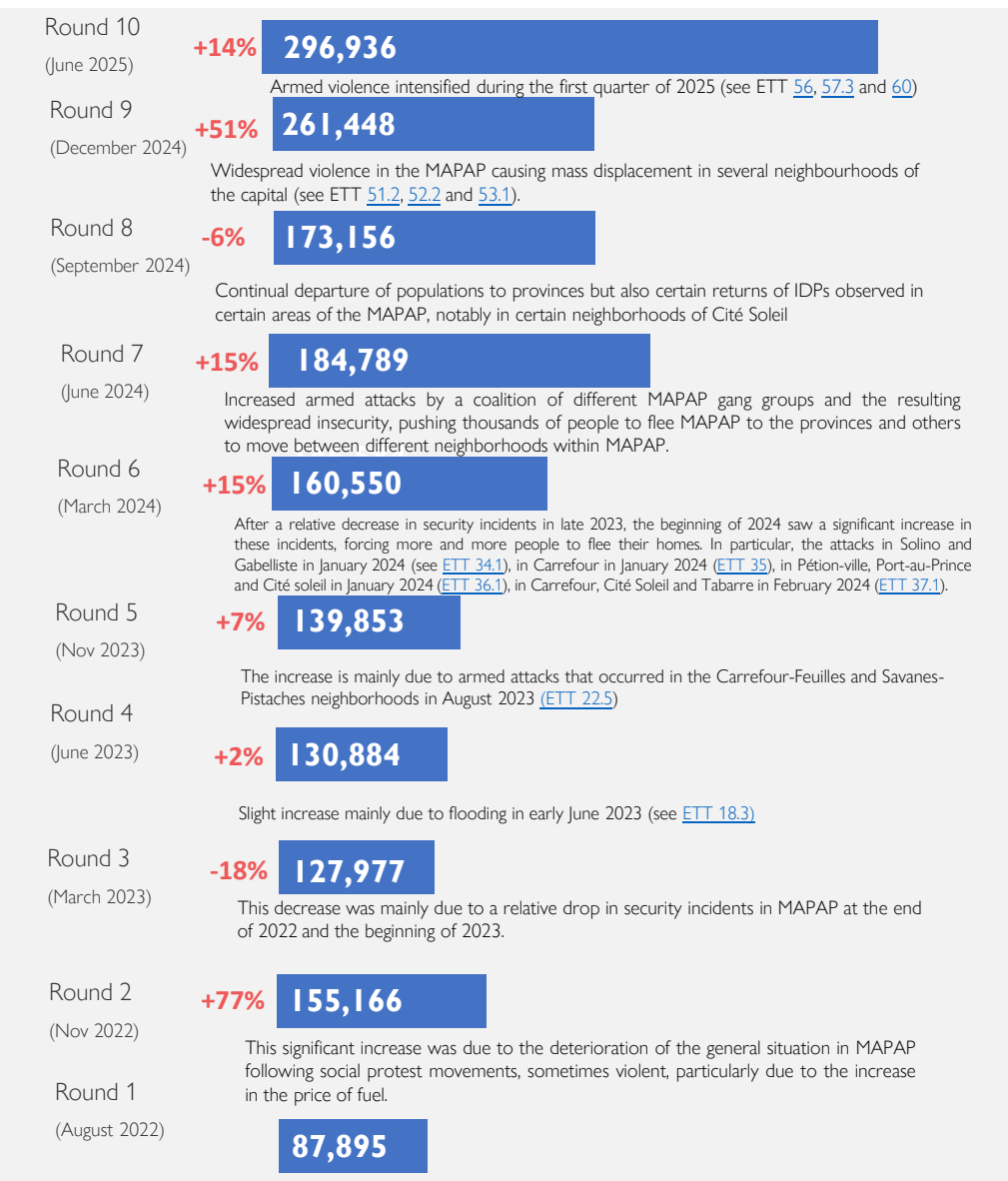


Figure 28. Displacement situation in the neighborhoods of the MAPAP

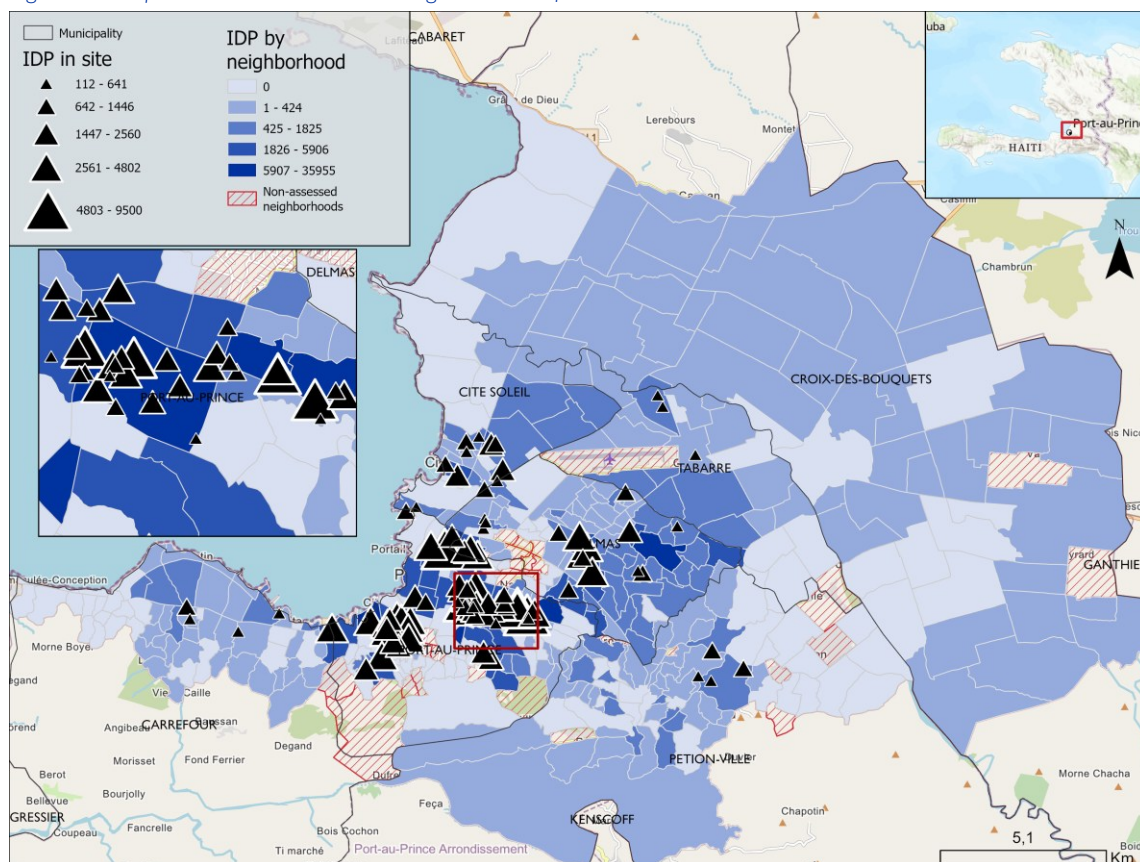


Figure 29. IDPs out of sites vs. in sites by host municipality in the MAPAP

Municipalities	# of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	# of sites
Port-au-Prince	169,261	13%	87%	56
Delmas	78,105	60%	40%	18
Cité Soleil	18,090	28%	72%	12
Pétion-Ville	13,563	80%	20%	4
Carrefour	9,618	85%	15%	4
Tabarre	4,546	84%	16%	3
Croix-Des-Bouquets	3,753	100%	0%	0
TOTAL	296,936	34%	66%	97

Figure 30. Top 11 of neighborhoods hosting IDPs in the MAPAP

Neighborhood	Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP
Bois Verna	Port-au-Prince	35 955	12%
Bourdon	Port-au-Prince	12 937	4%
Christ-Roi - Lalue	Port-au-Prince	11 610	4%
Delmas 2 - Saint-Martin - Tokyo	Port-au-Prince	11 215	4%
Bas Martissant	Port-au-Prince	8 571	3%
Cite Louverture	Port-au-Prince	8 385	3%
Bolosse	Port-au-Prince	8 219	3%
Cite Plus	Port-au-Prince	7 638	3%
