



Displacement situation in Haiti – Round 11

Cover: Medical assistance in a site hosting IDPs in the capital © Molière Adely, Septembre 2025

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DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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KEY RESULTS



1,412,199
Internally Displaced Persons
(12% of the Haitian population)

324,785
Displaced households

+10%

Increase in the
number of IDPs
compared to
Round 10



54%
of IDPs are women
(adults and minors)



53%
of IDPs are children



85%
of IDPs in host
families / out of
sites

15%
in sites

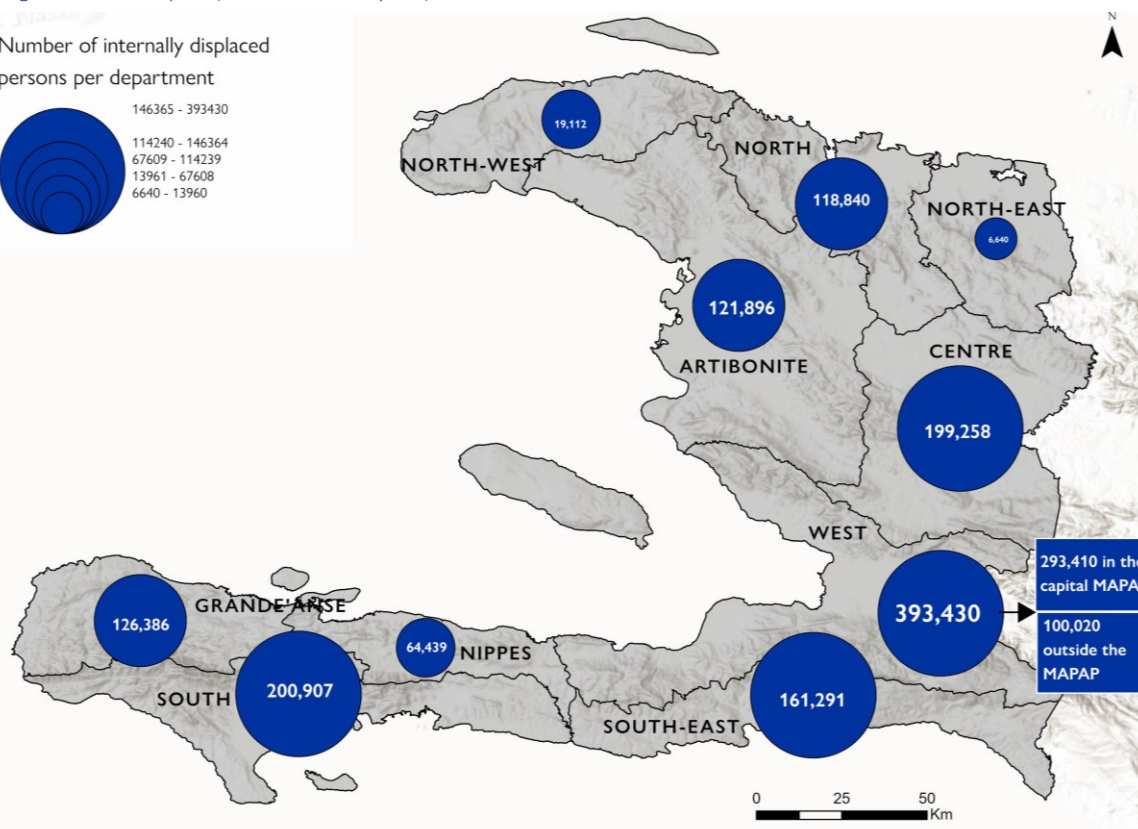
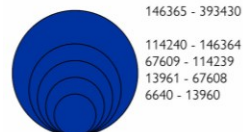
238
sites
(-8 compared to
Round 10)



97 in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) (same as in Round 10)
141 in provinces (-8 compared to Round 10)

Figure 1. Internally Displaced Persons by Department

Number of internally displaced
persons per department





KEY RESULTS

1. This new exercise (Round 11) of the Displacement Tracking Matrix indicates a presence of **1,412,199 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Haiti, a 10 per cent increase compared to the previous exercise ([Round 10 – June 2025](#))**. The main reasons for this increase are the continued deterioration of the security situation in the Artibonite and Centre departments. IDPs in Haiti now represent 12 per cent of the Haitian population¹.
2. **The Centre and Artibonite departments have experienced the largest increases in the number of IDPs hosted there.** The number of IDPs in the Centre department increased from 147,230 in Round 10 to 199,258 (+35%), following preventive displacements driven by attacks in localities bordering the municipalities of Mirebalais and Lascahobas in July 2025. In the Artibonite region, the number of IDPs increased from 92,304 to 121,896 (+32%), following several armed attacks in this department between July and September 2025, particularly in the municipalities of La Chapelle, Dessalines, Verrettes, and Petite Rivière.
3. **The trend toward a greater increase in the number of IDPs in provinces than in the capital continued to be observed during this round.** The majority of IDPs are hosted in provinces,¹ with 79 per cent hosted in provinces compared to 21 per cent in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP). This proportion has increased slightly compared to Round 10 (77% of IDPs were hosted in provinces). **Unlike in previous years, in 2025, the majority of armed attacks resulting in mass displacements took place in the provinces: of all displacements observed so far in 2025 by the DTM's emergency tracking tool, only 31 per cent were due to attacks in the capital, compared to 69 per cent in provinces, particularly in the Centre (38% of mass displacements observed in 2025) and Artibonite (26%)³.** In 2024, 76 per cent of the total mass displacement observed was due to attacks in the capital, compared to 24 per cent in provinces. In 2023, these proportions were 68 per cent in the capital compared to 32 in provinces. **This demonstrates a growing deterioration of the security situation beyond the capital in 2025, mainly in the Artibonite and Centre departments.**
4. **The number of sites decreased slightly, from 246 to 238 sites, and the number of IDPs hosted in sites also decreased, from 215,146 to 211,841 (-2%).** This decrease is mainly due to relocation programs implemented in certain sites in the capital by government institutions to enable IDPs to leave these sites. Although the number of sites in provinces remains higher than in the capital (141 vs 97), the number of IDPs residing in sites remains higher in the capital than in provinces, as sites in the capital are more densely populated. On average, a site in the capital hosts 1,992 people compared to 132 in provinces.
5. **The majority of IDPs are still hosted outside sites/in host families (85% vs 15% in sites),** putting ever-increasing pressure on the already limited resources of host communities. The capital remains the only area where the majority of IDPs are in sites (66% vs 34% outside sites), while 98 per cent of IDPs hosted in provinces are outside sites, and 2 per cent are in sites.
6. **The main needs reported by key informants in locations hosting IDPs remain the same as in Round 10, in order of priority: food, access to livelihoods, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), shelter, and health.**

1. For Haitian population figures, see [UNFPA estimates, 2024](#)

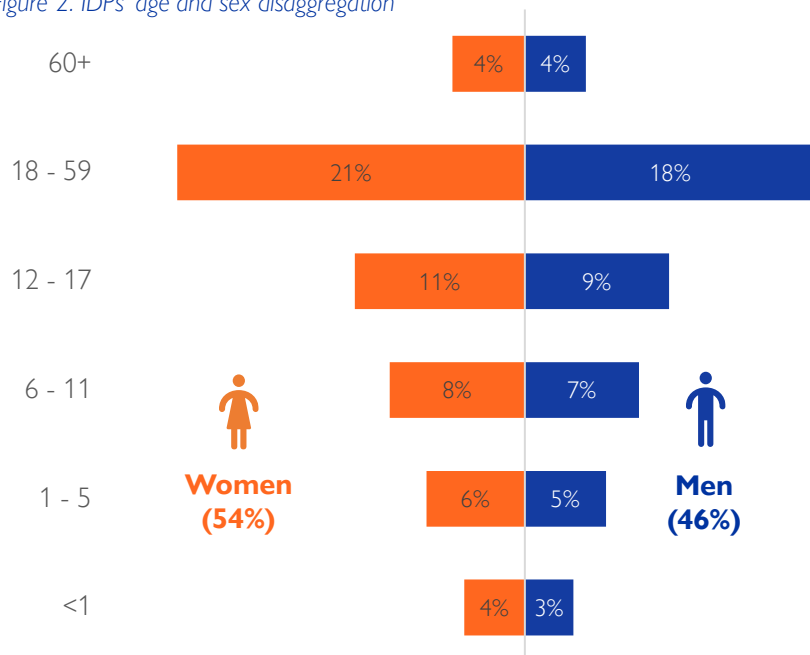
2. The term "province" refers to all areas of the country outside the MAPAP, the country's capital. The MAPAP consists of the municipalities of Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Cité Soleil, Pétion-Ville, Carrefour, Tabarre, and Croix-des-Bouquets

3. For more information, see the [emergency tracking dataset](#).

IDPs' AGE AND SEX DISAGGREGATION

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

Figure 2. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation



More than half of IDPs (54%) 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 (66% vs 34% of children), while outside 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.

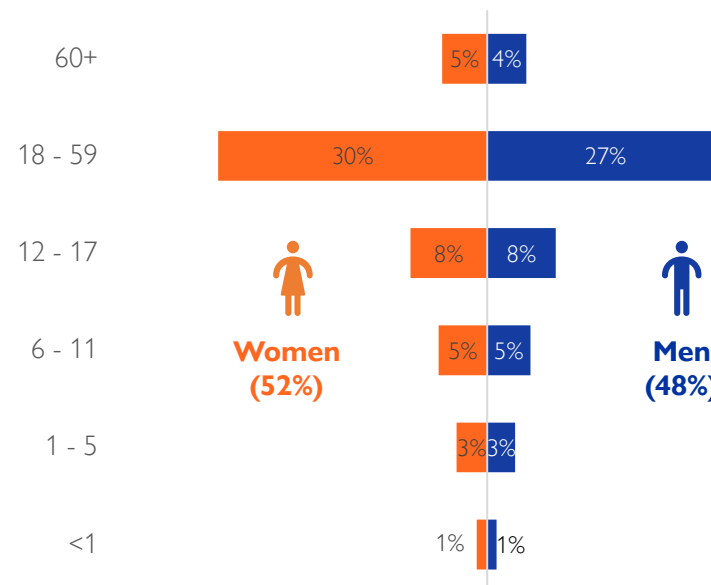
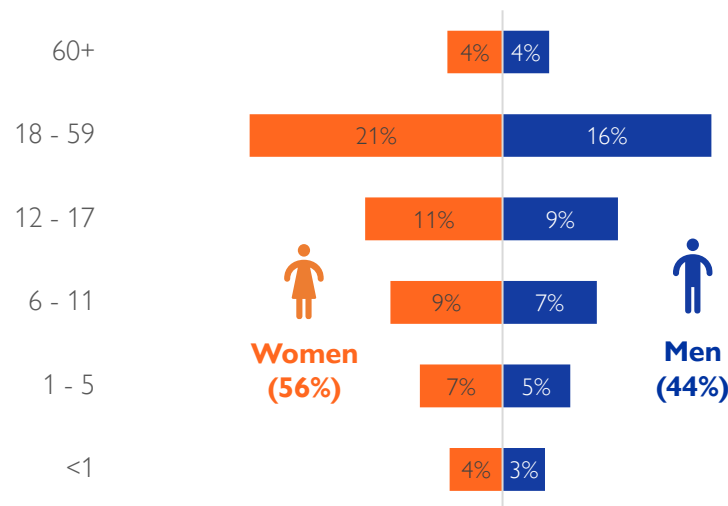
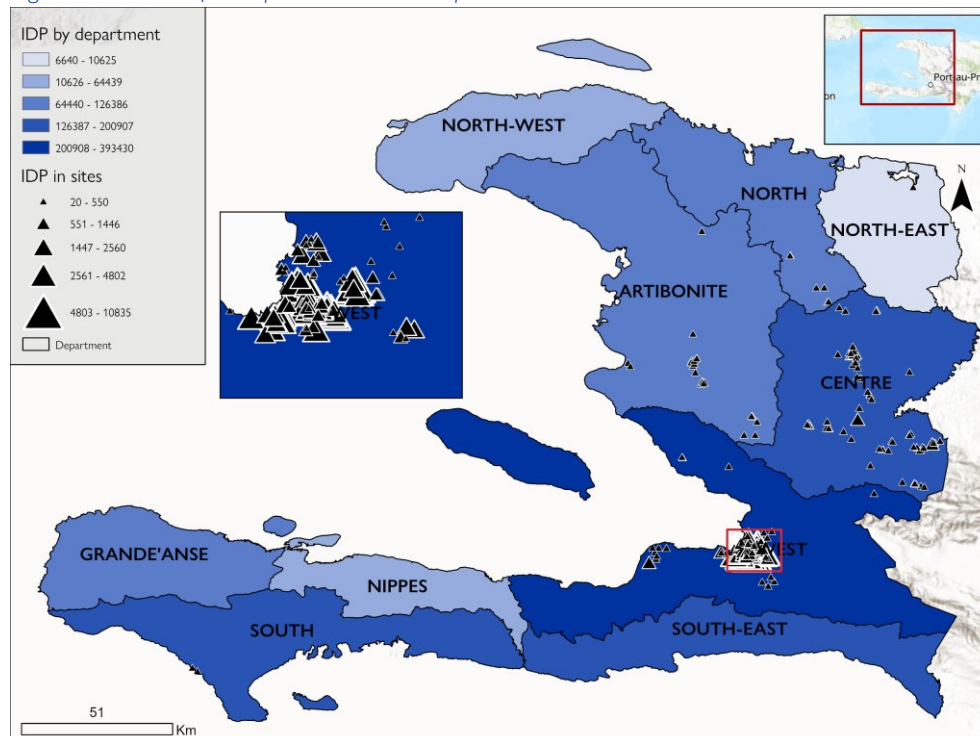


