

Haiti — Displacement Situation

Round 14 | August 2026



IOM
UN MIGRATION

GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
**DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX**



The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the publication do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

This publication was made possible thanks to the financial support of the US Department of State. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the US Department of State.

Publisher: International Organization for Migration
 Rue E. Pierre, 11 (Zone Ambassade des États-Unis)
 Tabarre 27
 Port-au-Prince, Haïti
 Email: dtmhaiti@iom.int
 Website: dtm.iom.int/haiti

This publication was issued without formal editing by IOM. This publication was issued without IOM Publications Unit (PUB) approval for adherence to IOM's brand and style standards. This publication was issued without IOM Research Unit (RES) endorsement

Cover photo: Group psychosocial support session with newly displaced persons living in a spontaneous site © IOM Haiti, August 2026

Required citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), August 2026, Displacement situation in Haiti as of August 2026 – Round 14. IOM Haiti.

Data collection was jointly
 carried out with :



These activities were
 implemented with
 the support of:



TABLE OF CONTENTS

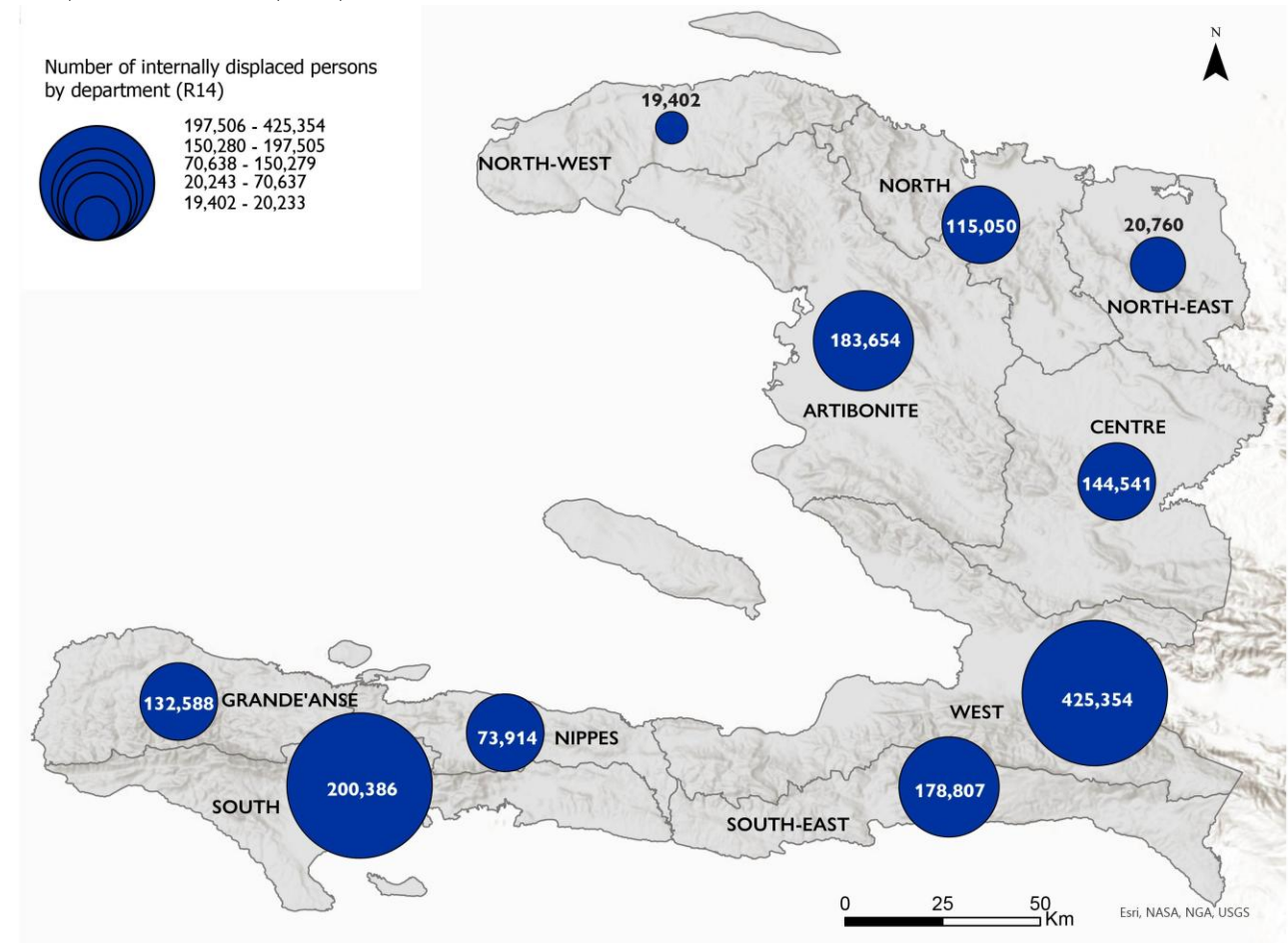
SUMMARY	4
ANALYSES ABOUT INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	
DISAGGREGATION BY AGE AND SEX	8
HOST LOCATIONS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	9
DISPLACEMENT TRENDS	10
ORIGINS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	12
FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE	13
FOCUS ON THE COMMUNES OF THE WEST (OUTSIDE THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE)	15
FOCUS ON THE FOUR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GREAT SOUTH	16
FOCUS ON THE ARTIBONITE DEPARTMENT	17
FOCUS ON THE CENTRE DEPARTMENT	18
FOCUS ON THE THREE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GREAT SOUTH	19
ANALYSES ABOUT RETURNEES (FORMER INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS)	
RETURN AREAS OF RETURNEES	21
FOCUS ON THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE	22
FOCUS ON THE CENTRE DEPARTMENT	23
PRIORITY NEEDS	24
ANNEX: METHODOLOGY	26

 1,494,456 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (13% of the Haitian population¹) 351,185 displaced households +2% Increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 13 (May 2026)		 171,203 Returned persons 37,380 Returned households +3% Increase in the number of returnees compared to Round 13 (May 2026)	
 85% of IDPs are in host families/out of sites  15% are in sites	- Between Rounds 13 and 14, the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) increased by 2 per cent, from 1.47 million to 1.49 million people. While this increase was relatively limited at the national level, it masked significant regional disparities. Artibonite recorded the largest increase (+16%), reflecting the continued deterioration of the security situation in the department and new displacement triggered by armed violence. - Despite a 10 per cent decrease in the number of spontaneous sites (from 262 to 236), notably linked to the closure of six sites hosting more than 21,000 IDPs in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP), the total number of IDPs in the capital continued to increase (+1%). Violence in Cité Soleil triggered new displacement to other sites within the capital as well as to the departments of the Great South region. The number of returnees increased by three per cent between Rounds 13 and 14, reaching 171,203 individuals. This increase was primarily driven by returns observed in the MAPAP (+70%) and in the Centre department (+29%), which together host more than four fifths of all returnees recorded nationwide. However, these returns remain largely precarious. In the MAPAP, returnees emphasized that the sustainability of their return depends on improved security conditions, the rehabilitation of housing and community infrastructure, and access to livelihood opportunities. In the Centre department, an increasing share of returns has been observed to communes where the security situation remains fragile (Mirebalais and Saut-d'Eau). Several households reported choosing to return despite persistent risks, citing the difficult economic conditions and lack of livelihood opportunities in their areas of displacement.		
 236 spontaneous sites (26 less compared to Round 13) → 102 sites in the capital, hosting 204,750 IDPs (-4% compared to Round 13) 134 sites in provinces, hosting 15,498 IDPs (-19% compared to Round 13)			
 79% of IDPs are hosted in provinces².  21% of IDPs are hosted in the capital.			
 42% of IDPs are hosted in only 10 communes : Port-au-Prince (in the department of the West, with 9% of IDPs in the country); Delmas (West, 6%); Jacmel (South-East, 5%); Verrettes (Artibonite, 4%); Cap-Haïtien (North, 3%); Léogâne (West, 3%); Les Cayes (South, 3%); Aquin (South, 3%); Cité Soleil (West, 3%); Belladère (Centre, 3%).			

1. This percentage is calculated based on the latest population estimate produced by the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI), which places Haiti's population at 11,867,032 inhabitants.

2. 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 communes of Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Cité Soleil, Pétion-Ville, Carrefour, Tabarre, and Croix-des-Bouquets

Map 1. Number of IDPs per department



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

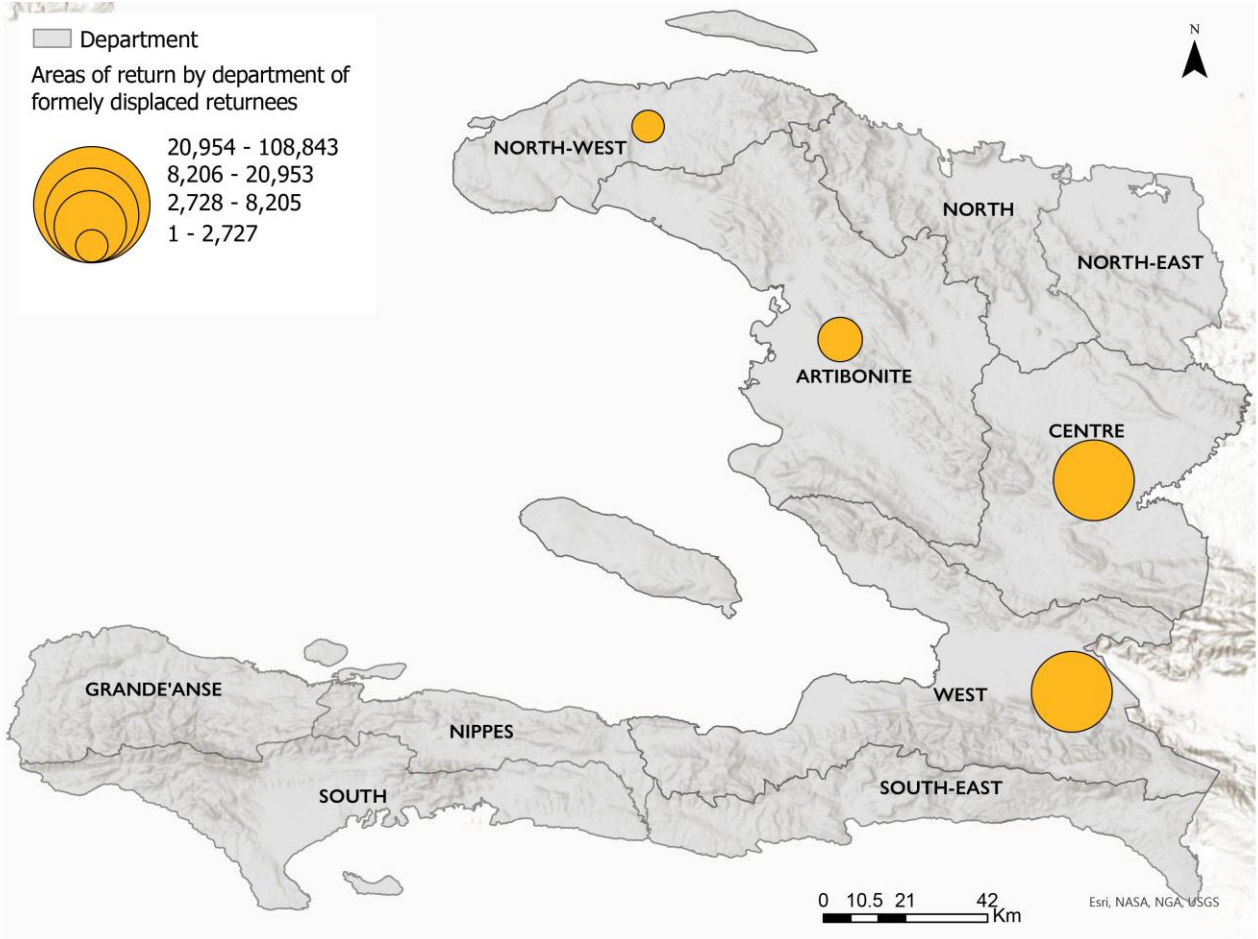
Table 1. Number and proportion of IDPs by host area