Kernizan - Defilee - Charlemagne	Delmas	6 743	2%
Peralte	Port-au-Prince	6 470	2%
Avenue Christophe	Port-au-Prince	6 439	2%
Siloe	Delmas	6 439	2%

Of all IDPs in the capital, 66% are hosted in spontaneous sites, making the MAPAP the only area in the country where the majority of IDPs are hosted in sites.

More than half of the IDPs in the capital (57%) are hosted in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, largely in spontaneous sites: of the 97 sites in the capital, 56 are located in this municipality. The municipality of Delmas comes in second, hosting 26% of IDPs in the capital.

Furthermore, it should be noted that more than 42% of IDPs in the MAPAP are hosted in just 11 neighborhoods (out of the 429 in the MAPAP). This demonstrates a high density of IDPs in the few areas of the capital that still provide a relative sense of security.



Figure 31. Spontaneous sites in the MAPAP

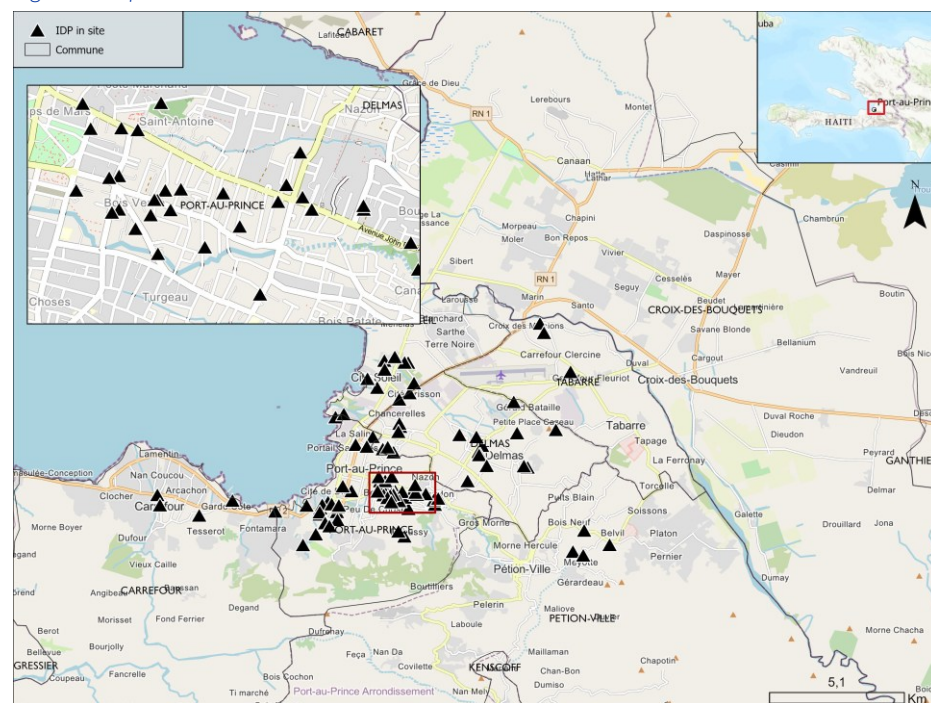
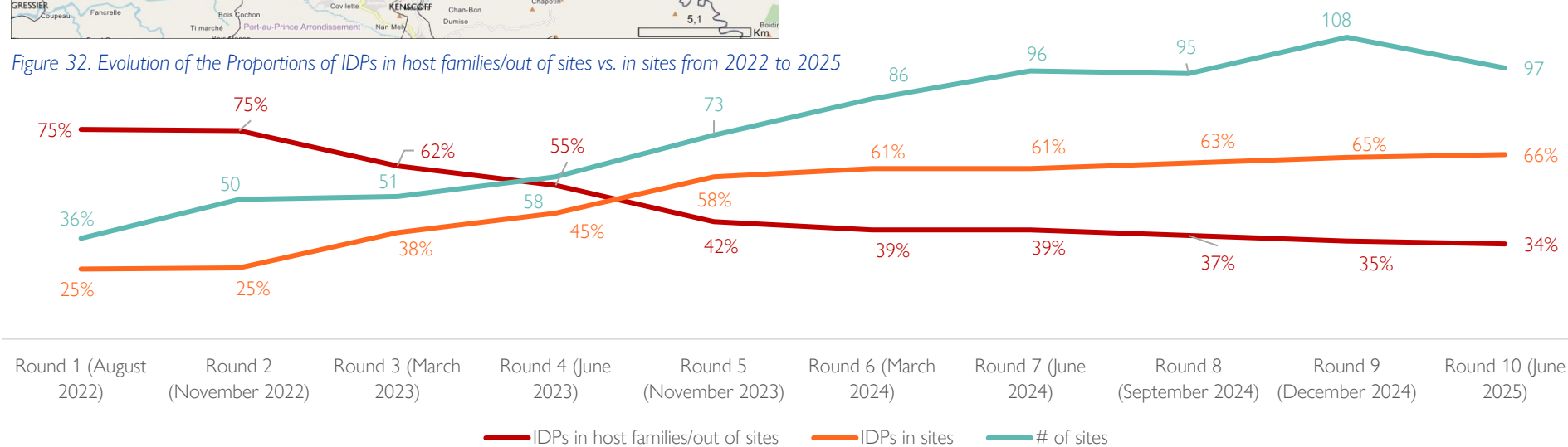