Figure 4. IDPs' age and sex disaggregation for IDPs OUT of sites/in host families



IDPs' HOST LOCATIONS

Figure 5. Number of IDPs per site and host department



The majority of IDPs are hosted in provinces (79% vs 21% in the MAPAP). This proportion has increased slightly compared to Round 10 (77% of IDPs were hosted in provinces), following increases in the number of IDPs in the Centre and Artibonite departments, where armed attacks have recently forced many people to displace (see page 9 for more details).

Almost all IDPs in provinces (98%) continue to be hosted outside of sites (either with host families or rented accommodations), while in the capital, the majority are hosted in spontaneous sites (66%). Of the 238 spontaneous sites, 97 sites (41%) are located in the capital and 141 (59%) in provinces. However, the number of people in sites remains higher in the capital as sites in the capital are more densely populated. On average, a site in the capital hosts 1,992 people compared to 132 in provinces.

Figure 6. Number and proportion of IDPs per host region

Host regions		Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
West (28%)	MAPAP	78,462	293,410	21%
	Outside MAPAP	19,994	100,020	7%
Great South (39%)	South	44,688	200,907	14%
	South-East	35,620	161,291	11%
	Grande'Anse	27,843	126,386	9%
Centre (14%)	Nippes	16,471	64,439	5%
	Centre	44,243	199,258	14%
Artibonite (9%)	Artibonite	26,991	121,896	9%
	North	24,802	118,840	8%
Great North (10%)	North-West	4,368	19,112	1%
	North-East	1,303	6,640	1%
TOTAL		324,785	1,412,199	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	293,410	34%	66%	97
	Outside MAPAP	100,020	98%	2%	15
Great South	South	200,907	100%	0.07%	2
	South-East	161,291	100%	0%	0
	Grande'Anse	126,386	100%	0%	0
	Nippes	64,439	100%	0%	0
Centre	Centre	199,258	95%	5%	87
Artibonite	Artibonite	121,896	96%	4%	29
Great North	North	118,840	99%	1%	7
	North-West	19,112	100%	0%	0
	North-East	6,640	97%	3%	1
TOTAL		1,412,199	85%	15%	238

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Due to rounding, some percentages may not total 100.

Figure 8. IDPs by municipality (admin 2)

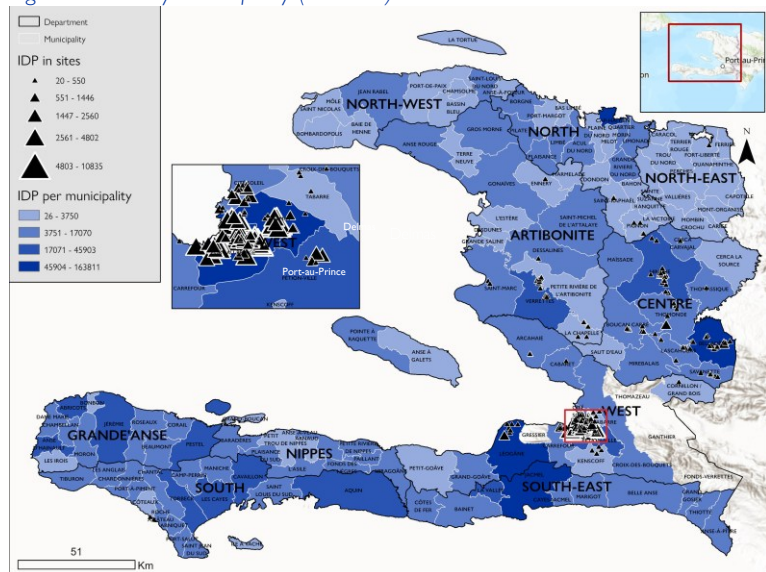


Figure 9. IDPs by municipality section (admin 3)

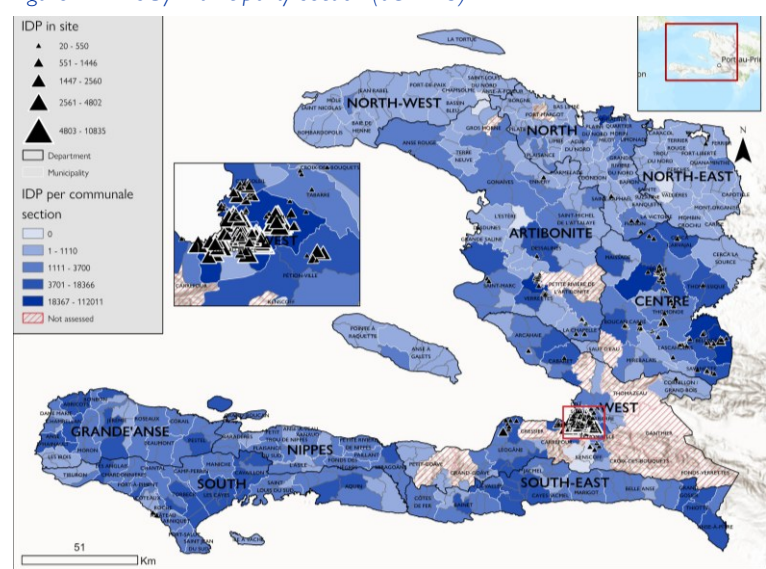


Figure 10. Main IDPs' host municipalities

Municipality	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	Ouest	163,811	12%
Belladère	Centre	110,241	8%
Delmas	Ouest	76,678	5%
Jacmel	Sud-Est	65,052	5%
Cap-Haïtien	Nord	53,516	4%
Léogâne	Ouest	53,088	4%
Les Cayes	Sud	45,794	3%
Verrettes	Artibonite	45,525	3%
Hinche	Centre	34,618	2%
Aquin	Sud	26,892	2%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	26,251	2%
Cavaillon	Sud	24,513	2%

The municipality of Port-au-Prince continues to be the leading host municipality for IDPs in the country, hosting 12 per cent of IDPs. These are exclusively IDPs who were displaced between different neighbourhoods within the same municipality.

The municipality of Belladère, in the Centre department, has seen a significant increase in the number of IDPs being hosted there (+302% compared to Round 10), making it the second largest host municipality for IDPs in the country. This is due to displacement caused by fear generated by attacks in certain localities in the neighbouring municipality of Lascahobas.

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

810% increase in the number of IDPs over two and a half years (comparison of the situation between the end of 2022 vs. mid 2025)

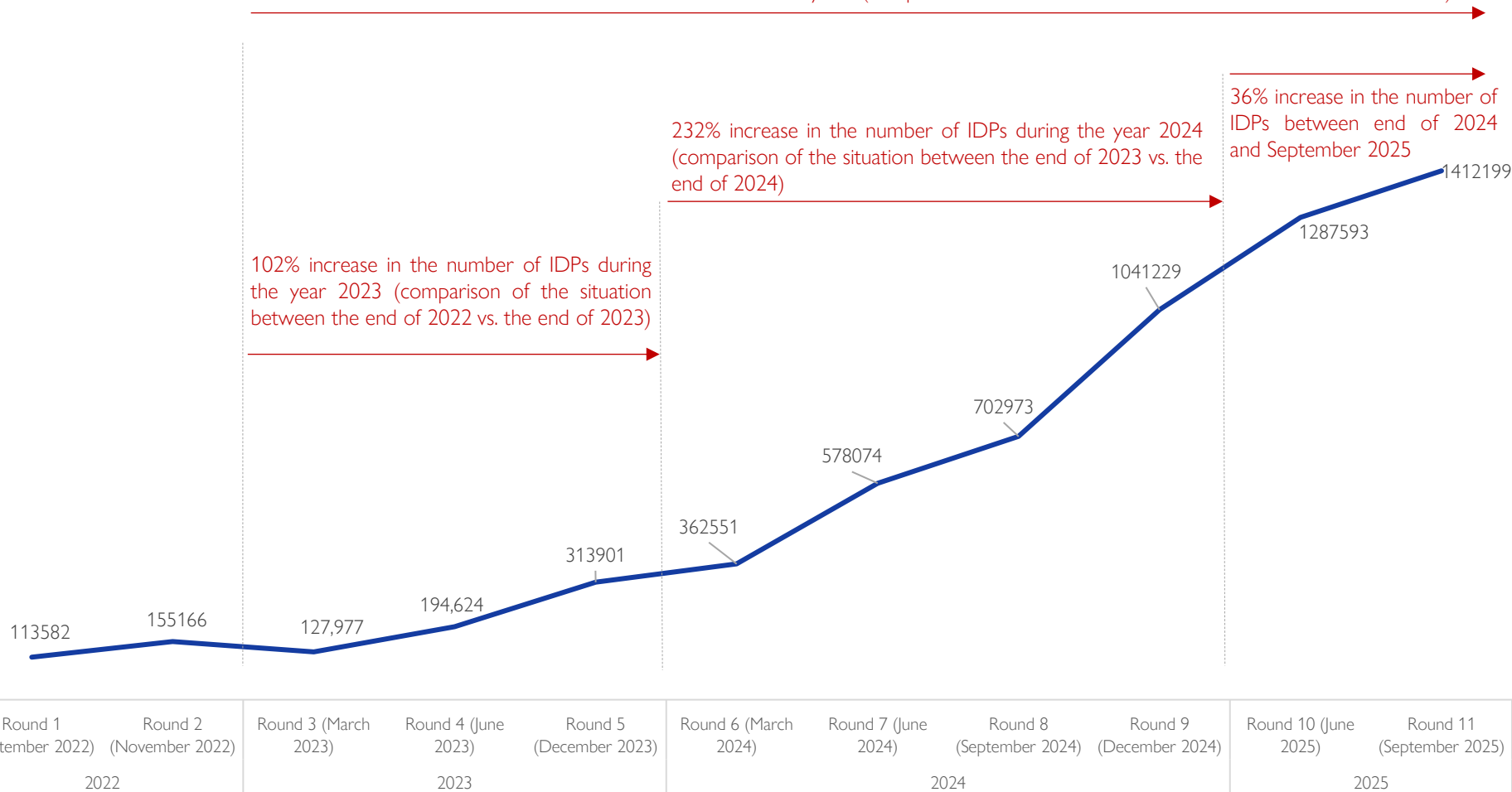


Figure 12. Variations in the number of IDPs between Round 10 and 11, by hosting area

Hosting area		# of IDPs in Round 10	# of IDPs in Round 11	% of variation	# of sites in Round 10	# of sites in Round 11
West	MAPAP	296,936	293,410	-1%	97	97
	Outside MAPAP	116,280	100,020	-14%	17	15
Great South	South	185,673	200,907	+8%	2	2
	South-East	143,183	161,291	+13%	0	0
	Grande'Anse	112,025	126,386	+13%	0	0
	Nippes	56,887	64,439	+13%	0	0
	Centre	147,230	199,258	+35%	85	87
Artibonite	Artibonite	92,304	121,896	+32%	34	29
Great North	North	115,657	118,840	+3%	7	7
	North-West	16,984	19,112	+13%	1	0
	North-East	4,434	6,640	+50%	3	1
TOTAL		1,287,593	1,412,199	10%	246	238

Between Rounds 10 and 11, the number of IDPs increased by 10 per cent, from 1,287,593 to 1,412,199. This increase is primarily due to the deterioration of the security situation in the Artibonite and Central departments, where the increases were most significant.