Host regions		# of displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
West (29%)	MAPAP	84,699	313,270	21%
	Outside MAPAP	23,596	112,084	8%
Great South(39%)	South	45,530	200,386	13%
	South-East	39,576	178,807	12%
	Grande'Anse	30,496	132,588	9%
	Nippes	18,506	73,914	5%
Artibonite (12%)		38,848	183,654	12%
Centre (10%)		34,136	144,541	10%
Great North (10%)	North	26,209	115,050	8%
	North-West	4,447	19,402	1%
	North-East	5,142	20,760	1%
TOTAL		351,185	1,494,456	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	313,270	35%	65%	102
	Outside MAPAP	112,084	97%	3%	11
Great South	South	200,386	100%	0%	0
	South-East	178,807	100%	0%	0
	Grande'Anse	132,588	100%	0%	0
	Nippes	73,914	100%	0%	0
Artibonite (11%)		183,654	97%	3%	61
Centre (10%)		144,541	96%	4%	57
Great North	North	115,050	99.7%	0.3%	4
	North-West	19,402	100%	0%	0
	North-East	20,760	99%	1%	1
TOTAL		1,494,456	85%	15%	236

Map 2. Number of returnees formerly IDPs, by department



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

Table 3. Number and proportion of returnees (former IDPs) by return area

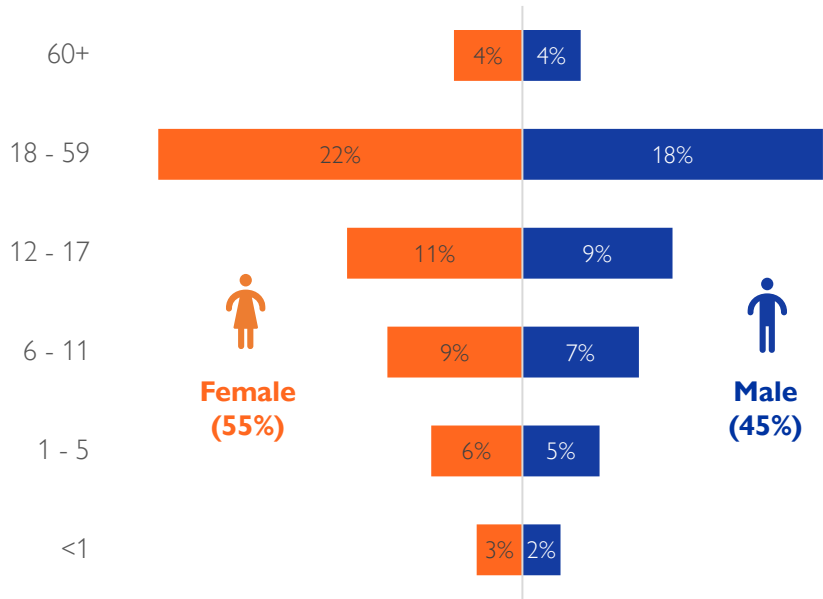
Areas of return		# of returned households	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals
West (64%)	MAPAP	19,952	86,591	51%
	Outside MAPAP	4,692	22,252	13%
Great South (0%)	South	0	0	0%
	South-East	0	0	0%
	Grande'Anse	0	0	0%
	Nippes	0	0	0%
Artibonite (4%)		1,446	6,955	4%
Centre (31%)		10,790	53,100	31%
Great North (1%)	North	0	0	0%
	North – West	500	2,305	1%
	North - East	0	0	0%
TOTAL		37,380	171,203	100%

ANALYSES ABOUT INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



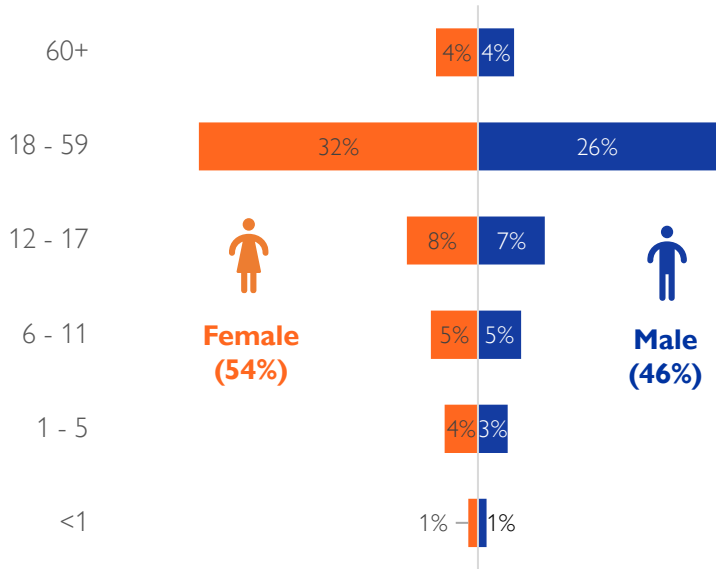
Disaggregation by age and sex of internally displaced persons

Graph 1. Disaggregation by age and sex of IDPs

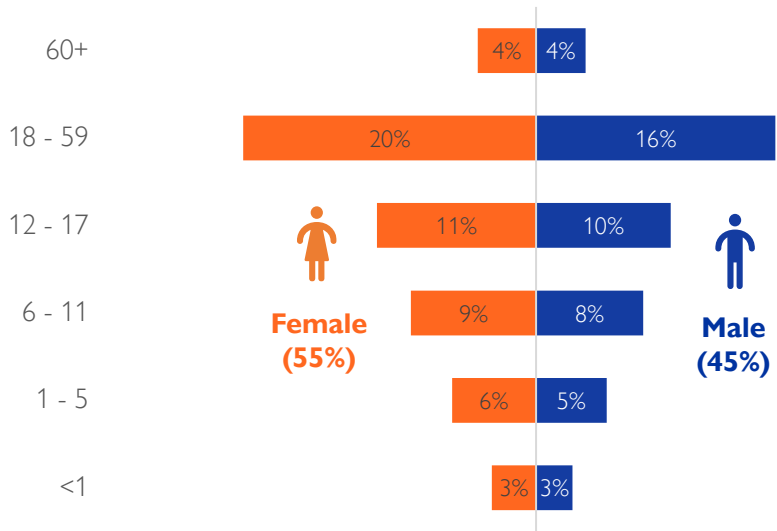


The demographic composition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remains the same compared to previous assessments: more than half (55%) are women (adults and minors), and children represent 52 per cent of all IDPs. Furthermore, a persistent difference between IDPs living in sites and those residing outside sites continues to be observed: in sites, adults are the majority (66% versus 34% children), while outside sites, children constitute the majority of IDPs (55% versus 45% adults). This disparity is mainly explained by the severity of living conditions in sites, which leads many displaced persons to entrust their children to relatives, often sending them from the capital to the provinces.

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



Graph 3. Disaggregation by age and sex of IDPs residing outside sites*



* Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 per cent

As in Round 13, nearly half of all IDPs (42%) were concentrated in just ten of the country's 140 communes, highlighting the strong concentration of displacement in a limited number of host areas (see Table 4 and Map 4). Although the list of the ten main host communes has remained largely unchanged over the past several rounds, the commune of Cité Soleil moved from 15th position in Round 13 to 9th during this round. This reflects the impact of armed violence that affected this commune in May and June 2026, forcing thousands of people to flee their places of residence³.

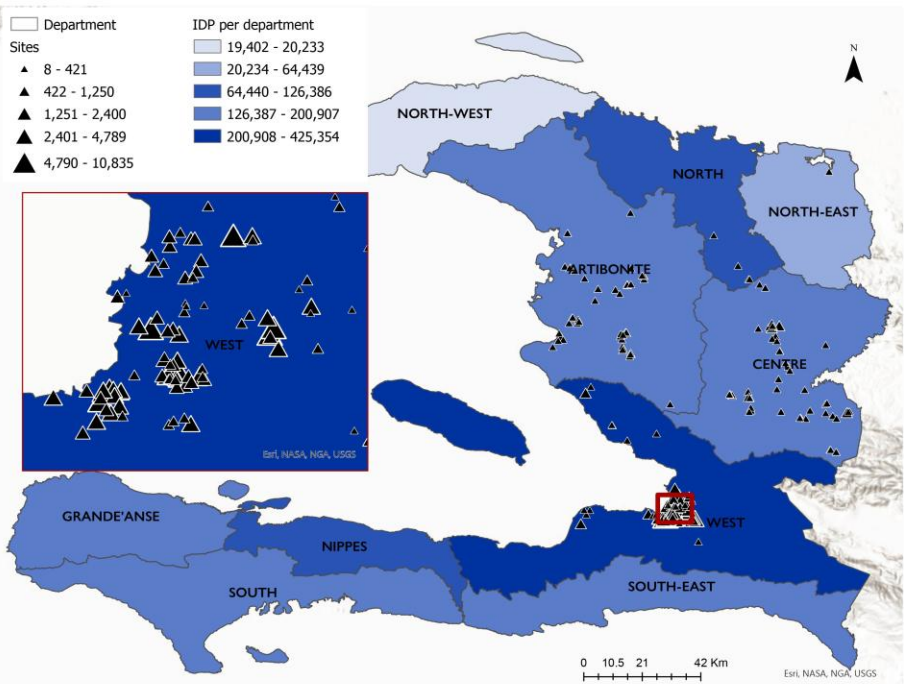
As in previous assessments, the majority of IDPs continue to be hosted in provinces, which host 79 per cent of all IDPs, compared to 21 per cent within MAPAP, the capital. Outside MAPAP, almost all IDPs (99%) live outside displacement sites, primarily with host families or in rented accommodation. By contrast, within MAPAP, nearly two thirds of IDPs (65%) reside in spontaneous displacement sites.

Furthermore, of the 236 spontaneous sites identified across the country, 102 (43%) are located in MAPAP and 134 (57%) outside MAPAP. However, despite being fewer in number, the sites located in the capital host the vast majority of IDPs living in sites. The 102 sites in MAPAP host 204,750 people, compared to only 15,498 people across the 134 sites located outside MAPAP. This difference is explained by the substantially higher population density of sites in the capital, which host an average of 2,007 IDPs per site, compared to 116 outside MAPAP.

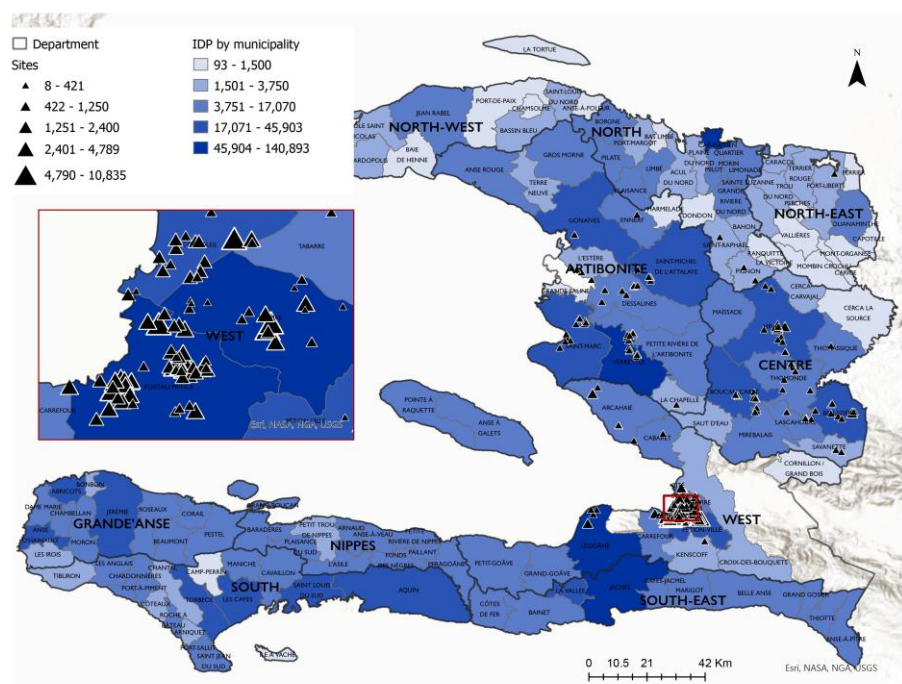
Table 4. Top 10 host communes for IDPs

Commune	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the country
Port-au-Prince	West	140,893	9%
Delmas	West	83,987	6%
Jacmel	South-East	75,751	5%
Verrettes	Artibonite	63,304	4%
Cap-Haïtien	North	50,932	3%
Léogâne	West	49,637	3%
Les Cayes	South	45,435	3%
Aquin	South	45,329	3%
Cité Soleil	West	41,041	3%
Belladère	Centre	39,072	3%

Map 3. IDPs by department and presence of spontaneous sites



Map 4. IDPs by commune and presence of spontaneous sites



These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

3. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#93.2](#) and [#97](#)

Between Round 13 (May 2026) and Round 14 (August 2026), the total number of IDPs increased slightly by two per cent. However, this moderate increase at the national level masks significant regional disparities.