Figure 32. Evolution of the Proportions of IDPs in host families/out of sites vs. in sites from 2022 to 2025



On average, a site in the ZMPP hosts 2,000 IDPs (compared to 1,564 in Round 9). The average number of IDPs per site has thus increased significantly, even though the number of sites has decreased from 108 to 97 sites.

At the beginning of significant displacement in the MAPAP, in 2022, IDPs were more hosted by host families than in sites: by the end of 2022, only a quarter of IDPs were residing 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, 66% of IDPs reside in sites (see Figure 32). This can be due to the growing insecurity limiting options for places to seek refuge in the capital with relatives (fewer and fewer neighborhoods offer a relative feeling of security), the lack of resources of host families to accommodate IDPs for a relatively long period and the deterioration of social cohesion following the insecurity situation that creates growing mistrust between populations.

Figure 33. Types of site in MAPAP

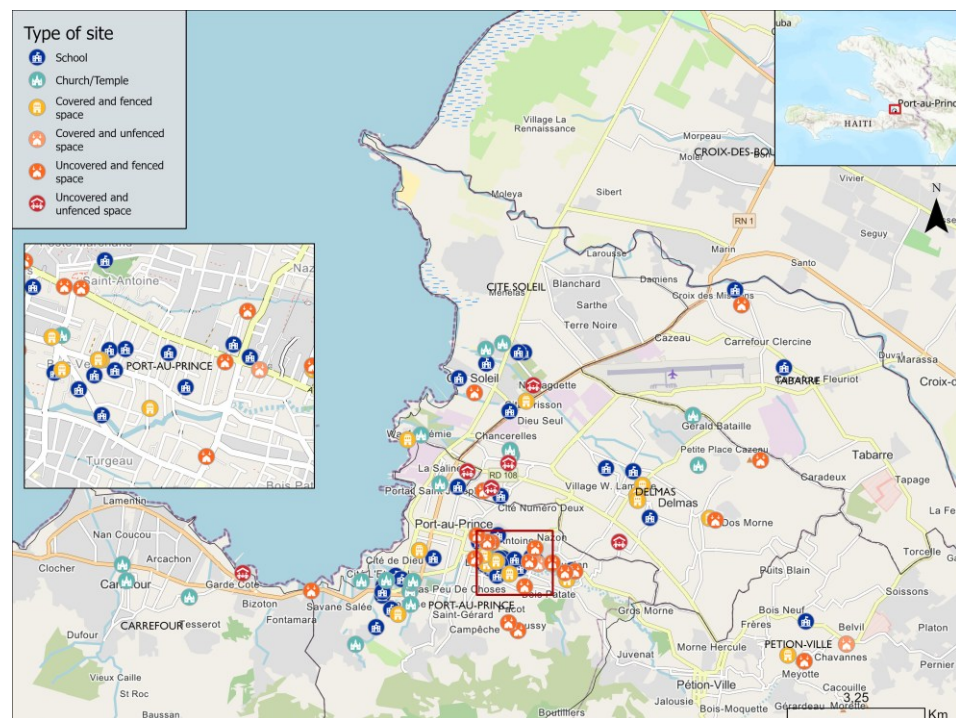


Figure 34. IDPs by type of site in MAPAP

Types of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Schools	35	79,103	40%
Church /Temple	19	36,628	19%
Uncovered and fenced area	19	36,457	19%
Covered and fenced area	16	34,037	17%
Uncovered and unfenced space	6	7,935	4%
Covered and unfenced space	2	2,229	1%
TOTAL	97	196,389	100%

Among IDPs in sites in the capital, 43% are accommodated in schools. In addition, 33% are accommodated in uncovered areas and are exposed to protection and security risks as well as climatic hazards.



FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH



497,768

Internally Displaced
Persons

110,061

Displaced households



+25%

Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 9



99.1%

of IDPs in host families
/out of sites

0.1%

en sites

2

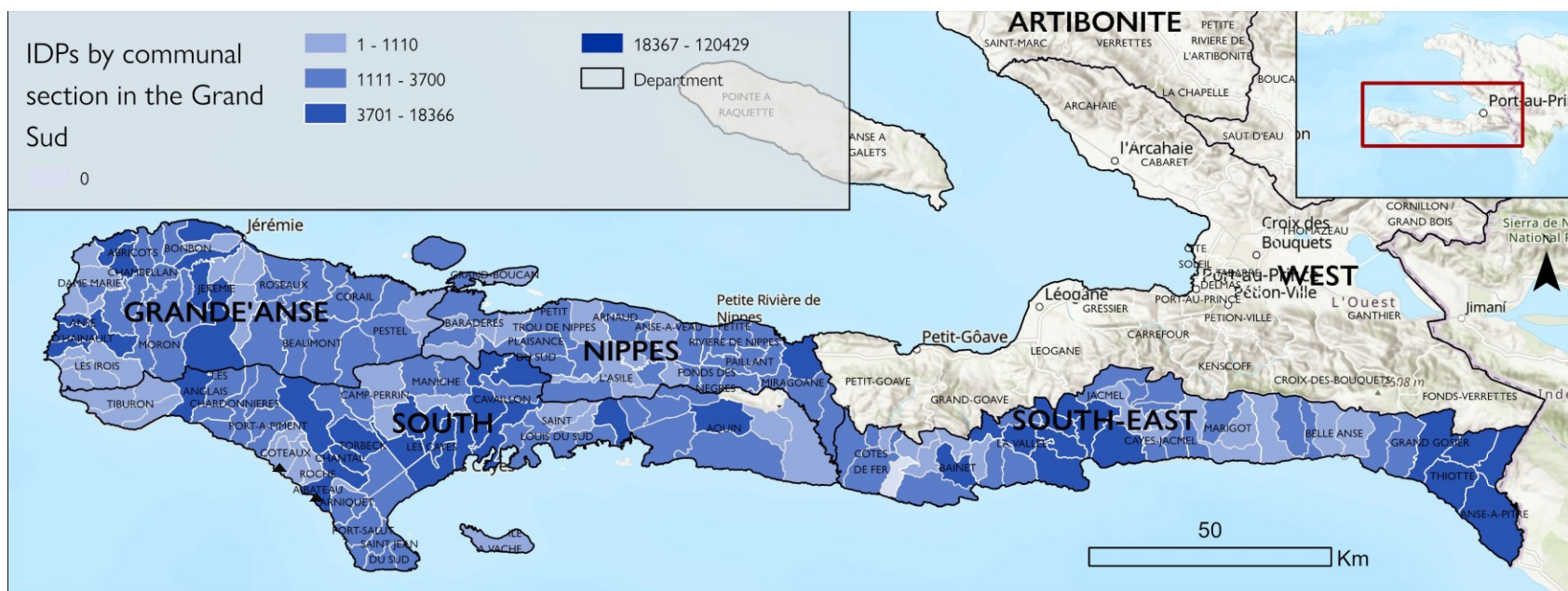
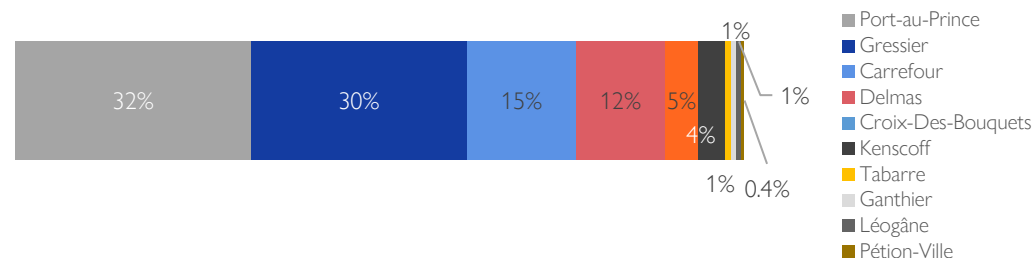
sites (+2 sites
compared to
round 9)

Figure 38. IDPs' host locations in the Great South

The number of IDPs in the four departments of the Great South (South, South-East, Grande'Anse, and Nippes) increased by 25% compared to Round 9, following the arrival of displaced persons fleeing the capital during armed violence in the first quarter of 2025.

Gressier and Port-au-Prince are the two main municipalities of origin for IDPs in this area, with 32% and 30% of IDPs originating from there, respectively.

Figure 39. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in the Great South





FOCUS ON CENTRE DEPARTMENT



147,230

Internally Displaced
Persons

32,464

Displaced households



+118%

Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 9



95%

of IDPs in host families
/out of sites

5%

in sites

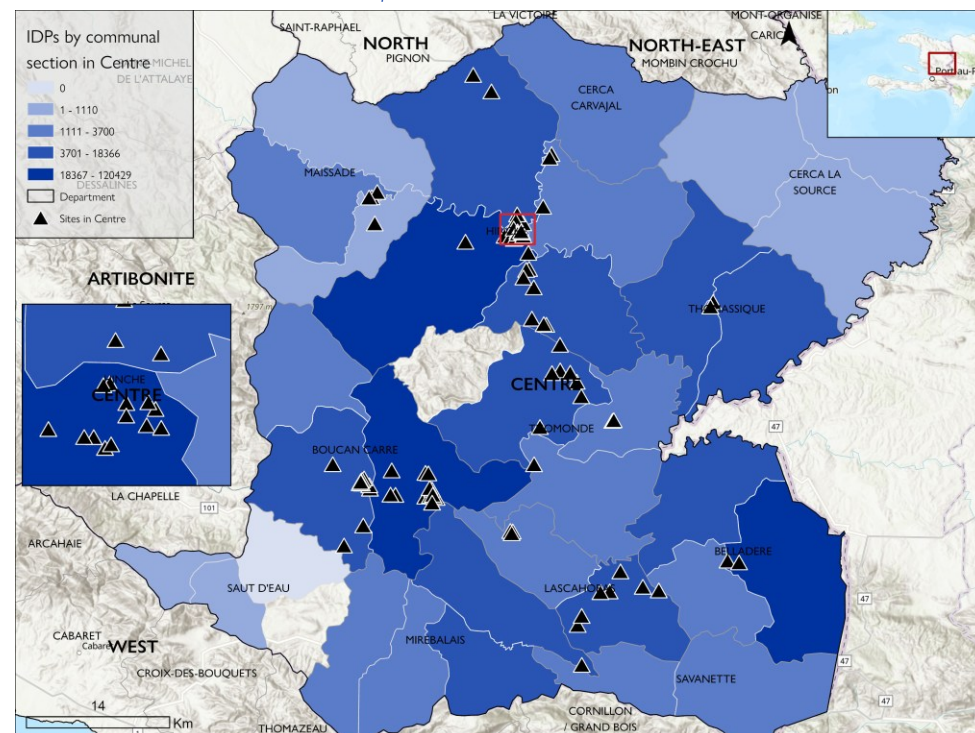
85

sites
(+85 sites
compared to
round 9)