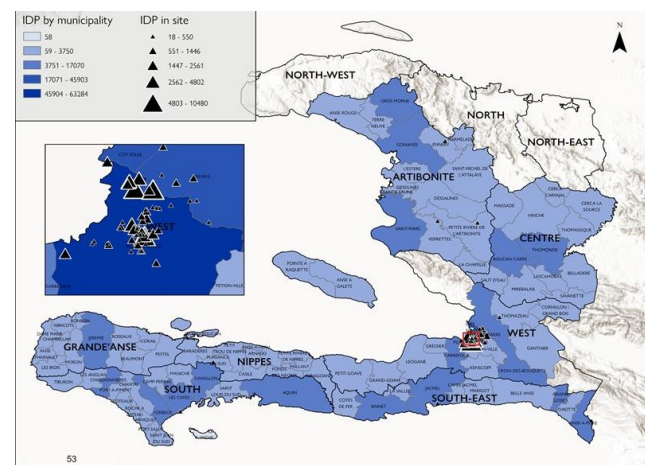
The number of IDPs in the Central department increased from 147,230 in Round 10 to 199,258 (+35%) following preventive displacements caused by attacks in communities bordering Mirebalais and Lascahobas. In the Artibonite department, the number of IDPs increased from 92,304 to 121,896 (+32%) following several armed attacks in this department, particularly in the municipalities of La Chapelle, Dessalines, Verrettes, and Petite Rivière.

The trend toward a greater increase in the number of IDPs in provinces than in the capital continued to be observed during this round. While the number of IDPs in the MAPAP decreased slightly (-1%), it continued to increase in provinces. **Unlike in previous years, in 2025, the majority of armed attacks resulting in mass displacement took place in provinces:** of all displacements observed by the DTM's Emergency Tracking Tool so far in 2025, only 31 per cent were due to attacks in the capital compared to 69 per cent in provinces, particularly in the Centre (38% of mass displacements observed in 2025) and Artibonite (26%) (see [the emergency tracking dataset](#)).

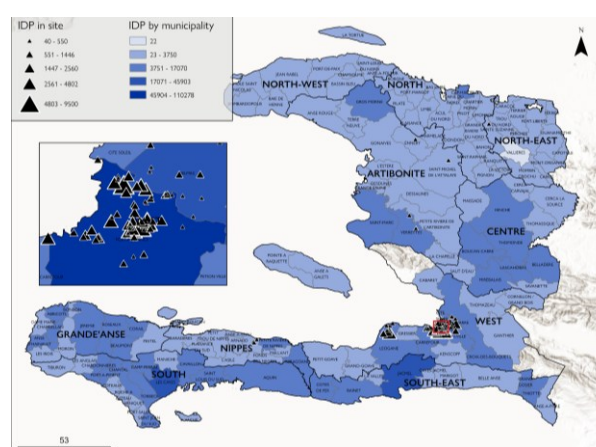
In 2024, 76 per cent of the total mass displacements observed were due to attacks in the capital compared to 24 per cent in the provinces. In 2023, 68 per cent of mass displacements were caused by attacks in the capital, compared to 32 per cent in the provinces. **This demonstrates a growing deterioration in the security situation beyond the capital in 2025, mainly in the Artibonite and Centre departments.**

Figure 13. Evolution of the displacement situation in host municipalities from the end of 2023 to September 2025

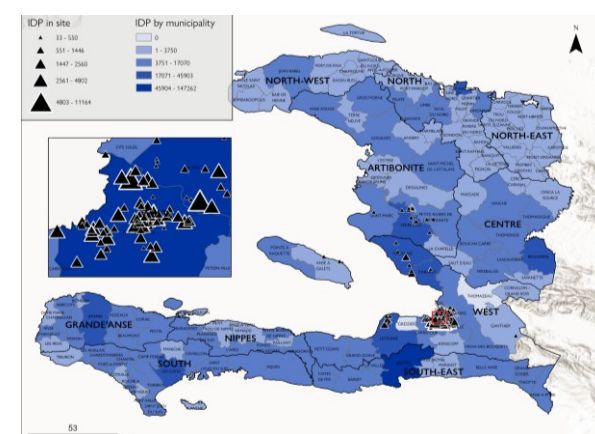
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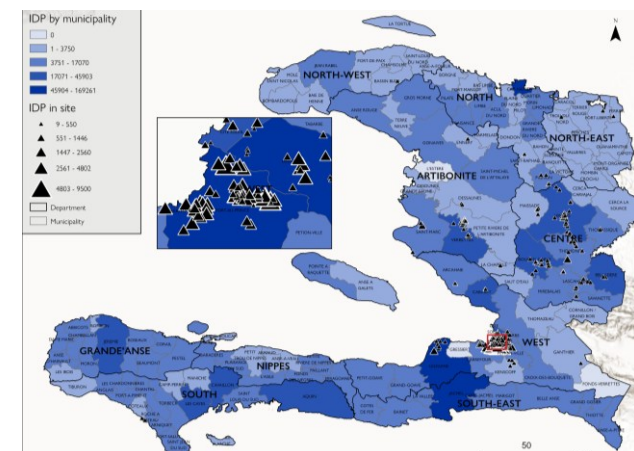
Round 7 (June 2024)



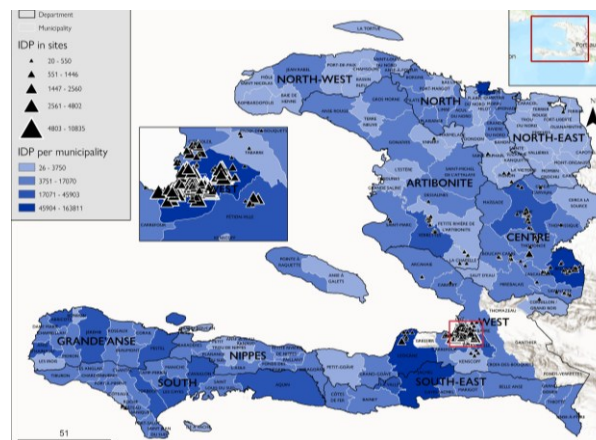
Round 9 (December 2024)



Round 10 (June 2025)



Round 11 (September 2025)



IDPs' ORIGINS

Figure 14. IDPs by department of origin (admin 1)

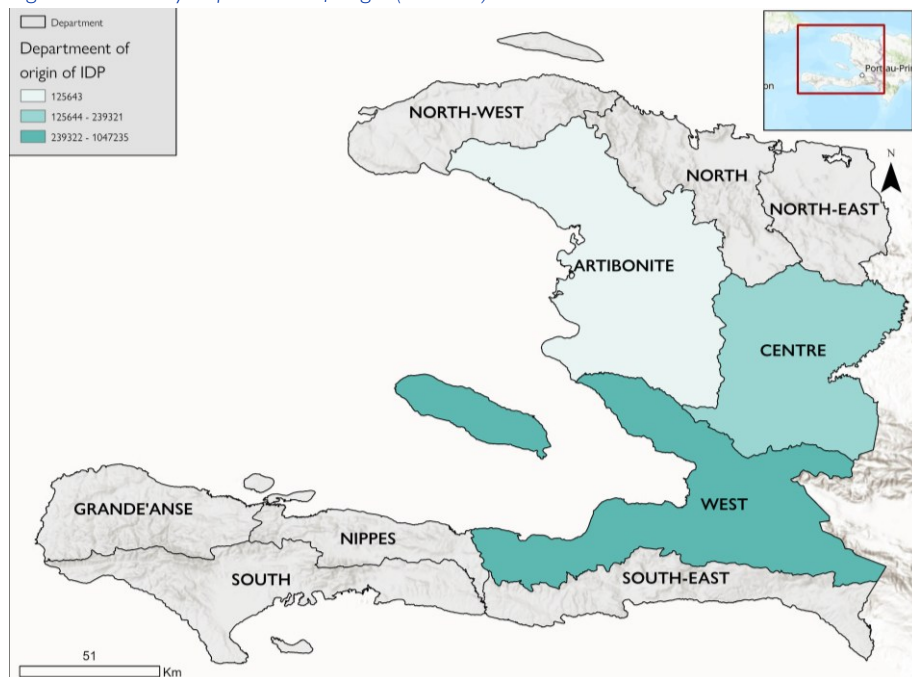


Figure 16. IDPs' main municipalities of origin

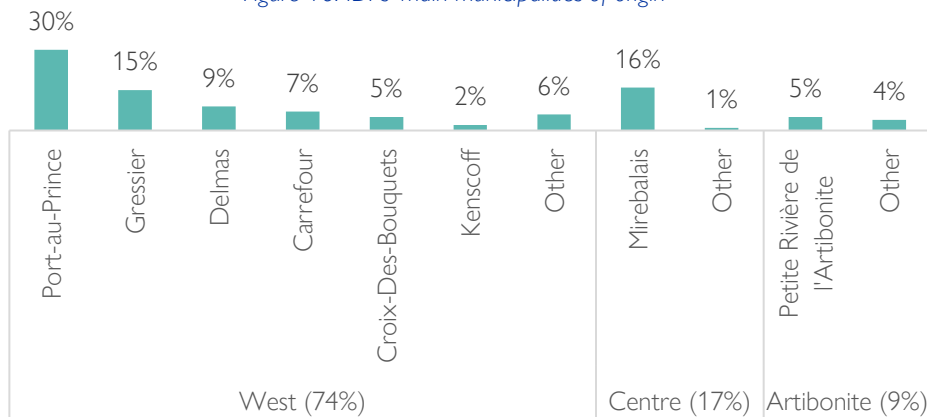
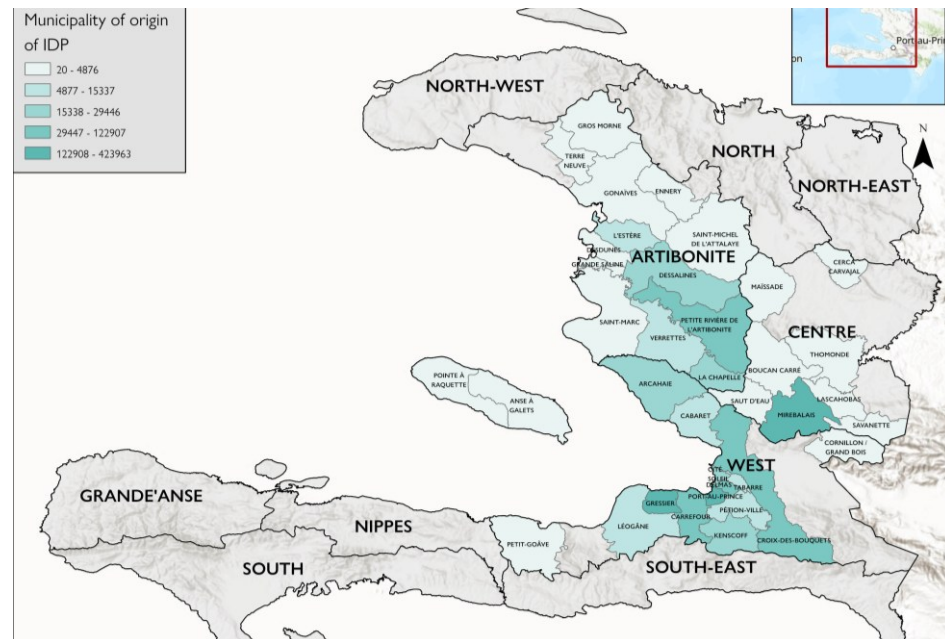


Figure 15. IDPs by municipality of origin (admin 2)



The West Department remains the main area of provenance of IDPs (74%), particularly the country's capital, the MAPAP, which alone represents the provenance of 54 per cent of IDPs.

Apart from the MAPAP, armed attacks in the Centre and Artibonite departments make these two departments the other areas of origin of IDPs in the country.