The Artibonite department recorded the largest increase (+16%), rising from 158,358 IDPs in Round 13 to 183,654 in Round 14. This increase reflects the continued deterioration of the security situation in the department, where several armed violence incidents triggered the displacement of thousands of people between May and August 2026⁴. The most significant increases were observed in the communes of Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite (+104%), Gonaïves (+73%), Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye (+57%), L'Estère (+42%) and Dessalines (+39%) – see page 17 for further details.

At the same time, the number of spontaneous sites identified across the country decreased from 262 in Round 13 to 236 in Round 14, representing a 10 per cent reduction. This decline is notably linked to an initiative undertaken by authorities to close a number of sites within MAPAP. As part of this initiative, six sites hosting more than 21,000 IDPs were closed between June and July 2026. However, this reduction in the number of sites did not result in a proportional decrease in the number of displaced persons living in sites in the capital. Indeed, despite the closure of six sites that had accommodated more than 21,000 IDPs, the population residing in sites within MAPAP declined only from 213,168 persons in Round 13 to 204,750 in Round 14, a decrease of just 4 per cent (-8,418 IDPs). This trend is largely explained by significant violences that occurred in Cité Soleil between the two rounds, which triggered new displacements towards other sites in the capital⁵, thereby offsetting part of the effect of the site closures. These incidents also contributed to a slight increase in the total number of IDPs within MAPAP (+1%), while generating additional population movements towards departments of the Great South, where IDP figures increased between the two rounds.

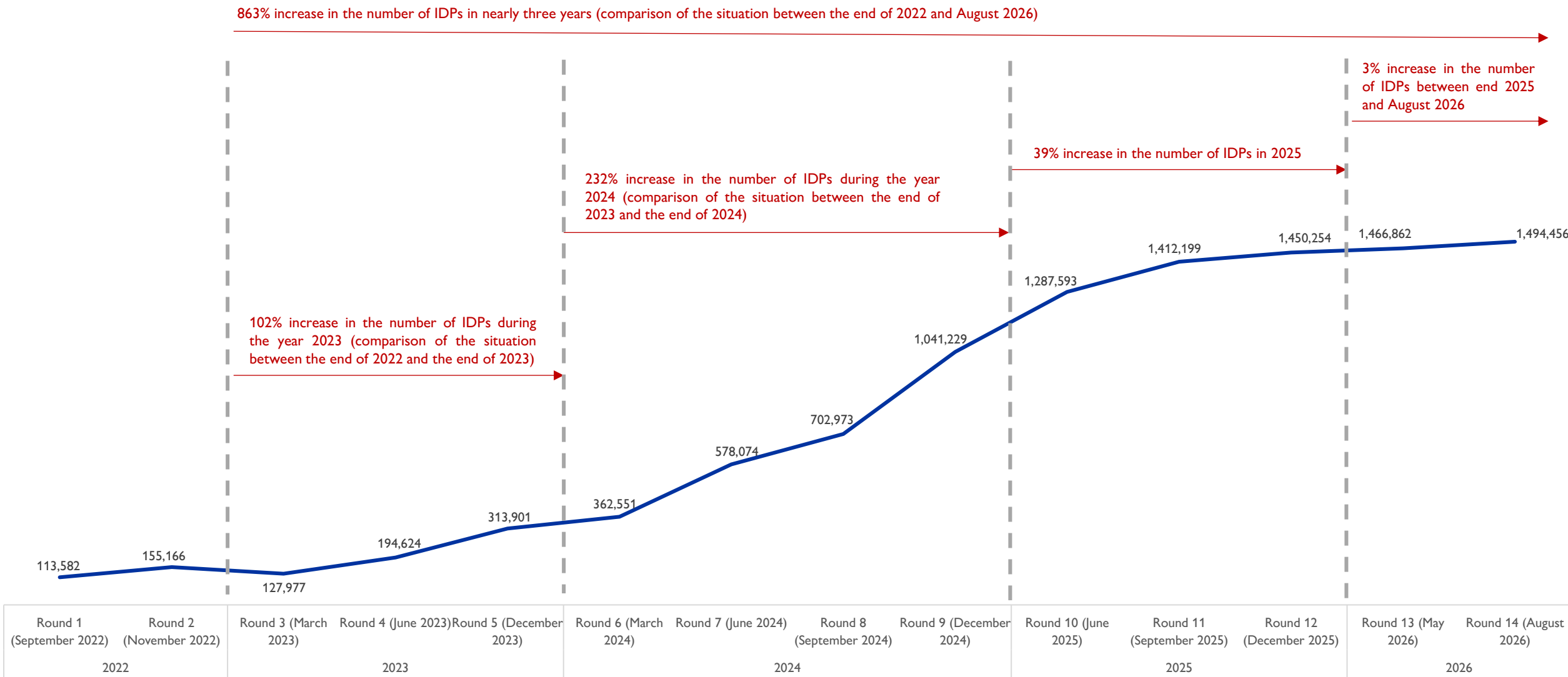
Table 4. Change in the number of IDPs between Rounds 13 and 14, by host area

Host regions		# of IDPs in Round 13	# of IDPs in Round 14	% of variation	# of sites in Round 13	# of sites in Round 14
West	MAPAP	309,716	313,270	+1%	112	102
	Outside MAPAP	129,053	112,084	-13%	14	11
Great South	South	193,965	200,386	+3%	0	0
	South-East	175,231	178,807	+2%	0	0
	Grande'Anse	123,080	132,588	+8%	0	0
	Nippes	72,753	73,914	+2%	0	0
	Artibonite	158,358	183,654	+16%	65	61
Centre		146,739	144,541	-2%	66	57
Great North	North	117,032	115,050	-2%	4	4
	North-West	20,862	19,402	-7%	0	0
	North-East	20,073	20,760	+3%	1	1
TOTAL		1,466,862	1,494,456	+2%	262	236

4. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#94](#), [#95](#), [#98](#), [#101.2](#), [#102](#) and [#103](#)

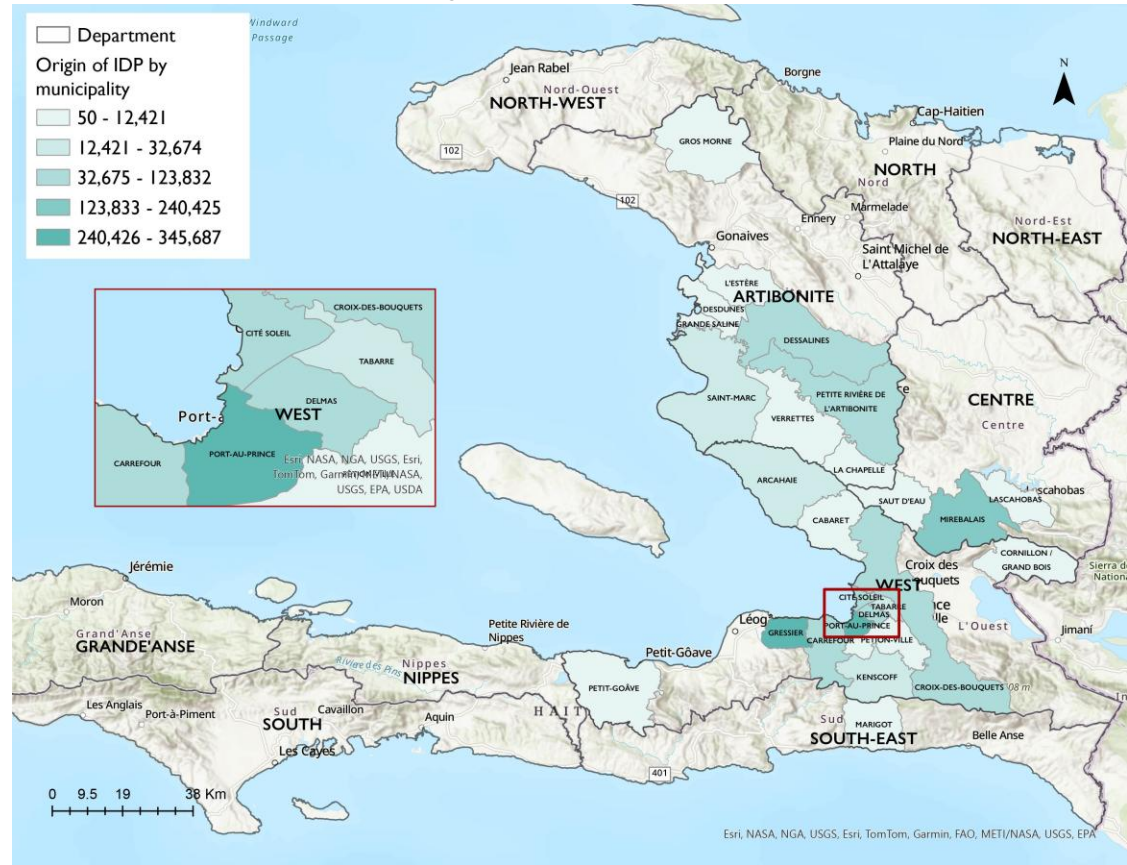
5. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#93.2](#) and [#97](#)

