



Displacement situation in Haiti

Round 12 | December 2025



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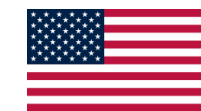
Cover photo: Sanitation work in a spontaneous site in the capital © IOM Haiti, August 2025

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1,450,254
internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(12% of the Haitian population)

333,729
displaced
households



54%
of IDPs are females
(adults et minors)



52%
of IDPs are children



+3%

increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 11 (September 2025).

Between the end of 2024 and the end of 2025, the total number of IDPs nationwide increased by 39 per cent. The most **significant increases during 2025 were recorded in Centre (+140%), Great North (+98%), and Artibonite (+77%)**. These increases follow the deterioration of the security situation that occurred in the Centre and Artibonite departments in 2025.



Artibonite experienced the largest increase in the number of IDPs, rising from 121,896 in Round 11 to 150,279 in Round 12, representing a **23 per cent increase**.



99% of IDPs were displaced due to armed violence or generalised insecurity, and **1%** due to disasters.



20% of IDPs are hosted in the capital
80% of IDPs are hosted in provinces.¹



85%
of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites

15%
are in sites



229
spontaneous sites



95 sites in the capital, hosting **197,440** IDPs
134 sites in provinces, hosting **20,004** IDPs



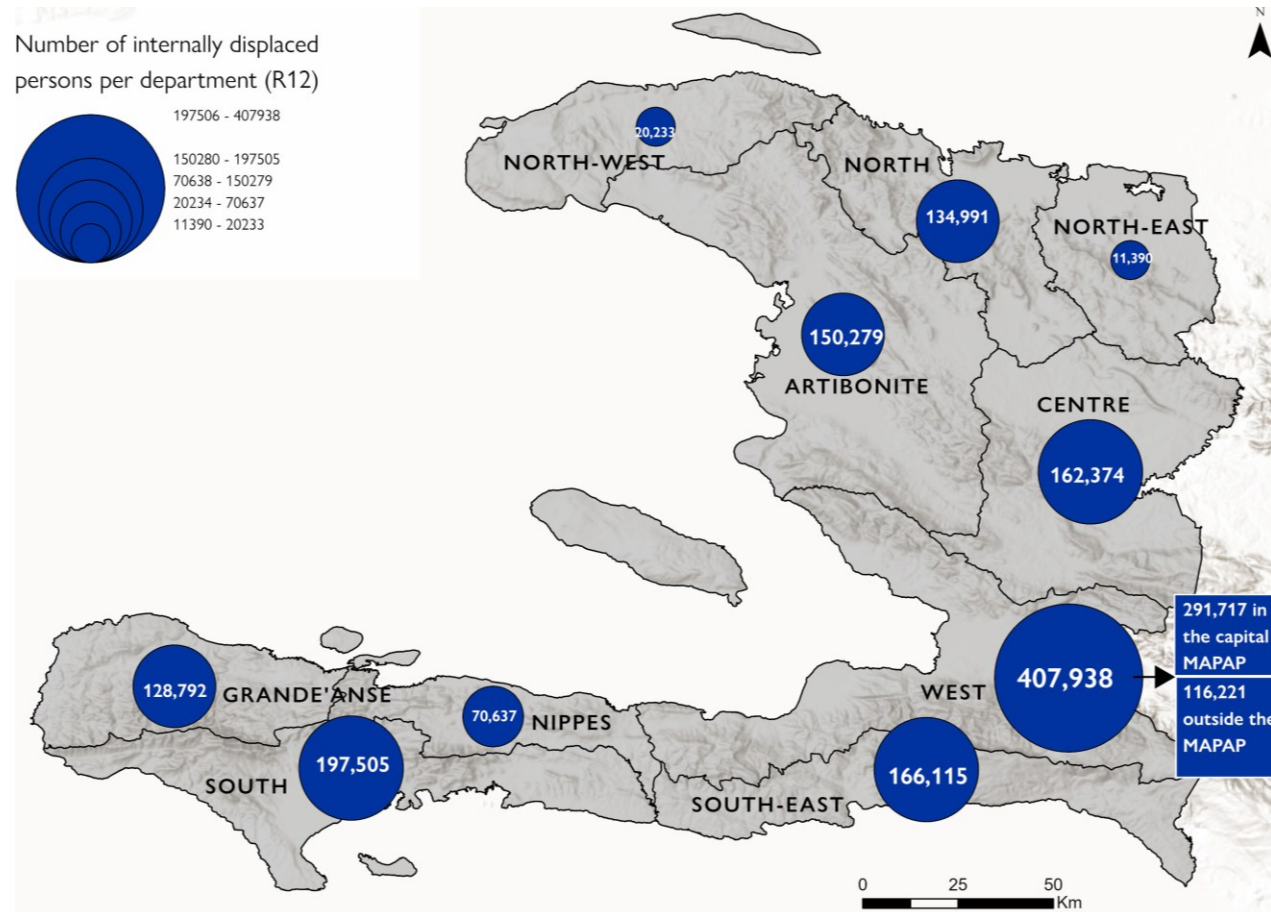
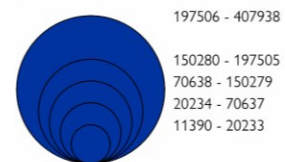
44% of IDPs are hosted in only **10** municipalities :

Port-au-Prince (in the department of West, with 11% of IDPs in the country), Delmas (West, 5%), Jacmel (South-East; 5%), Verrettes (Artibonite; 5%), Belladère (Centre; 4%), Cap Haïtien (North, 4%), Les Cayes (South, 3%), Léogâne (West, 3%), Hinche (Centre, 2%), et Aquin (South, 2%)

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

Map 1. Number of IDPs by department

Number of internally displaced persons per department (R12)



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* Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 1. Number and proportion of IDPs by host area*

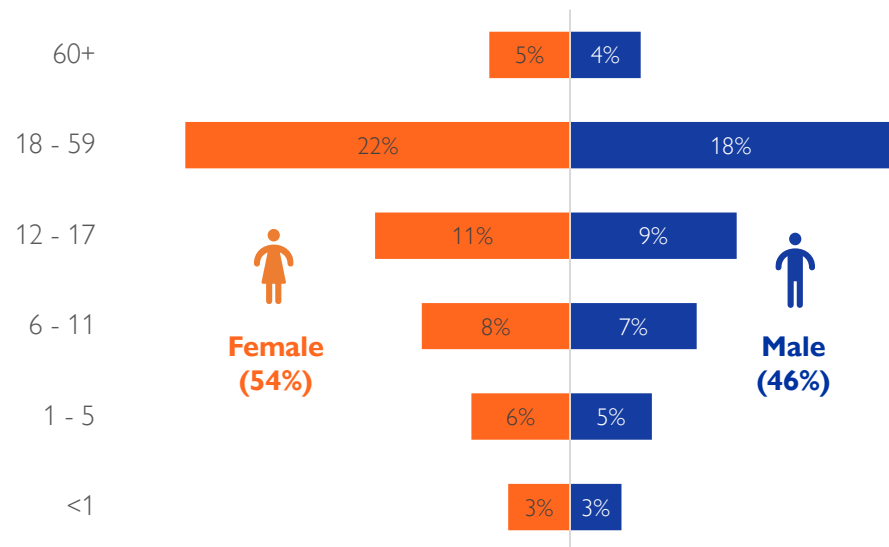
Host regions		# of displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
West (28%)	MAPAP	76,775	291,717	20%
	Outside MAPAP	23,515	116,221	8%
Great South (39%)	South	46,214	197,505	14%
	South-East	36,565	166,115	11%
	Grande'Anse	28,201	128,792	9%
Centre (11%)	Nippes	17,834	70,637	5%
	Centre	36,476	162,374	11%
Artibonite (10%)	Artibonite	32,274	150,279	10%
Great North (11%)	North	28,591	134,991	9%
	North-West	4,651	20,233	1%
	North-East	2,633	11,390	1%
TOTAL		333,729	1,450,254	100%

Table 2. IDPs outside sites / with host families vs. in sites, by host area

Host regions		# of IDPs	% of IDPs out of sites	% of IDPs in sites	# of sites
West	MAPAP	291,717	32%	68%	95
	Outside MAPAP	116,221	98%	2%	18
Great South	South	197,505	100%	0%	0
	South-East	166,115	100%	0%	0
	Grande'Anse	128,792	100%	0%	0
	Nippes	70,637	100%	0%	0
Centre	Centre	162,374	96%	4%	67
Artibonite	Artibonite	150,279	94%	6%	44
Great North	North	134,991	99.7%	0.3%	4
	North-West	20,233	100%	0%	0
	North-East	11,390	98%	2%	1
TOTAL		1,450,254	85%	15%	229

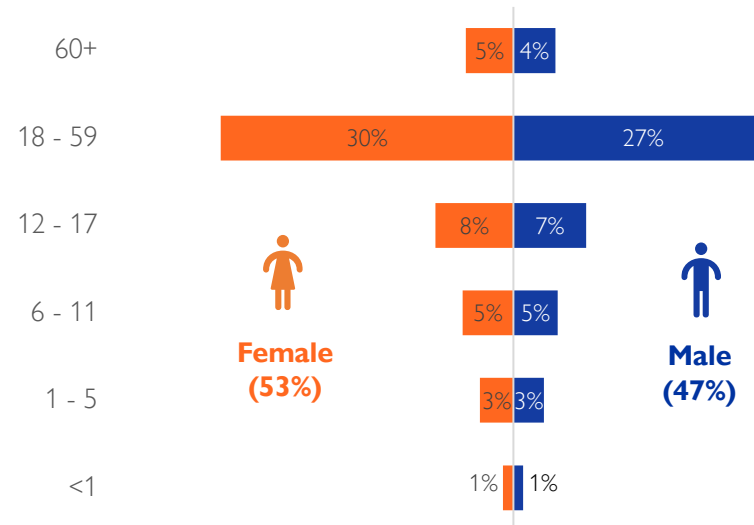
DISAGGREGATION BY AGE AND SEX OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Graph 1. Disaggregation by age and sex of IDPs*

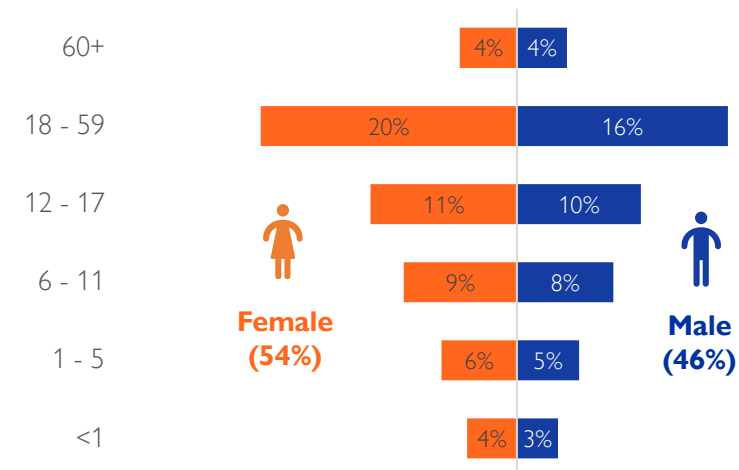


More than half of internally displaced persons (IDPs) (54%) are females (adults and minors), and 52 per cent are children. **The demographic composition of IDPs living in sites differs from that of IDPs residing outside, as observed in previous assessments.** In sites, the majority of displaced persons are adults (66%, compared to 34% children). Conversely, outside sites, children constitute the majority (56%, compared to 44% adults). This difference can be explained in particular by the severity of living conditions in sites, which forces many displaced persons to separate from their children by entrusting them to relatives, often sending them from the capital to provinces.