Figure 17. Origin (left) and host departments (right) of IDPs

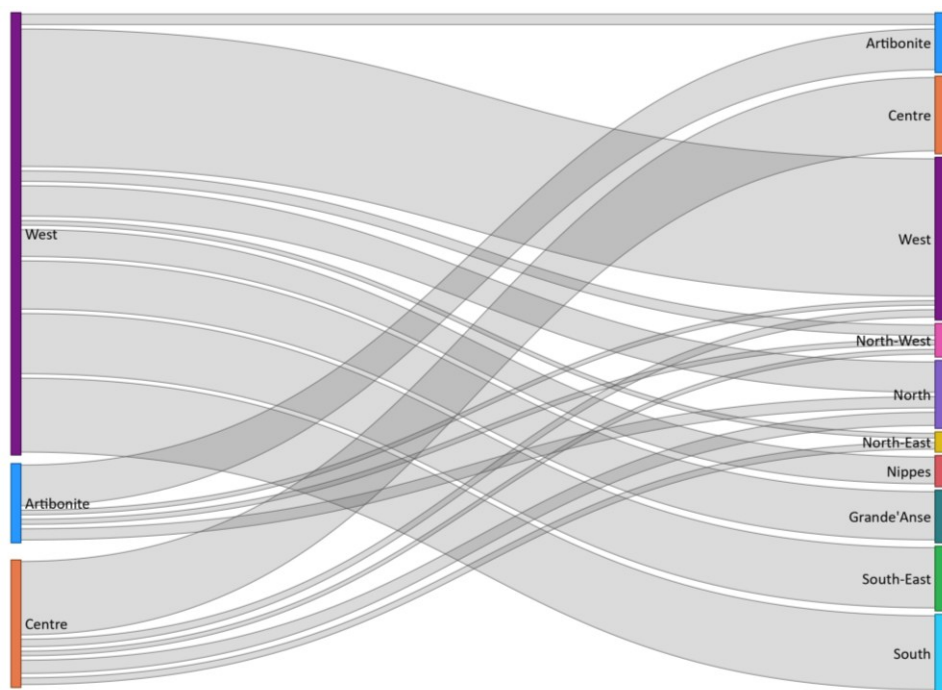
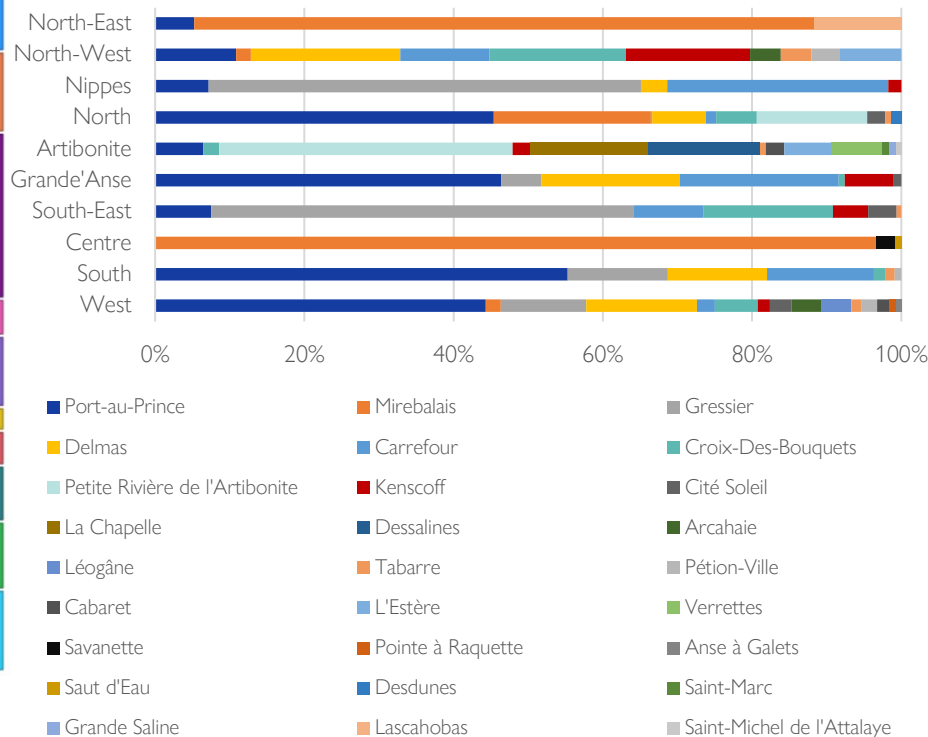


Figure 18. Municipalities of origin of IDPs by host departments

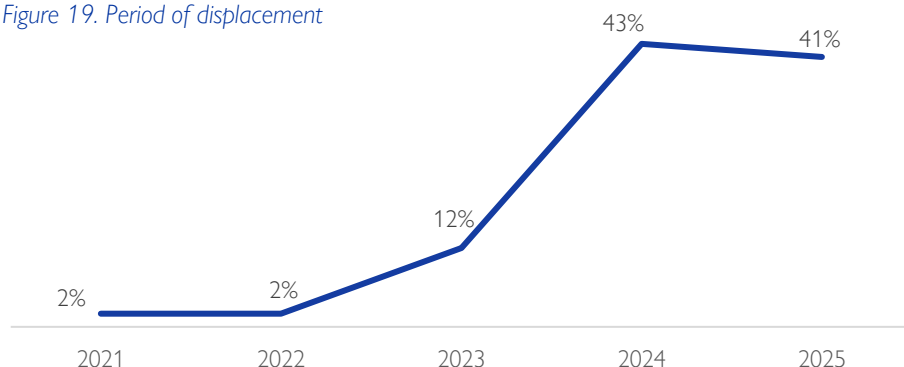


IDPs from the West Department (largely made up of the capital) are hosted in all 10 departments of the country (see Figure 17). This is particularly true for IDPs who fled neighbourhoods in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, who are present in all departments except the Centre (Figure 18). Moreover, the West Department almost exclusively hosts IDPs from the same department: 98 per cent of IDPs in the West Department fled areas within the same department. In the country's capital, the MAPAP, almost all IDPs came from the same area: indeed, 98 per cent of IDPs in the MAPAP came from other neighbourhoods within the MAPAP.

IDPs from areas within the Centre Department took refuge primarily within the same department and then to the North, and to a lesser extent to the Northeast, Northwest, and West (Figure 17). Furthermore, unlike in previous years, the majority of IDPs in the provinces no longer come from the MAPAP but from other areas of the provinces: 42 per cent of IDPs who are from the provinces came from the capital (compared to 45% in round 10 and 56% in round 9) compared to 58 per cent from other areas in the provinces, notably from Gressier, Mirebalais and Petite Rivière of Artibonite (Figure 16). **This demonstrates once again an intensification of armed violence outside the capital, spreading increasingly towards provinces and generating significant population displacements there.**

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

Figure 19. Period of displacement



It is important to note that the periods of displacement are those of individuals who are still displaced today, and do not consider individuals 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 (43%) of the persons currently displaced, followed by 2025 (41%): 84 per cent of IDPs were displaced during these two years.

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

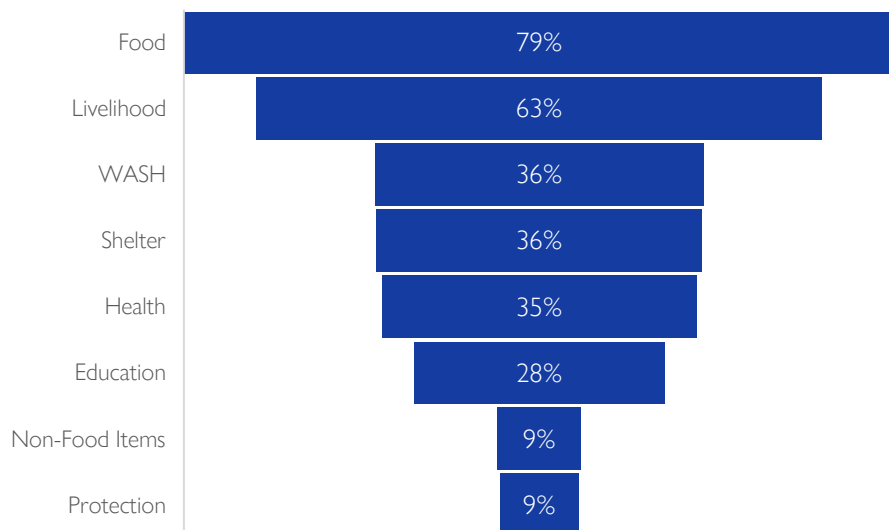
Figure 20. Reasons for displacement

Reason for IDPs' displacement	%
Attacks / Violence	97%
Preventive displacement / Fear of attacks	2%
Natural disaster	1%

Armed violence is the reason for displacement for almost all IDPs in Haiti, with 97 per cent of displacements reported due to attacks and 2 per cent due to fear of them.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Figure 21. Priority Needs of IDPs (% of host locations where each need was mentioned among the top 3 priority needs)*



Food needs were most frequently mentioned in IDP-hosting locations (79% of locations).

Access to livelihoods (63%), water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) (36%), shelter (36%), and healthcare (35%) were the most frequently mentioned after food.

Furthermore, there are some differences in priority needs between IDPs living outside sites and those in sites. For example, health needs were more frequently mentioned outside sites than in sites (39% vs. 20%) (see figures 22 and 23).

*Multiple answers possible

Figure 22. Priority needs of IDPs out of sites*

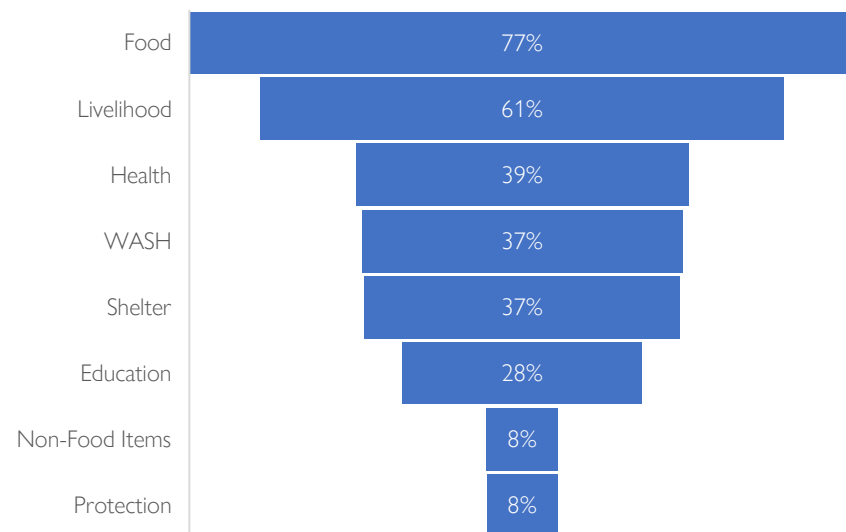
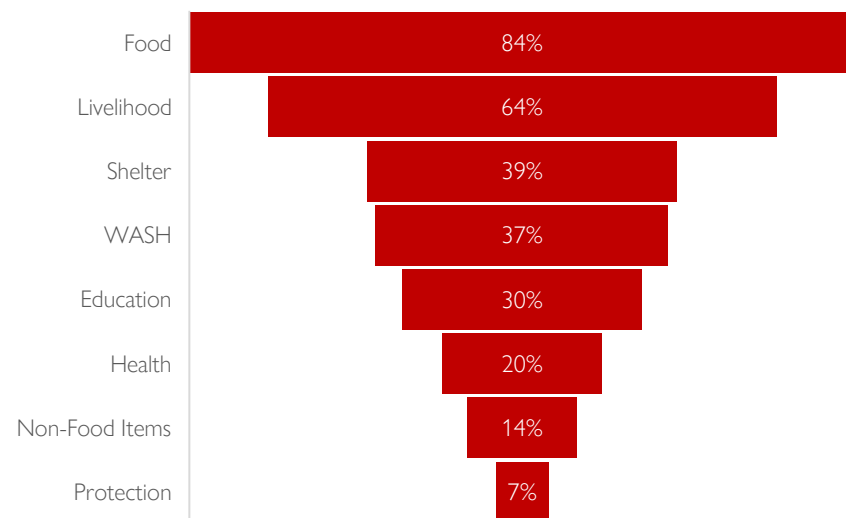