Graph 4. Evolution of the displacement situation between 2022 and August 2026



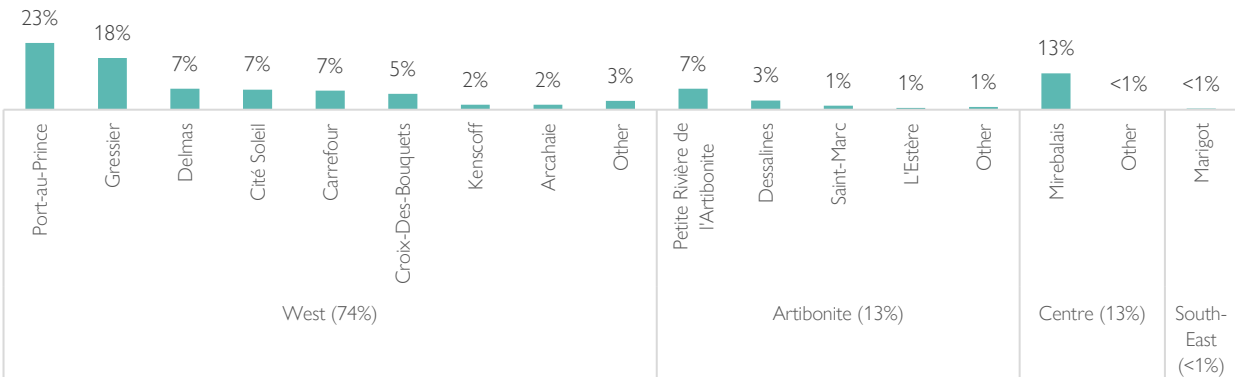
Origins of internally displaced persons

Map 5. Number of IDPs per communes of origin

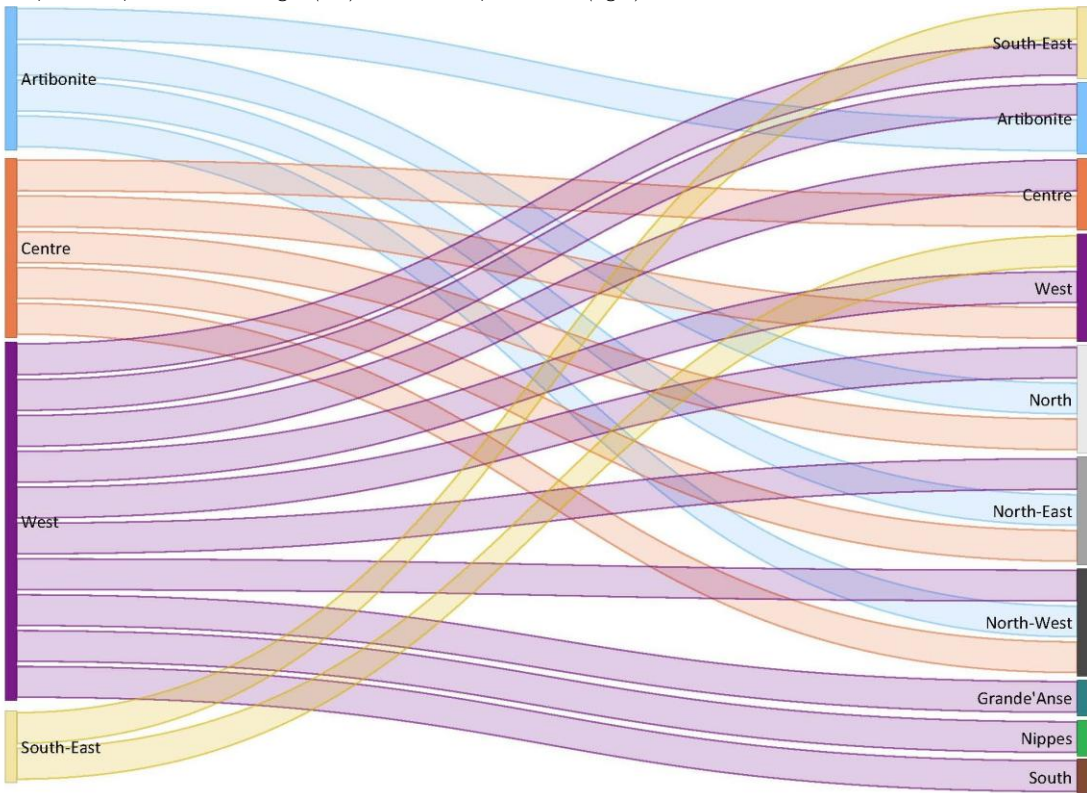


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Graph 5. communes of origin of IDPs



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



Nearly three quarters of all IDPs (74%) fled locations in the West department, particularly the MAPAP, which alone accounts for 51 per cent of all places of origin reported by IDPs. Armed violence in the Centre and Artibonite departments has also made these areas significant sources of displacement. For the first time since the start of displacement tracking rounds in September 2022, following the armed violence that occurred in the commune of Marigot in April 2026⁶, the South-East department appears among the areas of origin of IDPs, although it represents only a limited share of the displaced population.

Displacement patterns vary across areas of origin. IDPs fleeing the West department, and especially the MAPAP, primarily moved to other communes within the West department as well as to departments in the Greater South. In contrast, people displaced from the Centre and Artibonite departments largely remained within their department of origin or moved towards the departments of Great North.

Information on IDPs' places of origin is collected through key informants in each hosting location. Key informants identify the commune of origin of the majority of IDPs residing in their locality. The statistics presented here should therefore be interpreted as an indication of the main displacement trends and patterns observed, rather than as a precise estimate of the number of people who fled each commune. A more detailed analysis of places of origin, displacement trajectories and movement patterns is conducted through DTM annual household surveys, the results of which for 2026 will be published at a later stage.

6. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking report [#89.1](#)

Focus on the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince



313,270

internally displaced persons

84,699

displaced households



+1%

increase in the number of IDPs,
compared to Round 13



35%

of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites

65%

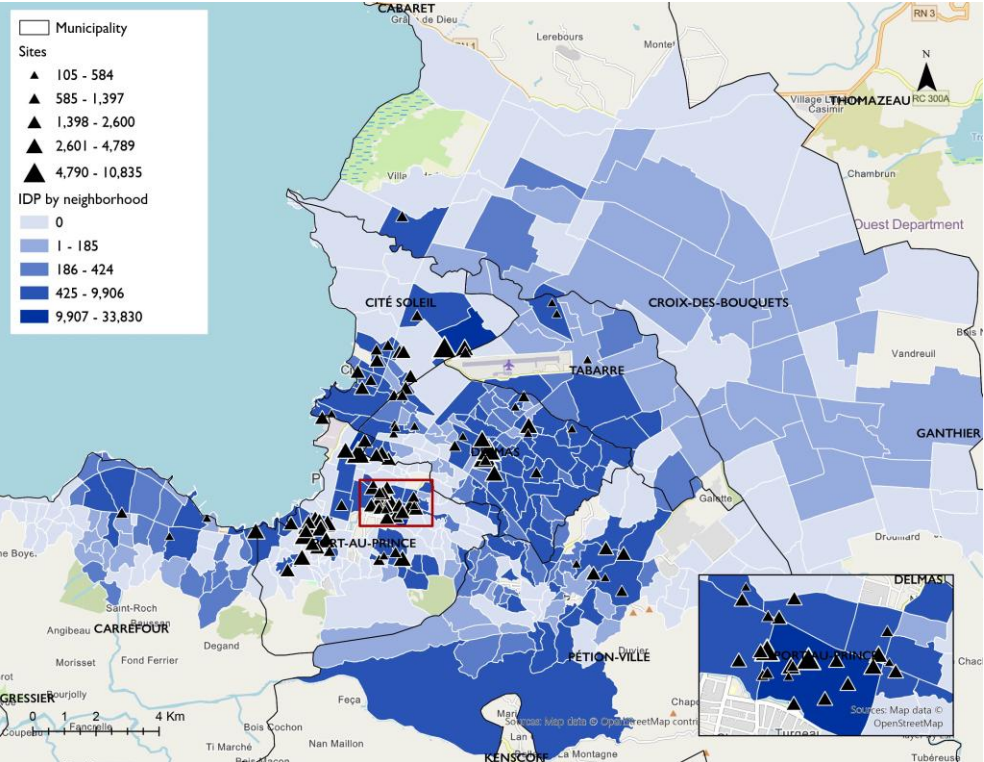
in sites



102

spontaneous sites
(-10 sites compared to
Round 13)

Carte 6. Displacement situation in the neighborhoods of the MAPAP



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

The number of IDPs in the MAPAP increased by one per cent between Rounds 13 and 14, despite a reduction in the number of sites, which decreased from 112 to 102 following an initiative by authorities to close several sites across the capital. Despite these closures, the overall number of IDPs in the MAPAP continued to rise slightly, primarily due to the armed violence that occurred in the commune of Cité Soleil.

Unlike previous rounds, IDPs residing in the commune of Port-au-Prince account for less than half of the capital's displaced population (45%) for the first time. This change is largely explained by a 12 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs in the commune compared to Round 13, following the closure of several sites under the government-led site closure initiative. A significant proportion of households who were in these sites returned to their areas of origin, although often under precarious return conditions (see the section on returnees from page 20 onwards). At the same time, the number of IDPs in the commune of Cité Soleil nearly doubled between the two rounds (+88%), reflecting the impact of the armed violence that took place there between May and June 2026.

It is also important to highlight that, unlike in the rest of the country, IDPs in the MAPAP continue to live predominantly in spontaneous sites (65%, or 204,750 individuals), making the capital the only area of the country where this type of accommodation remains the dominant living arrangement. Finally, nearly all IDPs in the MAPAP (96%) fled from other neighbourhoods within the same metropolitan area, while four per cent originated from the neighbouring commune of Kenscoff.

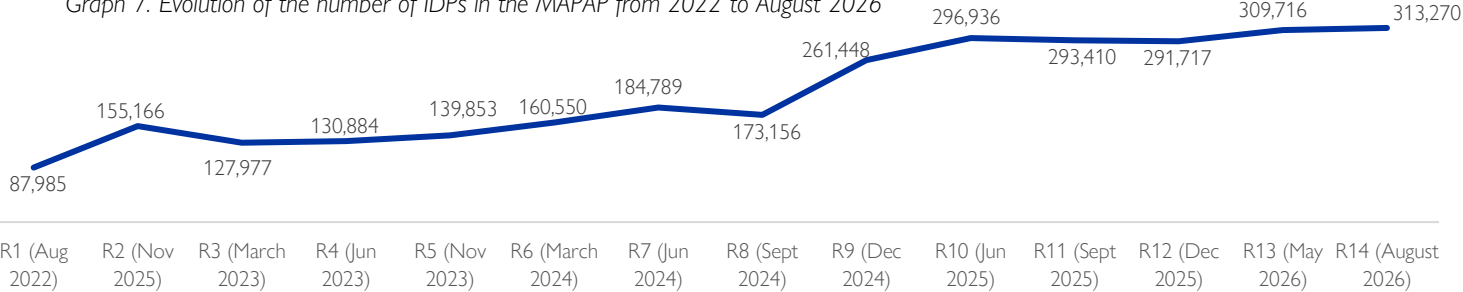
Table 5. IDPs by host commune in the MAPAP

Commune	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP	% of variation compared to Round 13
Port-au-Prince	140,893	45%	-12%
Delmas	83,987	27%	+1%
Cité Soleil	41,041	13%	+88%
Pétion-Ville	28,871	9%	+18%
Carrefour	10,193	3%	+0.3%
Tabarre	5,467	2%	-27%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2,818	1%	+10%
TOTAL	313,270	100%	+1%

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

Neighborhood	Commune	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP
Bois Verna	Port-au-Prince	33,830	11%
Sarthe	Cité Soleil	13,756	4%
Delmas 2 - Saint-Martin - Tokyo	Port-au-Prince	12,550	4%
Cite Louverture	Port-au-Prince	11,216	4%
Bolosse	Port-au-Prince	8,267	3%
Kernizan - Defilee - Charlemagne Peralte	Delmas	7,831	2%
Martissant - Breard - Sainte-Bernadette	Port-au-Prince	7,751	2%
Siloe	Delmas	6,883	2%
Cite Plus	Port-au-Prince	6,440	2%
Kernizan	Delmas	6,248	2%