Graph 2. Disaggregation by age and sex of IDPs hosted in sites*



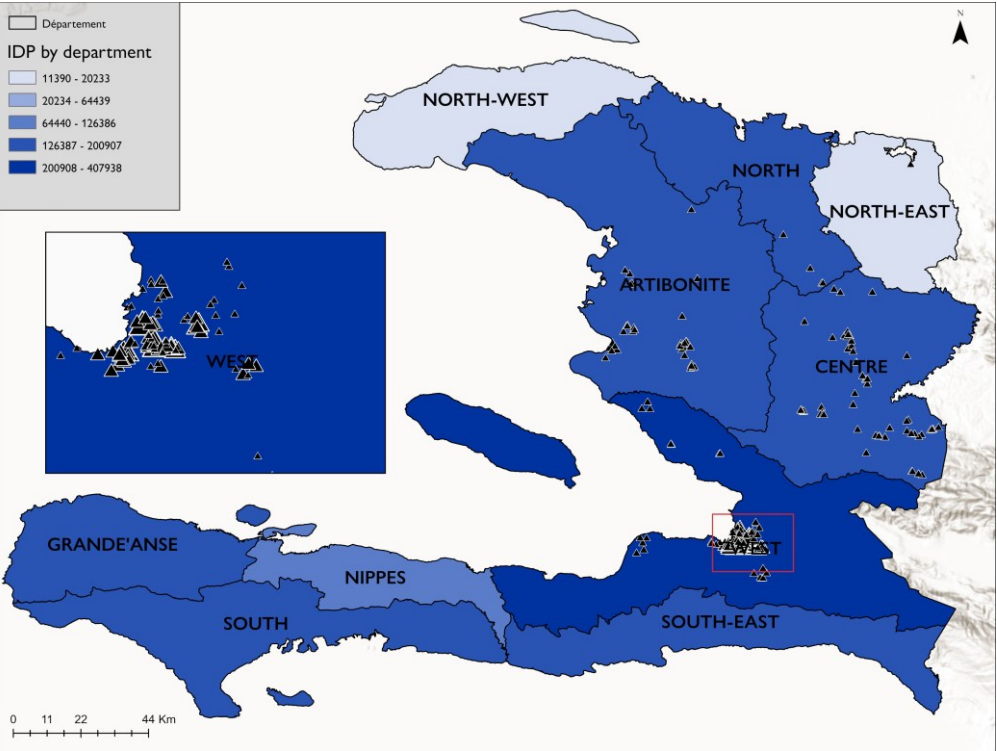
Graph 3. Disaggregation by age and sex of IDPs hosted out of sites



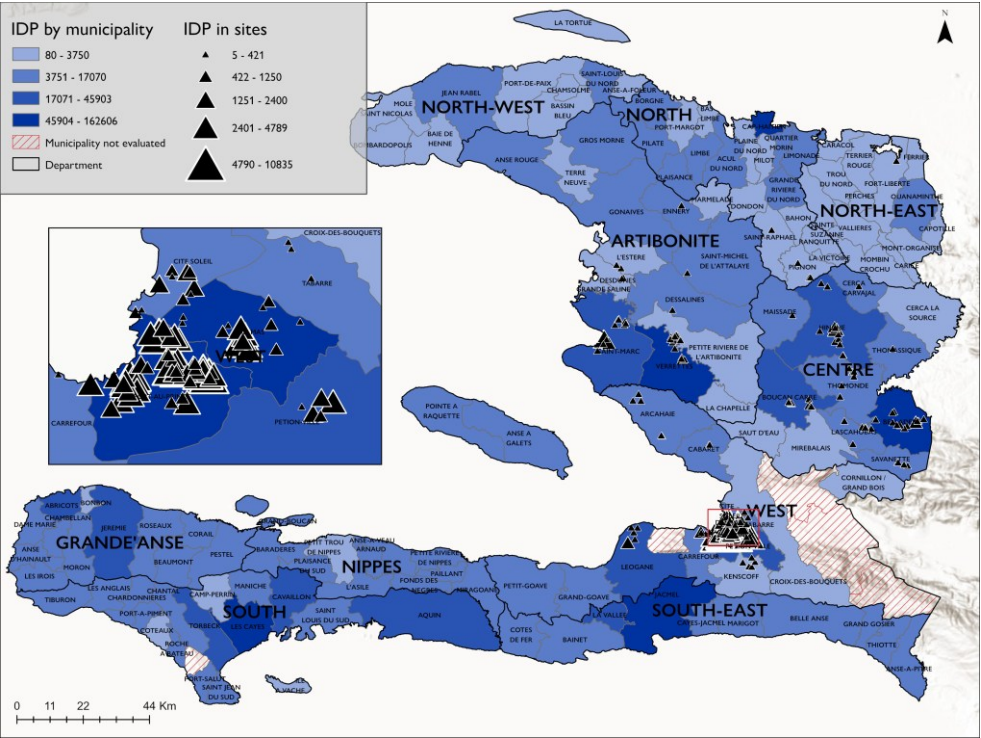
* Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

HOST LOCATIONS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Map 2. IDPs by department and presence of spontaneous sites



Map 3. IDPs by municipality and presence of spontaneous sites



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Nearly half (44%) of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are concentrated in only 10 communes, illustrating a high density of displaced populations in these specific areas.

Furthermore, as during Round 11, the majority of IDPs are hosted in provinces (80%, compared to 20% in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince - MAPAP). In provinces, almost all displaced persons (98%) live outside sites—with host families or in rented accommodation—while in the capital, the majority live in spontaneous sites (68%).

Out of the 229 spontaneous sites nationwide, 95 (41%) are located in the capital and 134 (59%) in provinces. However, the total number of IDPs in sites remains higher in the capital due to the greater population density of its sites. Thus, the 95 sites in the capital host 197,440 people, compared to 20,004 people spread across the 134 sites in provinces. On average, a site in the capital hosts 2,078 IDPs compared to only 149 per site in provinces.

Table 3. Top 10 host municipalities for IDPs

Municipality	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the country
Port-au-Prince	West	162,606	11%
Delmas	West	74,591	5%
Jacmel	South-East	68,182	5%
Verrettes	Artibonite	67,707	5%
Belladère	Centre	61,208	4%
Cap-Haïtien	North	61,096	4%
Les Cayes	South	47,934	3%
Léogâne	West	44,533	3%
Hinche	Centre	29,738	2%
Aquin	South	28,424	2%

Between Round 11 (September 2025) and Round 12 (December 2025), the total number of IDPs slightly increased (3%). However, this national trend masks significant regional variations. The Artibonite department recorded the most significant increase, with a rise of 23 per cent (from 121,896 to 150,279 people), mainly due to a series of armed attacks that occurred between October and December 2025.² Other notable increases were observed in North-East (+72%) and North (+14%), which can be explained by significant movements of IDPs leaving the Centre department to seek refuge further north of the country. This movement towards the north also led to a 19 per cent decrease in the number of displaced persons in the Centre department.

Analysis of trends over recent years (see Graph 4 on the next page) reinforces the understanding the evolution of the displacement situation in the country. Between the end of 2022 and the end of 2025, the number of IDPs increased by 835 per cent. The sharpest rise was observed in 2024, with a 232 per cent increase compared to the end of 2023. In 2025, the increase was smaller (+39 per cent compared to 2024). This smaller increase in 2025 can be explained by a geographical shift in armed violence: while in 2024 violence was concentrated in densely populated urban areas of the capital, generating massive displacement, 2025 was marked by an upsurge in violence in provinces, precisely in Artibonite and Centre. These predominantly rural departments, less populated than the capital, produced displacements on a smaller scale. In 2024, 76 per cent of massive displacements triggered by specific armed attacks occurred in the capital, compared to 24 per cent in provinces. In 2025, the trend reversed with only 27 per cent of massive displacements occurring in the capital, compared to 73 per cent in provinces (including 38% in Artibonite and 31% in Centre).³

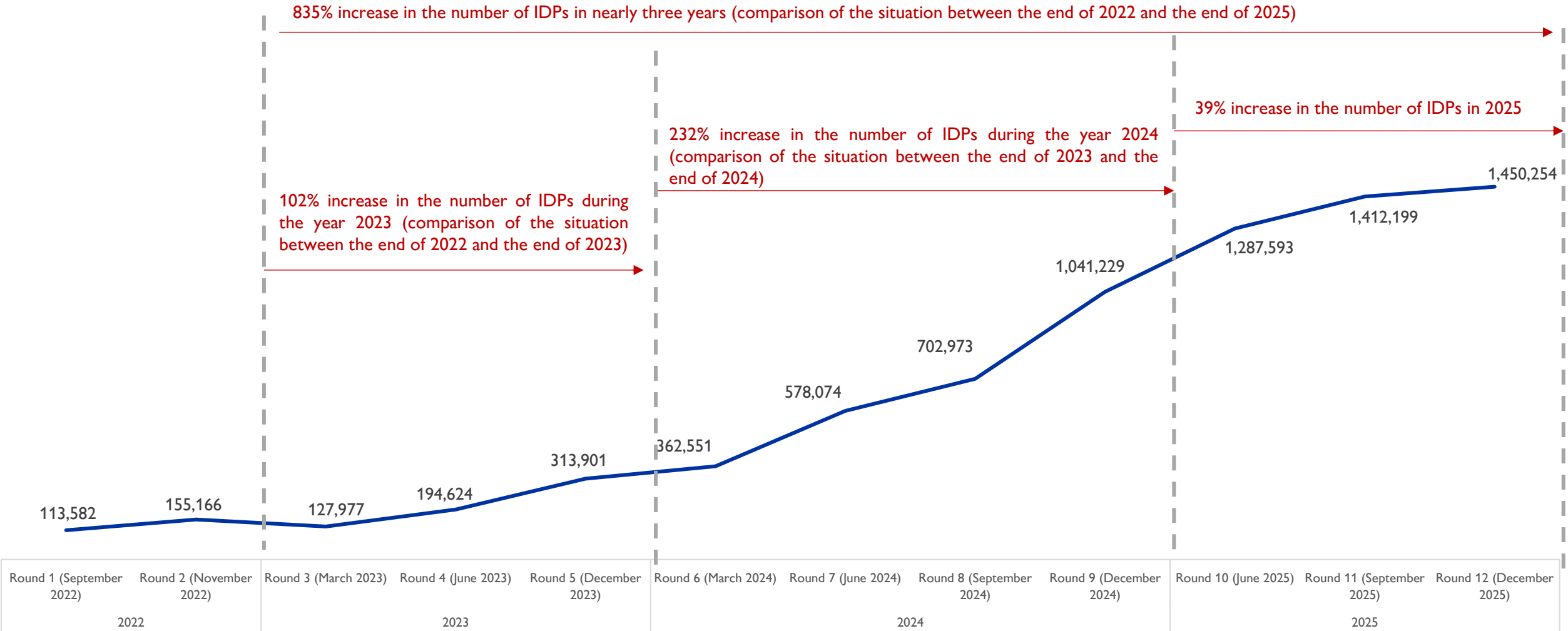
Table 4. Change in the number of IDPs between Rounds 11 and 12, by host area