Figure 23. Priority needs of IDPs in sites*



FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE



293,410
Internally Displaced
Persons

78,462
Displaced households



-1%

Variation in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 10



34%
of IDPs in host families/
out of sites

66%
in site

97 (same as in
Round 10)
sites

Figure 24. IDPs by host municipality in MAPAP

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Port-au-Prince	43,628	163,811	56%
Delmas	22,070	76,678	26%
Pétion-Ville	4,567	20,505	7%
Cité Soleil	3,585	14,120	5%
Carrefour	2,380	9,622	3%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	1,204	5,184	2%
Tabarre	1,028	3,490	1%
TOTAL	78,462	293,410	100%

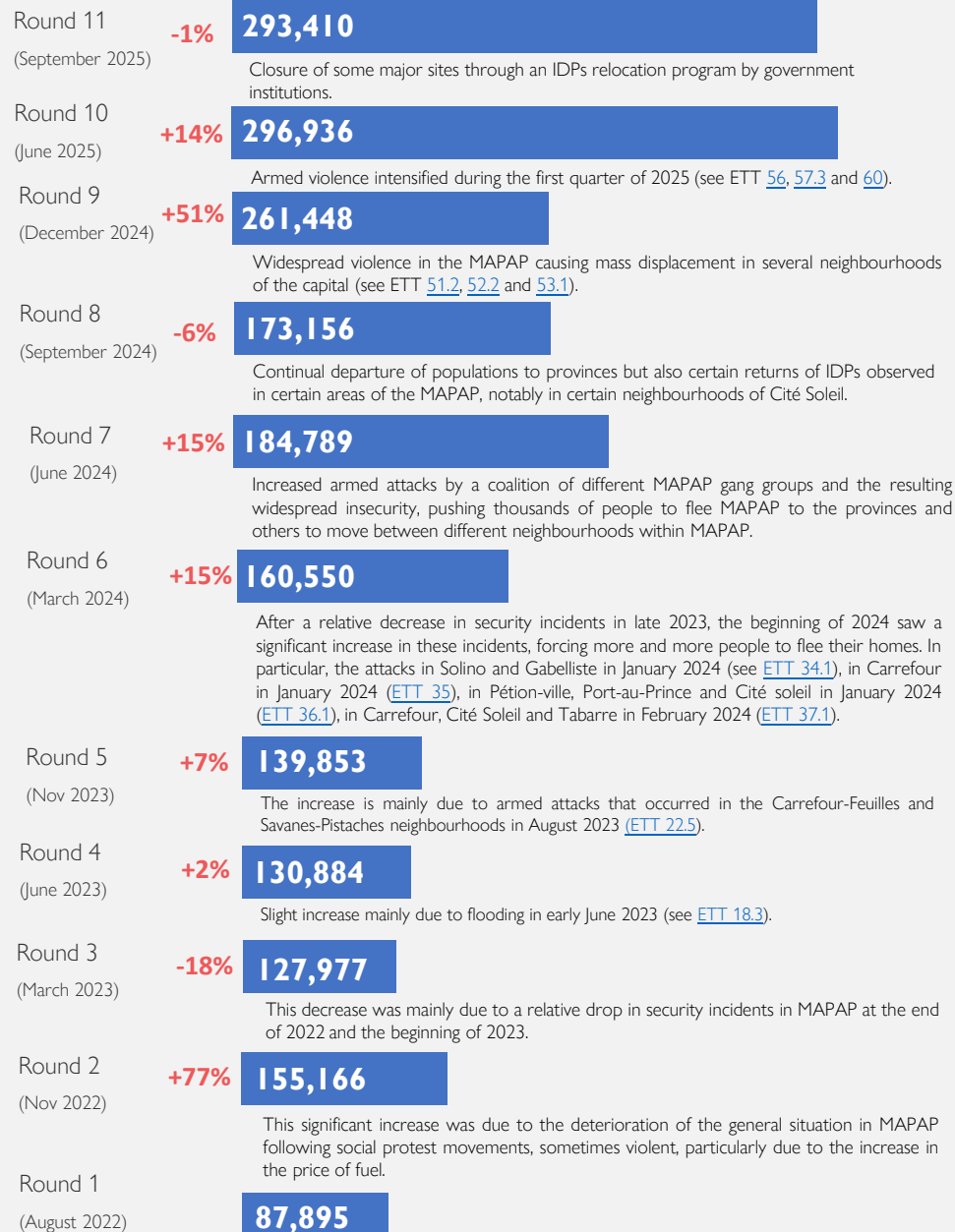
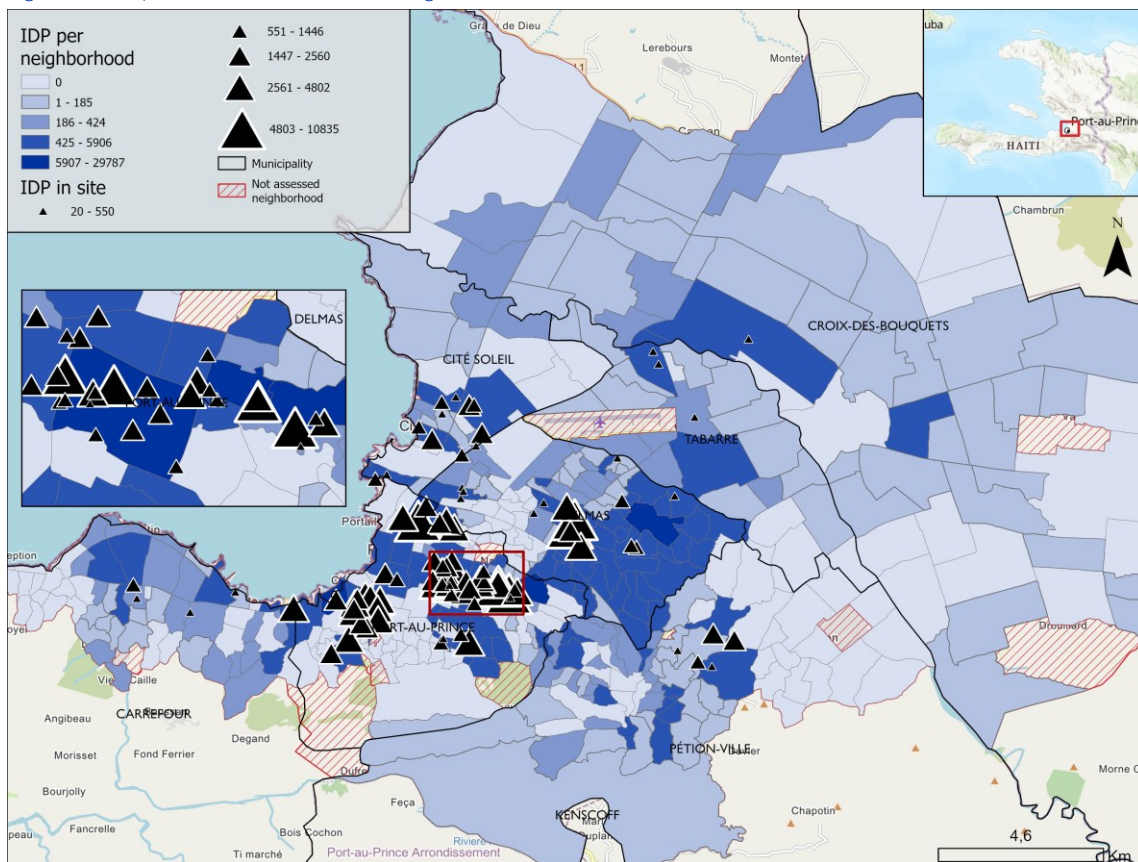


Figure 25. Displacement situation in the neighbourhoods of the MAPAP



Of all IDPs in the capital, 66 per cent 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 (56%) are still hosted in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, largely in spontaneous sites: of the 97 sites in the capital, 54 are located in this municipality. The municipality of Delmas remains in second place, hosting 26 per cent of IDPs in the capital.

Furthermore, it should be noted that 40 per cent of IDPs in the MAPAP are hosted in just 10 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.

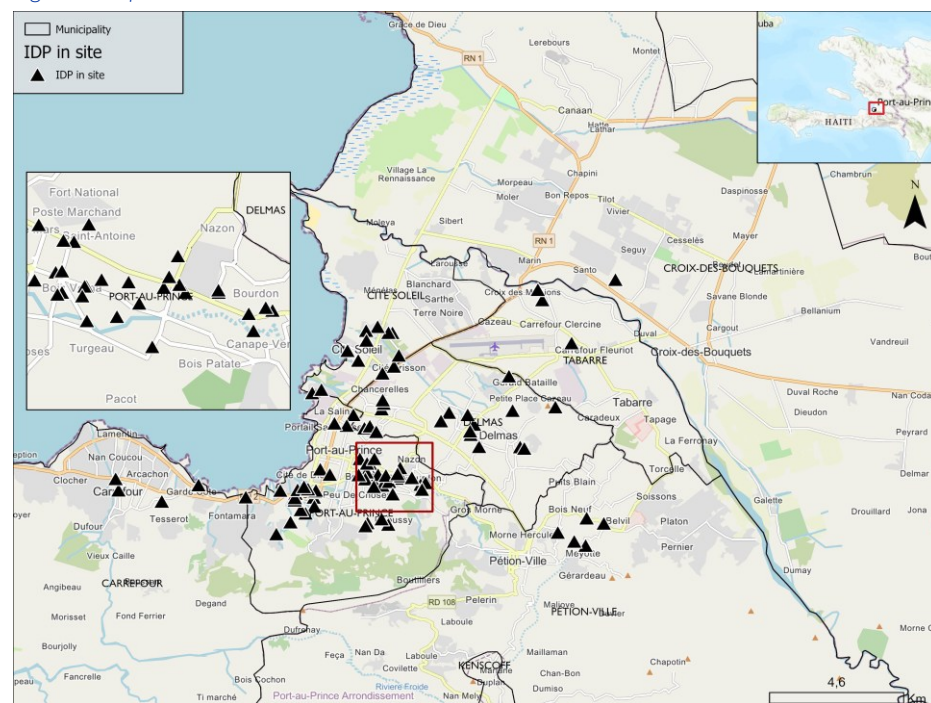
Figure 26. IDPs out of sites vs. in sites by host municipality in the MAPAP

Municipalities	# of IDPs	IDPs in host families	IDPs in sites	# of sites
Port-au-Prince	163,811	13%	87%	54
Delmas	76,678	61%	39%	18
Pétion-Ville	20,505	72%	28%	5
Cité Soleil	14,120	16%	84%	12
Carrefour	9,622	84%	16%	4
Croix-Des-Bouquets	5,184	95%	5%	1
Tabarre	3,490	80%	20%	3
TOTAL	293,410	34%	66%	97

Figure 27. Top 10 neighbourhoods hosting IDPs in the MAPAP

Neighborhood	Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP
Bois Verna	Port-au-Prince	29,787	10%
Bourdon	Port-au-Prince	12,671	4%
Delmas 2 - Saint-Martin - Tokyo	Port-au-Prince	12,550	4%
Christ-Roi - Lalue	Port-au-Prince	11,620	4%
Bas Martissant	Port-au-Prince	9,845	3%
Cite Plus	Port-au-Prince	9,306	3%
Bolosse	Port-au-Prince	8,413	3%
Kernizan - Defilee - Charlemagne Peralte	Delmas	8,266	3%
Siloe	Delmas	6,691	2%
Cite Louverture	Port-au-Prince	6,555	2%

Figure 28. Spontaneous sites in the MAPAP



On average, a site in the MAPAP hosts 1,992 IDPs (compared to 2,000 in Round 10). The average number of IDPs per site thus decreased slightly, even though the number of sites remained the same (97 sites). A relocation program implemented by government institutions allowed the closure of some large spontaneous sites, which explains the slight decrease in IDPs in sites. The number of sites remained the same due to the creation of new sites in certain neighbourhoods of the capital.

Furthermore, the distribution of IDPs accommodated outside and inside sites has not changed compared to Round 10 (66% of IDPs are in the sites versus 34% living outside). This distribution has not changed drastically since 2024 (see Figure 29).

