



Displacement situation in Haiti

Round 13 | May 2026



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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 MUNICIPALITIES 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 1. METHODOLOGY	26



1,466,862
internally displaced persons (IDPs)
(12% of the Haitian population)

345,934
displaced
households

+1% Increase in the number of IDPs compared to Round 12
(December 2025)



84%
of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites

16%
are in sites



262
spontaneous sites
(33 more compared to Round 12)



112 sites in the capital, hosting **213,168** IDPs
(+8% compared to Round 12)

150 sites in provinces, hosting **19,228** PDI
(-4% compared to Round 12)



21% of IDPs are hosted in the capital.

79% of IDPs are hosted in provinces.¹



43% of IDPs are hosted in only **10** municipalities :

Port-au-Prince (in the department of the West, with 11% 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%); Belladère (Centre, 3%); Aquin (South, 3%) and Hinche (Centre 2%)



165,937
Returned persons

35,631
Returned households

+89% Increase in the number of returnees compared to
Round 12



Between Round 12 (December 2025) and Round 13 (May 2026), the total number of IDPs increased slightly by 1 per cent. This slight increase masks significant regional dynamics:

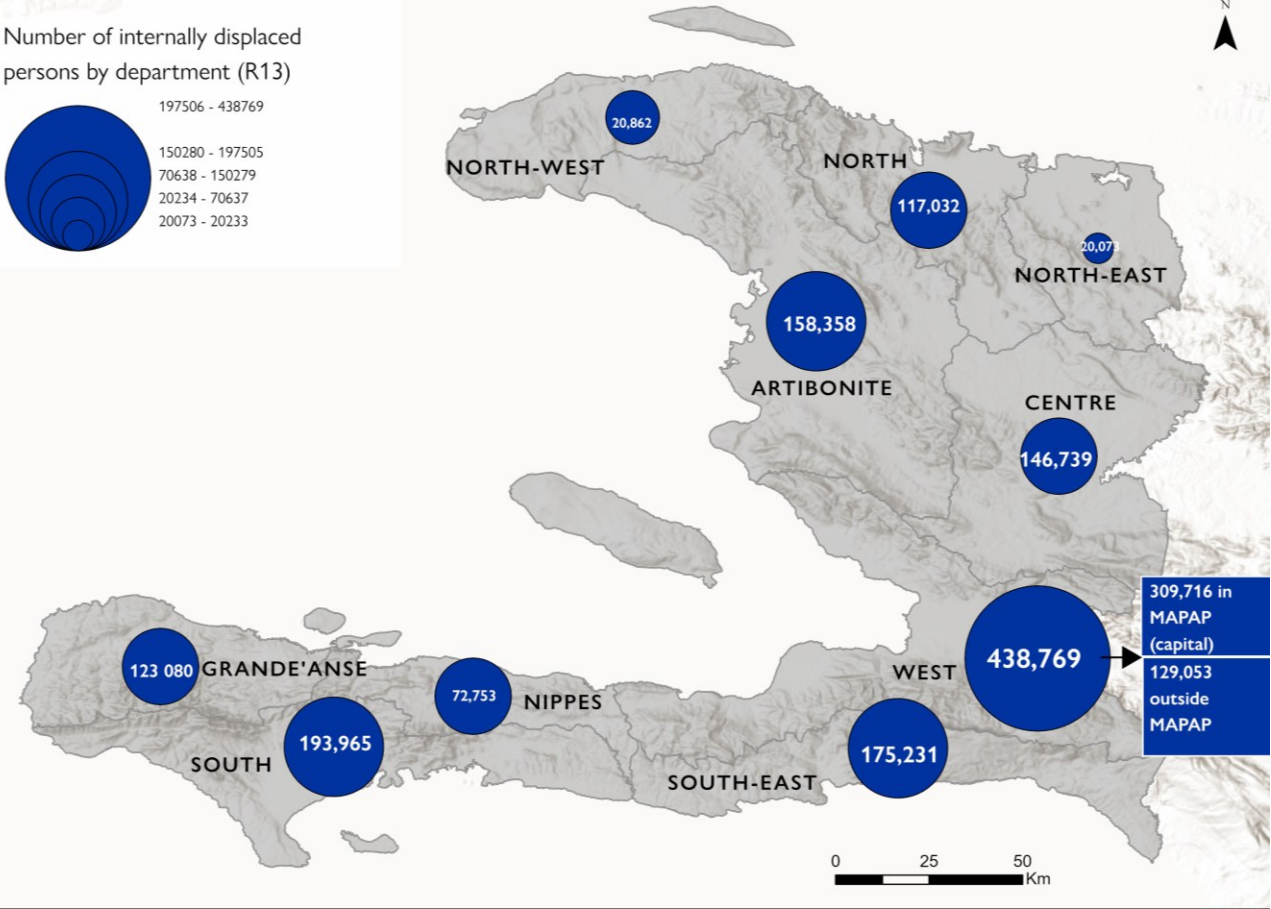
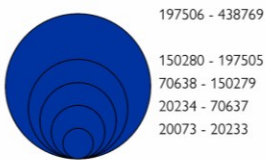
- **The Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince saw a rise of 6 per cent, exceeding 300,000 IDPs for the first time, mainly due to clashes in Cité Soleil.**
- **Artibonite recorded a 5 per cent increase due to recurrent attacks.**
- **At the same time, the number of returnees jumped by 89 per cent, with sharp increases in the capital (+41%), the municipalities of the West outside the capital (+1,366%), and the Centre (+125%). These returns explain the decreases in the number of IDPs observed in the Centre (-10%) and the North (-13%). Overall, without these new returns, the number of IDPs in the country would have increased by 95,000 people between Rounds 12 and 13 :**

▪ **94,945** people have been newly displaced, and
78,337 have returned to their areas of residence

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. IDPs by department

Number of internally displaced persons by department (R13)



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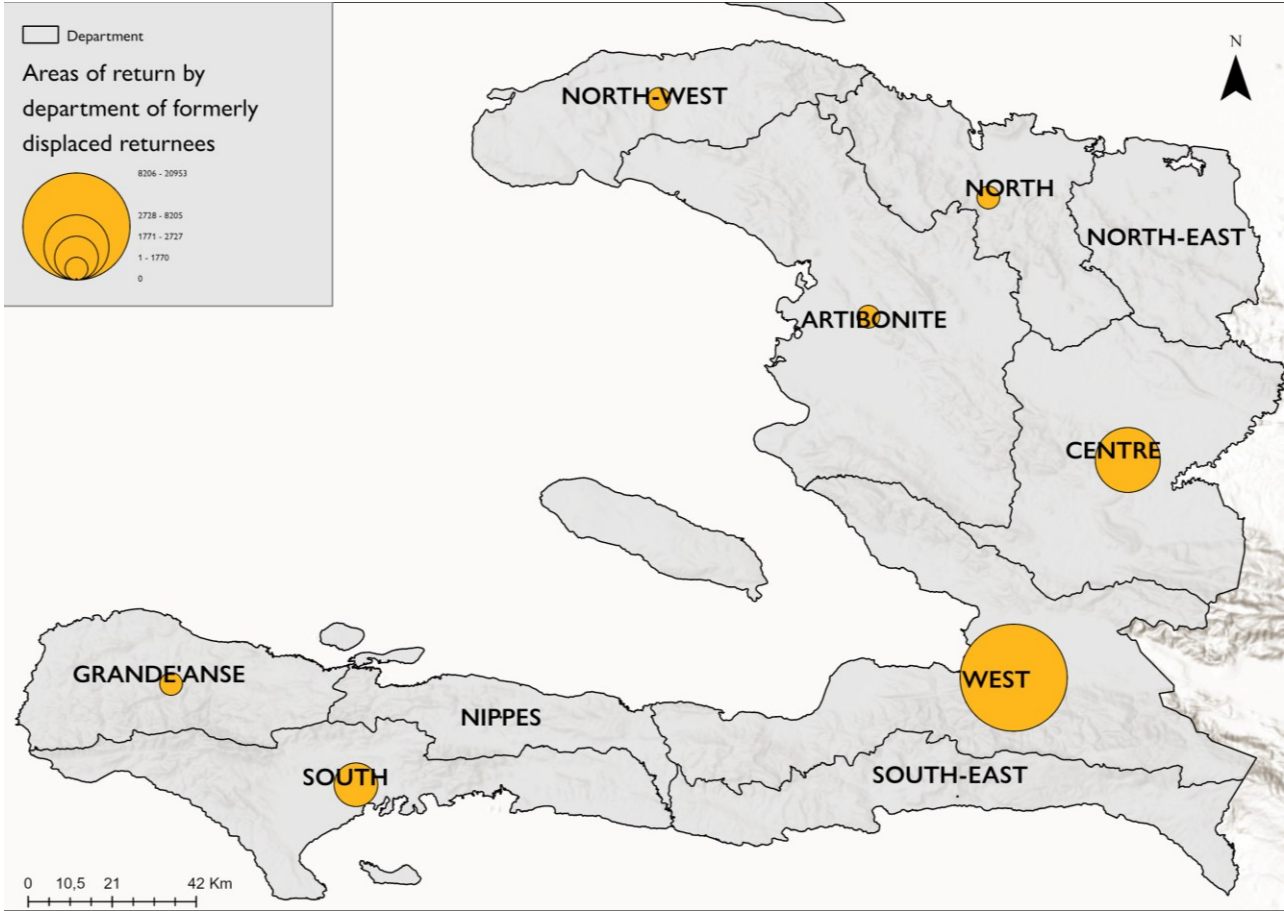
Table 1. Number and proportion of IDPs by host area

Host regions		# of displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs
West (30%)	MAPAP	82,140	309,716	21%
	Outside MAPAP	27,571	129,053	9%
Great South(39%)	South	44,203	193,965	13%
	South-East	38,738	175,231	12%
	Grande'Anse	29,286	123,080	9%
	Nippes	18,170	72,753	5%
Artibonite (11%)		34,090	158,358	11%
Centre (10%)		35,627	146,739	10%
Great North (10%)	North	26,275	117,032	8%
	North-West	4,807	20,862	1%
	North-East	5,027	20,073	1%
TOTAL		345,934	1,466,862	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	309,716	31%	69%	112
	Outside MAPAP	129,053	98%	2%	14
Great South	South	193,965	100%	0%	0
	South-East	175,231	100%	0%	0
	Grande'Anse	123,080	100%	0%	0
	Nippes	72,753	100%	0%	0
Artibonite (11%)		158,358	95%	5%	65
Centre (10%)		146,739	95%	5%	66
Great North	North	117,032	99.6%	0.4%	4
	North-West	20,862	100%	0%	0
	North-East	20,073	99%	1%	1
TOTAL		1,466,862	84%	16%	262

Map 2. Returnees formerly IDPs, by department



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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 (57%)	MAPAP	11,765	50,920	31%
	Outside MAPAP	9,188	42,812	26%
Great South (11%)	South	2,727	12,412	7%
	South-East	0	0	0%
	Grande'Anse	1,400	6,340	4%
	Nippes	0	0	0%
Artibonite (6%)		1,770	9,488	6%
Centre (25%)		8,205	41,280	25%
Great North (1%)	North	76	380	0,2%
	North – West	500	2,305	1%
	North - East	0	0	0%
TOTAL		35,631	165,937	100%

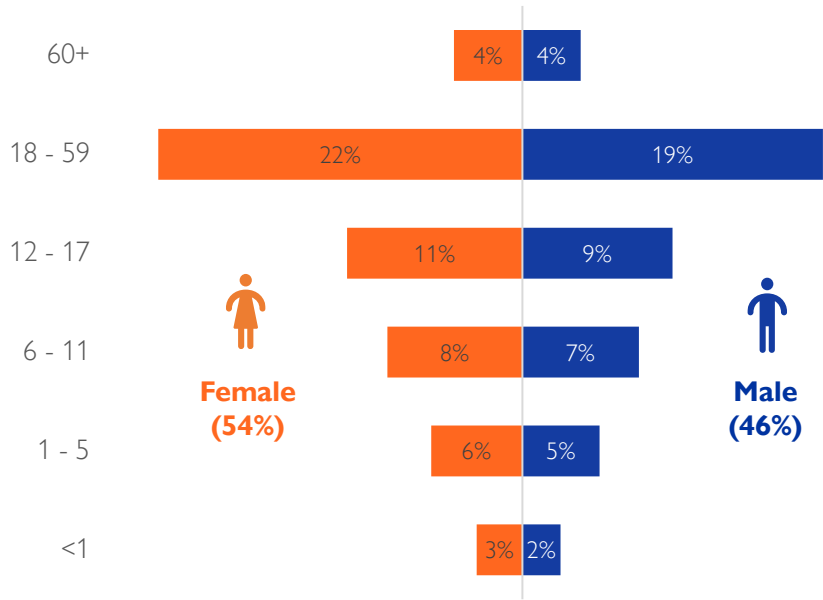
ANALYSES ABOUT INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