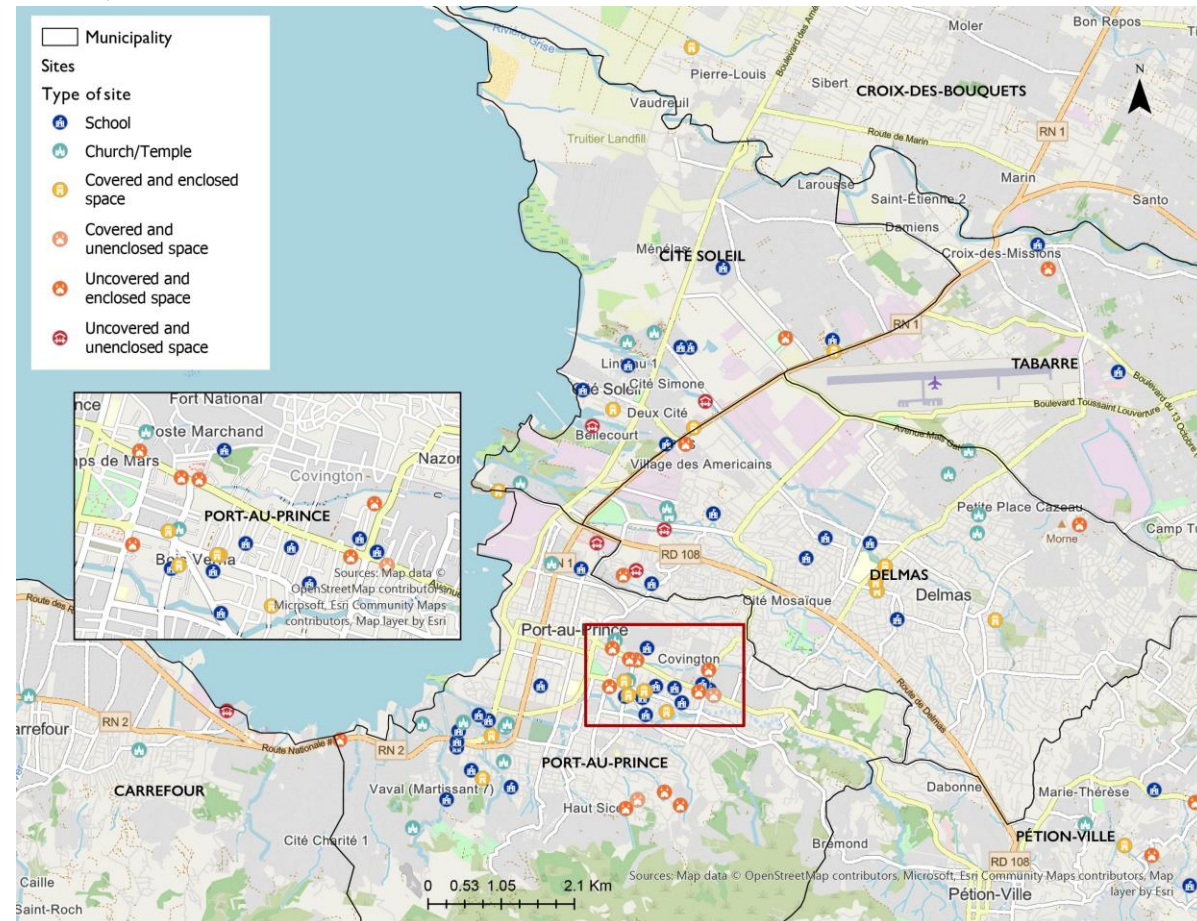
Graph 7. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the MAPAP from 2022 to August 2026



In the MAPAP, each site hosts an average of 2,007 IDPs. The distribution of IDPs between site and non-site settings changed slightly compared to the previous round, with 65 per cent of IDPs living in spontaneous sites and 35 per cent living outside sites, compared to 69 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, in Round 13.

Among IDPs living in sites in the capital, 40 per cent reside in schools, representing 81,547 individuals across 36 schools. This figure has remained virtually unchanged since Round 13, when 80,932 IDPs were hosted in 37 schools. In an effort to reduce the impact of displacement on access to education, the Education, Shelter, and CCCM Clusters have developed guidelines aimed at balancing the accommodation and protection needs of IDPs in school facilities with the continuation of educational activities⁷.

Map 7. Types of sites in the MAPAP



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

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

commune	# of IDPs	% of IDPs out of sites	% of IDPs in sites	# of sites
Port-au-Prince	140,893	11%	89%	49
Delmas	83,987	59%	41%	22
Cité Soleil	41,041	17%	83%	18
Pétion-Ville	28,871	73%	27%	6
Carrefour	10,193	86%	14%	3
Tabarre	5,467	84%	16%	3
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2,818	77%	23%	1
TOTAL	313,270	35%	65%	102

Table 8. IDPs by type of sites in the MAPAP

Type of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs in sites	% of IDPs in sites
School	36	81,547	40%
Uncovered and fenced area	18	38,711	19%
Covered and fenced area	19	38,426	19%
Church / Temple	21	35,334	17%
Uncovered and unfenced area	6	8,830	4%
Covered and unfenced area	2	1,902	1%
TOTAL	102	204,750	100%

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

Focus on the four departments of the Great South



585,695
internally displaced persons

134,108
displaced households



+4%

increase in the number of IDPs,
compared to Round 13



100%

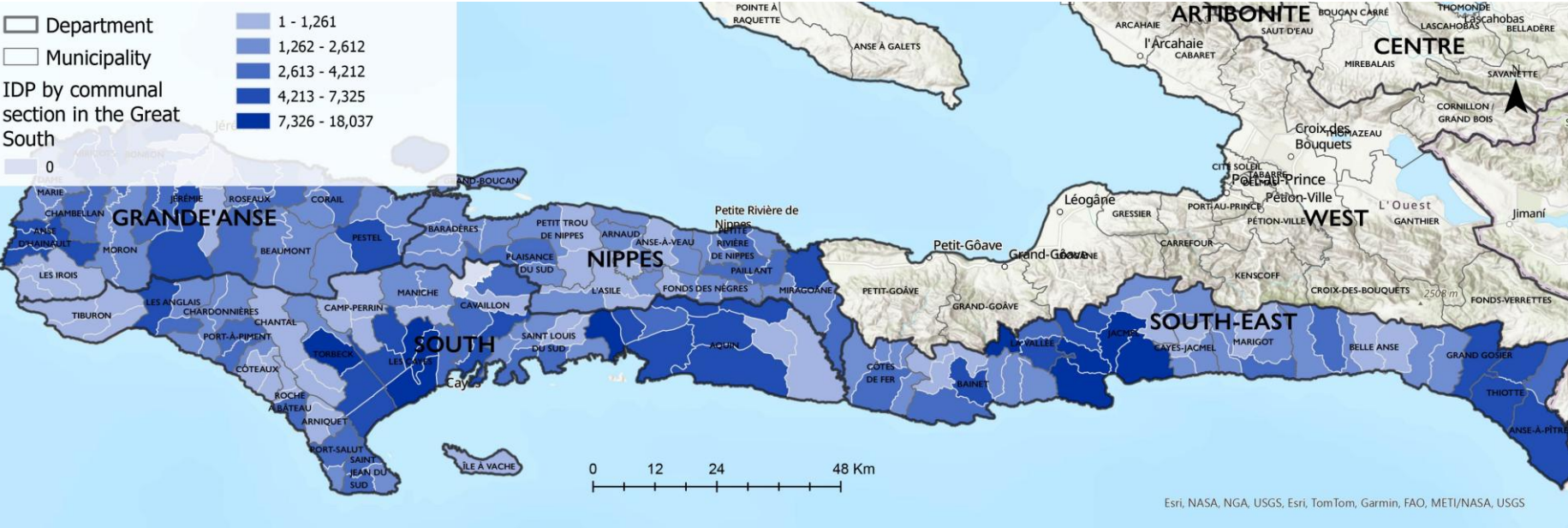
of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites



0
spontaneous site

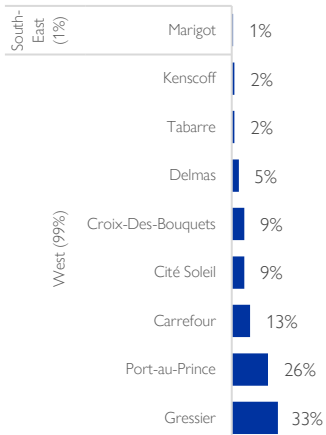
(same as in
Round 13)

Map 9. Displacement situation in the Great South



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

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

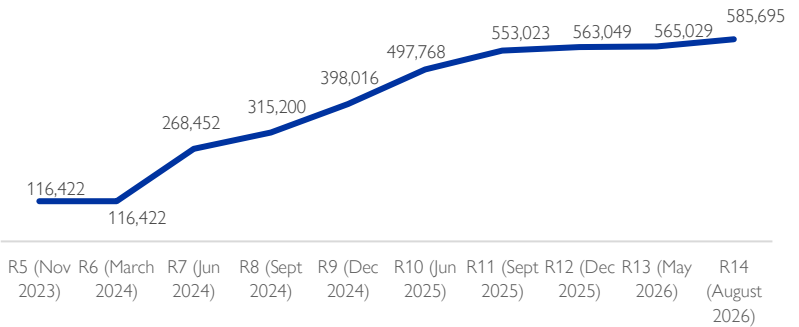


The number of IDPs in the Greater South increased by four per cent between Rounds 13 and 14, rising from 565,029 to 585,695 individuals. This increase was driven in part by the armed violence that occurred in the commune of Cité Soleil in the capital, which triggered new displacement both within the MAPAP and, to a lesser extent, towards the departments of the Greater South, which have traditionally been the primary destination for people fleeing the capital. As a result, the commune of Cité Soleil became the fourth largest place of origin of IDPs hosted in the Greater South, accounting for nine per cent of reported origins, compared to just one per cent in Round 13. More broadly, IDPs residing in the Greater South predominantly originate from the capital (65%), particularly from the commune of Port-au-Prince (26%). However, the commune of Gressier, located in the West department but outside the capital, remains the primary place of origin of IDPs hosted in the Greater South, accounting for 33 per cent of reported origins. In addition, for the first time, a commune from the Greater South, namely Marigot in the South-East department, appears among the places of origin of IDPs (1%), following the armed violence that occurred in the commune in April 2026. It is important to note that slightly more than half of all IDPs in the Greater South (53%) are concentrated in just ten communes out of the region's 51 communes, highlighting a strong concentration of displaced populations in a limited number of host areas, primarily urban centres. The communes of Jacmel, Les Cayes and Aquin alone host 29 per cent of all IDPs residing in the Greater South.

Table 10. Top 10 host communes for IDPs in the Great South

Commune	Department	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the Great South
Jacmel	Sud-Est	16,996	75,751	13%
Les Cayes	Sud	12,199	45,435	8%
Aquin	Sud	8,743	45,329	8%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	5,557	23,984	4%
Abricots	Grande'Anse	4,925	21,898	4%
Torbeck	Sud	5,736	20,725	4%
La Vallée	Sud-Est	4,512	19,938	3%
Anse d'Hainault	Grande'Anse	4,695	18,690	3%
Saint louis du Sud	Sud	3,640	17,105	3%
Bainet	Sud-Est	3,852	16,794	3%

Graph 11. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the Great South between the end of 2023 and August 2026





Map 10. Displacement situation in Artibonite

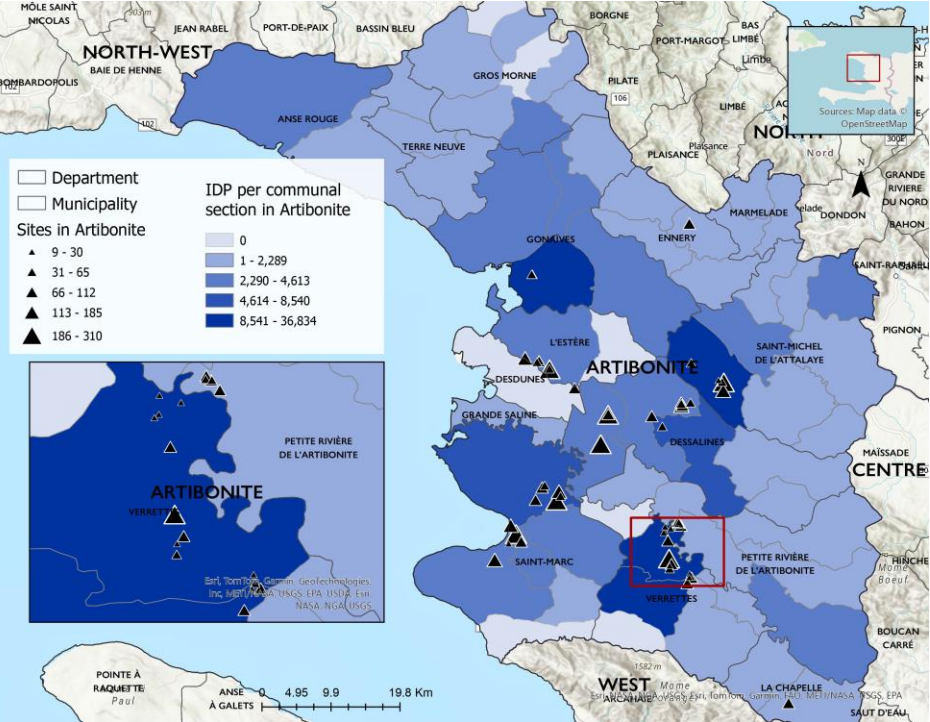
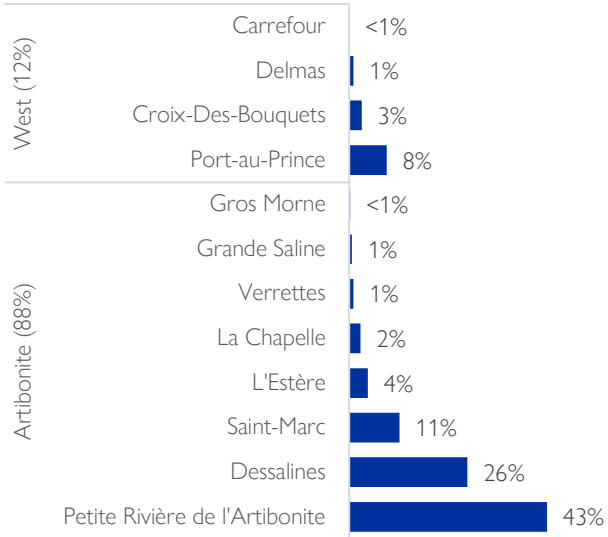