Figure 29. Evolution of the proportions of IDPs in host families/out of sites vs. in sites from 2022 to 2025

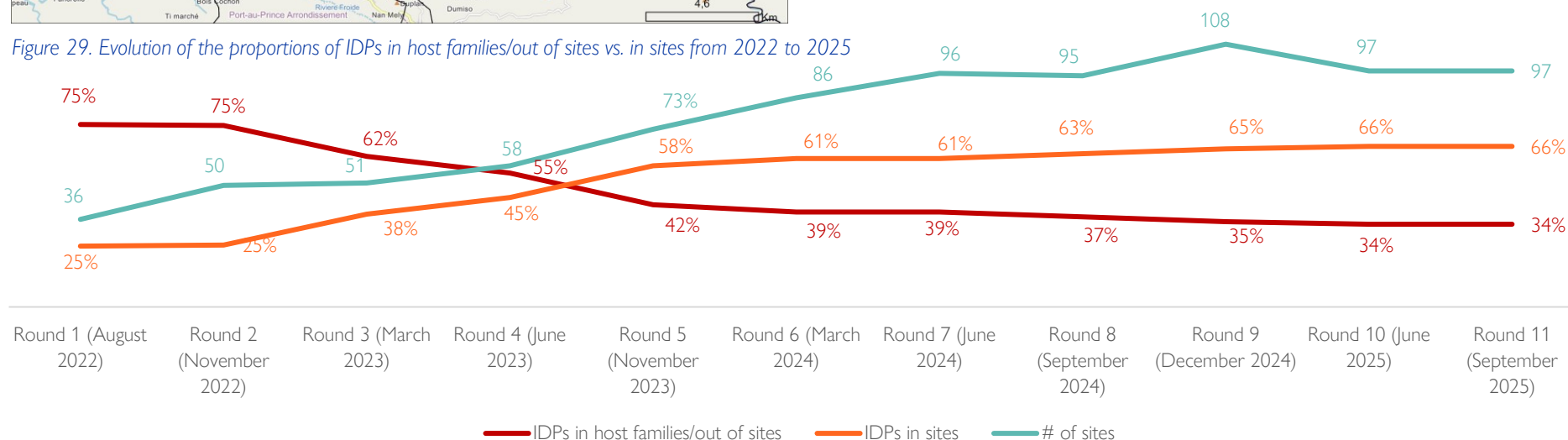


Figure 30. Types of site in MAPAP

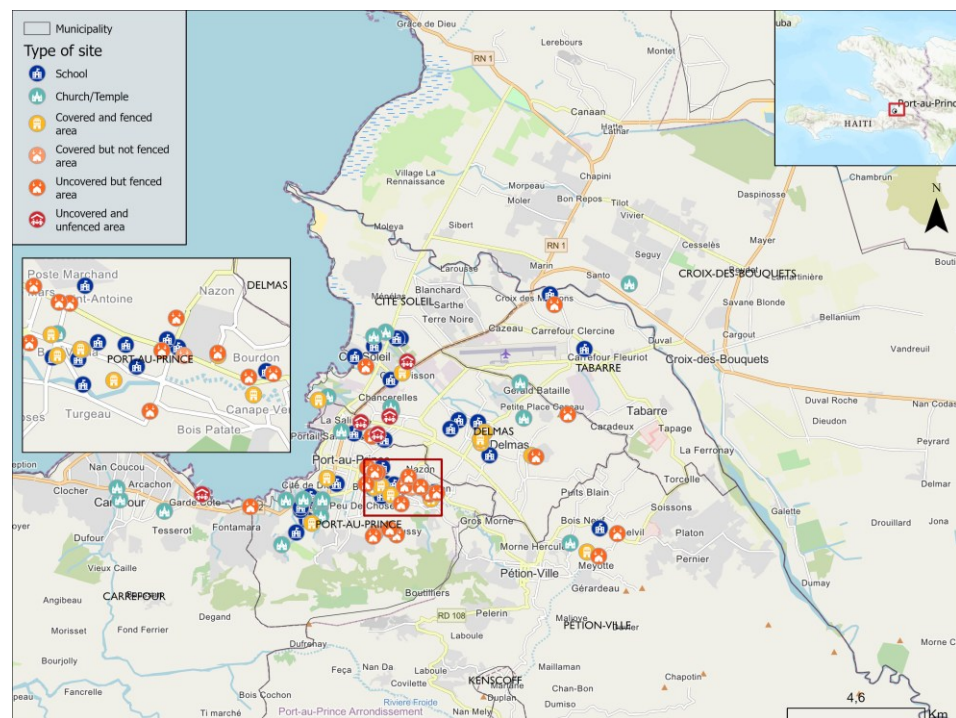


Figure 31. IDPs by type of site in MAPAP

Types of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs in sites	% of IDPs in sites
Schools	32	71,970	37%
Uncovered and fenced area	21	41,802	22%
Covered and fenced area	16	37,304	19%
Church/Temple	21	33,434	17%
Uncovered and unfenced space	5	6,783	4%
Covered and unfenced space	2	1,884	1%
TOTAL	97	193,177	100%

Of the IDPs hosted in sites in the capital, 37 per cent are accommodated in schools, with nearly 72,000 people in 32 schools. The number of schools hosting IDPs has decreased slightly compared to Round 10, from 35 to 32 schools. The number of IDPs hosted there has also decreased by 10 per cent, from 79,103 to 71,970 people. This is explained by the fact that the relocation program implemented by government institutions primarily targets IDPs hosted in schools.

FOCUS ON MUNICIPALITIES IN THE WEST, OUTSIDE MAPAP



100,020
Internally Displaced
Persons

19,994
Displaced households



-14%

Variation in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 10



98%
of IDPs in host families/
out of sites

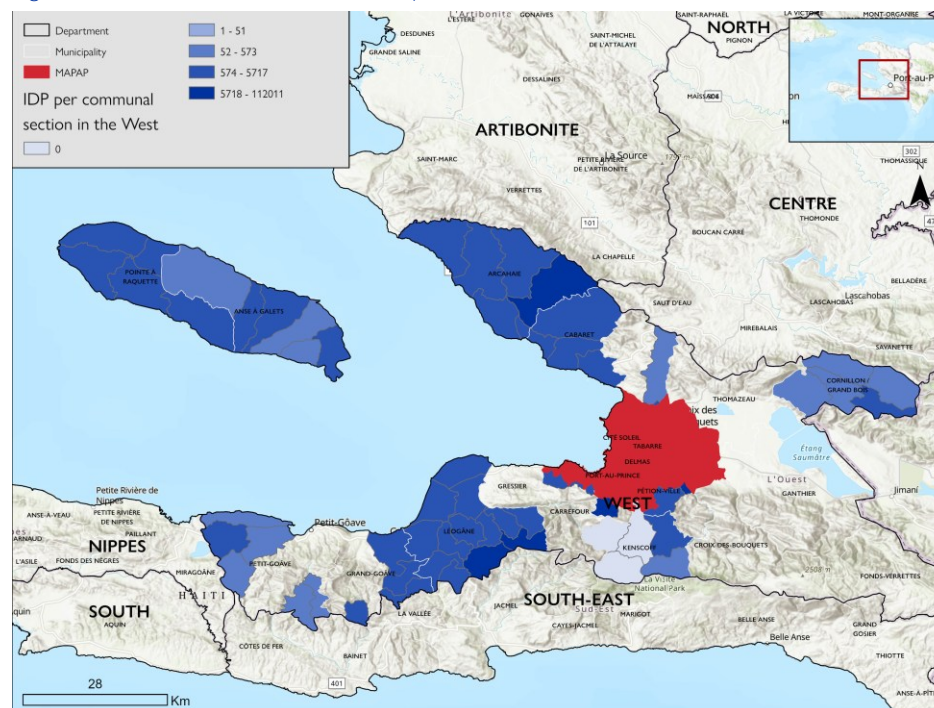
2%
in sites

15
sites
(-2 sites
compared to
Round 10)

Figure 32. IDPs per host municipality in the West, outside MAPAP

Municipalities	# of displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Léogâne	11,256	53,088	53%	7
Arcahaie	2,500	14,190	14%	2
Cabaret	2,245	11,904	12%	1
Grand-Goâve	926	6,796	7%	0
Pointe à Raquette	884	4,873	5%	0
Anse à Galets	617	3,045	3%	0
Petit-Goâve	629	2,471	2%	0
Cornillon / Grand Bois	553	2,142	2%	1
Kenscoff	384	1,511	2%	4
TOTAL	19,994	100,020	100%	15

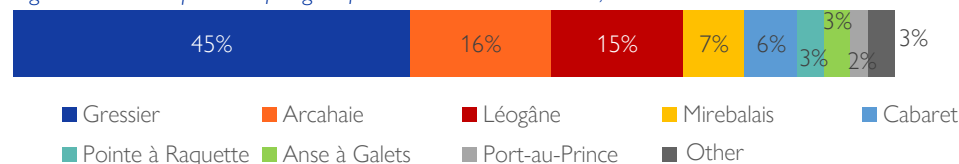
Figure 33. IDPs' host locations in West department, outside MAPAP



Around 100,000 people are internally displaced in areas outside the MAPAP in the West Department, a 14 per cent decrease compared to Round 10. This decrease is due to the return of a majority of IDPs who were displaced in the municipality of Cabaret, as well as the departure of a significant number of IDPs who were in Petit-Goâve to other parts of the country.

Gressier represents the origin of nearly half of the IDPs in these areas outside the MAPAP in the West, a municipality almost emptied of its population.

Figure 34. Municipalities of origin of IDPs located in the West, outside MAPAP



FOCUS ON THE GREAT SOUTH


553,023

 Internally Displaced
Persons

124,622

Displaced households


+11%

 Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 10

99.98%

 of IDPs in host families/
out of sites

0.02%

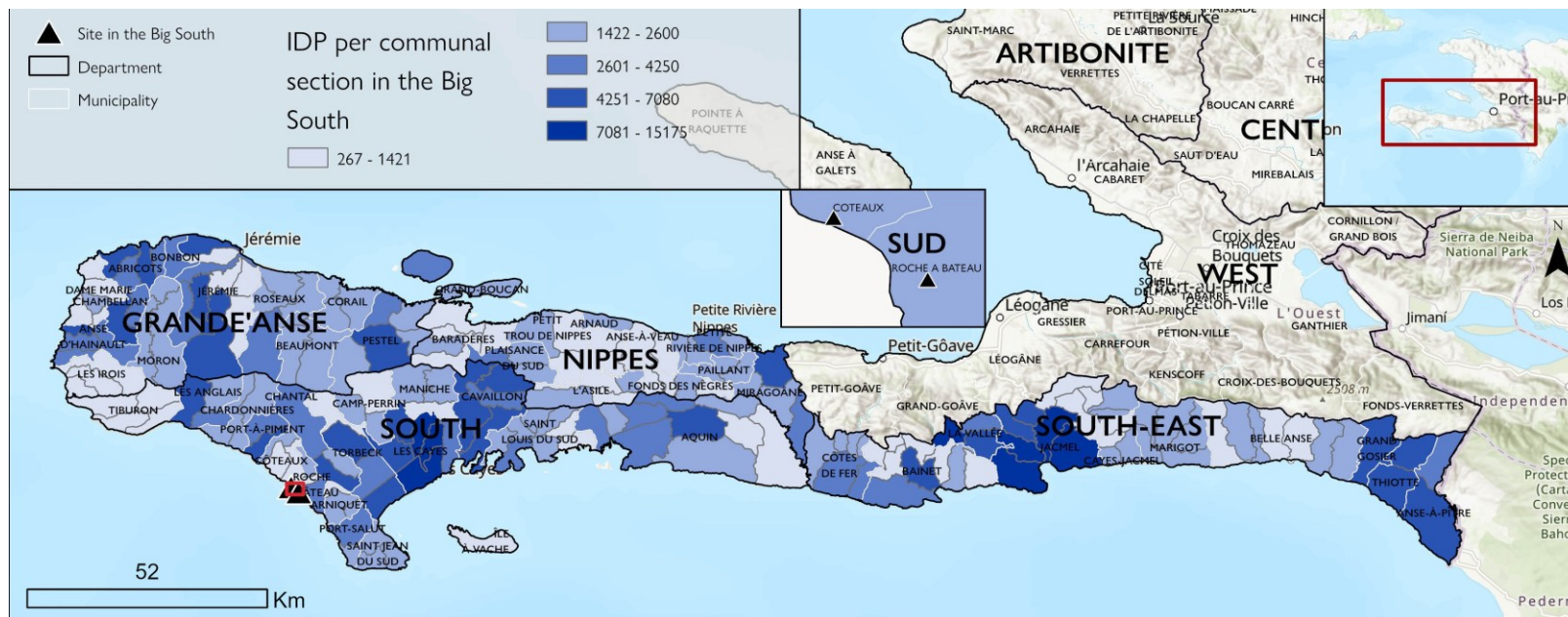
in sites

2

sites

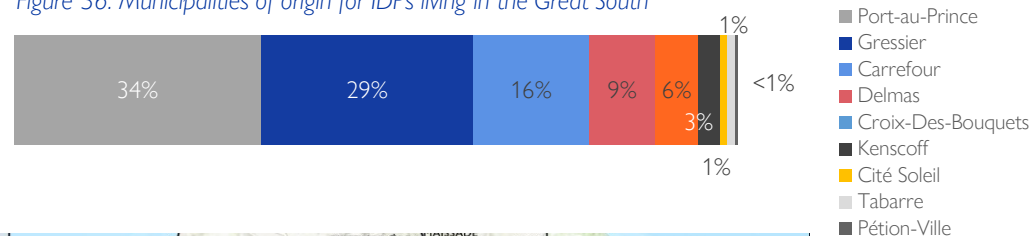
 (same as in
Round 10)