Distribution of Non-Food Items to internally displaced persons in the capital © IOM Haiti, May 2026

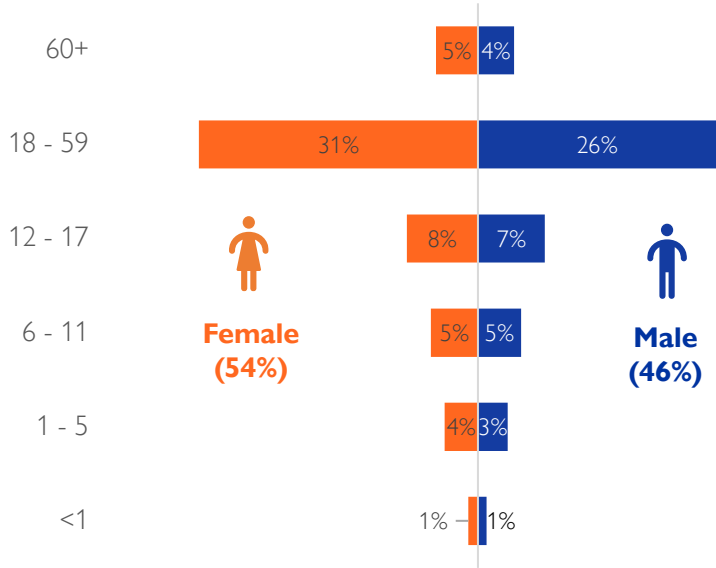
Disaggregation by age and sex of internally displaced persons

Graph 1. Disaggregation by age and sex of IDPs

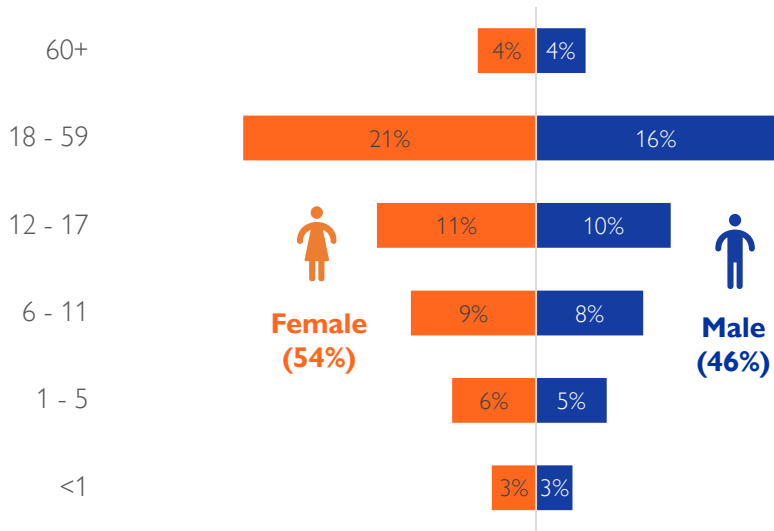


The demographic composition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remains the same compared to previous assessments: more than half (54%) are women (adults and minors), and children represent 51 per cent of all IDPs. Furthermore, a persistent difference between IDPs living in sites and those residing 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



As in Round 12, nearly half (43%) of IDPs are concentrated in just ten municipalities (out of the 140 in the country), reflecting a high density of IDPs in these areas (see Table 4 and map 4 below). The list of these ten communes has not changed significantly compared to Round 12 (December 2025), the main difference being that the municipality of Belladère (in the Centre department) moved from 5th to 8th place among the municipalities hosting the most IDPs due to the returns of several IDPs who had been hosted there (see pages 18 and 23 for more details on the situation in the Centre and return movements).

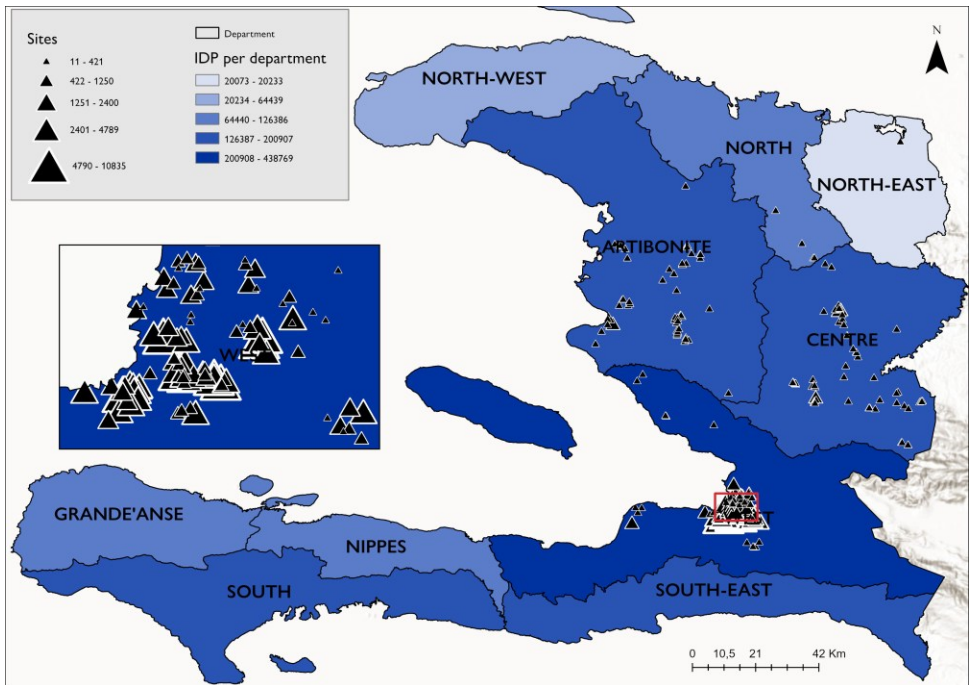
As in previous assessments, the majority of IDPs continue to be hosted in the provinces (79% versus 21% in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince, the country's capital). In the provinces, nearly all IDPs (98%) still reside outside sites – mainly with host families or in rental housing – whereas in the capital, the majority live in spontaneous sites (69%).

Of the 262 spontaneous sites identified in the country, 112 (43%) are in the capital and 150 (57%) in the provinces. However, the total number of IDPs living in sites remains higher in the capital due to a higher population density in those sites. Thus, the 112 sites in the capital host 213,168 people, while the 150 sites in the provinces host 19,228. On average, a site in the capital shelters 1,903 IDPs, compared to 128 per site in the provinces.

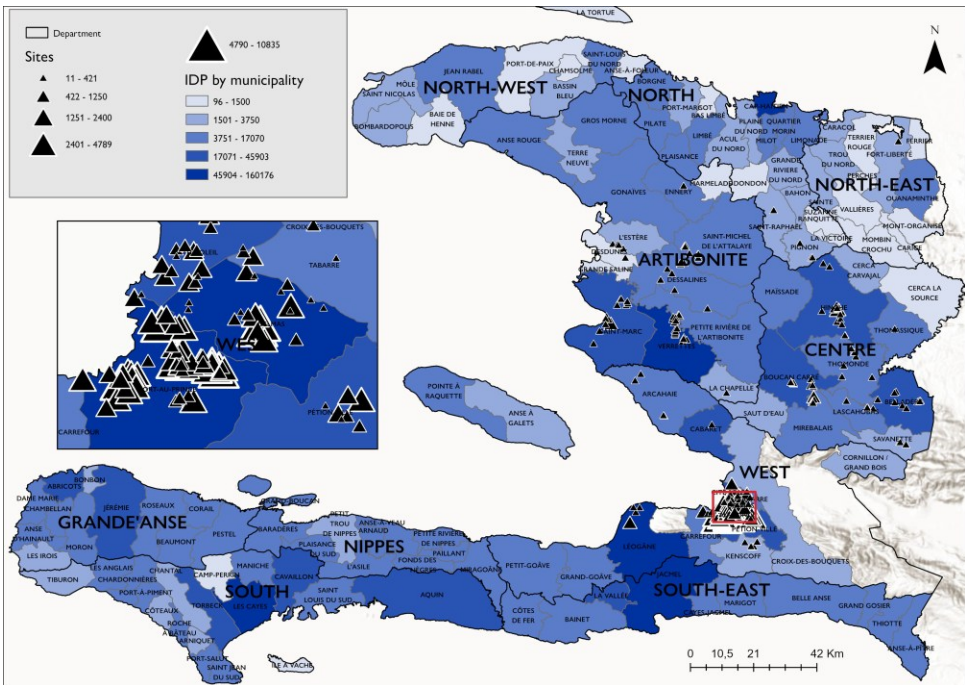
Table 4. Top 10 host municipalities for IDPs

Municipality	Department	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the country
Port-au-Prince	Ouest	160 176	11%
Delmas	Ouest	83 059	6%
Jacmel	Sud-Est	71 753	5%
Verrettes	Artibonite	64 174	4%
Cap-Haïtien	Nord	50 648	3%
Léogâne	Ouest	49 462	3%
Les Cayes	Sud	46 489	3%
Belladère	Centre	41 548	3%
Aquin	Sud	37 233	3%
Hinche	Centre	27 284	2%

Map 3. IDPs by department and presence of spontaneous sites



Map 4. IDPs by municipality and presence of spontaneous sites



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Between Round 12 (December 2025) and Round 13 (May 2026), the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) saw a slight increase of 1 per cent. This slight increase at the national level, however, masks significant regional dynamics.

The Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) recorded an increase of 6 per cent compared to Round 12, exceeding for the first time the threshold of 300,000 IDPs hosted. This increase is mainly explained by the armed clashes that occurred in the commune of Cité Soleil in March and May 2026².

The Artibonite department also saw its number of IDPs increase by 5 per cent compared to Round 12. This department continued to be the most affected by several recurrent armed attacks, forcing thousands of people to flee³. These are, for the most part, IDPs in situations of multiple displacement, whose vulnerabilities are thereby increased. This also explains why, despite the repetition of attacks, the overall increase in the number of IDPs in this department remains relatively moderate.

Other significant increases were observed in municipalities of the West department outside the capital, notably in Cabaret (+87%), which is also hosting IDPs fleeing Artibonite.