Table 11. IDPs by commune in Artibonite

Commune	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in Artibonite	% of variation compared to Round 13
Verrettes	63,304	34%	-1%
Gonaïves	26,428	14%	+73%
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	21,369	12%	+57%
Saint-Marc	19,805	11%	-7%
Dessalines	15,735	9%	+39%
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	8,896	5%	+104%
Gros Morne	7,915	4%	-3%
Anse Rouge	5,364	3%	-22%
Ennery	4,513	2%	+13%
L'Estère	3,249	2%	+42%
La Chapelle	2,404	1%	+4%
Terre Neuve	2,091	1%	+16%
Marmelade	1,477	1%	+13%
Grande Saline	1,104	1%	+6%
Total	183,654	100%	+16%

Graph 12. Communes of origin of IDPs hosted in Artibonite

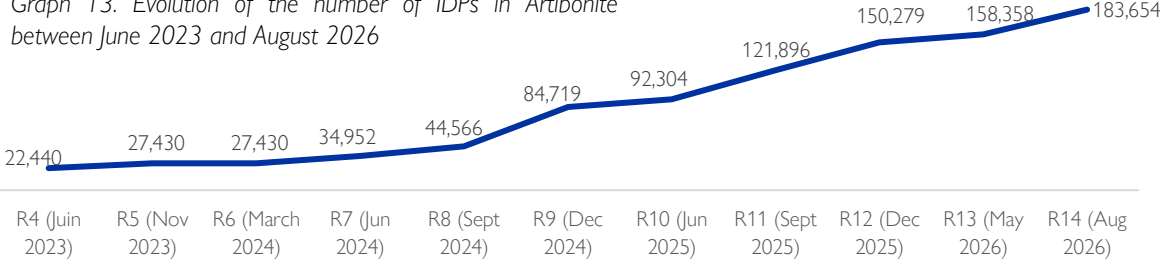


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

The Artibonite department recorded the largest increase in the number of IDPs nationwide between Rounds 13 and 14 (+16%). This increase reflects the continued deterioration of the security situation in the department and the rise in armed violence incidents that triggered new waves of displacement. The commune of Dessalines was particularly affected by this worsening security environment. As a result, it became the second largest place of origin of IDPs hosted in Artibonite (26%), whereas it ranked fourth in Round 13, accounting for only eight per cent of reported origins. Several armed violence incidents in the commune led to the displacement of thousands of people⁹. Significant displacement was also observed following violence in other communes across the department, notably Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite¹⁰, L'Estère¹¹, Gonaïves¹², Saint-Marc¹³ and Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye¹⁴. Consequently, the largest increases in the number of IDPs were recorded in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite (+104%), Gonaïves (+73%), Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye (+57%) and L'Estère (+42%).

As in other departments outside the capital, the vast majority of IDPs in Artibonite live outside sites (97%), primarily with host families. Only 3 per cent of IDPs (5,634 individuals) reside in 61 spontaneous sites, representing an average of 92 people per site.

Graph 13. Evolution of the number of IDPs in Artibonite between June 2023 and August 2026



9. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#98](#) and [#101.2](#)
10. Emergency reports [#98](#), [#101.2](#) and [#106](#)
11. Emergency reports [#98](#)
12. Emergency reports [#94](#)
13. Emergency reports [#95](#), [#102](#) and [#104](#)
14. Emergency reports [#103](#)

Focus on the department of Centre



144,541

internally displaced persons

34,136

displaced households



-2%

decrease in the number of IDPs, compared to Round 13



96%

of IDPs are in host families/out of sites

4%

in sites

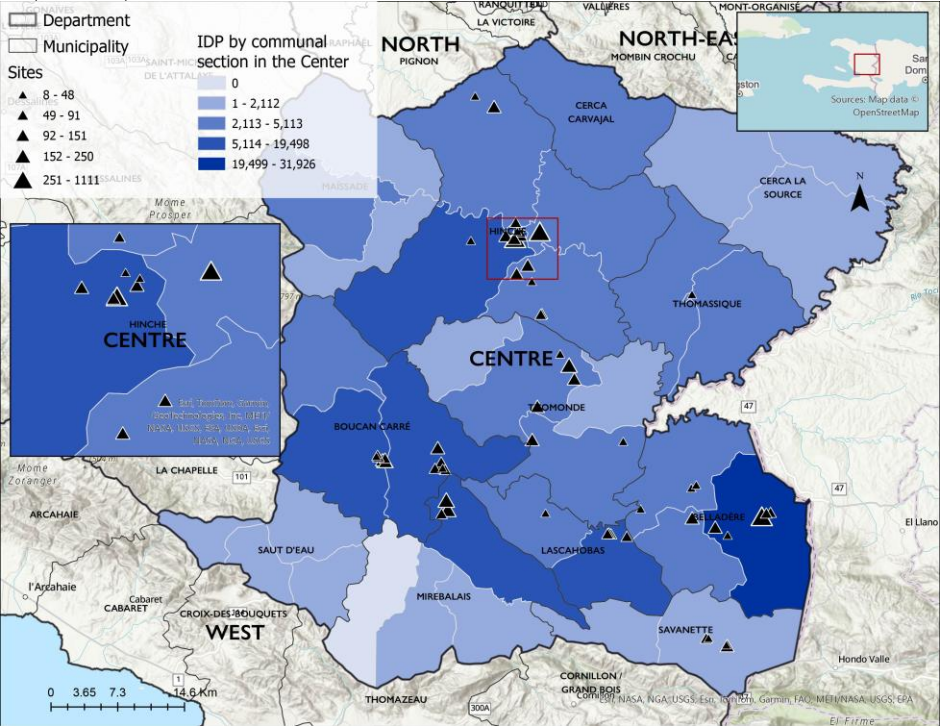


57

spontaneous sites

(-9 sites compared to Round 13)

Map 11. Displacement situation in Centre



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

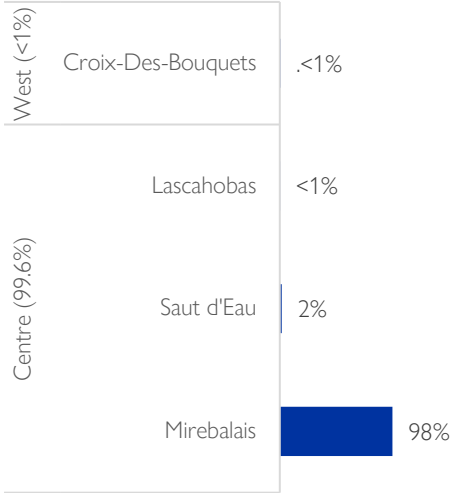
Table 12. IDPs by host commune in Centre

Commune	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in Centre	% of variation compared to Round 13
Belladère	39,072	27%	-6%
Hinche	26,994	19%	-1%
Boucan Carré	24,106	17%	-0.4%
Mirebalais	13,401	9%	-9%
Lascahobas	11,515	8%	+7%
Thomassique	9,630	7%	+7%
Thomonde	6,707	4%	-0.1%
Maïssade	4,650	3%	+1%
Cerca Carvajal	3,000	2%	+5%
Saut d'Eau	2,335	2%	+12%
Savanette	2,162	1%	-2.4%
Cerca La Source	969	1%	+40%
Total	144,541	100%	-2%

Graph 15. Evolution of the number of IDPs in Centre between June 2023 and August 2026



Graph 14. communes of origin of IDPs hosted in Centre



The decreasing trend in the number of IDPs hosted in the Centre department continued during this round. The number of IDPs in the department decreased by 2 per cent between Rounds 13 and 14. This decline is part of a broader trend observed since the displacement peak recorded in September 2025 (Round 11), when nearly 200,000 displaced persons were present in the department. The current figure therefore represents a decrease of approximately 27 per cent compared to that peak.

This trend is partly explained by the returns observed among certain displaced populations (see the section on returnees from page 20 onwards), particularly those who had fled the commune of Lascahobas and sought refuge in Belladère, and who have now largely returned to their areas of origin. This dynamic is also reflected in the places of origin data: while the commune of Lascahobas accounted for 12 per cent of the reported origins of IDPs in the Centre during Round 13, its share dropped to less than 1 per cent in Round 14.

The main host communes for IDPs in the Centre remain Belladère (27%), Hinche (19%) and Boucan Carré (17%). The situation in Belladère is particularly noteworthy, as the commune serves both as a major host area for IDPs and as one of the main entry points for people forcibly returned from the Dominican Republic. More than 78,000 forced returns have been recorded there since the beginning of 2026¹⁵. The coexistence of significant needs related to hosting IDPs and assisting forcibly returned individuals places immense pressure on already limited basic services and infrastructure in the commune.

15. For additional information, please consult the [Forced Returns Monitoring Dashboard](#).

Focus on the three departments of the Great North



internally displaced persons

155,212



displaced households

35,798



-2%

decrease in the number of IDPs,
compared to Round 13



99.7%

of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites

0.3%

in sites

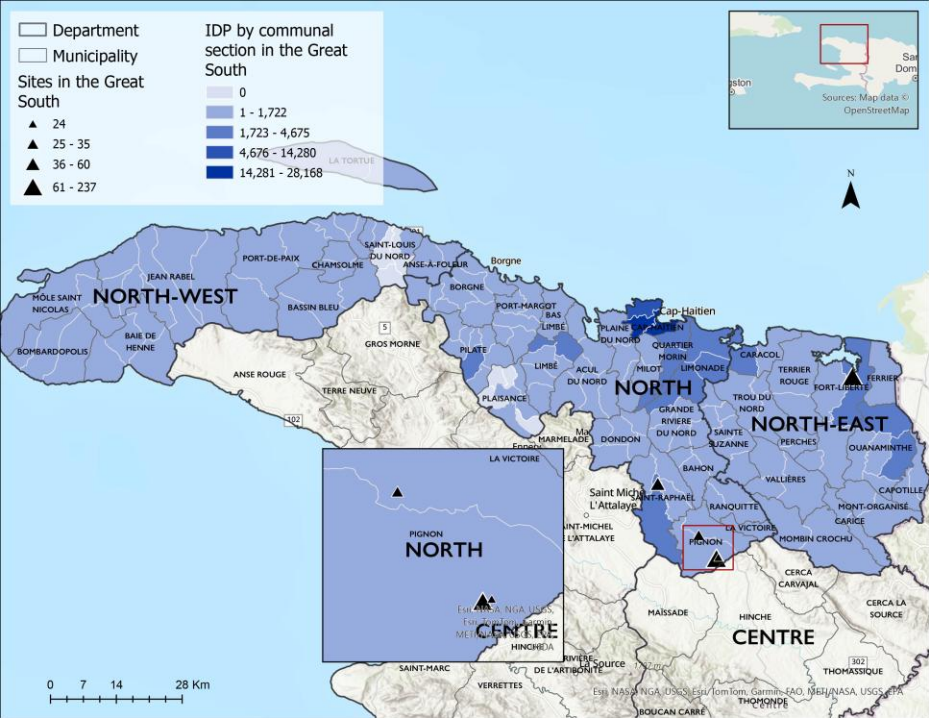


5

spontaneous sites

(Same as on
Round 13)

Map 12. Displacement situation 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.