Figure 35. 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 11 per cent compared to Round 10, due to continued arrivals from the capital. **However, this is the smallest increase observed in the Great South in over a year.** Indeed, the main municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in the Great South are located in the capital (67% of IDPs in the Great South came from the capital; see Figure 36). Unlike in 2023 and 2024, in 2025, these areas did not experience intensive attacks, thus reducing the number of displacements from the capital. During this year, armed attacks occurred more in the Centre and Artibonite departments, pushing people to move within these departments and towards the Great North in general.

Figure 36. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in the Great South



FOCUS ON CENTRE DEPARTMENT



199,258
Internally Displaced
Persons

44,243
Displaced households



+35% Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 10

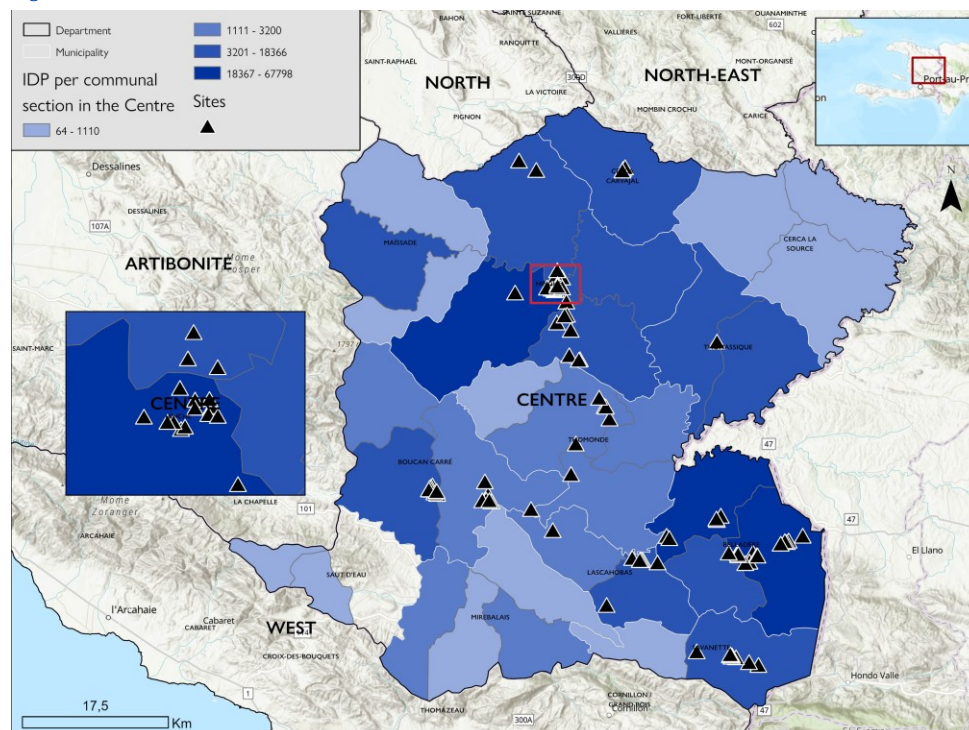


95% of IDPs in host families/
out of sites
5% in sites
87 sites (+2 sites
compared to
Round 10)

Figure 37. IDPs by hosting municipalities in the Centre

Municipalities	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Belladère	25,133	110,241	55%	20
Hinche	7,618	34,618	17%	26
Boucan Carré	3,042	13,072	7%	16
Thomassique	1,728	8,594	4%	1
Thomonde	1,576	6,872	3%	5
Maïssade	1,062	5,695	3%	0
Lascahobas	1,100	5,490	3%	7
Savanette	972	4,876	2%	9
Mirebalais	950	4,750	2%	0
Cerca Carvajal	768	3,837	2%	3
Cerca La Source	189	688	<1%	0
Saut d'Eau	105	525	<1%	0
TOTAL	44,243	199,258	100%	87

Figure 38. IDPs' host locations in the Centre



The Centre continues to see the number of IDPs hosted there increase. Armed attacks that occurred in July 2025 in localities bordering the municipalities of Mirebalais and Lascahobas created a climate of fear among the population of this area and led to preventive displacements to the municipality of Belladère, which has become the first municipality hosting IDPs in the Centre department and the second nationally. Furthermore, this commune is the main entry point for people deported from the Dominican Republic (96% of people deported so far in 2025 were deported through the Belladère entry point) (see [IOM deportation flow monitoring](#)). Basic services and resources of host communities in this municipality are therefore under significant pressure.

Figure 39. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in Centre

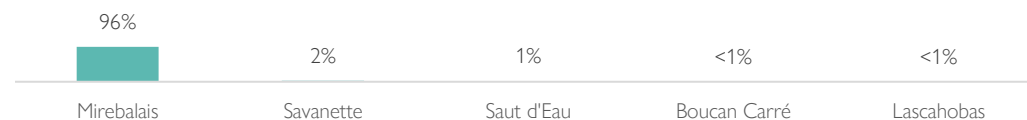


Figure 40. Types of sites in the Centre

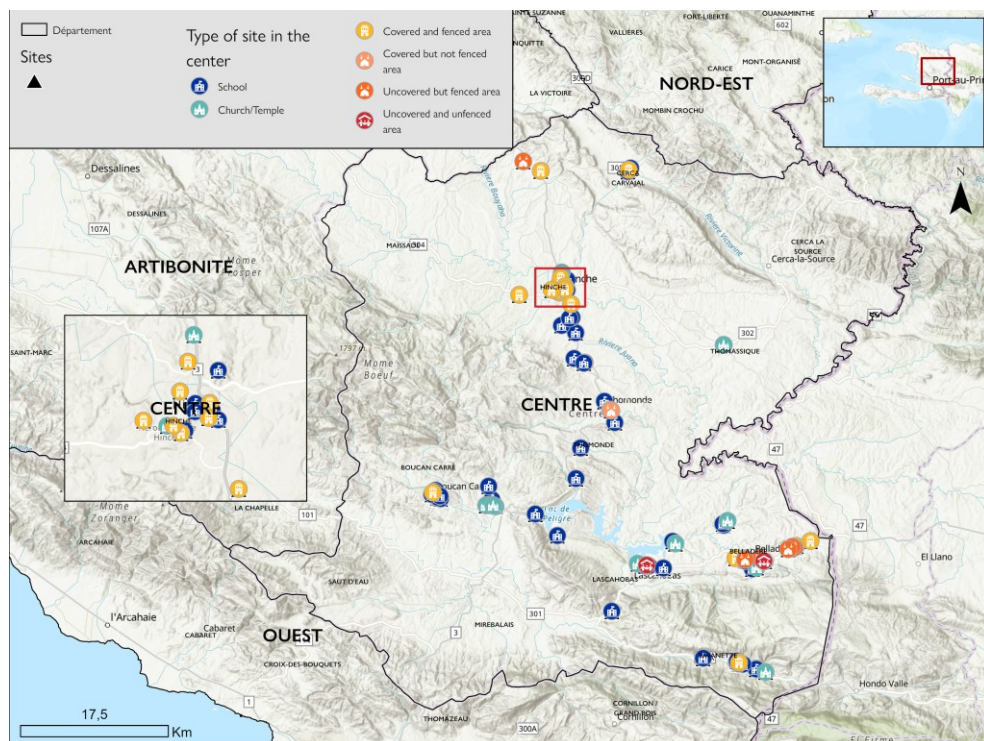


Figure 41. IDPs by types of sites in the Centre

Types of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
Schools	48	7,031	67%
Uncovered and fenced area	7	1,382	13%
Covered and fenced area	17	1,315	13%
Church/Temple	12	600	6%
Covered and unfenced space	1	100	1%
Uncovered and unfenced space	2	83	1%
TOTAL	87	10,511	100%

After the MAPAP, the Centre continues to be the area with the largest number of spontaneous sites. However, the difference is that sites in the Centre are sparsely populated compared to those in the MAPAP. A total of 10,511 IDPs are hosted in the 87 spontaneous sites in the Centre, which represents 5 per cent of the total IDPs in the department. On average, a site in Centre accommodates 121 people.

Schools are the most commonly used places for IDPs in sites, accommodating 67 per cent of IDPs in sites in the Centre, or 7,031 people.

FOCUS ON ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT



121,896
Internally Displaced
Persons

26,991
Displaced households



+32% Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 10



96%
of IDPs in host families/
out of sites

4%
in sites

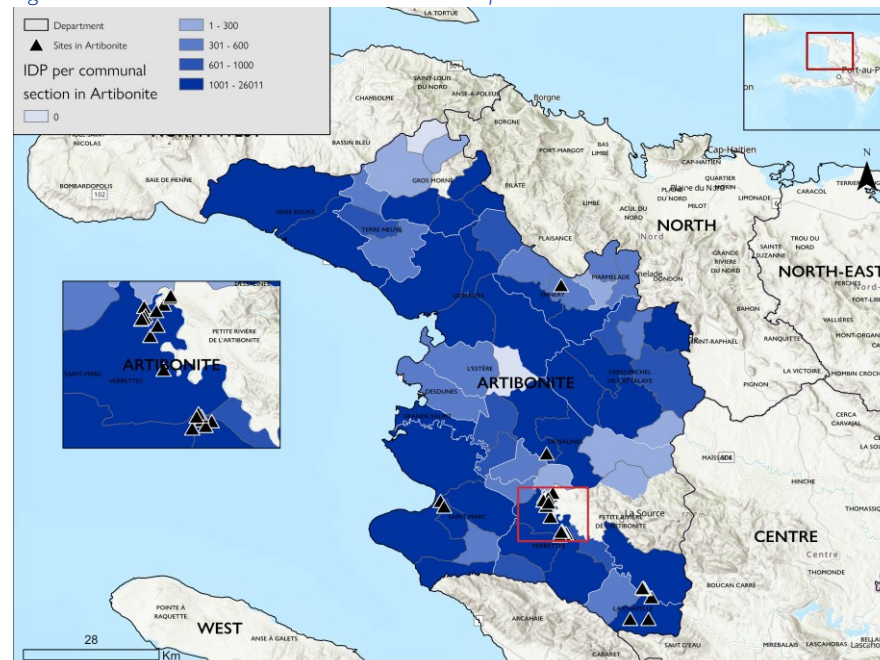
29
sites

(-5 sites
compared to
Round 10)

Figure 42. IDPs per host municipality in the Artibonite department

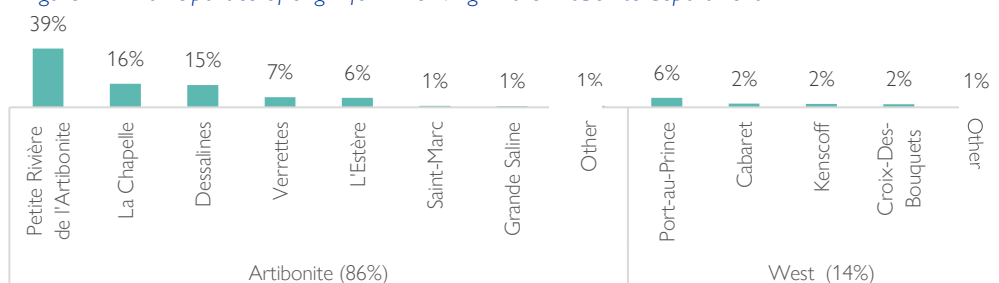
Municipalities	# of displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Verrettes	10,215	45,525	37%	16
Dessalines	4,250	16,706	14%	1
Saint-Marc	3,112	15,286	13%	2
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	2,163	11,909	10%	0
Gonaïves	1,868	8,813	7%	0
Gros Morne	1,427	7,005	6%	0
Anse Rouge	1,000	4,000	3%	0
Ennery	711	3,485	3%	1
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	460	2,300	2%	7
Terre Neuve	785	2,017	2%	0
La Chapelle	364	1,828	1%	2
Marmelade	210	1,160	1%	0
Grande Saline	270	1,080	1%	0
L'Estère	71	465	<1%	0
Desdunes	85	317	<1%	0
TOTAL	26,991	121,896	100%	29

Figure 43. IDPs' host locations in the Artibonite department



The number of IDPs in Artibonite increased by 32 per cent due to further intensified attacks between July and September 2025, particularly in the municipalities of La Chapelle, Dessalines, Verrettes, and Petite Rivière. Artibonite and Centre are the only departments in the country where the majority of IDPs do not come from the West: in Artibonite, 86 per cent of IDPs fled areas within the same department, a significant increase compared to Round 10, when this proportion was 61 per cent. La Chapelle, for example, has become a major provenance of IDPs, whereas it was not during Round 10.