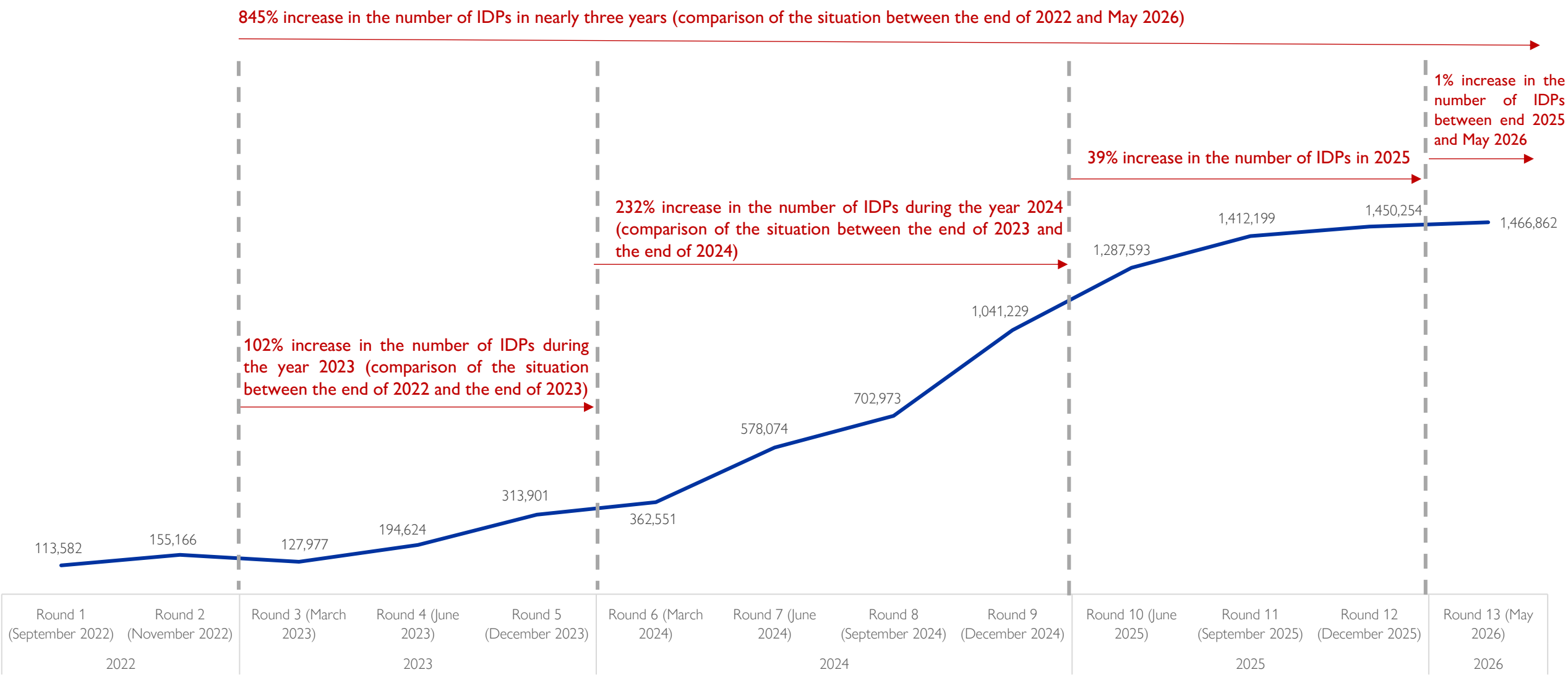
While some areas recorded increases in the number of IDPs, others experienced return movements. The number of formerly displaced persons who have now returned increased by 89 per cent compared to Round 12, or more than 78,000 new returnees, with remarkable increases in the capital (+41%), in the municipalities of the West outside the capital (+1,366%), as well as in the Centre department (+125%). These returns largely explain the decrease in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) observed in several regions, notably in Centre (-10%) and in the North (-13%). Overall, without these new returns, the number of IDPs in the country would have increased by an additional 95,000 people between Rounds 12 and 13.

Table 4. Change in the number of IDPs between Rounds 12 and 13, by host area

Host regions		# of IDPs in Round 12	# of IDPs in Round 13	% of variation	# of sites in Round 12	# of sites in Round 13
West	MAPAP	291,717	309,716	+6%	95	112
	Outside MAPAP	116,221	129,053	+11%	18	14
Great South	South	197,505	193,965	-2%	0	0
	South-East	166,115	175,231	+5%	0	0
	Grande'Anse	128,792	123,080	-4%	0	0
	Nippes	70,637	72,753	+3%	0	0
	Artibonite	150,279	158,358	+5%	44	65
Centre		162,374	146,739	-10%	67	66
Great North	North	134,991	117,032	-13%	4	4
	North-West	20,233	20,862	+3%	0	0
	North-East	11,390	20,073	+76%	1	1
TOTAL		1,450,254	1,466,862	+1%	229	262

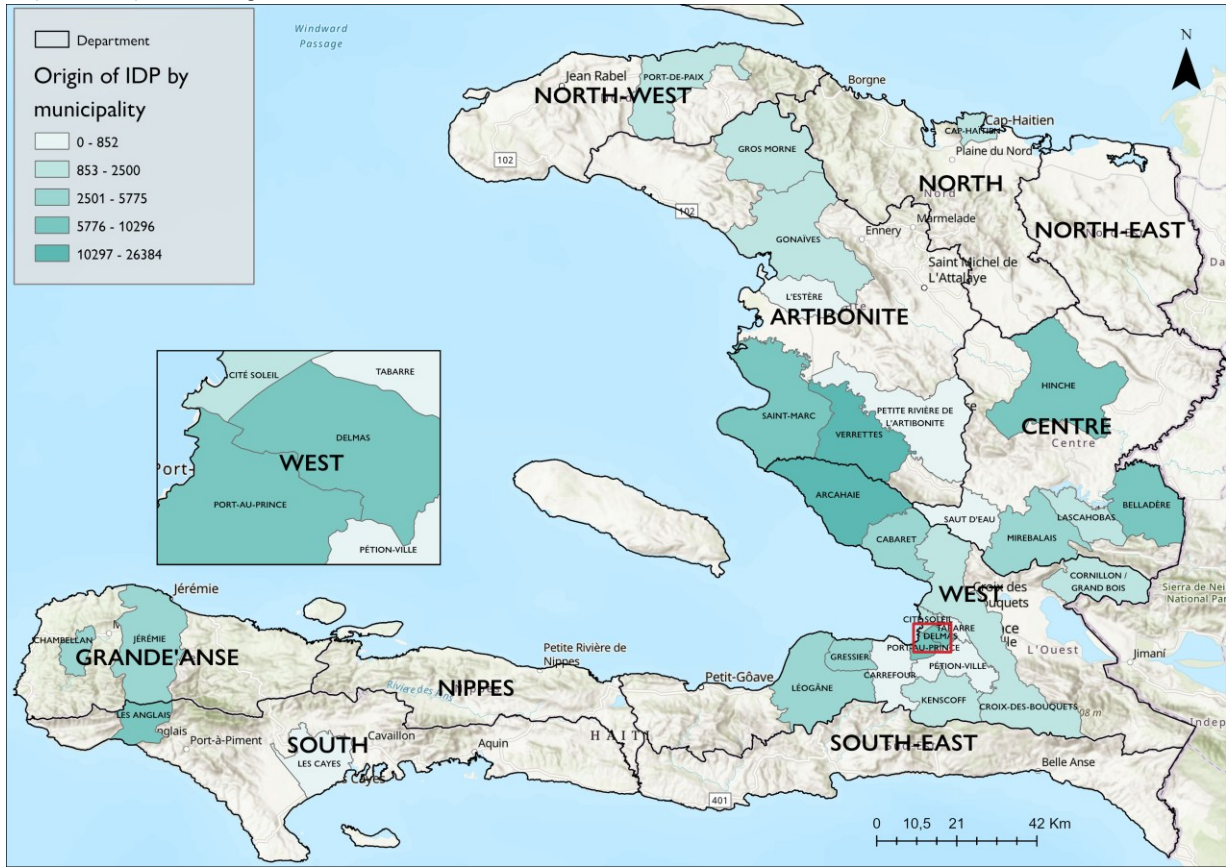
2. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#85.1](#) and [#93.1](#)
3. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#84](#), [#87](#), [88.2](#), [90.1](#) et [92](#)

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



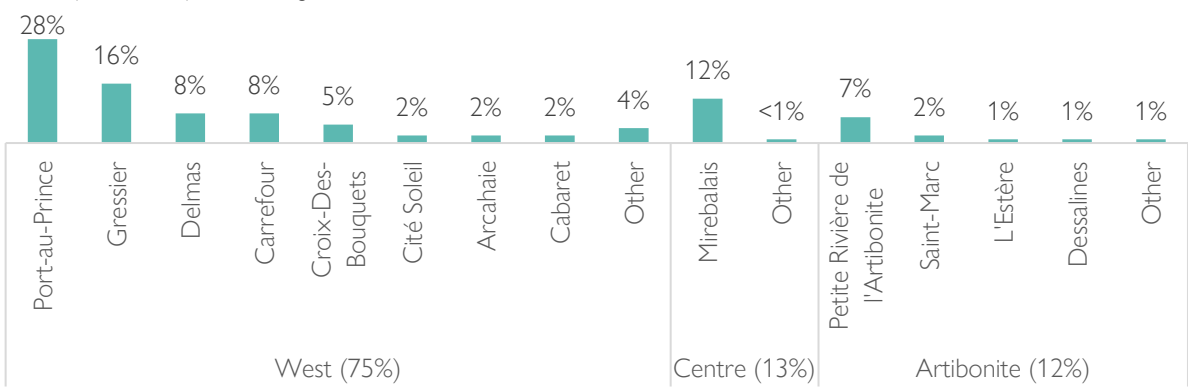
Origins of internally displaced persons

Map 5. Municipalities of origin of IDPs

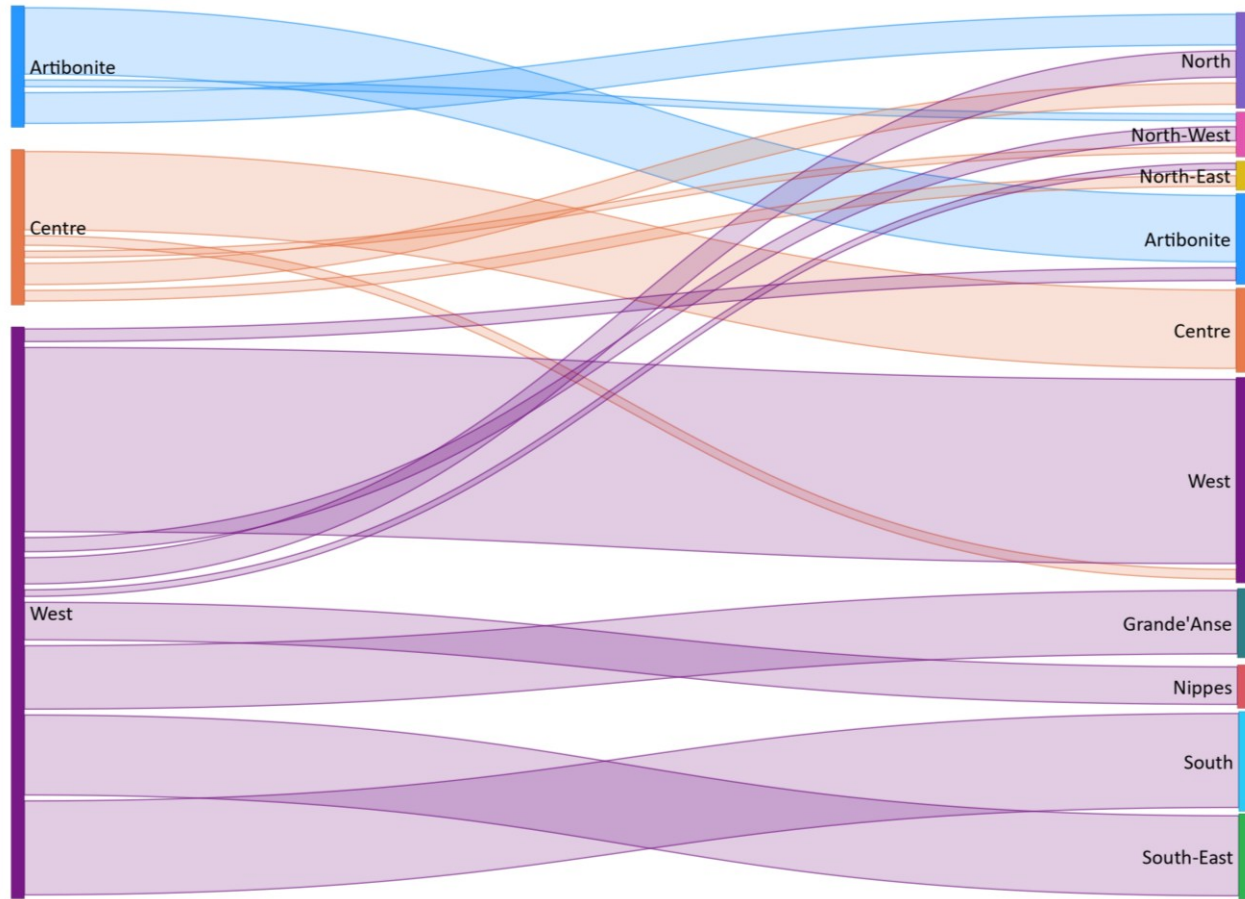


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Graph 5. Municipalities of origin of IDPs