As in Round 13, the decreasing trend in the number of IDPs in the Greater North continued. The number of IDPs decreased from 157,967 to 155,212 individuals between Rounds 13 and 14, representing a two per cent decline, mainly driven by return movements of IDPs to the Centre department (see the section on returnees from page 20 onwards).

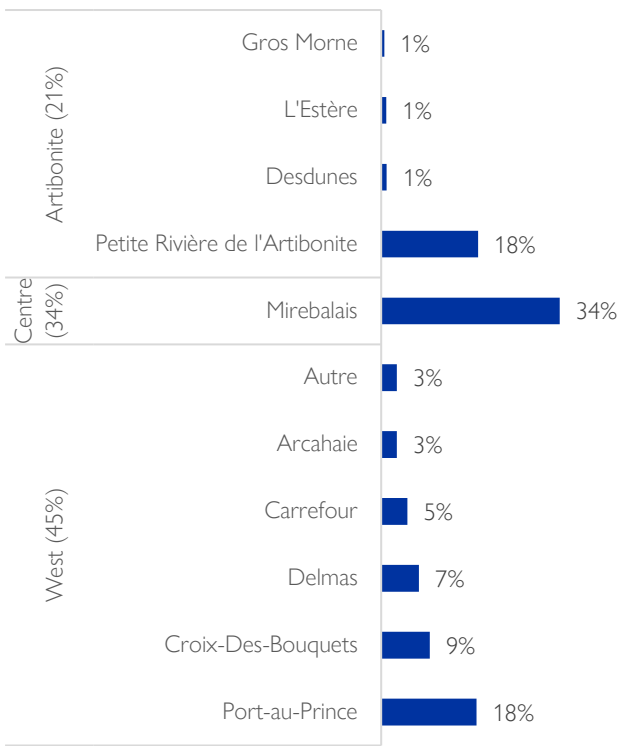
Nearly three quarters of all IDPs in the Greater North (73%) continue to be concentrated in a limited number of communes (11 out of the region's 42 communes), highlighting a strong concentration of displaced populations in specific host areas. Of these eleven communes, nine are located in the North department, one in the North-East, and one in the North-West. The commune of Cap-Haïtien remains the primary host commune, accommodating 33 per cent of all IDPs in the region.

Furthermore, the Greater North continues to stand out as the region with the most diverse origins of IDPs nationwide. Forty-five per cent of IDPs fled the West department (primarily the commune of Port-au-Prince), 34 per cent originated from the Centre department (mainly the commune of Mirebalais), and 21 per cent came from Artibonite (primarily the commune of Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite).

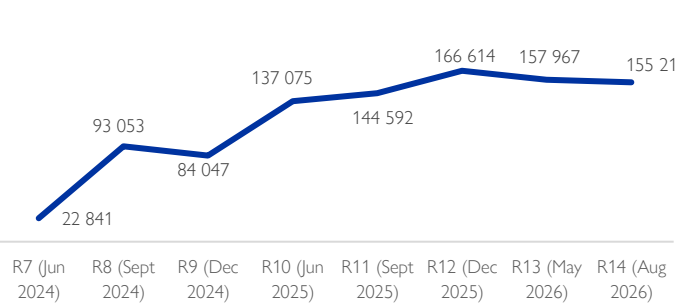
Table 13. Top 11 host communes for IDPs in the Great North

Commune	Department	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the Great North
Cap-Haïtien	North	12,733	50,932	33%
Limonade	North	1,810	9,060	6%
Ouanaminthe	North-East	1,717	7,373	5%
Limbé	North	1,429	7,114	5%
Pilate	North	1,360	6,782	4%
Grande Riviere Du Nord	North	1,280	6,260	4%
Jean Rabel	North-West	1,193	5,954	4%
Quartier Morin	North	1,061	5,305	3%
Plaisance	North	1,020	5,100	3%
Milot	North	950	4,742	3%
Borgne	North	989	4,670	3%

Graph 16. Communes 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 August 2026



ANALYSES ABOUT RETURNEES - FORMERLY INTERNALLY DISPLACED

Visit to a damaged market in a return area for IDPs in the capital © IOM Haiti, September 2026.



Return areas of returnees



171,203

37,380

returned persons

returned households



+3%

increase in the number of
returnees, compared to
Round 13



57%

are females
(adults and minors)



43%

are children

Map 12. Return areas for returnees formerly IDPs



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

The number of returnees (formerly internally displaced persons) increased by three per cent between Rounds 13 and 14, rising from 165,937 to 171,203 individuals. This increase was primarily driven by returns observed in the MAPAP (+70%) and the Centre department (+29%), which host the majority of returnees, accounting for 51 per cent and 31 per cent of all returnees in the country, respectively. The communes of Port-au-Prince (23% of all returnees nationwide), Lascahobas (23%) and Delmas (15%) alone account for more than 60 per cent of all returnees and all recorded significant increases between the two rounds.

However, at this stage, these returns cannot be considered sustainable. Returnee households interviewed in the MAPAP identified several key conditions required to sustain their return, including an increased presence of security forces, the rehabilitation of housing and community infrastructure, and access to livelihood opportunities.

Table 14. Returnees by return area

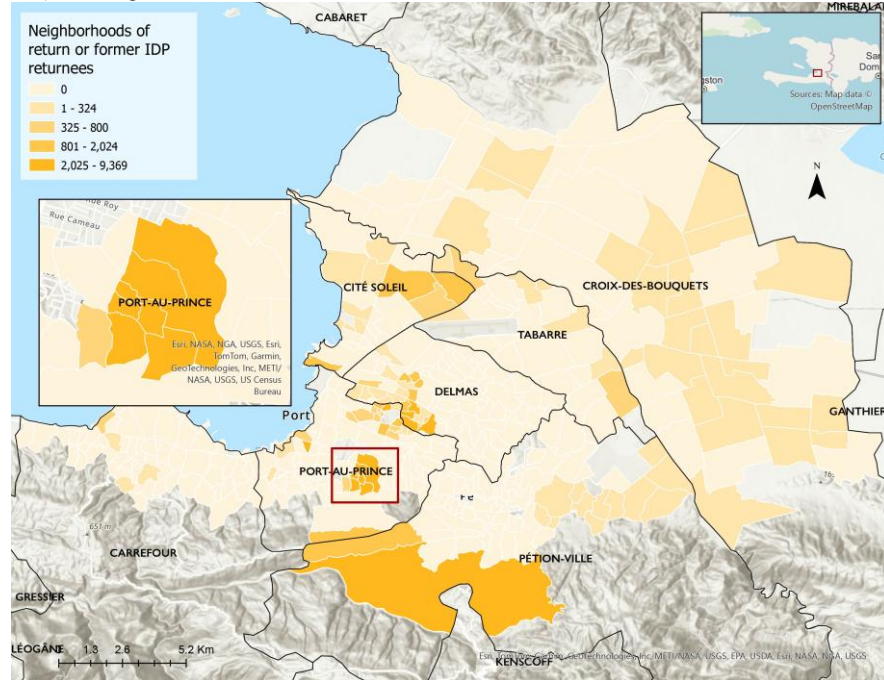
Areas of return		# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals	% of variation compared to Round 13
West (64%)	MAPAP	86,591	51%	+70%
	Outside MAPAP	22,252	13%	-48%
Great South (0%)	South	0	0%	-100%
	South-East	0	0%	-
	Grande'Anse	0	0%	-100%
	Nippes	0	0%	-
Artibonite (4%)		6,955	4%	-27%
Centre (31%)		53,100	31%	+29%
Great North (1%)	North	0	0%	-100%
	North – West	2,305	1%	0%
	North - East	0	0%	-
TOTAL		171,203	100%	+3%

Table 15. Top 10 communes of return

Commune	Department	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals	% of variation compared to Round 13
Port-au-Prince	West	40,020	23%	+37%
Lascahobas	Centre	40,000	23%	+15%
Delmas	West	25,184	15%	+74%
Cabaret	West	15,071	9%	-3%
Pétion-Ville	West	12,014	7%	+487%
Mirebalais	Centre	11,250	7%	+89%
Cité Soleil	West	5,732	3%	+237%
Kenscoff	West	3,533	2%	-2%
Saint-Marc	Artibonite	2,790	2%	+5%
Bassin Bleu	North-West	2,305	1%	0%

increase in the number of
returnees, compared to
Round 13

Map 13. Neighborhoods of return of returnees in the MAPAP



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

Table 16. Communes of return in the MAPAP

Commune	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in the MAPAP	% of variation compared to Round 13
Port-au-Prince	40,020	46%	+37%
Delmas	25,184	29%	+74%
Pétion-Ville	11,573	13%	+466%
Cité Soleil	5,732	7%	+237%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	1,873	2%	-26%
Tabarre	1,292	1%	+65%
Carrefour	917	1%	+684%
Total	86,591	100%	+70%

Table 17. Top 10 return neighborhoods in the MAPAP

Neighborhood	Commune	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in the MAPAP
Thomassin - Fermathe - Fort Jacques	Pétion-Ville	9,369	11%
Christ-Roi	Delmas	7,610	9%
Croix Desprez - Ti-Source	Port-au-Prince	5,914	7%
Ti Savanne - Trantin	Port-au-Prince	3,923	5%
Baillergeau	Port-au-Prince	3,517	4%
Nazon	Delmas	2,403	3%
Delmas 30	Delmas	3,260	4%
Cite Plus	Port-au-Prince	3,149	4%
Campèche	Port-au-Prince	3,011	3%
Tapis Rouge	Port-au-Prince	2,934	3%

Nearly three quarters of all returnees in the capital are hosted in the communes of Port-au-Prince (46%) and Delmas (29%). Since the withdrawal of armed groups from several neighbourhoods located along the border between the communes of Port-au-Prince and Delmas in August 2025¹⁶, gradual returns have been observed to these areas. This trend has also been reinforced by authorities' initiative to close several displacement sites that had been hosting a significant proportion of IDPs originating from these neighborhoods. Together, these factors largely explain the continued return movements observed in the capital.

However, these returns remain fragile. Returnees interviewed reported that the sustainability of their return depends, among other factors, on a sustained presence of security forces in return areas, the rehabilitation of housing and community infrastructures, and access to livelihood¹⁷. Visits conducted by IOM teams to these neighborhoods revealed extensive damage to housing, water supply infrastructure, health facilities, schools, and markets.

16. For more details, please refer to this ICG article

17. IOM, April 2026, A study on the return dynamics of internally displaced persons in the neighbourhoods of Bas Delmas and Haut Port-au-Prince, IOM Haiti.