Host regions		# of IDPs in Round 11	# of IDPs in Round 12	% of variation	# of sites in Round 11	# of sites in Round 12
West	MAPAP	293,410	291,717	-1%	97	95
	Outside MAPAP	100,020	116,221	+16%	15	18
Great South	South	200,907	197,505	-2%	2	0
	South-East	161,291	166,115	+3%	0	0
	Grande'Anse	126,386	128,792	+2%	0	0
	Nippes	64,439	70,637	+10%	0	0
Centre	Centre	199,258	162,374	-19%	87	67
Artibonite	Artibonite	121,896	150,279	+23%	29	44
Great North	North	118,840	134,991	+14%	7	4
	North-West	19,112	20,233	+6%	0	0
	North-East	6,640	11,390	+72%	1	1
TOTAL		1,412,199	1,450,254	+3%	238	229

2. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#73](#), [#74](#), [#75](#), [#76](#), [#79](#), [#80](#), [#81](#) and [#82](#)

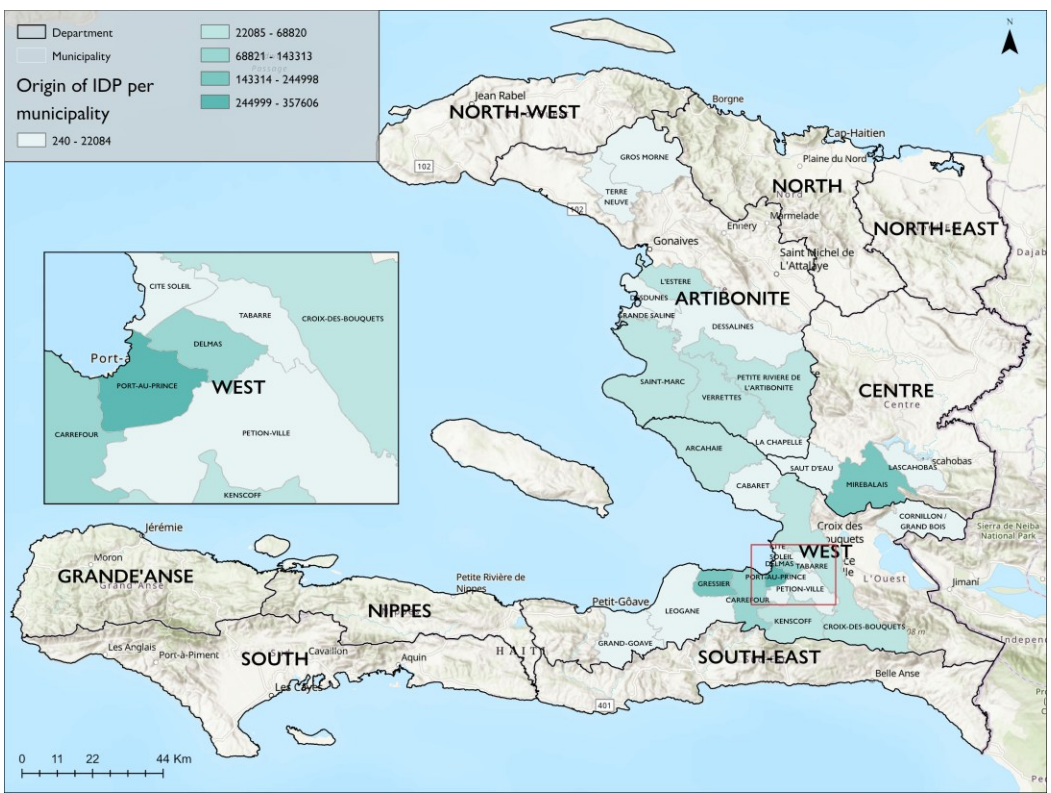
3. For more information, please consult the [Emergency Tracking dataset \(only available in French\)](#)

Graph 4. Evolution of the displacement situation between 2022 and 2025



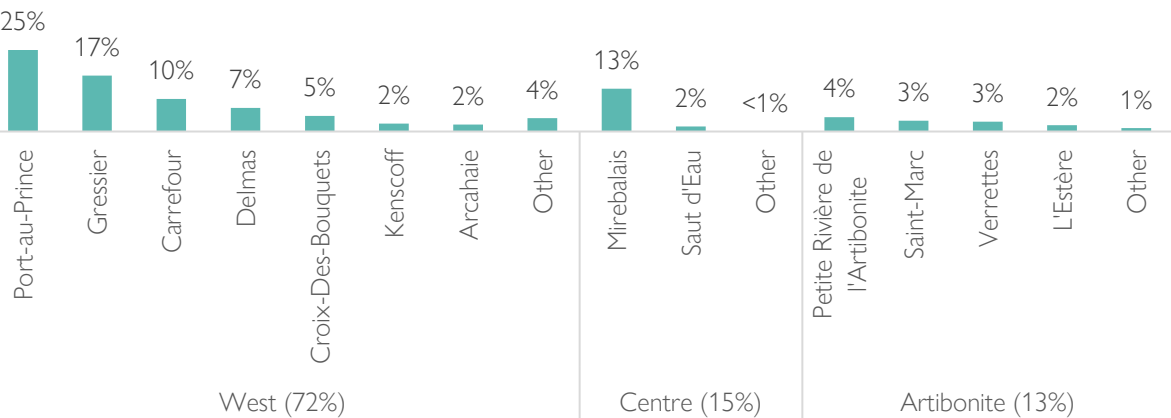
ORIGINS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Map 4. Municipalities of origin of IDPs

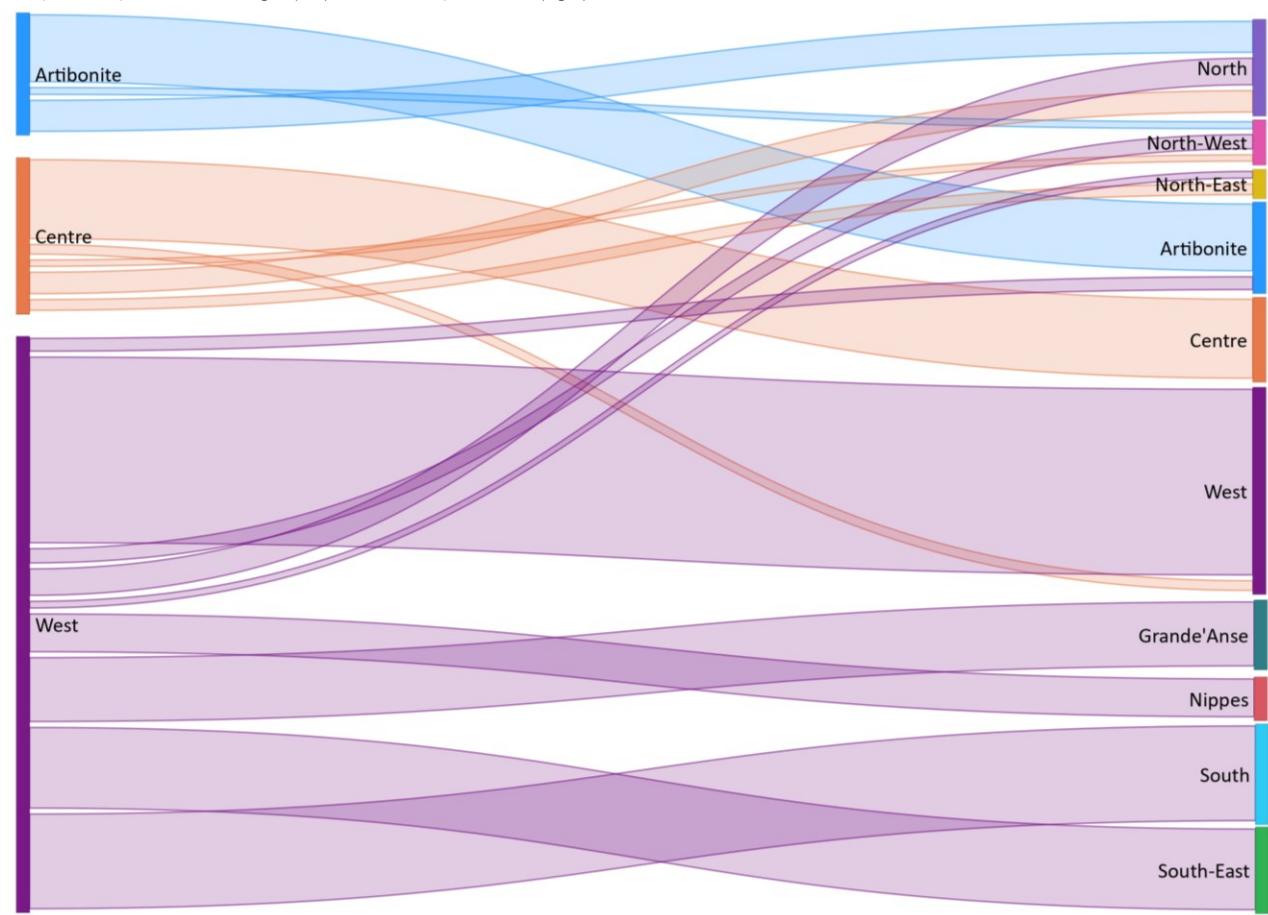


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Graph 5. Municipalities of origin of IDPs



Graph 6. Departments of origin (left) and host departments (right) of IDPs



Nearly three-quarters of IDPs (72%) fled localities in the West department, and especially the capital, the MAPAP, which alone accounts for 49 per cent of IDPs' places of origin. Armed violence in the Centre and Artibonite departments also makes these departments significant areas of origin for displaced persons. Differentiated displacement patterns are also observed according to origin: people fleeing the West, particularly the MAPAP, mainly moved to other areas of the West (notably within the capital) or to the Great South departments. Conversely, those displaced from Centre and Artibonite remained in these same departments or moved towards the north of the country.

FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE



291,717

internally displaced persons

76,775

displaced households



-<1%

decrease in the number of IDPs,
compared to Round 11



32%

of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites

68%

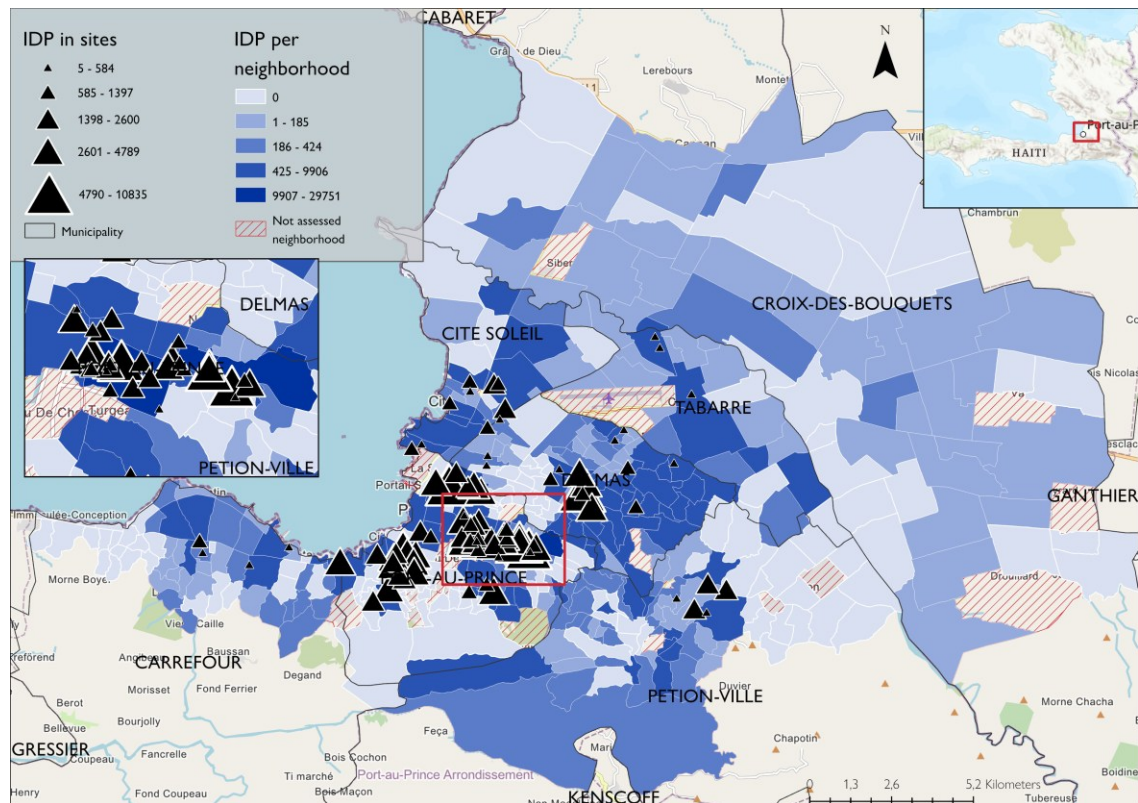
in sites



95

spontaneous sites
(-2 sites compared to
Round 11)

Map 5. Displacement situation in the neighborhoods of the MAPAP



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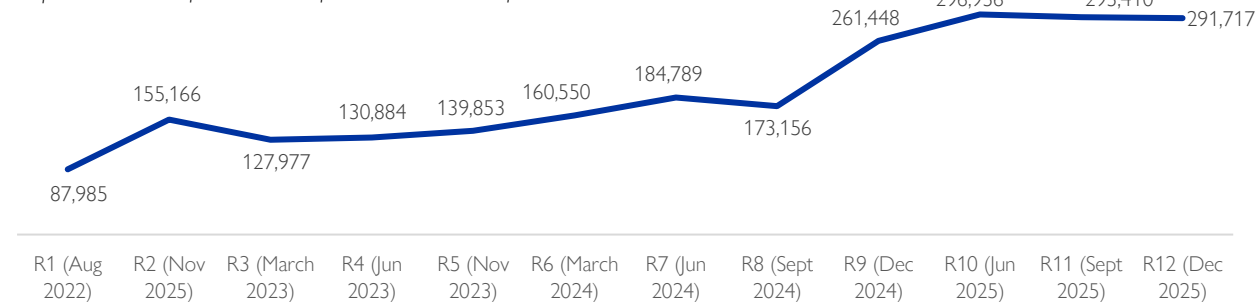
Table 5. IDPs by host municipality in the MAPAP

Municipality	# of displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP
Port-au-Prince	41,534	162,606	56%
Delmas	21,797	74,591	26%
Pétion-Ville	5,020	22,648	8%
Cité Soleil	3,894	14,366	5%
Carrefour	2,406	9,855	3%
Tabarre	1,331	4,369	1%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	793	3,282	1%
TOTAL	76,775	291,717	100%

Table 6. Top 10 host neighborhoods for IDPs in the MAPAP

Neighborhood	Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP
Bois Verna	Port-au-Prince	29,751	10%
Bourdon	Port-au-Prince	12,971	4%
Delmas 2 - Saint-Martin - Tokyo	Port-au-Prince	12,550	4%
Christ-Roi - Lalue	Port-au-Prince	11,481	4%
Cite Plus	Port-au-Prince	10,410	4%
Bolosse	Port-au-Prince	8,220	3%
Kernizan - Defilee - Charlemagne Peralte	Delmas	7,758	3%
Bas Martissant	Port-au-Prince	6,939	2%
Cite Louverture	Port-au-Prince	6,844	2%
Avenue Christophe	Port-au-Prince	6,043	2%

Graph 7. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the MAPAP from 2022 to 2025

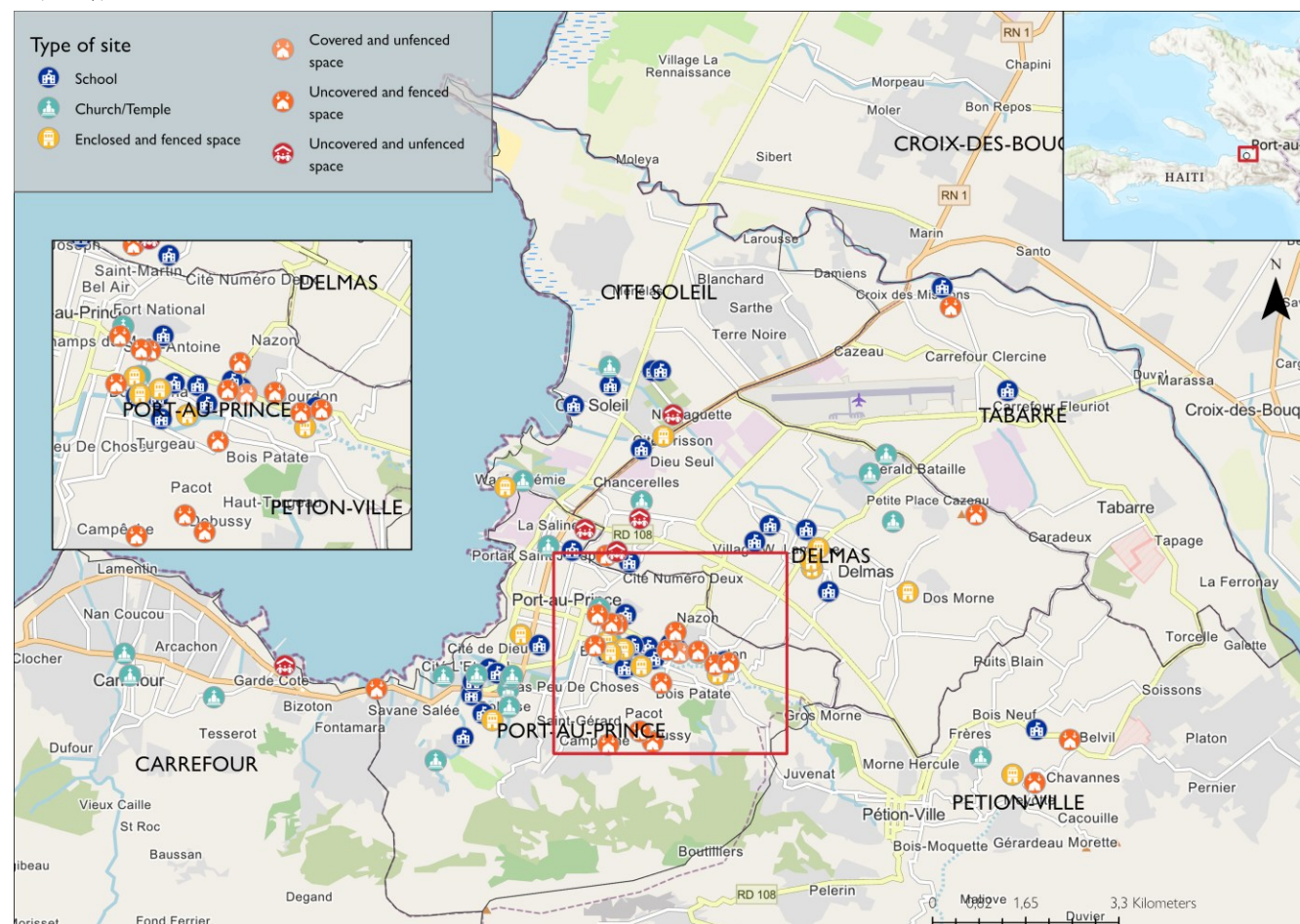


The number of IDPs in the MAPAP remained relatively stable, due to a relative decrease in armed attacks in the capital. **In the MAPAP, 68 per cent of IDPs live in spontaneous sites (197,440 people), making this area the only one in the country where this type of accommodation remains predominant.** More than half of the IDPs in the capital (56%) are concentrated in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, primarily in spontaneous sites; of the 95 sites identified in the MAPAP, 55 are located in this single municipality. Delmas ranks second, with 26 per cent of IDPs. It is also noteworthy that nearly 40 per cent of displaced persons in the MAPAP are located in just 10 neighborhoods (out of the 429 in the area), highlighting a significant concentration of displaced populations in the few sectors of the capital that still provide a relative sense of security. Almost all IDPs in the MAPAP (96%) had fled from other neighborhoods within the same zone, and 4 per cent came from the municipality of Kenscoff.

In the MAPAP, a site hosts an average of 2,078 IDPs compared to 1,992 during Round 11, a slight increase in the average density per site. The distribution of IDPs between sites and outside sites remains stable compared to the previous round, with 68 per cent living in sites compared to 32 per cent outside (compared to 66% and 34% during Rounds 11 and 10).

Among IDPs hosted in sites in the capital, 39 per cent are located in schools, with nearly 77,000 people across 32 establishments. Although the number of schools used as hosting sites remained unchanged, the number of IDPs residing there increased by 6 per cent, from 71,970 to 76,579 people. To reduce the impact on schooling, the Education, Shelter, and CCCM clusters have developed guidelines that aim to reconcile the hosting and protection of IDPs in schools with the continuation of educational activities⁴.