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

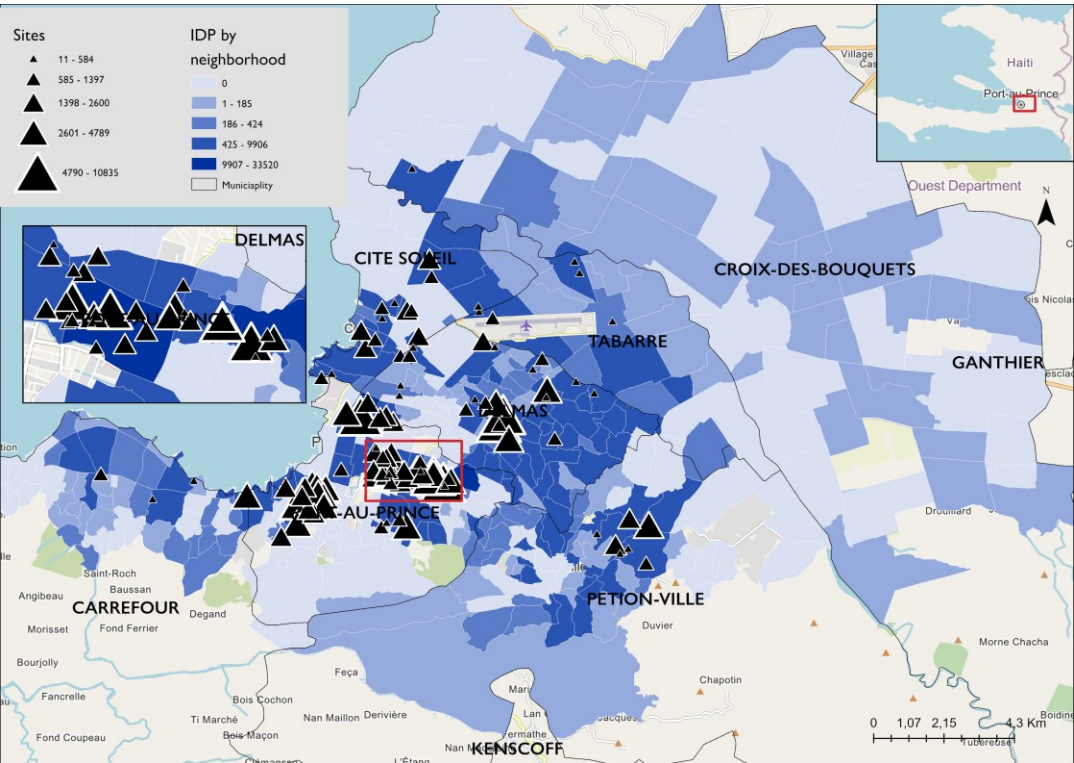


Three-quarters of IDPs (75%) fled localities located in the West department, and more specifically the capital, the MAPAP, which alone accounts for 53 per cent of IDPs' origin. Armed violence in the Centre and Artibonite departments also makes these departments significant areas of origin for displaced persons.

Differentiated displacement patterns are observed depending on origin: people fleeing the West, and particularly the MAPAP, mainly headed to other areas of the West (especially within the capital) or to the Great South departments. In contrast, those displaced from Centre and Artibonite remained in those same departments or headed north of the country.



Carte 6. Displacement situation in the neighborhoods of the MAPAP



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In the MAPAP, the number of IDPs increased by 6 per cent compared to Round 12, exceeding for the first time the threshold of 300,000 people. This increase is mainly attributable to armed clashes that occurred in the municipality of Cité Soleil in March and May 2026. Several municipalities of the capital thus recorded notable increases in the number of IDPs hosted, notably Tabarre (+71%), Cité Soleil (+52%), and Delmas (+11%). It should be noted that, alongside this increase in the number of IDPs, some neighborhoods also recorded return movements (see page 22). Without these returns, the number of IDPs in the MAPAP would have increased by 33,000 people. The majority of IDPs in the capital (52%) continue to be hosted in the municipality of Port-au-Prince, followed by Delmas (27%). Nearly 40 per cent of IDPs in the MAPAP are concentrated in just ten neighborhoods (out of the 429 in the area), illustrating a high density of displaced population in sectors that still offer a relative sense of security (see Table 6). Among these ten neighborhoods, nine are located in the municipality of Port-au-Prince and one in Delmas.

IDPs in the capital still live predominantly in spontaneous sites (69%, or 213,168 people), making the MAPAP the only area in the country where this mode of hosting remains predominant. It is also worth noting that nearly all IDPs in the ZMPP (97%) had fled from other neighborhoods within the same area, and 3 per cent came from the neighboring commune of Kenscoff.

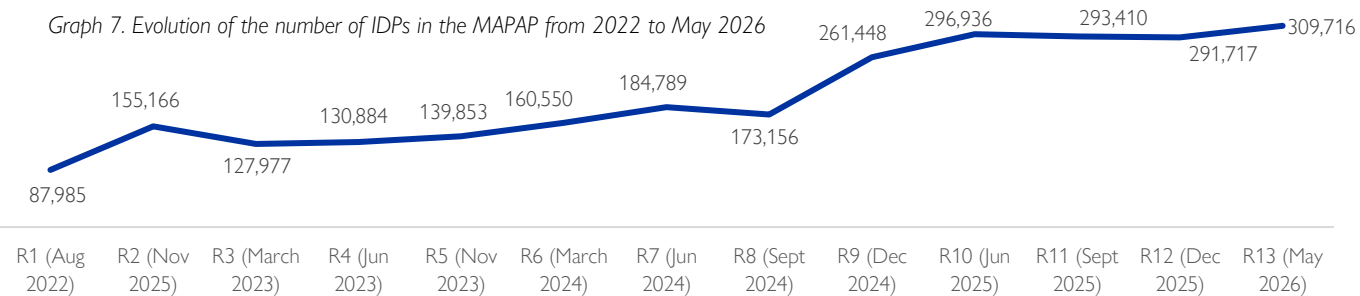
Table 5. IDPs by host municipality in the MAPAP

Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the MAPAP	% of variation compared to Round 12
Port-au-Prince	160,176	52%	-1%
Delmas	83,059	27%	+11%
Pétion-Ville	24,411	8%	+8%
Cité Soleil	21,861	7%	+52%
Carrefour	10,159	3%	+3%
Tabarre	7,477	2%	+71%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2,573	1%	-22%
TOTAL	309,716	100%	+6%

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	33,520	11%
Cite Louverture	Port-au-Prince	14,193	5%
Delmas 2 - Saint-Martin - Tokyo	Port-au-Prince	12,550	4%
Bourdon	Port-au-Prince	12,196	4%
Christ-Roi - Lalue	Port-au-Prince	9,375	3%
Bolosse	Port-au-Prince	8,220	3%
Martissant - Breard - Sainte-Bernadette	Port-au-Prince	7,849	3%
Kernizan - Defilee - Charlemagne Peralte	Delmas	7,759	3%
Siloe	Delmas	6,579	2%
Ti Bois	Port-au-Prince	6,250	2%

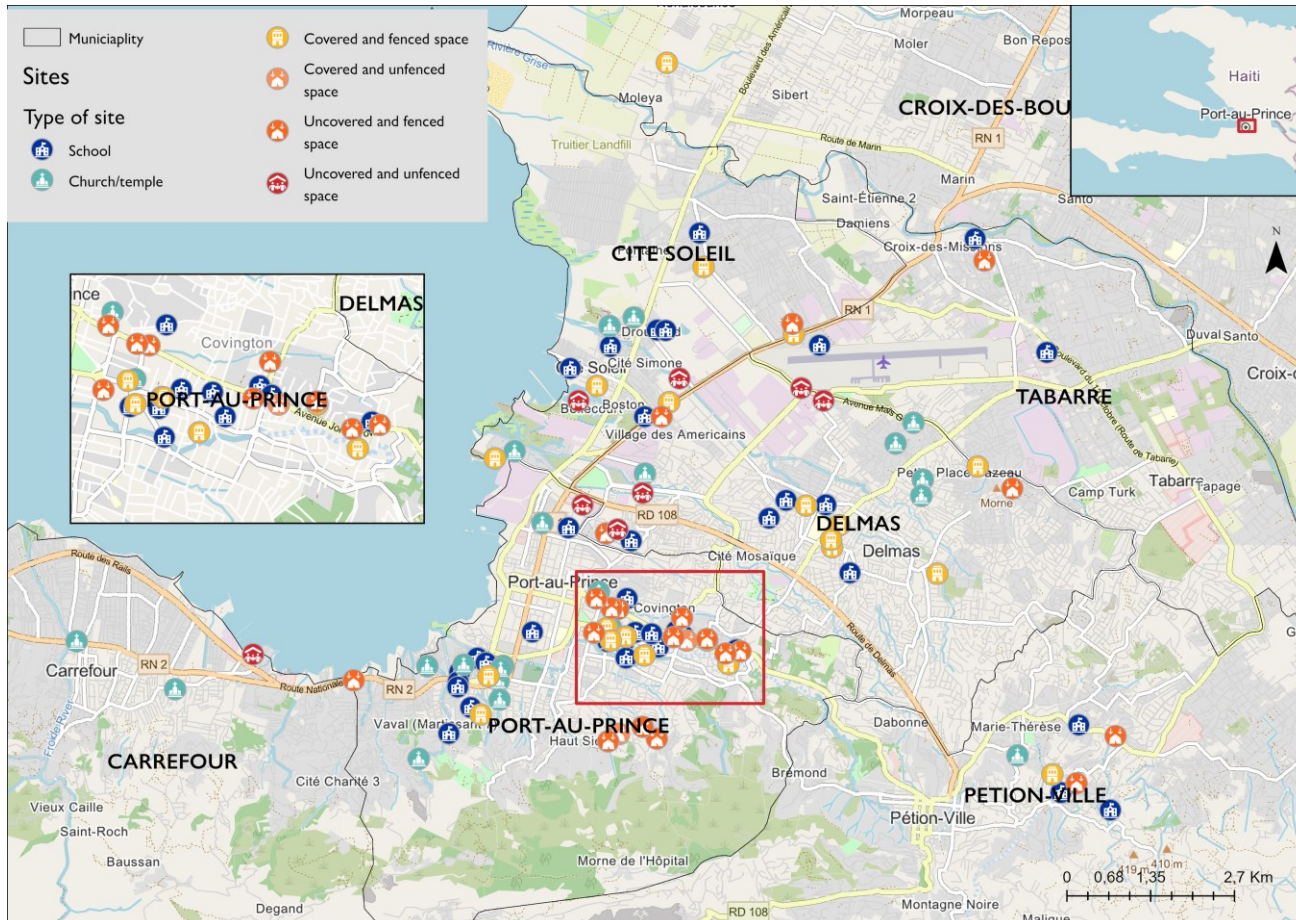
Graph 7. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the MAPAP from 2022 to May 2026



In the MAPAP, a site hosts an average of 1,903 IDPs. The distribution of IDPs between sites and outside sites remains stable compared to the previous round, with 69 per cent living in sites versus 31 per cent outside (compared to 68 and 32% during Round 12).

Among IDPs hosted in sites in the capital, 38 per cent are in schools, nearly 81,000 people spread across 37 establishments (compared to nearly 77,000 people in 32 schools during Round 12). To reduce the impact on education, the Education, Shelter, and CCCM clusters have developed guidelines aimed at balancing the hosting and protection of IDPs in schools with the continuation of educational activities⁴.