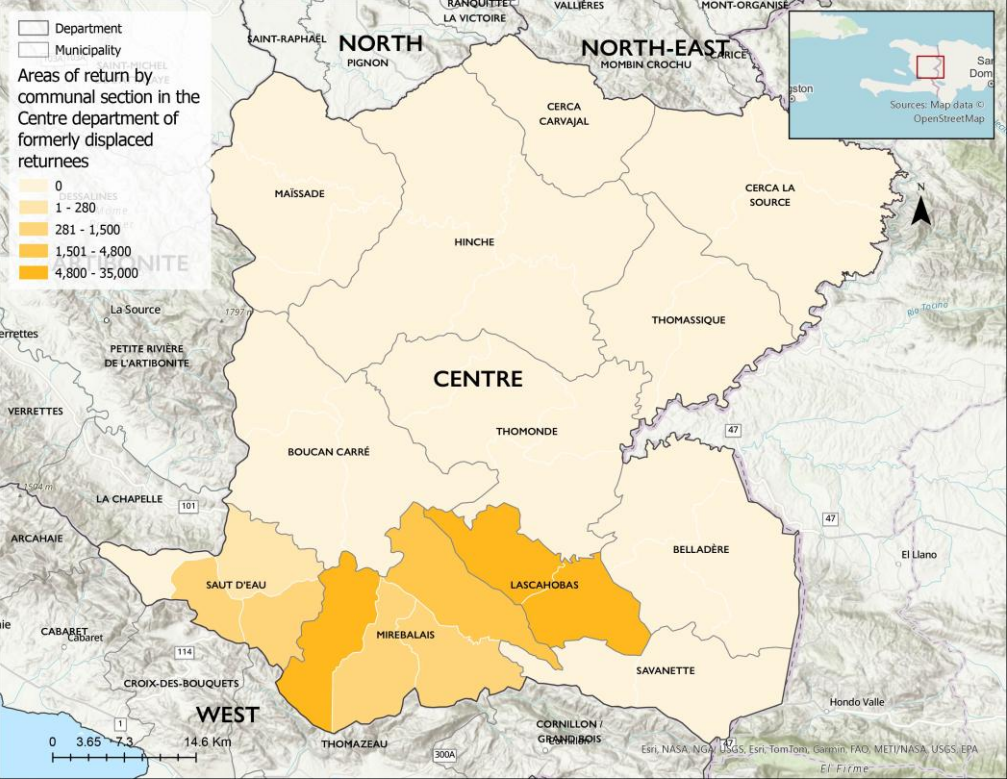
53,100
returned persons

10,790
returned households

 +29%

increase in the number of
returnees, compared to Round 13

Map 14. Return areas in the Centre



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

The increasing trend in returns observed in the Centre department since Round 13 continued during this round, with the number of returnees increasing by 29 per cent. This increase was primarily driven by the return of a large proportion of IDPs who had fled the commune of Lascahobas and sought refuge in Belladère. As a result, the commune of Lascahobas now hosts three quarters of all returnees in the department.

Increases were also observed in the communes of Mirebalais and Sauts-d'Eau. However, unlike in Lascahobas, the security situation in these areas remains fragile, and local authorities continue to advise against returns. Despite this, some displaced households have chosen to return. Many reported to IOM teams that the difficult conditions in host areas, particularly the lack of access to livelihood opportunities, had led them to return to their areas of origin in order to resume agricultural activities, despite the ongoing protection risks and the possibility of renewed displacement. These returns often involve only part of the household. Many respondents indicated that some family members, particularly children, remained in the areas of displacement while adults returned to their places of origin.

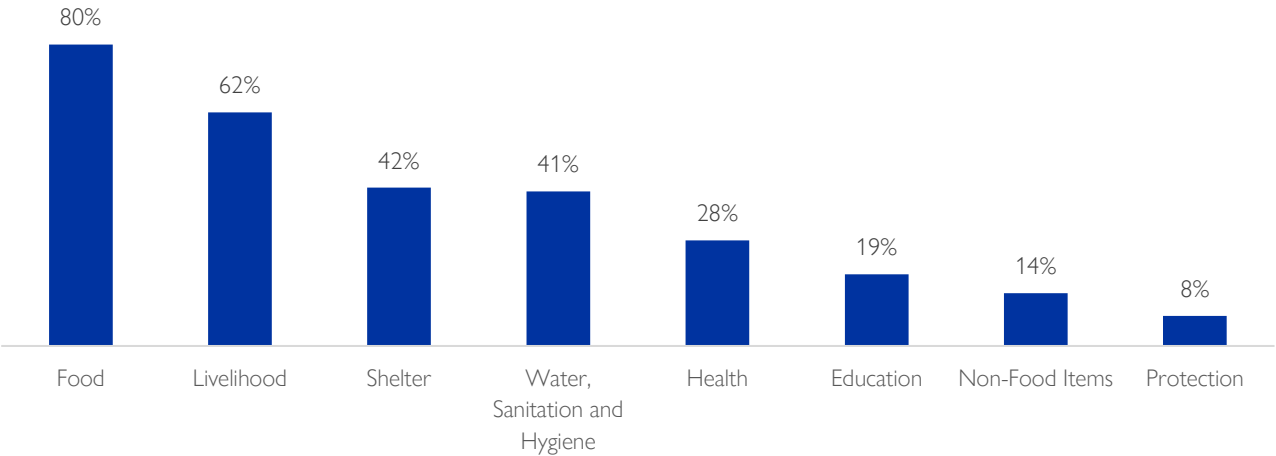
Table 18. Communes of return in the Centre

Commune	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in Centre	% of variation compared to Round 13
Lascahobas	40,000	75%	+15%
Mirebalais	11,250	21%	+89%
Saut d'Eau	1,850	3%	+249%
Thomassique	0	0%	0%
Cerca Carvajal	0	0%	0%
Boucan Carré	0	0%	0%
Cerca La Source	0	0%	0%
Savanette	0	0%	0%
Hinche	0	0%	0%
Thomonde	0	0%	0%
Belladère	0	0%	0%
Maïssade	0	0%	0%
Total	53,100	100%	+29%



Mobile phone repair training aimed at strengthening livelihood opportunities for displaced youth and host communities in the capital © IOM Haiti, September 2026.

Graph 18. Priority needs reported in IDP and/or returnee host locations (% of host localities) (Multiple choice question)

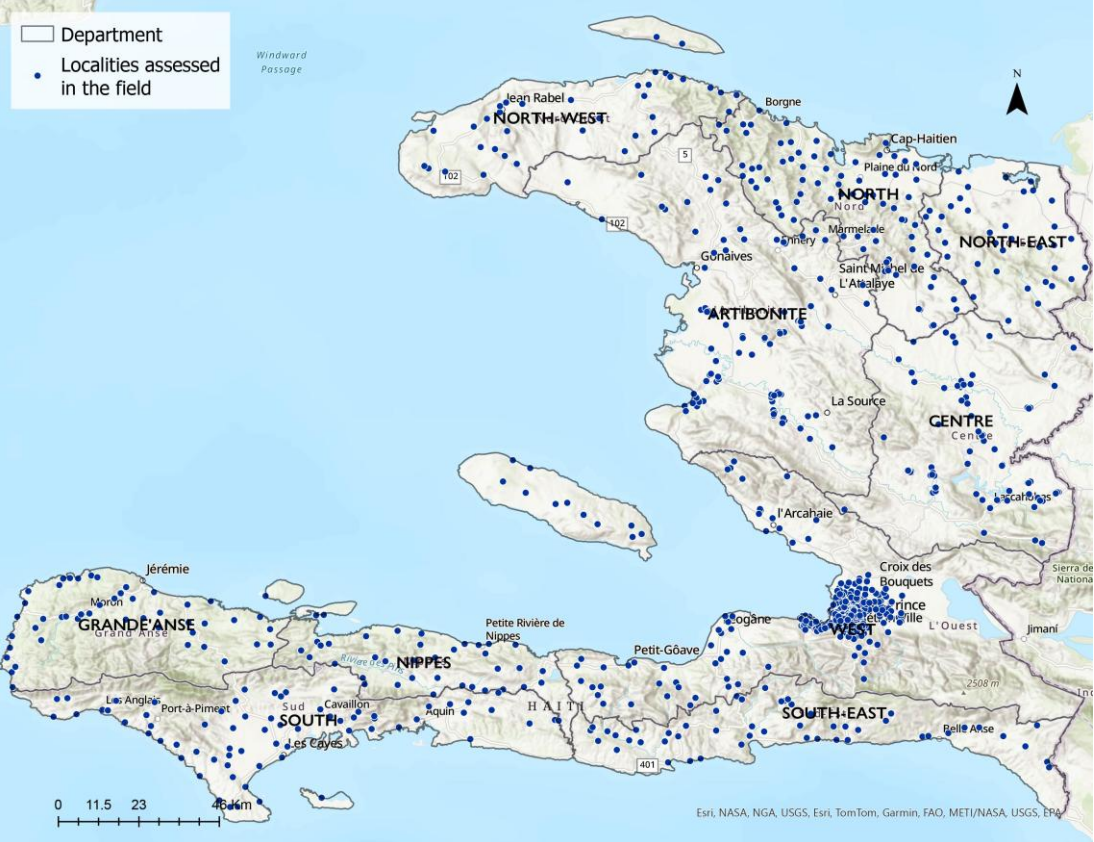


During this round, 1,150 localities were assessed, including 1,036 where the presence of at least one group of IDPs or returnees was identified. In these localities, key informants reported on the main needs observed. Food remains the most frequently reported need, having been identified in 80 per cent of the affected localities. It was followed by livelihoods (62%), shelter (42%), and water, sanitation and hygiene (41%). Health needs were reported in 28 per cent of localities, while education (19%), non-food items (14%), and protection (8%) were reported less frequently.

Data presented in this section provide an overview of the needs reported by key informants. To deepen the analysis of vulnerabilities and needs among IDPs, returnees, and host communities, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducts annual household surveys to assess their multisectoral needs in greater depth¹⁸. The findings from the analyses conducted in 2026 will be published at a later stage and will contribute to further informing humanitarian response planning.

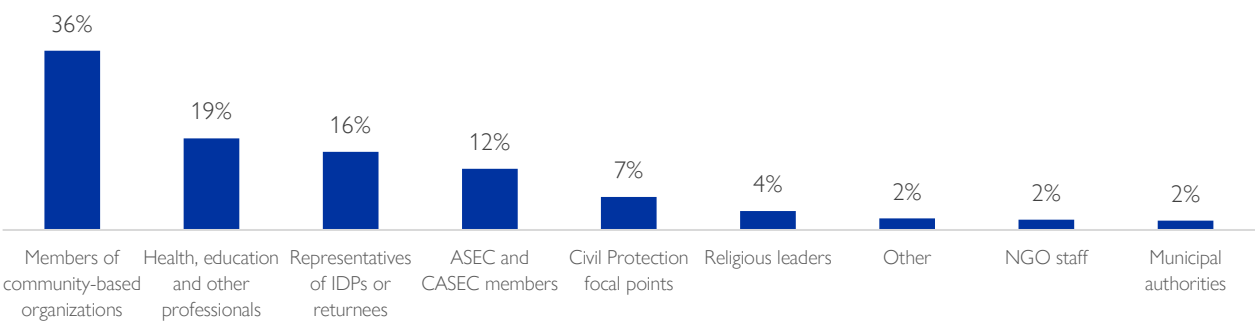
18. [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\), February 2026, Comparative Analysis of the Multisectoral Needs of Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities, IOM](#)

Map 15. Localities assessed in the field during Round 14



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

Graph 19. Profiles of key informants interviewed during Round 14



1,150

assessed localities
(91% assessed through field interviews and 9% by phone)



4,262

key informants interviewed

Since August 2022, the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) have been conducting periodic assessments of localities hosting displaced populations. These assessments aim to provide baseline information on the scale and dynamics of displacement, as well as on the living conditions and needs of displaced populations. Their objective is to inform response strategies, whether for immediate humanitarian interventions or initiatives aimed at promoting durable solutions.

Data are collected through direct observation and group interviews with key informants at the smallest geographic level mapped in the country: the neighbourhood within the MAPAP and the communal section outside the MAPAP. Spontaneous sites are also assessed where they exist. On average, four key informants are interviewed in each assessed locality.

Data collection for Round 14 was conducted between 15 May and 12 August 2026 by 518 enumerators (62% male and 38% female), who carried out interviews with 4,642 key informants (68% male and 32% female) across 1,150 assessed localities, including 516 communal sections outside the MAPAP, 398 neighbourhoods within the MAPAP, and 236 spontaneous sites. Due to security constraints, interviews with key informants were conducted remotely in 9 per cent of assessed localities, while the remaining 91 per cent were carried out in person (see Map 15).

Data collection was jointly conducted by IOM and DGPC teams.

Limits:

The information presented is based on estimates provided by key informants regarding their own communities and does not constitute either an exhaustive count or an individual registration exercise. To generate the most reliable estimates possible, assessments are conducted at the finest geographic level, and key informants are selected based on their in-depth knowledge of the locality concerned (see Graph 19).