Map 6. Types of sites in the MAPAP



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Table 7. IDPs outside sites / with host families vs. in sites, by host municipality in the MAPAP

Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs out of sites	% of IDPs in sites	# of sites
Port-au-Prince	162,606	8%	92%	55
Delmas	74,591	61%	39%	17
Pétion-Ville	22,648	72%	28%	5
Cité Soleil	14,366	34%	66%	10
Carrefour	9,855	83%	17%	4
Tabarre	4,369	94%	6%	3
Croix-Des-Bouquets	3,282	84%	16%	1
TOTAL	291,717	32%	68%	95

Table 8. IDPs by type of sites in the MAPAP

Type of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs in sites	% of IDPs in sites
School	32	76,579	39%
Uncovered and fenced area	19	40,177	20%
Covered and fenced area	16	37,017	19%
Church / Temple	21	34,967	18%
Uncovered and unfenced area	5	6,816	3%
Covered and unfenced area	2	1,884	1%
TOTAL	95	197,440	100%

4. For more information, please consult [these guidelines \(only available in French\)](#)

FOCUS ON MUNICIPALITIES OF THE WEST (OUT OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE)



116,221
internally displaced persons

23,515
displaced households



+16% increase in the number of IDPs, compared to Round 11



96%
of IDPs are in host families/out of sites

4%
in sites



18
spontaneous sites
(+3 sites compared to Round 11)

Map 7. Displacement situation in the municipalities of the West outside the MAPAP

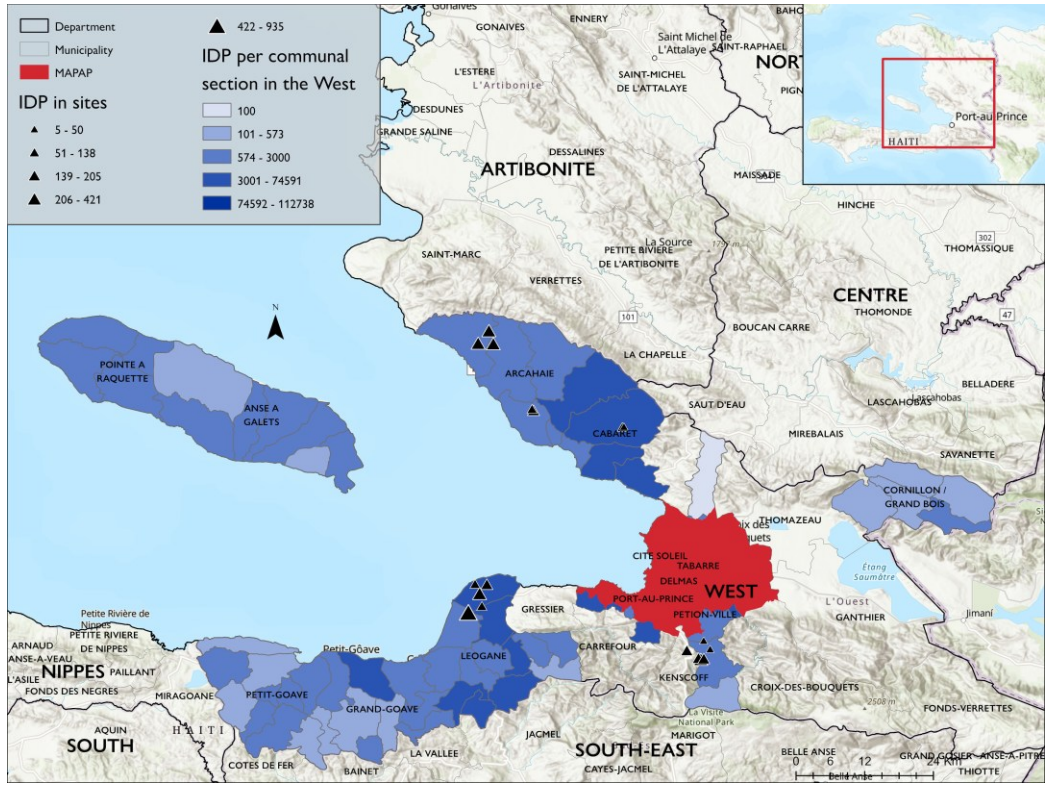
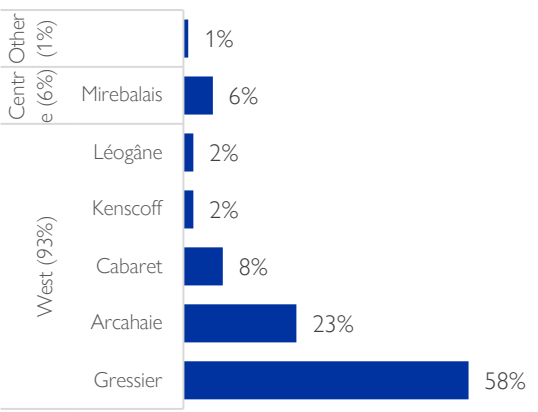


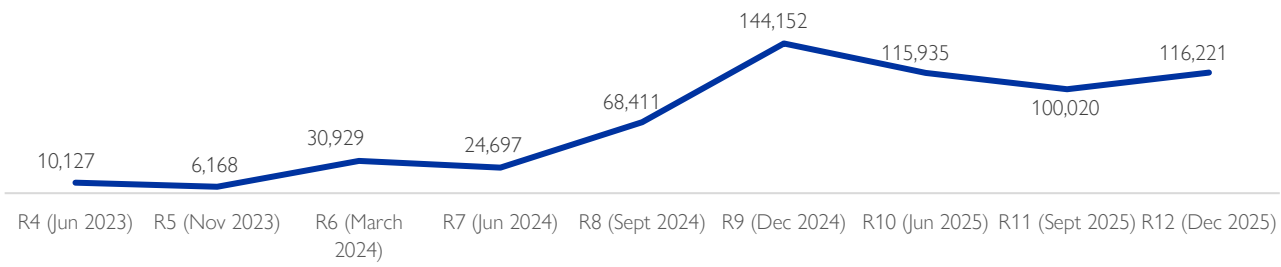
Table 9. IDPs by host municipality in the municipalities of the West outside the MAPAP

Municipality	# of Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	# of sites
Léogâne	9,555	44,533	38%	5
Arcahaie	3,170	16,646	14%	5
Grand-Goâve	2,574	15,387	13%	0
Cabaret	2,873	14,381	12%	2
Petit-Goâve	2,183	10,874	9%	0
Pointe à Raquette	876	5,272	5%	0
Anse à Galets	1,040	4,433	4%	0
Kenscoff	768	2,825	2%	6
Cornillon / Grand Bois	476	1,870	2%	0
Total	23,515	116,221	100%	18

Graph 8. Municipalities of origin of IDPs living in areas of West outside the MAPAP



Graph 9. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the municipalities of West outside the MAPAP between June 2023 and the end of 2025⁵



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In the municipalities of the West department located outside the MAPAP, the number of IDPs increased by 16 per cent between Rounds 11 and 12, rising from 100,020 to 116,221. This increase is mainly explained by armed attacks that occurred in late 2025 in the surrounding areas.⁶ Léogâne is the primary host municipality for IDPs in this part of the West, concentrating 38 per cent of displaced persons. The vast majority of IDPs (96%) live outside sites, while 4 per cent reside in 18 sites distributed across Léogâne, Arcahaie, Cabaret, and Kenscoff. Furthermore, 93 per cent of IDPs hosted in the municipalities of West outside the MAPAP come from localities within the same department. The municipality of Gressier remains the main place of origin, with approximately 6 out of 10 displaced persons having fled this area. Gressier is also the second most common municipality of origin for IDPs nationwide (see Page 10).

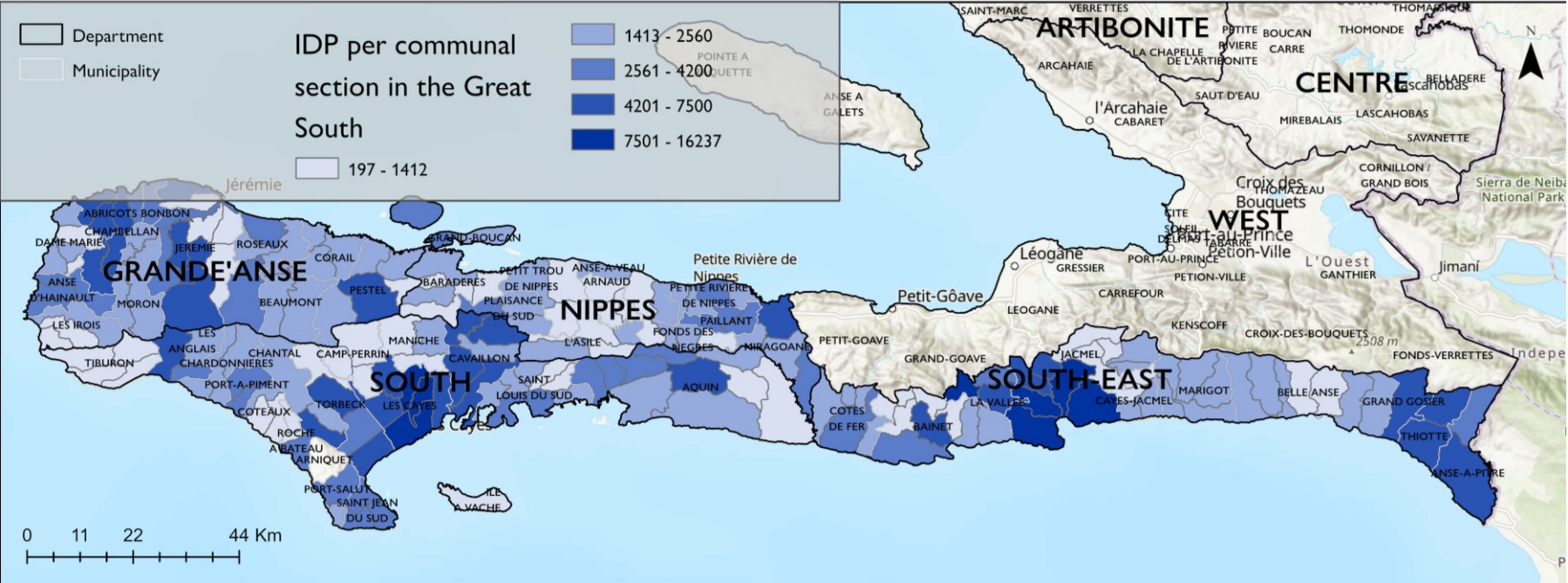
5. Before Round 4, these DTM assessments were limited to the MAPAP. However, at the beginning of 2023, DTM began to observe massive population displacements from the capital to provinces, which led to a progressive expansion of the geographical coverage of the assessments. Starting from Round 4 (June 2023), they were extended to the entire West department, as well as to Centre and Artibonite. In November 2023 (Round 5), coverage was extended to the four departments of the Great South. Finally, as of June 2024 (Round 7), the assessments cover the entire national territory, including the North, North-East, and North-West departments.

6. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#76](#) and [#77](#)

FOCUS ON THE FOUR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GREAT SOUTH



Map 8. Displacement situation in the Great South



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In the Great South, the number of IDPs changed little between Rounds 11 and 12, recording a 2 per cent increase. All IDPs in this area reside outside sites, as the two sites that were open during Round 11 have since closed.

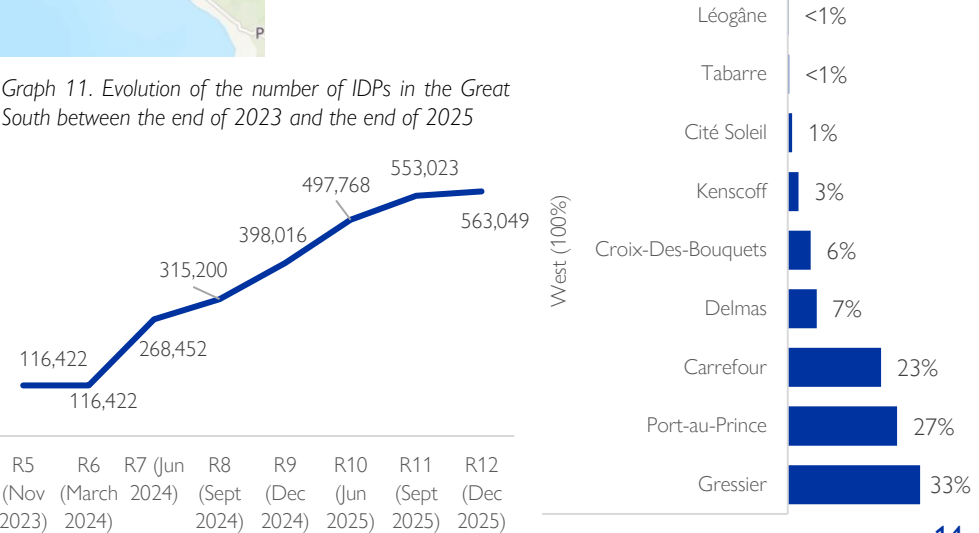
More than half of the displaced persons in the Great South (56%) are concentrated in 12 municipalities out of the 51 in the region, indicating a concentration of IDPs in specific areas, particularly urban ones. The municipalities of Jacmel and Les Cayes alone host 21 per cent of the IDPs in the Great South.