Map 7. 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	160,176	7%	93%	55
Delmas	83,059	58%	42%	23
Pétion-Ville	24,411	68%	32%	7
Cité Soleil	21,861	23%	77%	18
Carrefour	10,159	85%	15%	3
Tabarre	7,477	52%	48%	5
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2,573	81%	19%	1
TOTAL	309,716	31%	69%	112

Table 8. IDPs by type of sites in the MAPAP

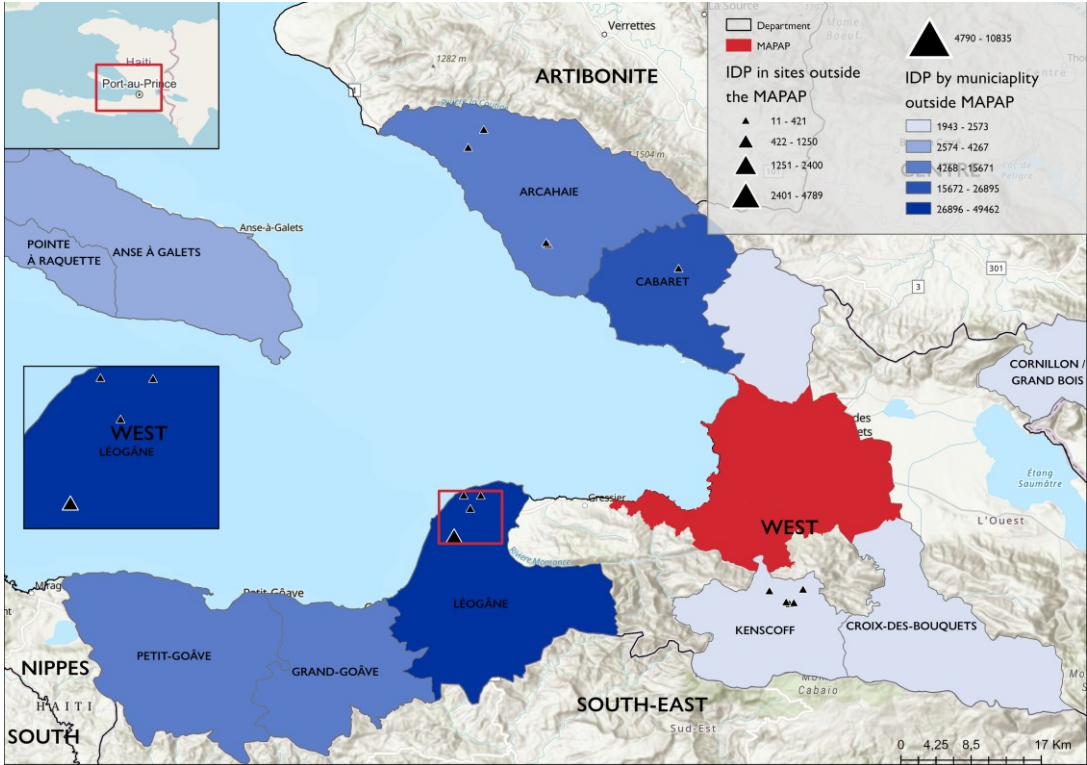
Type of sites	# of sites	# of IDPs in sites	% of IDPs in sites
School	37	80,932	38%
Covered and fenced area	24	42,559	20%
Uncovered and fenced area	20	40,004	19%
Church / Temple	21	37,853	18%
Uncovered and unfenced area	8	9,933	4%
Covered and unfenced area	2	1,887	1%
TOTAL	112	213,168	100%

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)



Map 8. Displacement situation in the municipalities of the West outside the MAPAP

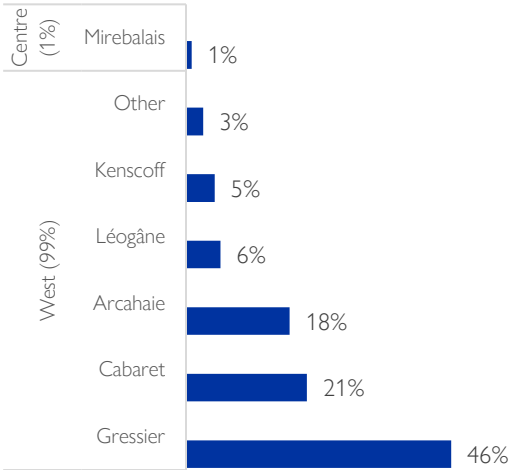


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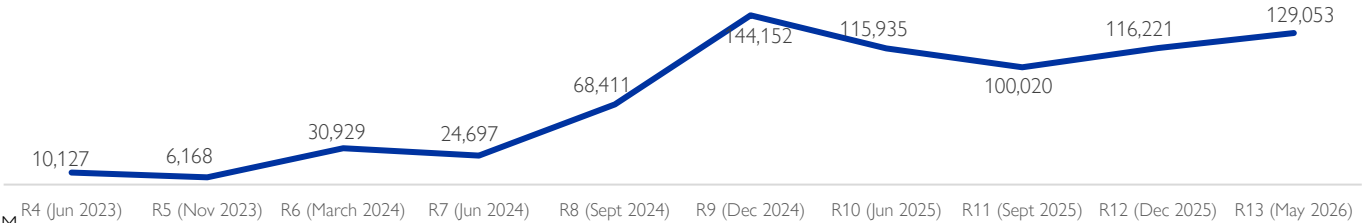
Table 9. IDPs by host municipality in the municipalities of the West outside the MAPAP

Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs	% of variation compared to Round 12
Léogâne	49,462	38%	+11%
Cabaret	26,895	21%	+87%
Grand-Goâve	15,671	12%	+2%
Arcahaie	14,036	11%	-16%
Petit-Goâve	11,129	9%	+2%
Pointe à Raquette	4,267	3%	-19%
Anse à Galets	3,578	3%	-19%
Cornillon / Grand Bois	2,072	2%	+11%
Kenscoff	1,943	1%	-31%
Total	129,053	100%	+11%

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 May 2026⁵



In the municipalities of the West department located outside the MAPAP, the number of IDPs increased by 11 per cent between Rounds 12 and 13, rising from 116,221 to 129,053 people. This increase is mainly explained by the hosting of people fleeing the Artibonite department, particularly in the municipality of Cabaret, which recorded an 87 per cent increase in the number of IDPs hosted. Nevertheless, Léogâne remains the main municipality hosting IDPs in this part of the West, concentrating 38 per cent of IDPs, followed by Cabaret (21%). The vast majority of IDPs (98%) live outside of sites, while 2 per cent reside in 14 sites spread across Léogâne, Arcahaie, Cabaret, and Kenscoff. Furthermore, nearly all IDPs hosted in the municipalities of the West outside the MAPAP come from localities within the same department (99%). The municipality of Gressier remains the main place of origin (46%), and it is also the second municipality of origin for IDPs at the national level (see page 12).

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.

Focus on the four departments of the Great South



565,029
internally displaced persons

130,397
displaced households



+0,4%
increase in the number of IDPs,
compared to Round 12

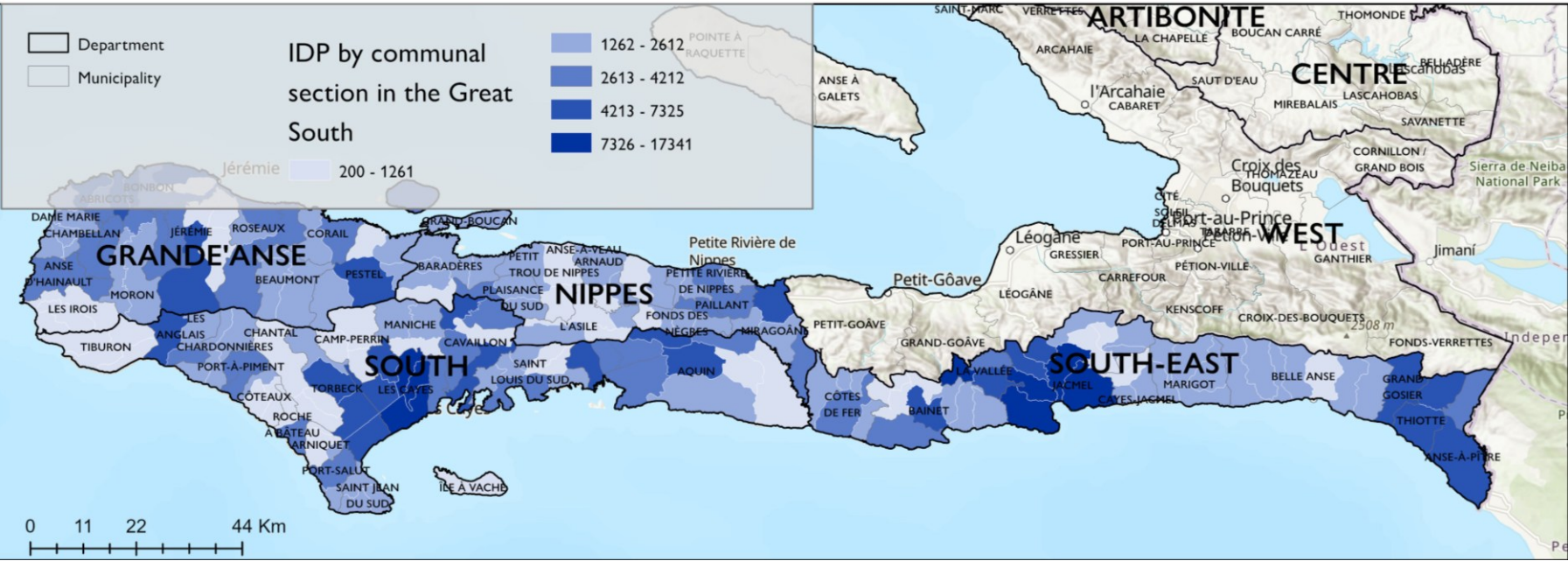


100%
of IDPs are in host
families/out of sites



0
spontaneous site
(same as in
Round 12)

Map 9. Displacement situation in the Great South



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In the Great South, the number of IDPs changed very little between Rounds 12 and 13, with an increase of only 0.4 per cent. Since Round 11 (September 2025), this relative stagnation has been observed continuously. It can be explained by the growing difficulties in leaving the capital – the main origin of IDPs hosted in the Great South – due to insecurity and roadblocks. Indeed, 68 per cent of IDPs in the Grand Sud come from the MAPAP. Gressier is the only municipality of major origin located outside the capital, representing 32 per cent of IDPs.

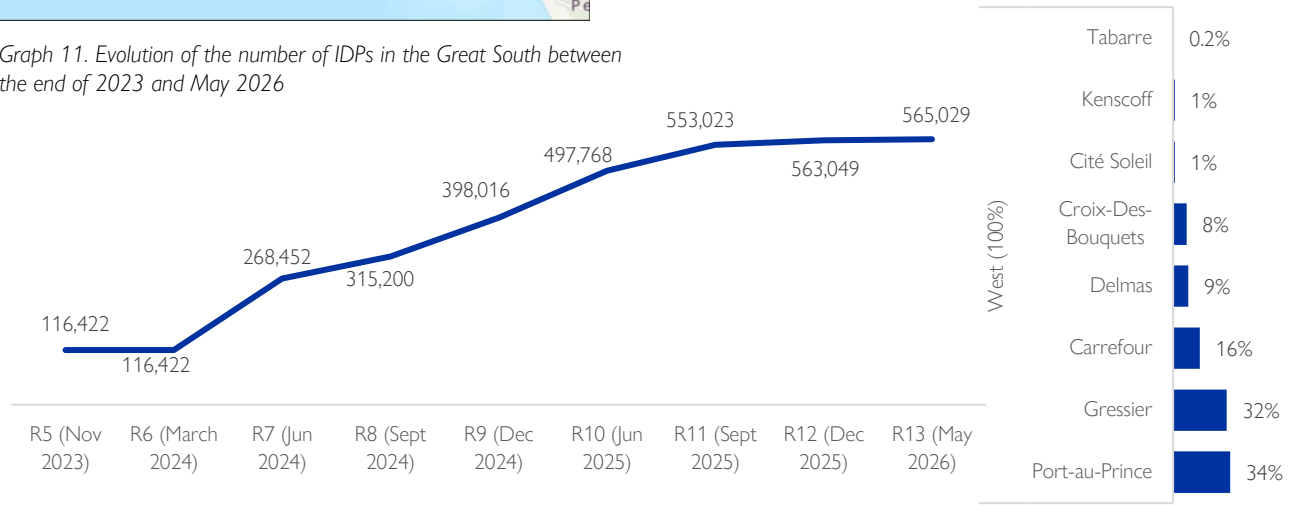
Half of IDPs in the Great South are concentrated in just 10 municipalities out of the 51 in the region, reflecting a strong concentration of displaced populations in specific areas, mainly urban. The municipalities of Jacmel and Les Cayes together host 21 per cent of all IDPs in the Great South.