Figure 40. IDPs by hosting municipalities in the Centre

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Boucan Carré	9,552	38,386	26%	26
Hinche	6,948	33,550	23%	31
Belladère	6,721	27,391	19%	2
Mirebalais	2,650	13,250	9%	0
Thomassique	1,736	8,222	6%	2
Lascahobas	1,178	7,455	5%	10
Thomonde	1,365	6,391	4%	9
Savanette	,958	6,095	4%	1
Maïssade	696	3,019	2%	4
Cerca Carvajal	500	2,750	2%	0
Saut d'Eau	90	450	0.3%	0
Cerca La Source	70	271	0.2%	0
TOTAL	32,464	147,230	100%	85

Figure 41. IDPs' host locations in Centre department



The Centre saw the largest increase in the number of IDPs between Rounds 9 and 10, rising from 67,608 to 147,230, a 118% increase. This was due to armed attacks that occurred between March and April 2025 in the municipalities of Mirebalais and Sauts d'Eau, which forced thousands of people to flee their houses. This also led to the creation of 85 sites in the Centre where no sites previously existed. Mirebalais is the main origin of IDPs in the Centre region: nearly 9 out of 10 IDPs come from this municipality.

Figure 42. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in Centre

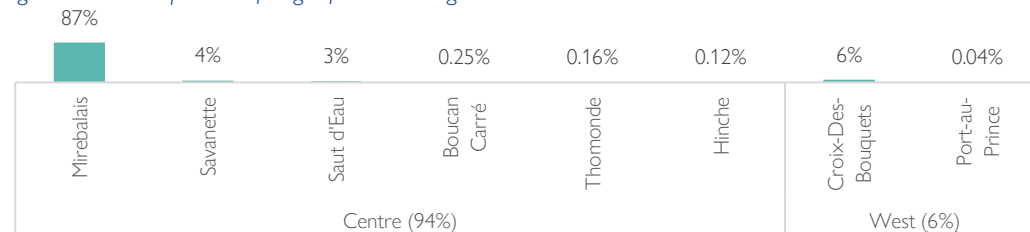


Figure 43. Types of sites in Centre

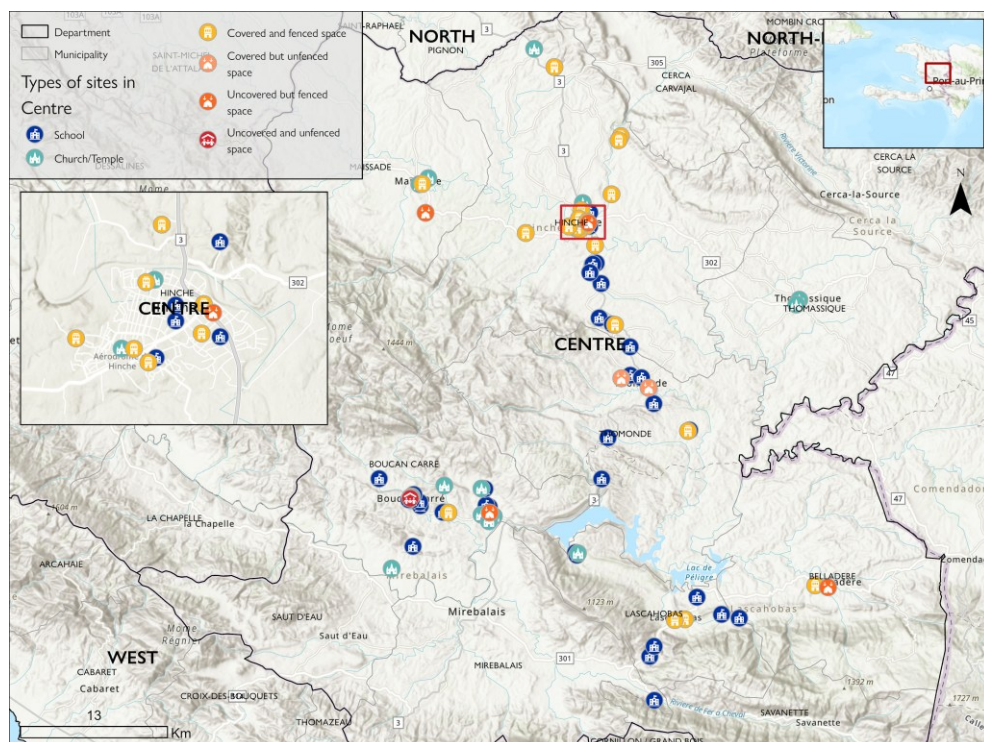


Figure 44. IDPs by types of sites in Centre

Types of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Schools	40	5,001	64%
Covered and fenced area	21	1,163	15%
Church /Temple	17	946	12%
Uncovered and fenced area	4	273	4%
Uncovered and unfenced space	1	200	3%
Covered and unfenced space	2	177	2%
TOTAL	85	7,760	100%

After the MAPAP, the Centre has the largest number of spontaneous sites. However, the difference is that sites in the Centre are sparsely populated compared to those in the MAMAP. A total of 7,760 IDPs are sheltered in the 85 spontaneous sites in the Centre, representing 5% of the total IDPs in the department. On average, a site in the Centre department accommodates 91 people.

Schools are the most used places for hosting IDPs in sites, accommodating 64% of IDPs in sites in the Centre department, or 5,001 people.