All displaced persons in this region fled the West department, with 83 per cent of them coming from three communes: Gressier (33%), Port-au-Prince (27%), and Carrefour (23%).

Table 10. Top 12 host municipalities for IDPs in the Great South

Municipality	Department	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the Great South
Jacmel	South-East	15,959	68,182	12%
Les Cayes	South	12,865	47,934	9%
Aquin	South	5,550	28,424	5%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	5,357	25,478	5%
Cavaillon	Sud	4,378	21,896	4%
La Vallée	South-East	3,783	19,276	3%
Abricots	Grande'Anse	4,450	18,750	3%
Torbeck	South	4,887	17,851	3%
Pestel	Grande'Anse	3,514	16,165	3%
Bainet	South-East	3,699	15,114	3%
Saint Louis du Sud	South	3,195	14,998	3%
Côtes de Fer	South-East	2,835	14,125	3%

Graph 10. Municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in the Great South



FOCUS ON THE CENTRE DEPARTMENT



Map 9. Displacement situation in Centre

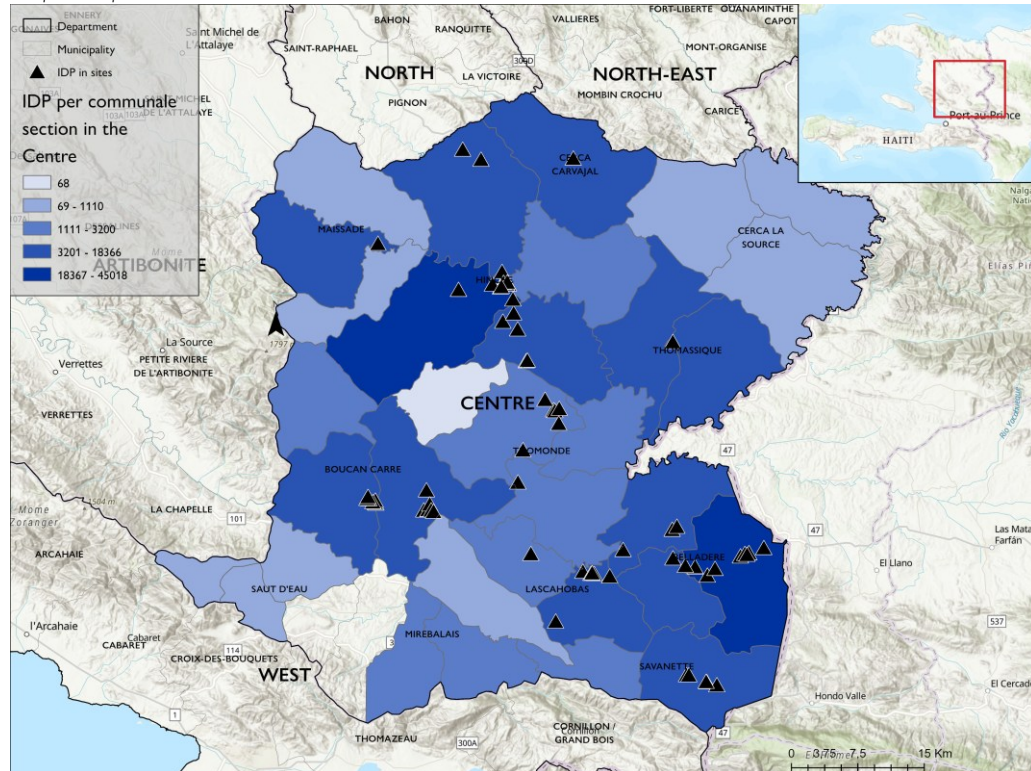
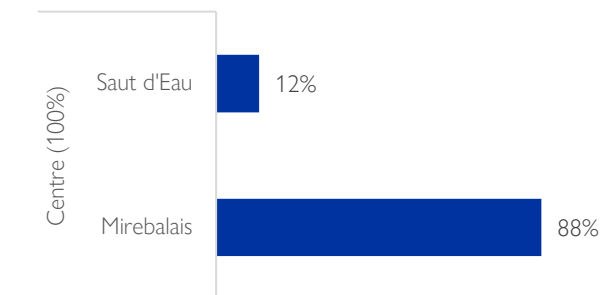


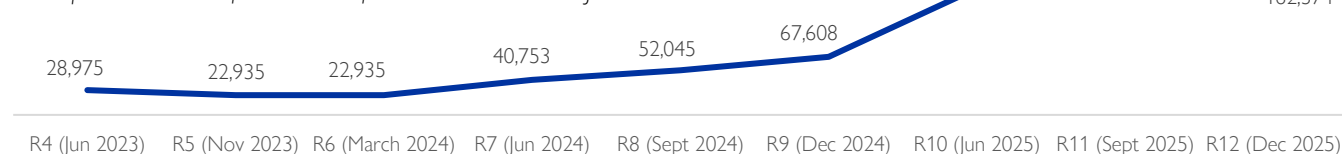
Table 11. IDPs by host municipality in Centre

Municipality	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in Centre	# of sites
Belladère	14,786	61,208	38%	14
Hinche	6,358	29,738	18%	18
Boucan Carré	5,401	24,155	15%	14
Thomassique	1,772	8,842	5%	1
Lascahobas	1,763	8,819	5%	7
Cerca Carvajal	1,753	8,757	5%	1
Thomonde	1,500	6,101	4%	6
Savanette	970	5,008	3%	5
Maïssade	1,073	4,492	3%	1
Mirebalais	650	3,250	2%	0
Saut d'Eau	260	1,312	1%	0
Cerca La Source	190	692	<1%	0
Total	36,476	162,374	100%	67

Graph 12. Municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in Centre



Graph 13. Evolution of the number of IDPs in Centre between June 2023 and December 2025



In the Centre department, the number of IDPs decreased by 19 per cent between Rounds 11 and 12, from 199,258 to 162,374. The department has 20 sites less (87 to 67 active sites from Round 11 to 12), with some displaced persons deciding to relocate with relatives in the north of the country (see Pages 8 and 17). Despite this decrease, Centre remains the area with the second-highest number of spontaneous sites after the MAPAP, although these sites host relatively few displaced persons. Overall, 94 per cent of displaced persons in Centre live outside sites, while 4 per cent (or 6,848 people) reside in the 67 identified sites, with an average of 102 people per site (an average 20 times lower than that observed in the MAPAP; see Page 12). **Nearly three-quarters of IDPs in Centre (71%) are concentrated in three municipalities (out of the 12) in the department: Belladère (38%), Hinche (18%), and Boucan Carré (15%), indicating a high density of displaced persons in certain specific areas.**

Despite the 19 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs between Rounds 11 and 12, the comparison between the end of 2024 and the end of 2025 shows a significant increase in the number of IDPs in the Centre. Between the end of 2024 (Round 9) and the end of 2025 (Round 12), the number of IDPs in Centre increased from 67,608 to 162,374, an increase of 140 per cent in one year. This was the largest increase in the number of IDPs recorded in any region in 2025. This increase reflects a deterioration in the department's security situation in 2025, particularly following armed attacks between April and July in the municipalities of Mirebalais and Saut-d'Eau.