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

Municipality	Department	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the Great South
Jacmel	South-East	16,604	71,753	13%
Les Cayes	South	12,450	46,489	8%
Aquin	South	6,956	37,233	7%
Jérémie	Grande'Anse	5,535	23,809	4%
La Vallée	South-East	4,418	19,611	3%
Torbeck	South	5,401	19,520	3%
Abricots	Grande'Anse	4,250	19,020	3%
Cavaillon	South	3,653	18,278	3%
Bainet	South-East	3,807	16,307	3%
Saint louis du Sud	South	3,381	15,879	3%

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

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





158,358

internally displaced persons

34,090

displaced households

+5%

increase in the number of IDPs, compared to Round 12



95%

of IDPs are in host families/out of sites

5%

in sites

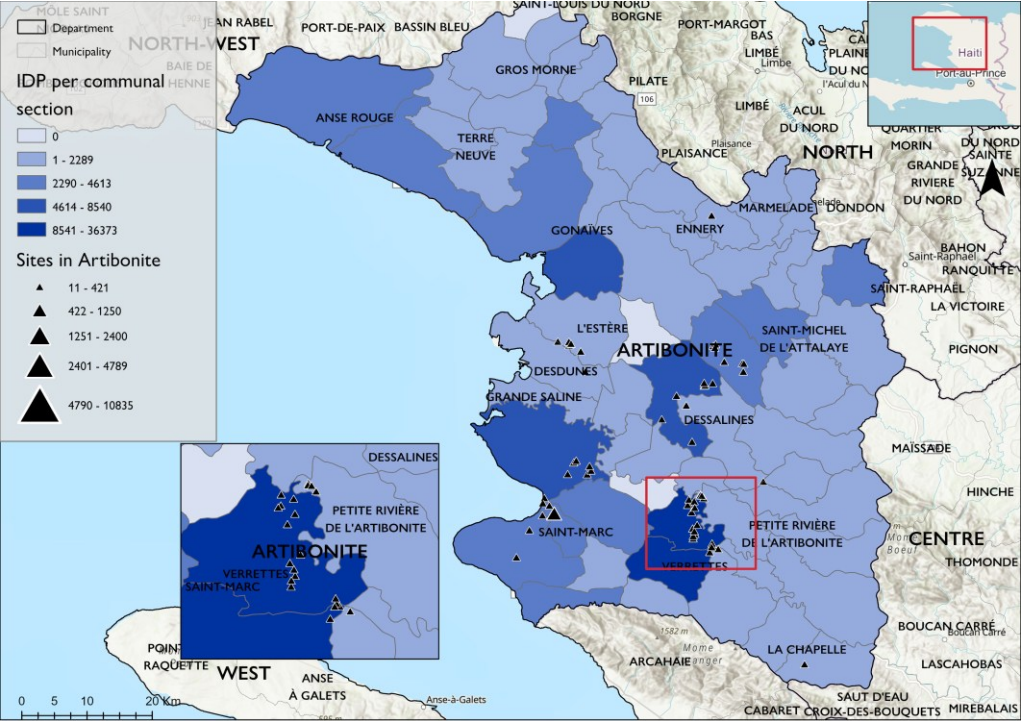


65

spontaneous sites

(+21 sites compared to Round 12)

Map 10. Displacement situation in Artibonite



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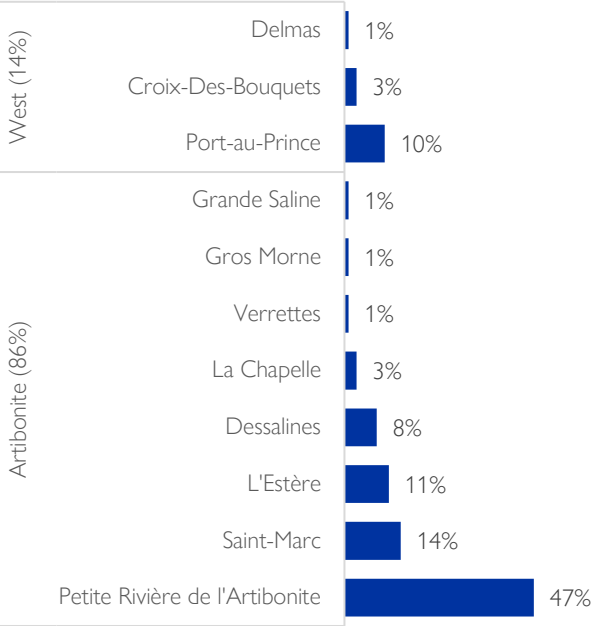
The Artibonite department continued to be affected by numerous armed attacks, forcing thousands of people to flee⁶. Most of them are IDPs forced to move repeatedly, which further increases their vulnerability. This is also why, despite the repetition of violence, the total number of IDPs did not experience a massive increase in this department (from 150,279 in Round 12 to 158,358 currently, an increase of +5%).

The main host municipalities remain Verrettes (41% of IDPs in Artibonite are hosted there), Saint-Marc (13%), and Gonaïves (10%). The majority of IDPs (95%) continue to live outside sites, mainly with host families. It should be noted, however, that the number of sites has increased significantly, from 44 to 65 between Rounds 12 and 13.

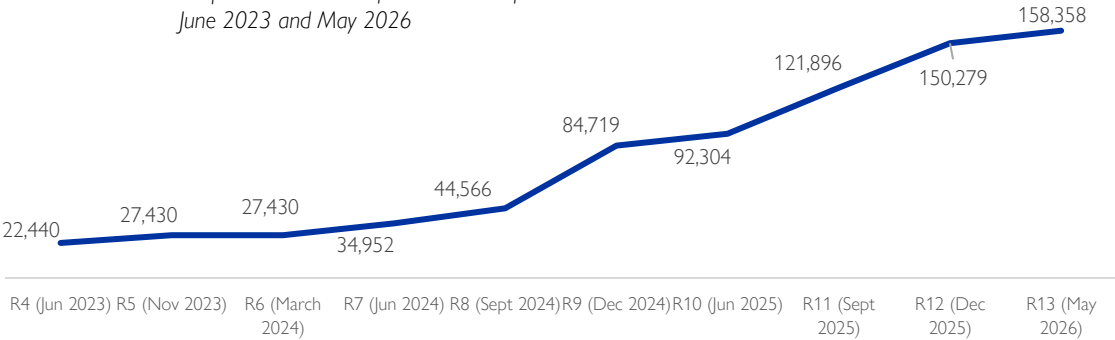
Table 11. IDPs by municipality in Artibonite

Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in Artibonite	% of variation compared to Round 12
Verrettes	64,174	41%	-5%
Saint-Marc	21,316	13%	+18%
Gonaïves	15,322	10%	+11%
Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye	13,634	9%	+9%
Dessalines	11,338	7%	+32%
Gros Morne	8,178	5%	-7%
Anse Rouge	6,894	4%	+40%
Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite	4,363	3%	+100%
Ennery	3,998	3%	-8%
La Chapelle	2,305	1%	+9%
L'Estère	2,289	1%	+18%
Terre Neuve	1,805	1%	+3%
Marmelade	1,311	1%	+0,1%
Grande Saline	1,040	1%	-9%
Desdunes	391	0.2%	-64%
Total	158,358	100%	+5%

Graph 12. Municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in Artibonite



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



6. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking reports [#84](#), [#87](#), [88.2](#), [90.1](#) et [92](#)

Focus on the department of Centre



146,739

internally displaced persons

35,627

displaced households



-10%

decrease in the number of IDPs, compared to Round 12



95%

of IDPs are in host families/out of sites

5%

in sites

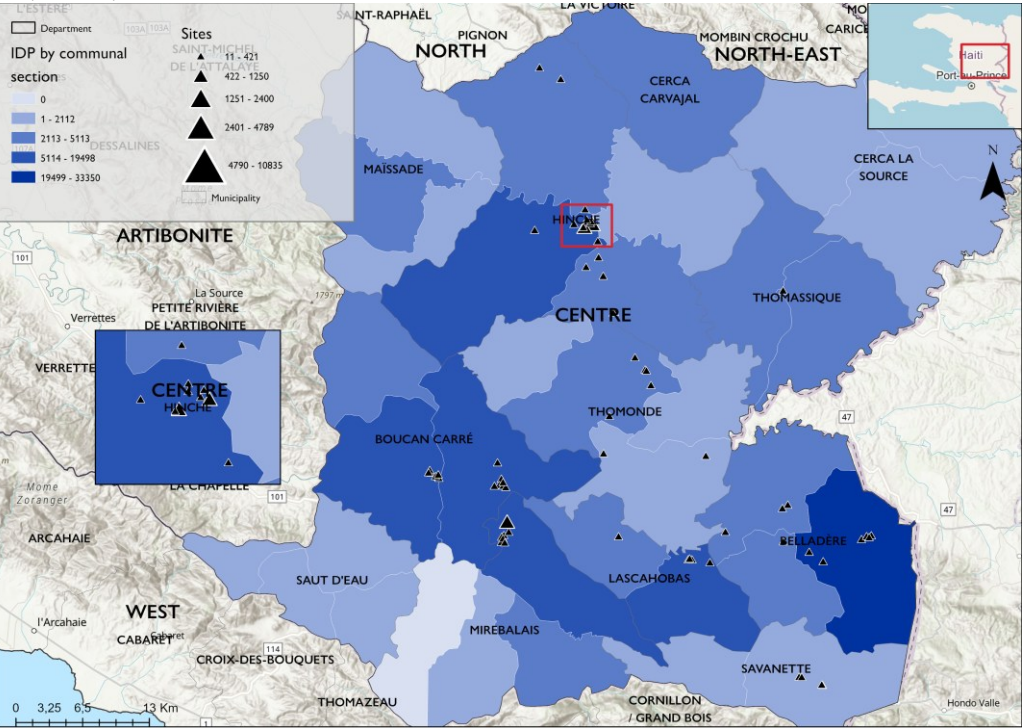


66

spontaneous sites

(-1 site compared to Round 12)

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.

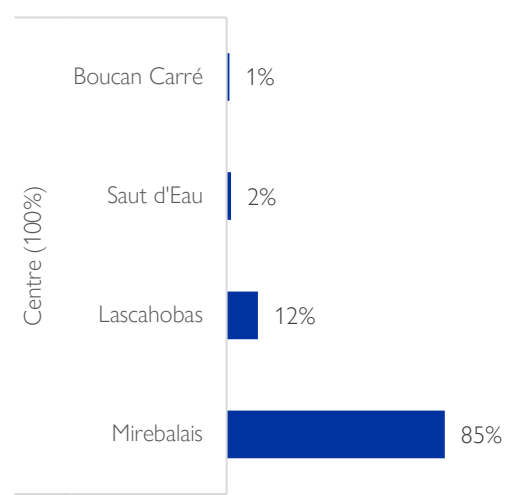
Table 12. IDPs by host municipality in Centre

Municipality	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in Centre	% of variation compared to Round 12
Belladère	41,548	28%	-32%
Hinche	27,284	19%	-8%
Boucan Carré	24,201	16%	+0,2%
Mirebalais	14,742	10%	+354%
Lascahobas	10,784	7%	+22%
Thomassique	9,027	6%	+2%
Thomonde	6,714	5%	+10%
Maïssade	4,589	3%	+2%
Cerca Carvajal	2,850	2%	-67%
Savanette	2,215	2%	-56%
Saut d'Eau	2,094	1%	+60%
Cerca La Source	691	1%	-0,1%
Total	146,739	100%	-10%

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



Graph 14. Municipalities of origin of IDPs hosted in Centre



The downward trend in the number of IDPs in the Centre department continued during this round. The number of IDPs hosted in this department fell from nearly 200,000 in Round 11 (September 2025) to 146,739 currently, a decrease of 26 per cent. Between Rounds 12 and 13, the decrease was 11 per cent. The municipality of Belladère recorded the largest decrease (-32%), although it remains the main host municipality in the department, concentrating 28 per cent of IDPs, followed by Hinche (19%) and Boucan Carré (16%). This decrease is mainly explained by significant return movements observed in the Centre, where the number of formerly displaced persons now returned, increased by 125 per cent (see page 21 for more details).

It is worth noting that some municipalities experienced notable increases in the number of IDPs, particularly Mirebalais. Following armed attacks that occurred in the neighboring municipality of Boucan Carré in March 2026, several people found refuge in the 2nd communal section of Sarazin in Mirebalais⁷. Despite this, the municipality of Mirebalais remains the main area of origin for IDPs hosted in the Centre department (85%).

7. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking report [#86.1](#)

Focus on the three departments of the Great North



Map 12. Displacement situation in the Great North

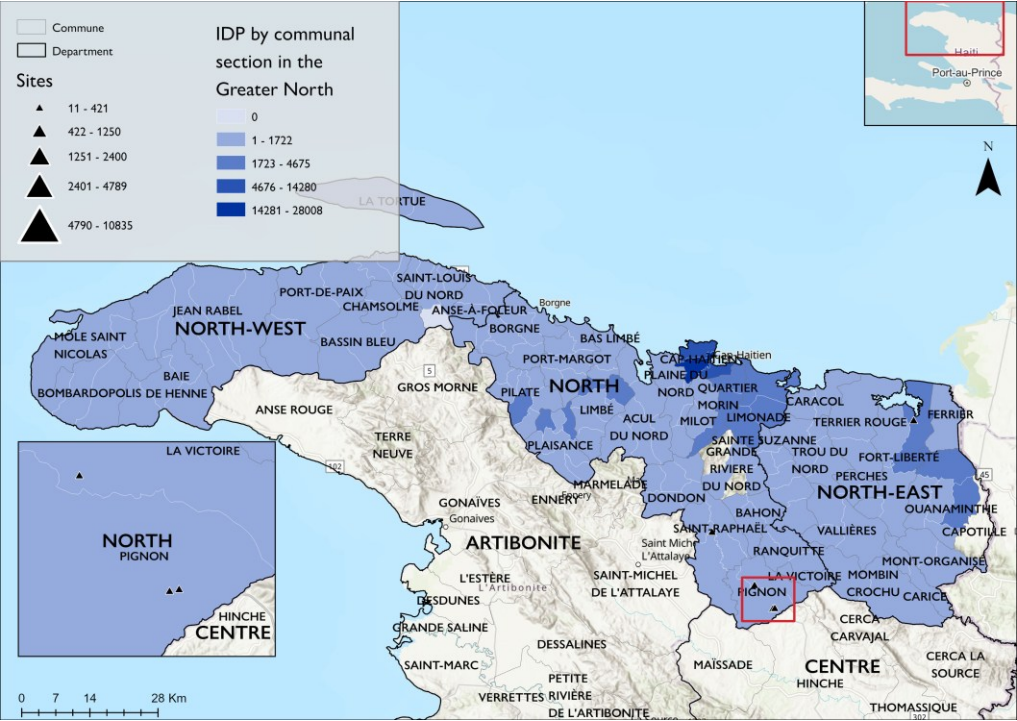
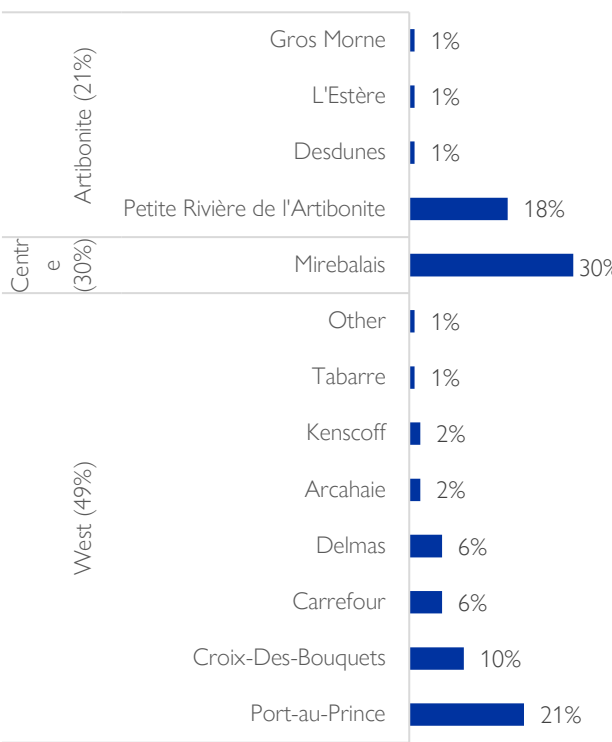


Table 13. Top 10 host municipalities for IDPs in the Great North

Municipality	Department	Displaced households	# of IDPs	% of IDPs in the Great North
Cap-Haïtien	North	12,662	50,648	32%
Plaisance	North	2,378	11,890	8%
Limonade	North	1,780	8,830	6%
Ouanaminthe	North-East	2,100	8,415	5%
Limbé	North	1,666	8,330	5%
Pilate	North	1,299	6,498	4%
Jean Rabel	North-West	1,214	6,046	4%
Quartier Morin	North	1,036	5,180	3%
Borgne	North	894	4,735	3%
Saint-Louis du Nord	North-West	1,111	4,143	3%

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



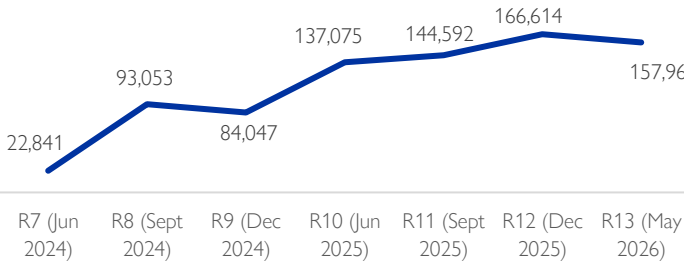
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

In the Greath North, the number of IDPs decreased by 5 per cent between Rounds 12 and 13, falling from 166,614 to 157,967. This decrease is mainly explained by return movements of several IDPs to the Centre department.

Nearly three-quarters of IDPs in the Greath North (73%) are concentrated in just ten municipalities (out of the 42 in the region), reflecting a high concentration of displaced populations in specific areas (see Table 13 above). Among these ten municipalities, seven are located in the North department, two in the North-East, and one in the North-West. The municipality of Cap-Haïtien remains the main host municipality, with 32 per cent of IDPs in the region.

The Great North continues to stand out for having the greatest diversity of IDP origins at the national level: 49 per cent of them fled the West department (mainly the municipality of Port-au-Prince), 30 per cent are from the Centre department (more precisely from Mirebalais), and 21 per cent come from Artibonite (mainly from the municipality of Petite Rivière).

Graph 17. Evolution of the number of IDPs in the Great North between June 2024 and May 2026



ANALYSES ABOUT RETURNEES - FORMERLY INTERNALLY DISPLACED



Return areas of returnees



165,937 returned persons 35,631 returned households



+89% increase in the number of returnees, compared to Round 12



55% are females (adults et minors)



45% 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.

Table 14. Returnees by return area

Areas of return		# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals	% of variation compared to Round 12
West (57%)	MAPAP	50,920	31%	+41%
	Outside MAPAP	42,812	26%	+1 366%
Great South (11%)	South	12,412	7%	-13%
	South-East	0	0%	0%
	Grande'Anse	6,340	4%	+100%
Nippes		0	0%	0%
Artibonite (6%)		9,488	6%	-27%
Centre (25%)		41,280	25%	+125%
Great North (1%)	North	380	0.2%	-3%
	North-West	2,305	1%	-7%
	North-East	0	0%	0%
TOTAL		165,937	100%	+89%

Table 15. Top 10 municipalities of return

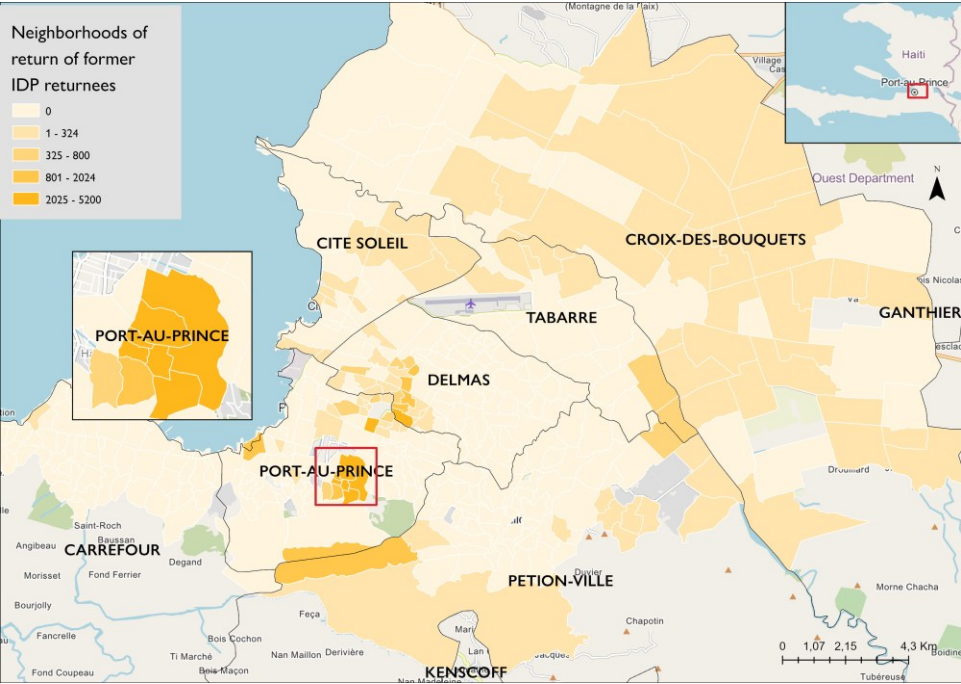
Municipality	Department	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals	% of variation compared to Round 12
Lascahobas	Centre	34,800	21%	+135%
Port-au-Prince	Ouest	29,243	18%	+75%
Cabaret	Ouest	15,607	9%	+100%
Delmas	Ouest	14,482	9%	+106%
Arcahaie	Ouest	11,500	7%	+100%
Léogâne	Ouest	11,200	7%	+100%
Tiburon	Sud	8,207	5%	-16%
Mirebalais	Centre	5,950	4%	+116%
Dame Marie	Grande'Anse	4,590	3%	+100%
Les Anglais	Sud	4,205	3%	+10%

The number of returnees (formerly internally displaced persons) increased significantly between Rounds 12 and 13, rising from 87,600 to 165,937, an increase of 89 per cent. Significant increases were observed in the municipalities of the West located outside the MAPAP (+1,366%), notably in Kenscoff (where the number of returnees rose from 1,263 to 3,620, an increase of +187%), in Cabaret (from 0 to 15,607 people, an increase of +100%), in Arcahaie (from 0 to 11,500, an increase of +100%), and in Léogâne (from 0 to 11,200, an increase of +100%). Other areas that recorded notable increases are the Centre department (+125%) and the capital (+41%) – see the following two pages for more details on these two areas. It is also worth noting that 84 per cent of returnees are concentrated in just ten municipalities (see Table 15 above). **It would be premature to assert that these returns are sustainable. Returned households that participated in interviews in the MAPAP cited various factors essential for anchoring their return sustainably (see next page).**

Furthermore, it should be noted that in the West, Centre, and Artibonite departments, the returnees had mostly left their homes due to insecurity and the resulting armed violence. In contrast, in the Great South, they are mostly people who temporarily fled their area following disasters before returning.



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.

While several areas of the capital continue to be affected by armed attacks, particularly the municipality of Cité Soleil, some others that have experienced a relative lull have recorded significant return movements. This is especially the case for the municipalities of Port-au-Prince and Delmas, where the number of returnees increased from 16,664 in Round 12 to 29,243 in Round 13 (+75%), and from 7,016 to 14,482 (+106%), respectively. Indeed, around August 2025, armed groups withdrew from several neighborhoods bordering these two municipalities (the Bas Delmas and Haut Port-au-Prince areas)⁸, which led to these return movements.

A study conducted by DTM in these areas indicated that the majority of residents have not yet returned, and those who have come back – although they intend to stay – mentioned that several factors are still necessary for their return to be sustainable, including the presence of government security forces, shelter rehabilitation, access to livelihoods, water, and health services. It is worth noting that several community infrastructures in these areas have suffered damage, particularly health facilities and schools⁹.

Furthermore, it is important to highlight a concentration of returnees in specific neighborhoods. Out of the 429 neighborhoods in the capital, nearly three-quarters (74%) of returnees are concentrated in just 17 neighborhoods (see Map 13 and Table 17 of the top 10 return neighborhoods).