FOCUS ON ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT



92,304
Internally Displaced
Persons

19,632
Displaced households



+9% Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 9



93%
of IDPs in host families
/out of sites

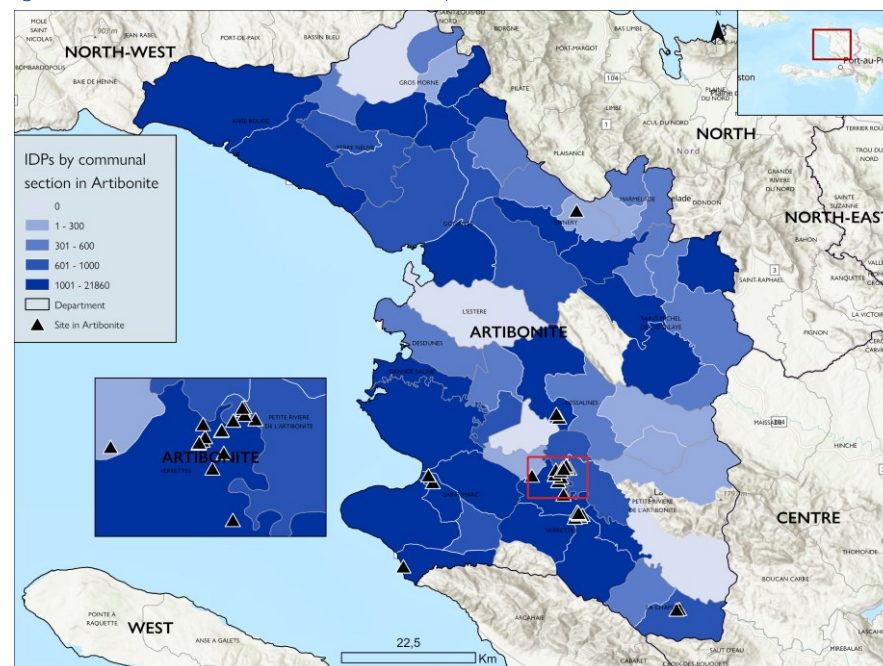
7%
in sites

34
sites
(+18 sites
compared to
round 9)

Figure 45. IDPs per host municipality in Artibonite department

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Verrettes	7,253	36,318	39%	20
Saint-Marc	3,084	15,264	17%	3
Gros Morne	1,360	6,835	7%	0
Gonaïves	1,487	6,515	7%	0
Anse Rouge	1,299	6,509	7%	0
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	1,538	6,343	7%	0
Ennery	646	3,146	3%	1
Dessalines	933	2,920	3%	2
Terre Neuve	788	2,259	2%	0
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	387	2,122	2%	6
Marmelade	225	1,230	1%	0
La Chapelle	241	1,199	1%	2
Grande Saline	266	1,064	1%	0
Desdunes	125	580	1%	0
TOTAL	19,632	92,304	100%	34

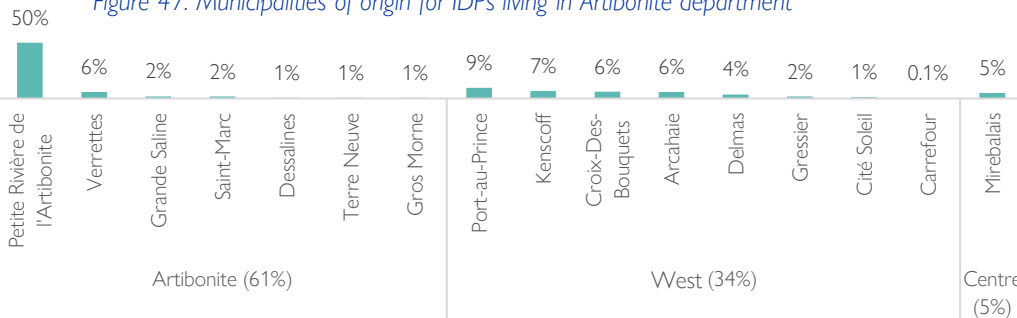
Figure 46. IDPs' host locations in Artibonite department



The number of IDPs in Artibonite increased by 9%, due to intensified attacks in the municipality of Petite Rivière between April and May 2025. Artibonite and the Centre are the only departments in the country where the majority of IDPs do not originate from the West: in Artibonite, 61% of IDPs fled areas within the same department, 34% came from the West, and 5% from the Centre.

The municipality of Petite Rivière alone is the origin for half of IDPs in the Artibonite department.

Figure 47. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in Artibonite department





FOCUS ON GREAT NORTH



137,075

Internally Displaced
Persons

28,481

Displaced households



+61%

Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 9



99%

of IDPs in host families
/out of sites

1%

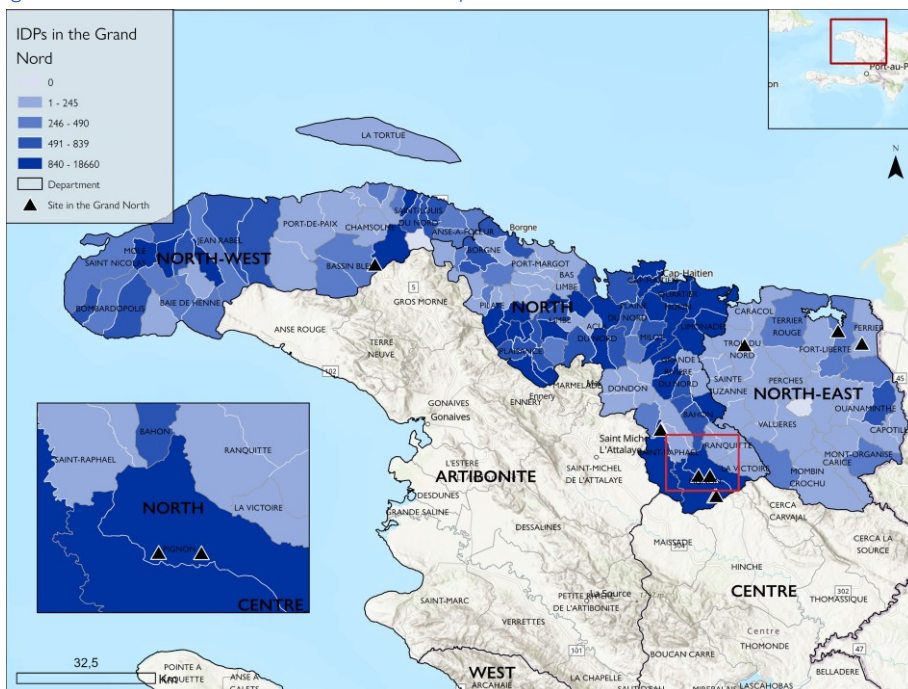
in sites

11

sites

(+11 sites
compared to
round 9)