FOCUS ON THE ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT



150,279
internally displaced persons



32,274
displaced households



+23% increase in the number of IDPs,
compared to Round 11



94%
of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites

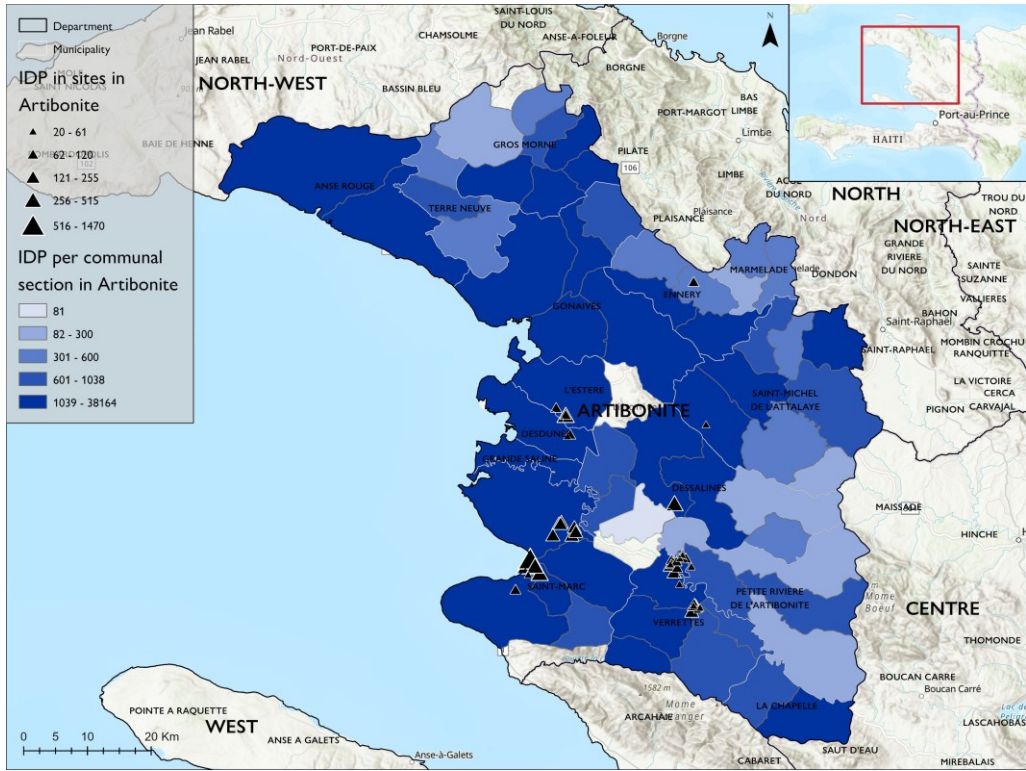


6%
in sites



44 (+15 sites compared
to Round 11)
spontaneous sites

Map 10. Displacement situation in Artibonite

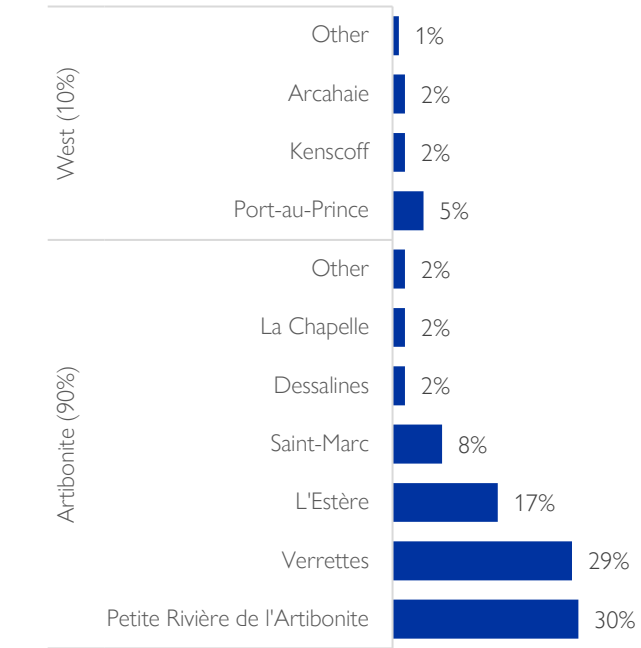


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

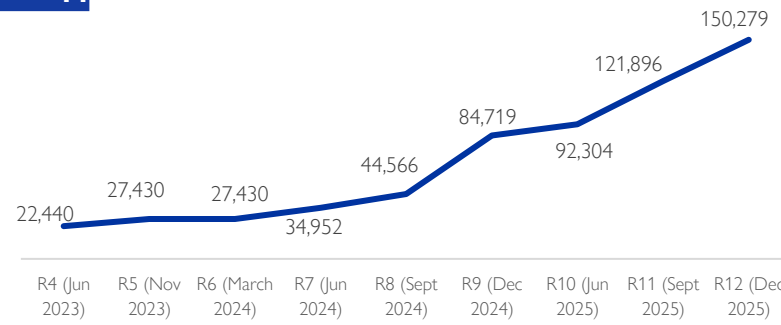
Table 12. IDPs by municipality in Artibonite*

Municipality	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in Artibonite	# of sites
Verrettes	14,955	67,707	45%	16
Saint-Marc	3,724	18,120	12%	13
Gonaïves	2,744	13,820	9%	0
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	2,401	12,497	8%	1
Gros Morne	1,812	8,800	6%	0
Dessalines	2,135	8,594	6%	1
Anse Rouge	983	4,912	3%	0
Ennery	880	4,333	3%	1
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	539	2,179	1%	6
La Chapelle	418	2,108	1%	1
L'Estère	326	1,933	1%	3
Terre Neuve	513	1,748	1%	0
Marmelade	244	1,310	1%	0
Grande Saline	283	1,138	1%	0
Desdunes	317	1,080	1%	2
Total	32,274	150,279	100%	44

Graph 14. Municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in Artibonite



Graph 15. Evolution of the number of IDPs in Artibonite between June 2023 and December 2025



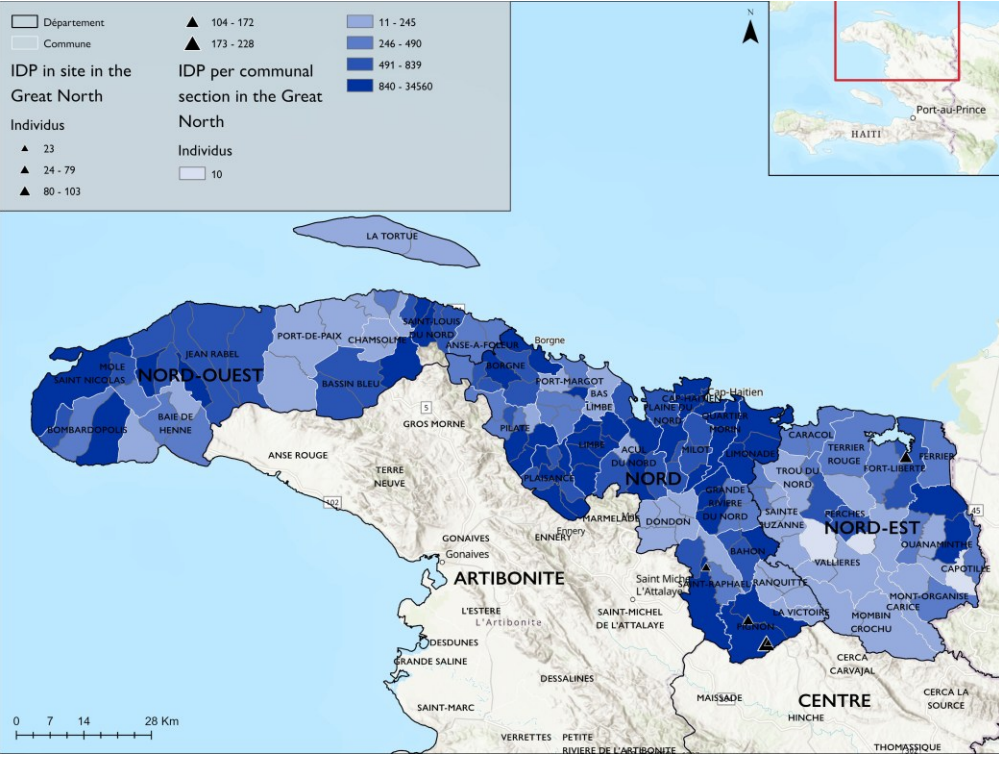
The Artibonite department recorded an increase of 28,393 IDPs between Rounds 11 and 12 (+23% compared to Round 11). This was the largest increase observed nationwide between these two rounds. This trend is explained by the fact that this department was, in late 2025, the main area affected by armed attacks that resulted in massive displacement.⁷ Compared to December 2024 (Round 9), the number of IDPs in Artibonite increased by 77 per cent (84,719 to 150,279 individuals), making it the department with the largest increase in 2025 after the Centre department. The municipalities of Petite Rivière and Verrettes are the places of origin for nearly 60 per cent of IDPs in the department. It should be noted that the municipality of Verrettes hosts nearly half of the IDPs in Artibonite (45%).

* Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
7. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#73](#), [#74](#), [#75](#), [#76](#), [#79](#), [#80](#), [#81](#) et [#82](#)

FOCUS ON THE THREE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GREAT NORTH



Map 11. Displacement situation in the Great North

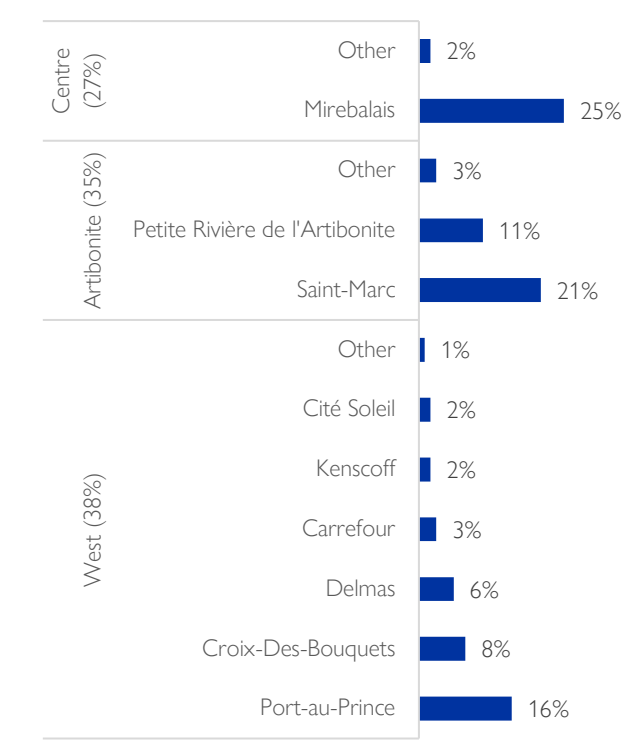


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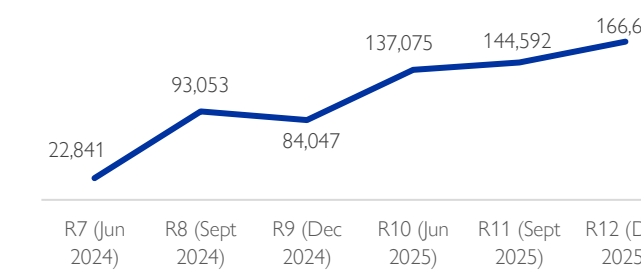
Table 13. Top 12 host municipalities for IDPs in the Greath North

Municipality	Department	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the Great North
Cap-Haïtien	North	13,546	61,096	37%
Plaisance	North	1,953	12,405	7%
Limbé	North	1,897	9,591	6%
Limonade	North	1,785	8,961	5%
Pilate	North	1,312	6,561	4%
Jean Rabel	North-West	1,219	6,074	4%
Grande Riviere Du Nord	North	1,155	5,830	3%
Quartier Morin	North	1,090	5,200	3%
Borgne	North	860	4,615	3%
Acul du Nord	North	1,415	4,301	3%
Ouanaminthe	North-East	861	4,205	3%
Saint-Louis du Nord	North-West	1,077	4,014	2%

Graph 16. Municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in the Great North



Graph 17. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the Great North between June 2024 and December 2025



In the Great North, the number of IDPs increased by 15 per cent between Rounds 11 and 12, rising from 144,592 to 166,614. This increase is mainly explained by the displacement of IDPs who were previously in Centre, particularly in sites, and who left their initial host locations to go to relatives further north in the country. In fact, the deterioration of the security situation in Centre and Artibonite in 2025 led to a significant increase in the number of IDPs in the three departments of the Great North (+98%; from 84,047 in December 2024 to 166,614 in December 2025). Almost all IDPs in this region (99.6%) live outside sites. It is also worth noting that, overall, the Great North is characterised by the greatest diversity of IDPs' origins nationwide: 38 per cent of them fled the West department, mainly the municipality of Port-au-Prince; 35 per cent are originally from Artibonite, especially the municipality of Saint-Marc; and 27 per cent come from Centre, particularly the municipality of Mirebalais. Furthermore, Cap-Haïtien is the main host municipality in the Great North, concentrating 37 per cent of the region's IDPs.