Figure 44. Municipalities of origin for IDPs living in the Artibonite department



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Due to rounding, some percentages may not total 100.



FOCUS ON GREAT NORTH



144,592

Internally Displaced
Persons

30,473

Displaced households



+5%

Increase in the number of IDPs
compared to Round 10



99%

of IDPs in host families
/out of sites

1%

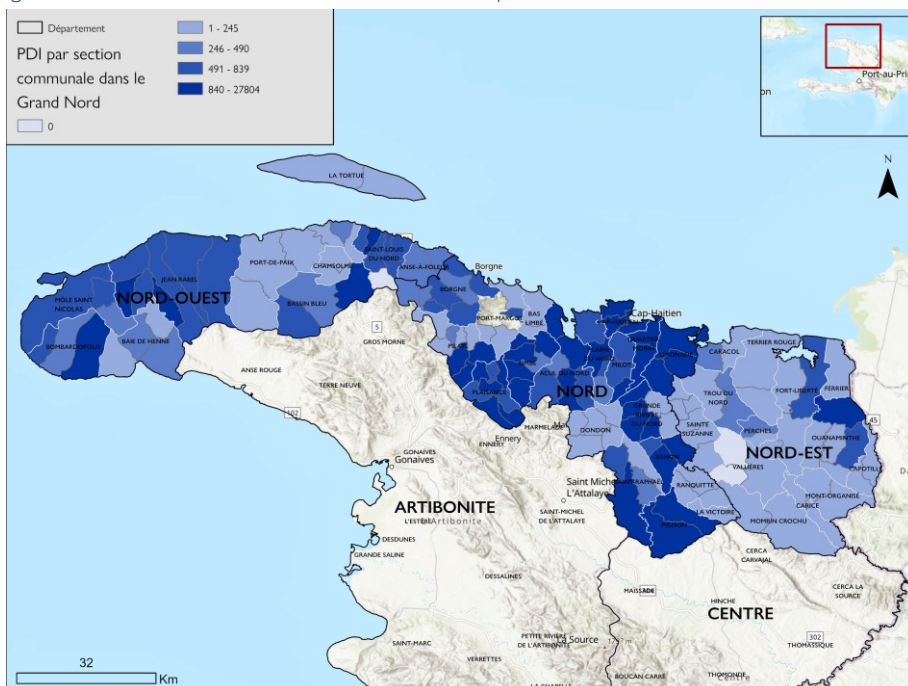
in sites

8

sites

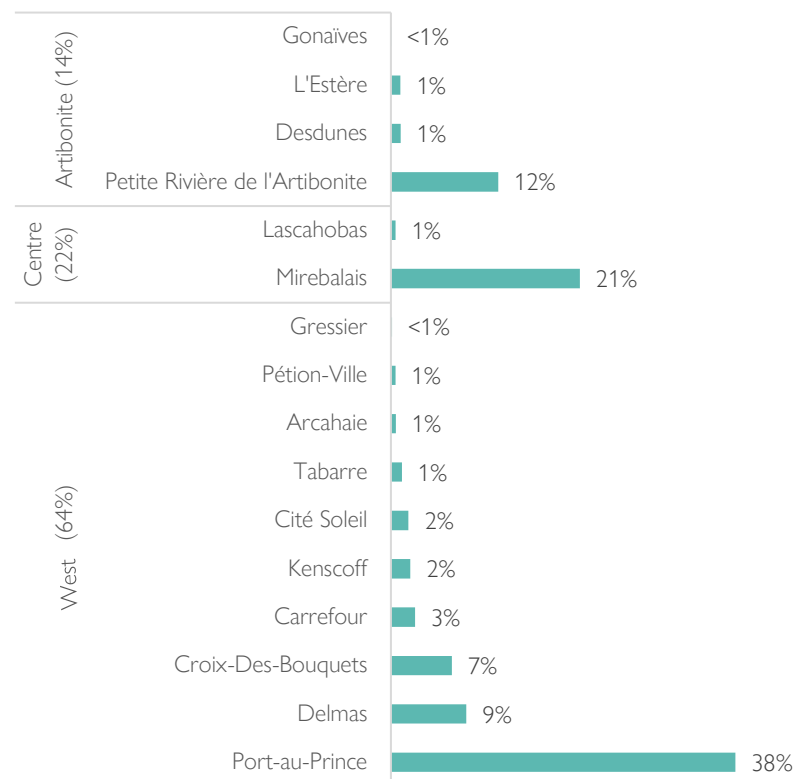
(-3 sites
compared to
Round 10)

Figure 45. IDPs' host locations in the Great North departments



The number of IDPs in the three departments of the Great North (North, Northeast and Northwest) increased by 5 per cent between Rounds 10 and 11, following the arrival of displaced persons fleeing recent attacks in the Centre and Artibonite regions. However, these arrivals were lower than in Round 10 (an increase of 63 per cent was observed) because displacements that occurred in recent weeks in Artibonite and Centre regions have mainly taken place between different municipalities in these departments.

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



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
Due to rounding, some percentages may not total 100.



RETURNEES FORMERLY IDPs



Figure 47. Areas of return

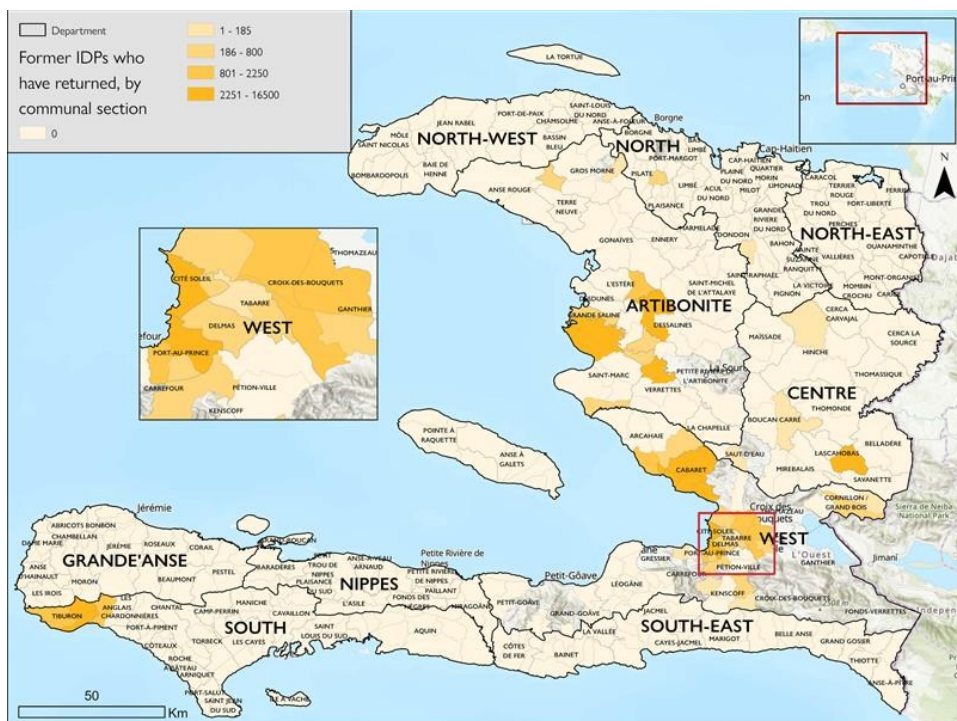


Figure 48. Returnees per department

Returning area		# of returned households	# of returned persons	% of returned persons
West	Out of MAPAP	7,560	35,585	38%
	MAPAP	4,124	16,409	18%
Artibonite		5,226	21,537	23%
South		2,908	11,675	13%
Centre		1,431	7,156	8%
North		77	392	<1%
TOTAL		21,326	92,754	100%

Figure 49. Top 10 municipalities of return

Municipality	Department	# of returnees	# of returnees in the country	Variation compared to Round 10
Cabaret	West	30,200	33%	-1%
Tiburon	South	9,955	11%	+1%
Dessalines	Artibonite	9,900	11%	+4 400%
Lascahobas	Centre	7,000	8%	+100%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	West	6,188	7%	+42%
Verrettes	Artibonite	5,811	6%	+97%
Port-au-Prince	West	5,555	6%	-4%
Arcahaie	West	3,980	4%	-49%
Cité Soleil	West	3,533	4%	-13%
Saint-Marc	Artibonite	3,425	4%	+3%

More than 92,000 IDPs have returned to their places of origin, a 14 per cent increase compared to Round 10. This is explained by some returns observed in some areas that had recently suffered armed attacks but experienced a relative lull thereafter. This was the case, for example, in the municipality of Dessalines in Artibonite, which suffered attacks in July 2025 and where populations began to return after a relative lull. The same situation has begun to be observed in the municipality of Lascahobas in the Centre. Returnees mainly reside in three communes, which alone host 54 per cent of returnees: Cabaret, Tiburon and Dessalines.

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 neighbourhood in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP), the communal section outside the MAPAP, and in spontaneous sites where they exist. On average, three key informants are interviewed in groups in each locality assessed.

Due to security challenges, some interviews may be conducted remotely with key informants. During Round 11, data collection was conducted from 1 August to 20 September 2025. A total of 4,019 key informants were interviewed in the 1,163 locations assessed, including 507 communal sections out of the MAPAP, 418 neighbourhoods in the MAPAP and 238 spontaneous sites. Of these locations, 90 per cent were assessed through field interviews (see Figure 50), while 10 per cent were assessed by phone.

Limitations:

The information collected represents 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 51).



1,163

Assessed locations



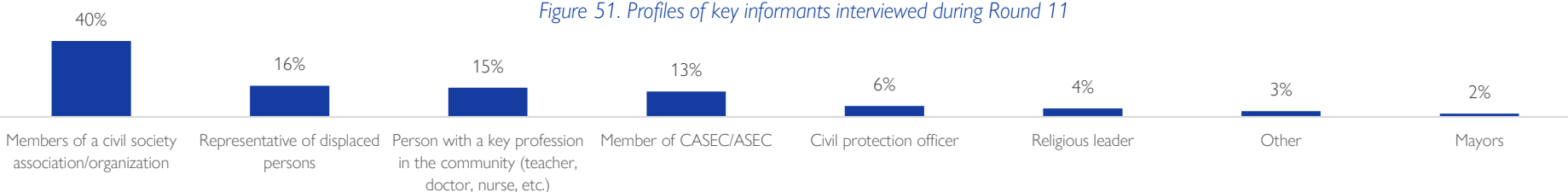
4,019

Key informants interviewed

Figure 50. Locations where field interviews were conducted with key informants during Round 11



Figure 51. Profiles of key informants interviewed during Round 11



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