Figure 48. IDPs' host locations in Great North departments

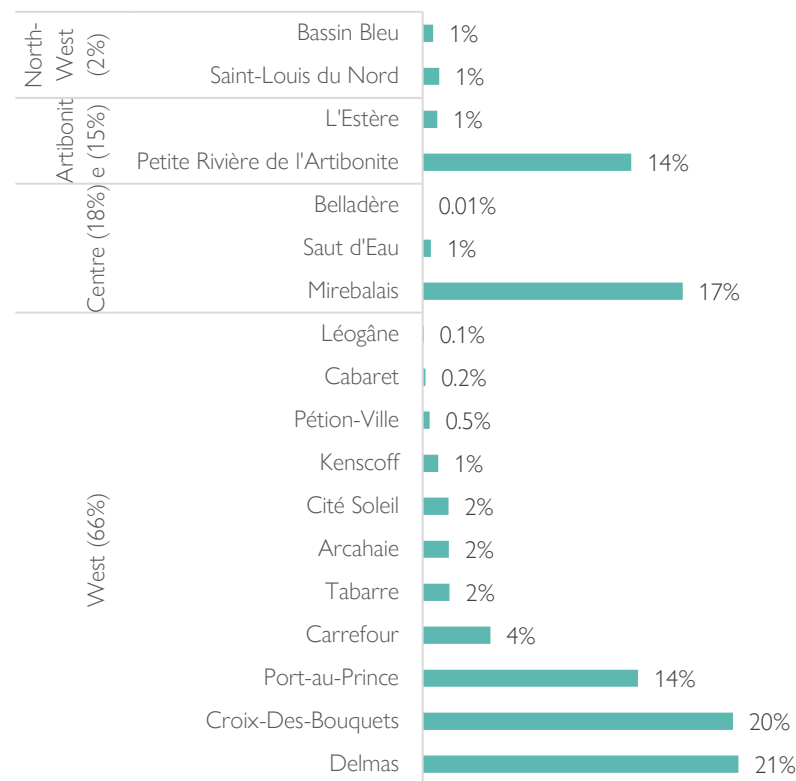


The number of IDPs in the three departments of the Great North (North, North-East, and North-West) rose from 84,047 to 137,075, a 63% increase due to attacks in the neighboring Centre department, which forced many people to flee to other areas, including localities in the North department.

After the Centre, the North department saw the most significant increase in the number of IDPs between Rounds 9 and 10 (+79%).

IDPs hosted in the Great North came primarily from the West (66%), particularly from the municipalities of Delmas, Croix-Des-Bouquets, and Port-au-Prince. The Centre, and the municipality of Mirebalais in particular, constituted the second largest origin of IDPs hosted in the Great North.

Figure 49. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in the Great North





RETURNEES FORMERLY IDPs

81,067 **17,431** **16%** Increase compared to Round 9

People returned Households returned

Figure 50. Areas of return

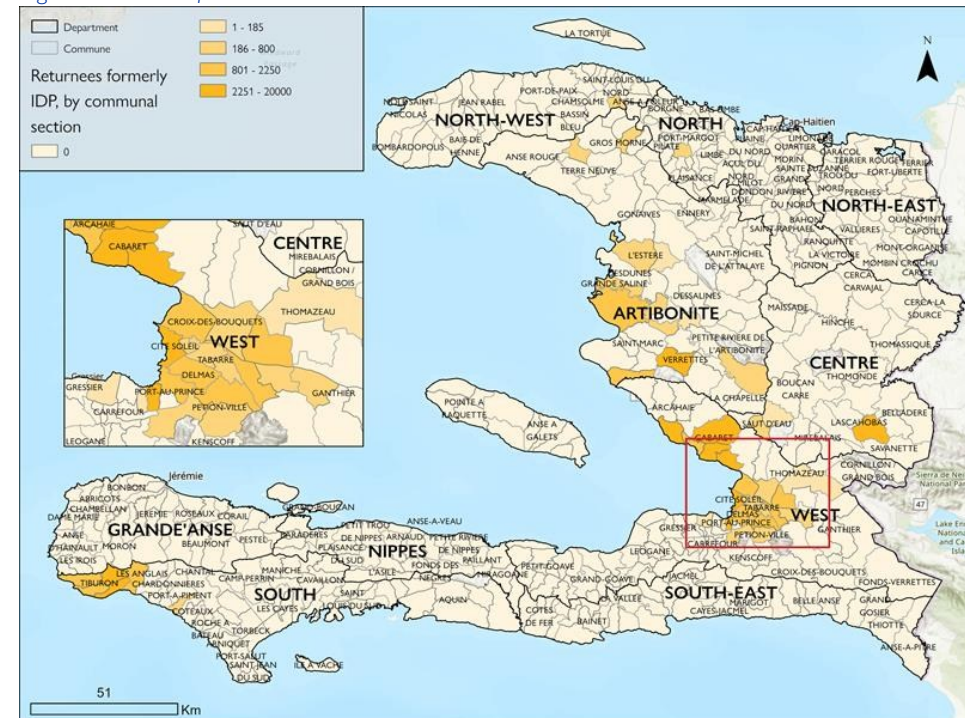


Figure 51. Returnees per department

Returning area		# of returned households	# of returned persons	% of returned persons
West	Out of MAPAP	7,762	38,670	48%
	MAPAP	4,205	17,619	22%
South		2,835	11,623	14%
Artibonite		1,691	8,556	11%
Centre		766	3,830	5%
North-West		96	389	0.5%
North		76	380	0.5%
TOTAL		17,431	81,067	100%

Figure 52. Top 3 municipalities of return

Municipality	Department	# of returnees in round 9	# of returnees in round 10	% de variation
Cabaret	West	6,500	30,420	+368%
Tiburon	South	10,011	9,830	-2%
Arcahaie	West	9,527	7,754	-19%

More than 81,000 are returnees formerly IDPs, a 16% increase compared to Round 9. This is due to the significant returns observed in the municipality of Cabaret, where a relative lull has been observed for several months, pushing those who had fled to return home. The number of returnees in this municipality increased by 368%. Of the total returnees in the country, 43% reside in Cabaret.