RETURNEES (FORMERLY INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS)



87,600

returned individuals

20,367

returned households



-5%

decrease in the number
of returnees, compared
to Round 11

Map 12. Return areas for returnees formerly IDPs

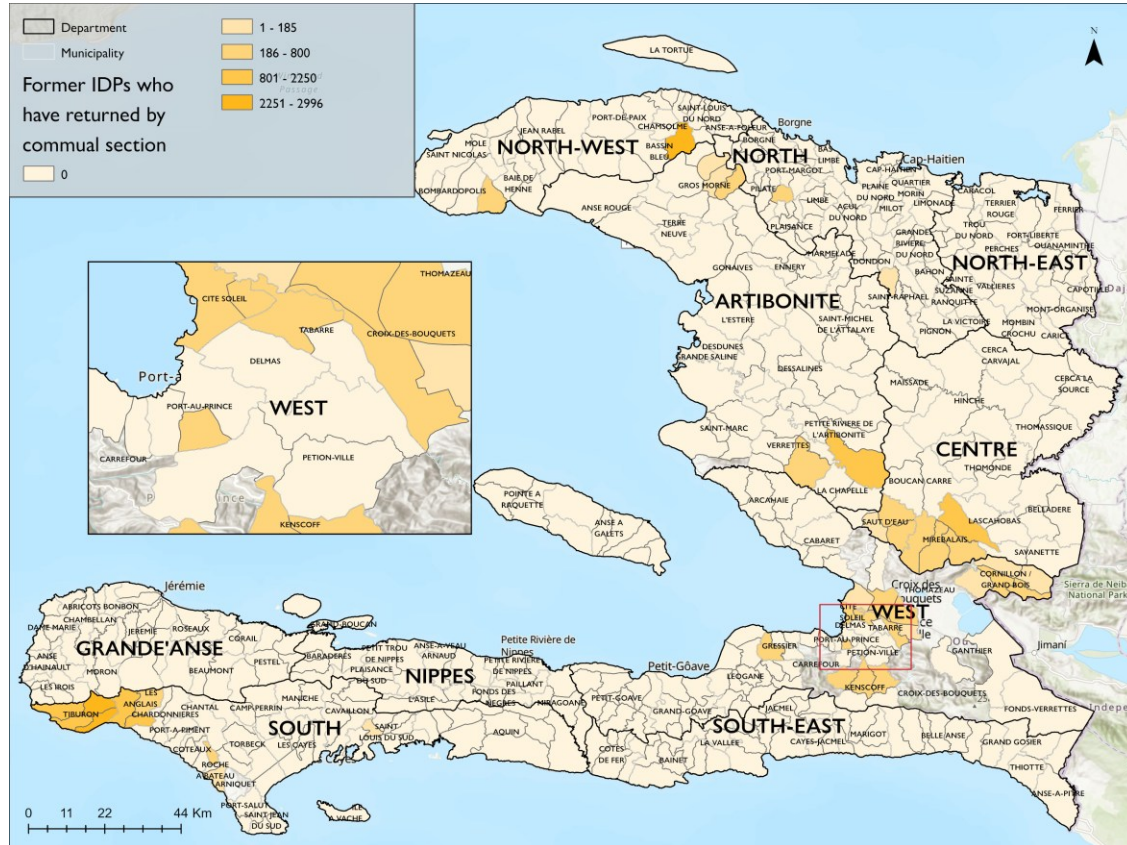


Table 14. Returnees by return area

Areas of return		# of returned households	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals	Variation compared to Round 11
West	MAPAP	8,984	36,061	41%	+120%
	Outside MAPAP	682	2,920	3%	-92%
Centre		3,670	18,360	21%	+157%
South		3,206	14,316	16%	+23%
Artibonite		3,202	13,063	15%	-39%
North-West		546	2,488	3%	+100%
North		77	392	<1%	0%
TOTAL		20,367	87,600	100%	-6%

Table 15. Top 10 of municipalities of return

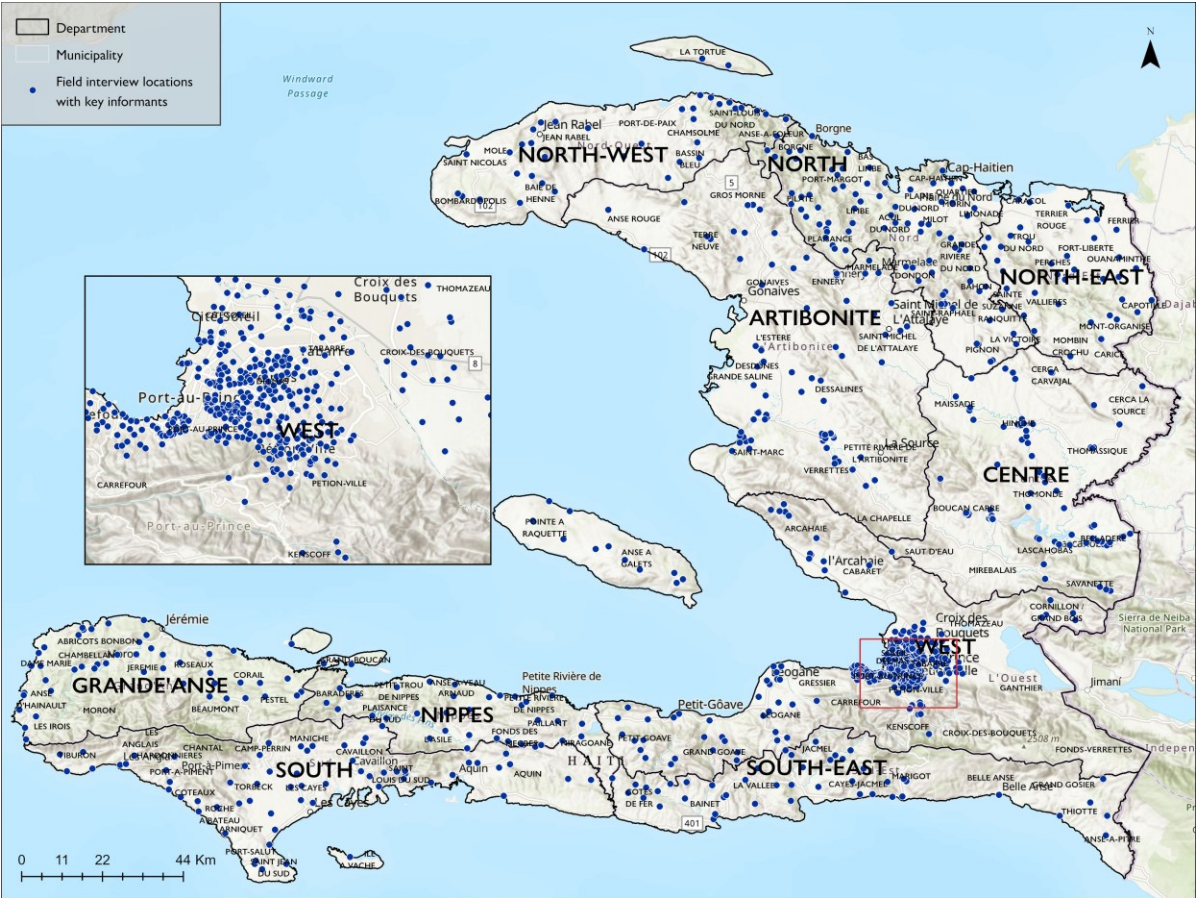
Municipality	Department	# of returned households	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in the country
Port-au-Prince	West	3,920	16,664	19%
Lascahobas	Centre	2,960	14,800	17%
Tiburon	South	2,266	9,782	11%
Dessalines	Artibonite	2,250	8,900	10%
Delmas	West	1,923	7,016	8%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	West	1,492	5,823	7%
Cité Soleil	West	1,077	4,500	5%
Les Anglais	South	760	3,840	4%
Mirebalais	Centre	550	2,750	3%
Bassin Bleu	North-West	495	2,285	3%

The number of returnees (formerly IDPs) decreased slightly between Rounds 11 and 12 (-5%), but significant regional disparities should be noted. While this number fell sharply in the municipalities of West outside the MAPAP (-92%), particularly in Cabaret, as well as in the Artibonite department (-39%), other areas recorded increases. This was particularly the case in the MAPAP and the Centre department, where the number of returnees increased by 120 and 157 per cent, respectively.

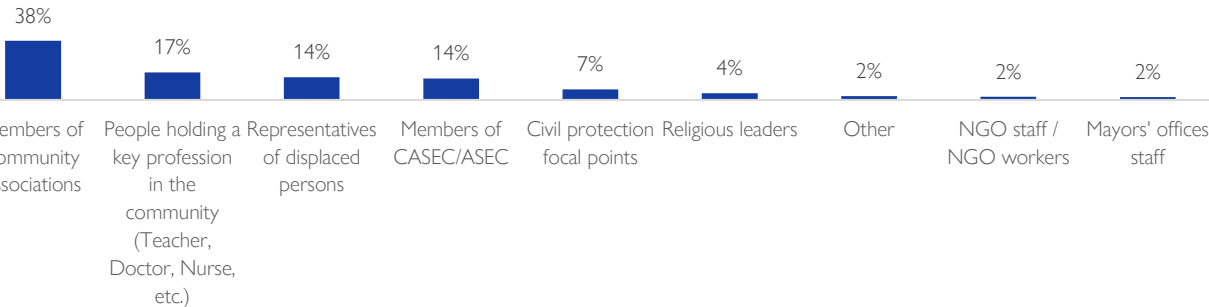
In the MAPAP, returns were observed in certain neighborhoods of the Port-au-Prince municipality, such as Ti Savanne Trantin, Croix Despres Ti-Source, Pacot and Tapis Rouge. In Centre, some IDPs chose to leave spontaneous sites to return to the municipalities of Mirebalais and Sauts-d'Eau to resume their agricultural activities, despite the persistent security risks. **However, it should be emphasised that it is still premature to consider these returns durable. They remain for now circumstantial and fragile, given the volatility of the security situation. DTM will continue to monitor return trends and their durability.**

ANNEX 1. METHODOLOGY

Map 13. Localities assessed in the field during Round 12



Graph 18. Profiles of key informants interviewed during Round 12



1,160

assessed localities
(90% assessed through field
interviews and 10% by phone)



4,343

key informants interviewed

Since August 2022, the General Direction for Civil Protection (DGPC) and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) have been conducting periodic assessments of locations hosting displaced populations. These assessments aim to provide key information on the displacement situation and the living conditions and needs of displaced persons. The objective is to inform response strategies, whether for humanitarian interventions or programs aimed at durable solutions.

Data is collected through direct observations and group interviews with key informants, at the most granular geographical level, namely: the neighborhood in the MAPAP, the country's capital; the communal section outside the MAPAP; and the spontaneous site, where it exists. On average, three key informants were interviewed per assessed locality.

Data collection for Round 12 was conducted between 5 December 2025 and 6 January 2026 by 543 enumerators (including 62% men and 38% women). A total of 4,343 key informants (69% men and 31% women) were interviewed in the 1,160 assessed localities, distributed as follows: 517 communal sections outside the MAPAP, 408 neighborhoods in the MAPAP and 229 spontaneous sites. Due to security constraints, key informant interviews in 10 per cent of localities were conducted remotely, while the remaining 90 per cent were assessed through field interviews (see Map 13). Data collection was carried out by IOM and DGPC teams, with the active participation of staff from the National Office of Migration (ONM), the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Computer Science (IHSI), and the Housing and Public Building Construction Unit (UCLBP)).

Limits:

The information collected is based on estimates provided by key informants for their own community. In order to obtain the most reliable estimates possible, i.e., those closest to reality, assessments are conducted at the lowest geographical level, and the key informants interviewed are those with the best knowledge of their locality (see Graph 18).

- ✓ [Multi-layer interactive map](#) (combining several analysis layers of different factors in Haiti)
- ✓ [Round 12 – Key information sheet](#)
- ✓ [Round 12 – Synthetic dataset](#) (only available in French)
- ✓ [Detailed report on the displacement situation in spontaneous sites](#)
- ✓ [List of spontaneous sites](#) (only available in French)
- ✓ [Interactive map of spontaneous sites](#) (only available in French)
- ✓ [Coexistence of internally displaced persons \(IDPs\) and host communities, history and intentions of IDPs](#)
(only available in French)
- ✓ [Key findings from comparative analyses of the multisectoral needs of displaced populations and host communities](#) (only available in French)