Table 16. Municipalities of return in the MAPAP

Municipality	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in the MAPAP	% of variation compared to Round 12
Port-au-Prince	29243	57%	+75%
Delmas	14482	29%	+106%
Croix-Des-Bouquets	2545	5%	-56%
Pétion-Ville	2046	4%	+243%
Cité Soleil	1702	3%	-62%
Tabarre	785	2%	-40%
Carrefour	117	0.20%	-23%
TOTAL	50 920	100%	+41%

Table 17. Top 10 return neighborhoods in the MAPAP

Neighborhood	Municipality	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in the MAPAP
Christ-Roi	Delmas	5,200	10%
Ti Savanne - Trantin	Port-au-Prince	3,547	7%
Croix Desprez - Ti-Source	Port-au-Prince	3,275	6%
Baillergeau	Port-au-Prince	3,135	6%
Revine Pintade	Port-au-Prince	3,000	6%
Tapis Rouge	Port-au-Prince	2,761	5%
Campèche	Port-au-Prince	2,583	5%
Pacot	Port-au-Prince	2,451	5%
Bas Martissant	Port-au-Prince	2,024	4%
Sicot	Port-au-Prince	1,921	4%

8. For more details, please refer to this ICG article
9. 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.



41,280

returned persons



8,205

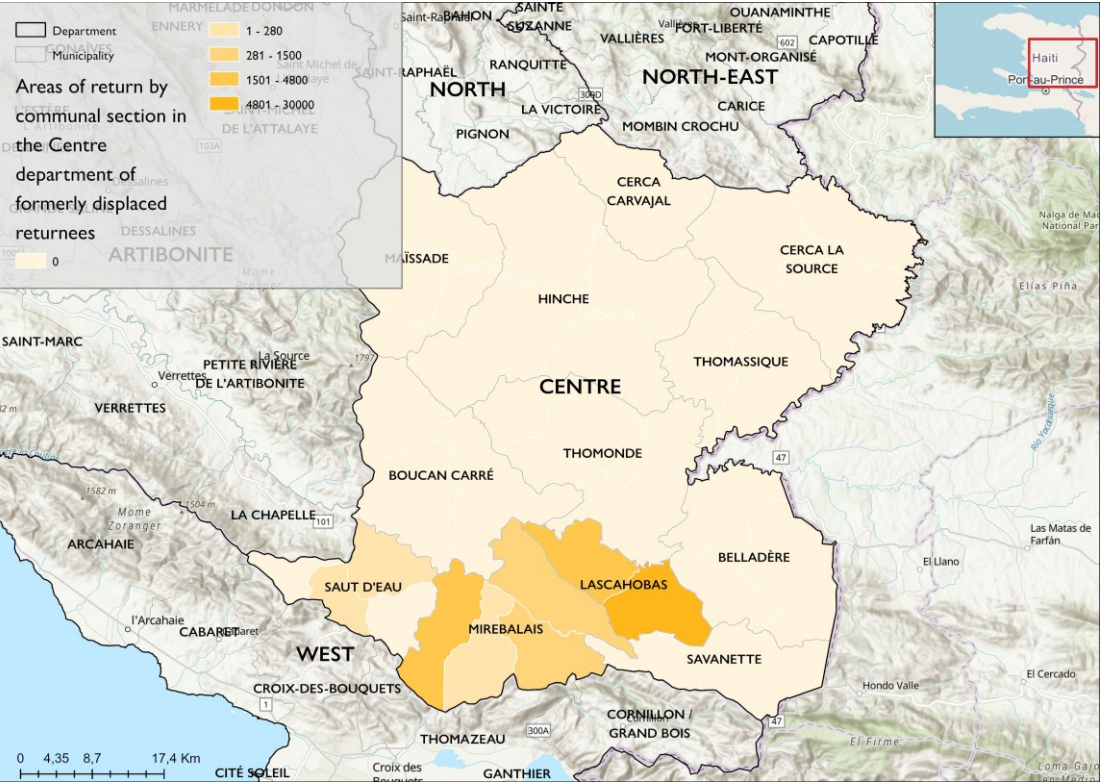
returned households



+125%

increase in the number of returnees, compared to Round 12

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.

Table 18. Municipalities of return in the Centre

Municipality	# of returned individuals	% of returned individuals in Centre	% of variation compared to Round 12
Lascahobas	34,800	84%	+135%
Mirebalais	5,950	14%	+116%
Saut d'Eau	530	1%	-35%
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	41,280	100%	+125%

More than eight out of ten returnees in the Centre reside in the municipality of Lascahobas (84%). The number of returnees in this municipality increased by 135 per cent, rising from 14,800 in Round 12 to 34,800 currently. Indeed, in July 2025, several people had begun to leave this municipality to take refuge mainly in the neighboring municipality of Belladère, following threats of armed attacks by armed groups.¹⁰ Following a relative lull in the security situation in the area, significant return movements began to be observed during Round 12 and continued to be observed during this round. Thus, as mentioned earlier, the number of IDPs hosted in Belladère has significantly decreased as a result.

The municipality of Mirebalais is the second municipality of return, followed by Saut d'Eau (see Table 18). These three municipalities are the only ones in the department of Centre where returnees are present, given that they are also those that have most suffered from armed attacks or threats of attacks.

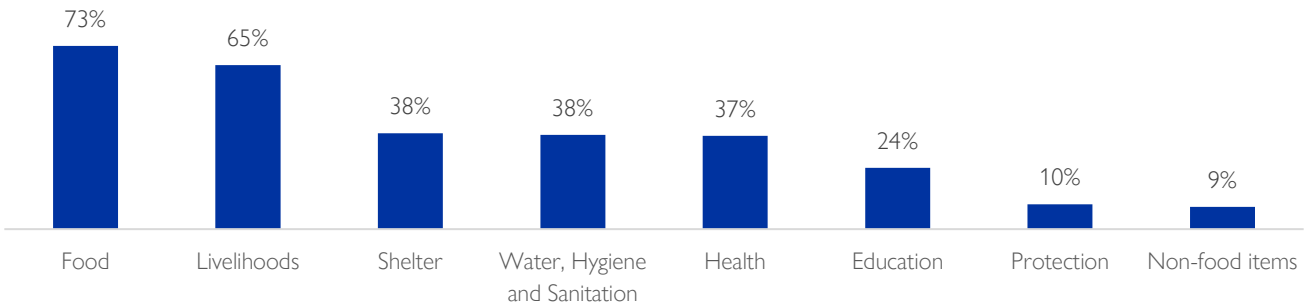
10. For more information, please refer to the following Emergency Tracking report [#66.1](#)

PRIORITY NEEDS



Medical assistance to an internally displaced person in the capital © IOM Haiti, May 2026

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

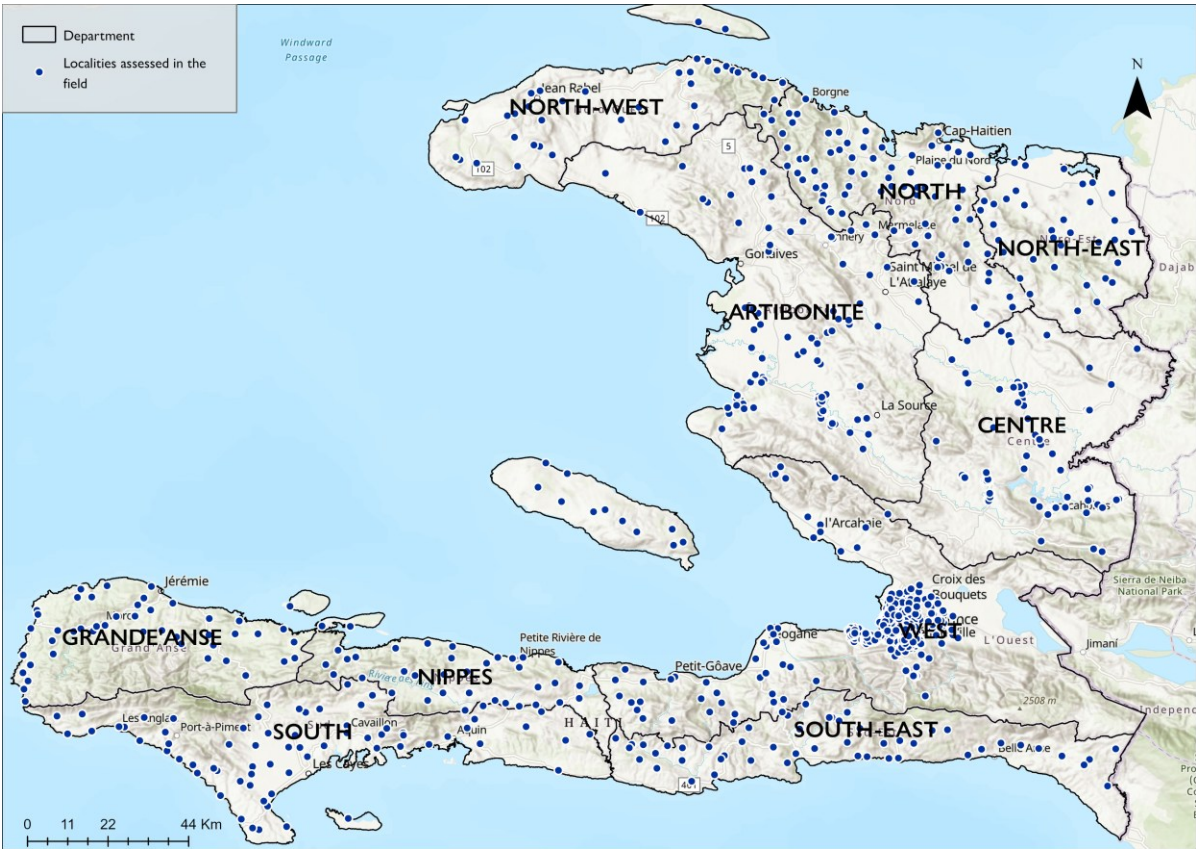


During assessment rounds of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), key questions on various humanitarian sectors are asked to inform sectoral and intersectoral prioritization of areas. A dedicated report on these sectoral analyses will be published separately. Furthermore, key informants are asked to indicate the three priority needs in areas hosting IDPs and/or returnees.

During this round, 1,197 localities were assessed, of which 1,075 were identified as hosting at least one of these two population groups.

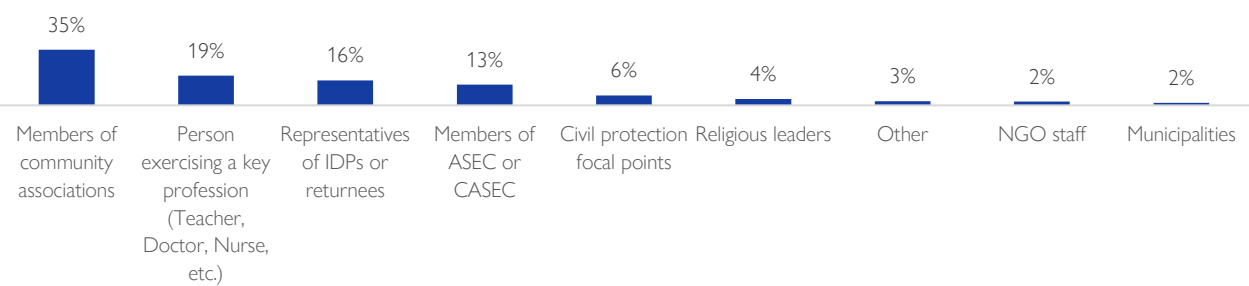
During this round, the most frequently mentioned need was food (in 73% of localities), followed mainly by access to livelihoods (65%), shelter (38%), water, hygiene and sanitation (38%), and health (37%). This hierarchy has not changed significantly for several rounds.

Map 15. Localities assessed in the field during Round 13



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Graph 19. Profiles of key informants interviewed during Round 13



1,197

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



4,642

key informants interviewed

Since August 2022, the national Civil Protection Directorate (Direction Générale de la Protection Civile - DGPC) and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) have been conducting periodic assessments of sites hosting displaced populations. These assessments aim to provide key information on the displacement situation, as well as on 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 conducted with key informants at the smallest mapped geographic level in the country, namely neighborhoods in the MAPAP (the capital) and communal sections outside the MAPAP. Spontaneous sites are also assessed where they exist. On average, four key informants were interviewed per assessed locality.

Data collection for Round 13 was carried out from 14 March 2024 to 17 May 2026, by 543 enumerators (including 62% men and 38% women) who conducted interviews with 4,642 key informants (70% men and 30% women) in the 1,197 assessed localities, distributed as follows: 516 communal sections outside the MAPAP, 419 neighborhoods in the MAPAP, and 262 spontaneous sites. Due to security constraints, interviews with key informants were conducted remotely in nine per cent of localities, while they were conducted in the field for the remaining 91 per cent (see Map 15).

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 Informatics (IHSI), and the Housing and Public Building Construction Unit (UCLBP).

Limits:

The information collected is based on estimates provided by key informants regarding their own community. To obtain the most reliable estimates possible – that is, those closest to reality – assessments are conducted at the lowest geographic level, and the key informants interviewed are those with the best knowledge of their locality (see Graph 19).