METHODOLOGY

The General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) have been conducting periodic assessments of locations hosting displaced populations since August 2022 in order to provide key information on the displacement situation as well as the living conditions and needs of displaced populations. The objective is to guide response strategies to the displacement situation, both humanitarian responses and sustainable solution programs to this situation.

Data is collected through direct observation as well as interviews with key informants at the lowest geographical level, which is the neighborhood in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP), and the communal section outside the MAPAP, and in spontaneous sites where they exist. On average, 3 key informants are interviewed in groups in each locality assessed.

Due to security challenges, some interviews may be conducted remotely with key informants. During the round 10 data collection, conducted from 21 April to 3 June 2025, a total of 4,090 key informants were interviewed in the 1,190 locations assessed including 544 communal sections out of the MAPAP, 400 neighborhoods in the MAPAP and 246 spontaneous sites. Of these locations, 89% were assessed through field interviews (see Figure 53), while 11% were assessed by telephone.

Limitations:

The information collected are estimates provided by key informants for their communities. In order to obtain the best possible estimates (the closest to reality), assessments are conducted at the lowest geographical level and key informants interviewed are the people with the best knowledge of their communities (see Figure 54).



1,190
Assessed locations



4,090
Key informants
interviewed

Figure 53. Locations where field interviews were conducted with key informants during Round 10

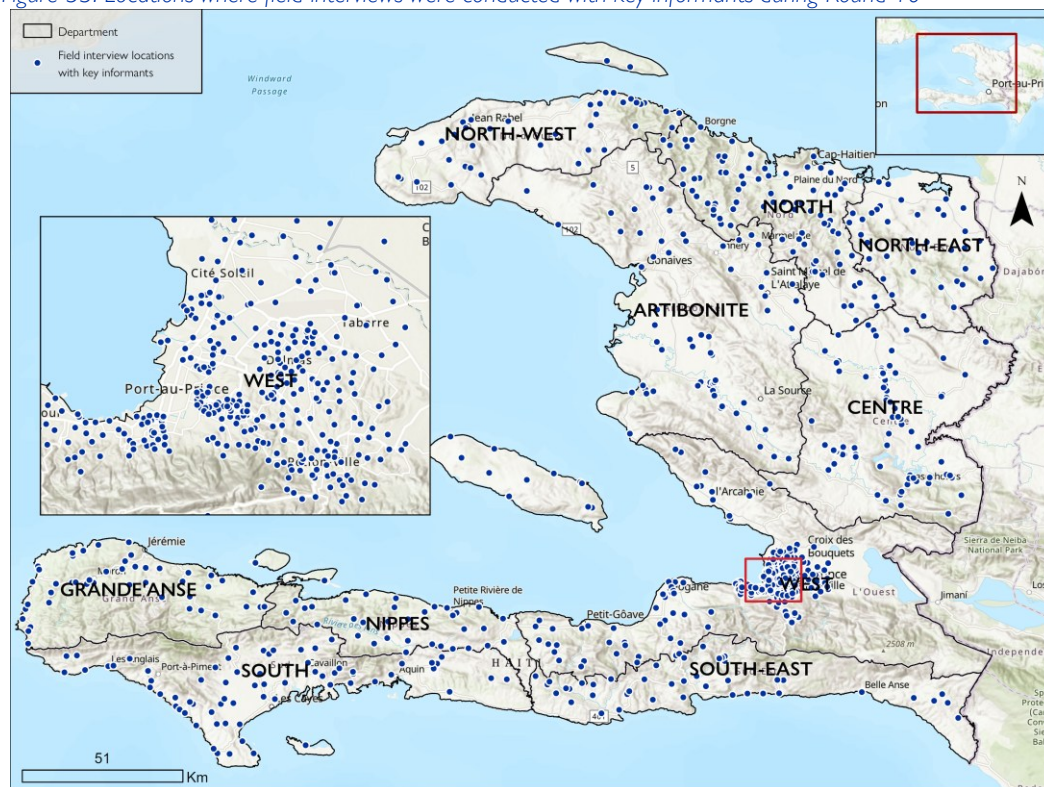
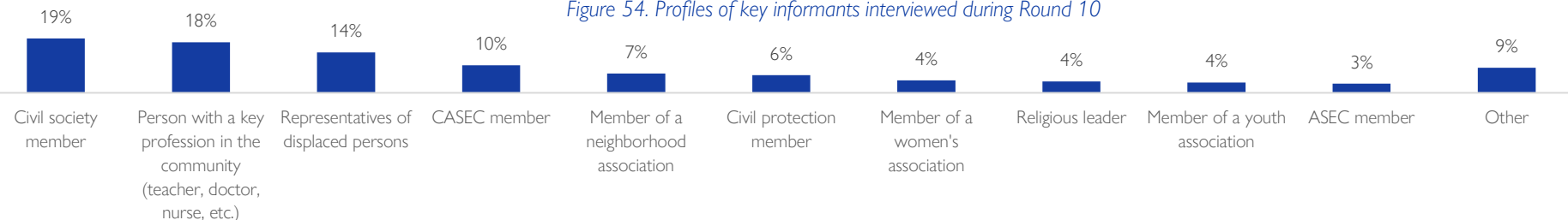


Figure 54. Profiles of key informants interviewed during Round 10



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