Due to gang violence, 194,624 people are currently displaced in Haiti, the majority of which in the West department, where the capital Port-au-Prince is located. IDPs are also present in Centre and Artibonite departments. Qualitative surveys conducted by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team show that over 177,700 and 5,600 IDPs were displaced because of, respectively, gang violence and natural disasters.

Despite a truce convened between gangs in the Cite Soleil district in the beginning of July (without the involvement of the government), other parts of the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) have experienced a rise in gang violence.

Most of the displaced people in the MAPAP are located in sites and areas with access restrictions. Access outside the capital area is limited as major routes towards the north and the south are affected by gang presence, which hinders road movements.

The mission is also conducting a programme criticality assessment to aid its decision-making on acceptable risk and ensure that its activities can be balanced against increasing security risks.
HAITI EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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**IOM RESPONSE**

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

A total of 17 monitoring visits were made to IDP sites in the Delmas and Tabarre districts to assess urgent needs. Among the priority needs recorded, food, access to clean drinking water and health assistance were highlighted. Additional risks are related to the low level of hygiene and sanitation in the sites, the overcrowding in accommodation in certain IDP sites and conflicts among the inhabitants of sites. As a response to a new spontaneous displacement of a large number of people in the Lycée Caradeux, the CCCM team led a multi-sectoral assessment to determine the needs of people on site. In addition, IOM officials met with the General Director of the Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC) to discuss the response to the IDP strategy as well as the plan to operationalize the strategy.

**Protection**

During July 2023, the Protection team visited 4 IDP sites and provided assistance to 28 people (21 female and 7 male). It also provided psychosocial assistance to 48 beneficiaries (36 female and 12 male) and relocation assistance to 32 people (26 female and 6 male), including 3 survivors of gender-based violence (female), who were also provided with psychosocial support.

Protection assistance was similarly provided to 922 repatriated migrants (486 female and 436 male) arriving at the airports, sea ports, and at three border points with the Dominican Republic (Ouanaminthe, Belladère, Malpasse). During July 2023, 18,594 people were repatriated to Haiti. Since the beginning of the year, 93,170 people have been repatriated to Haiti, of which 93% from the Dominican Republic. The other migrants were repatriated from the United States (2%), the Bahamas (2%), Turks and Caicos Islands (2%) and Cuba (1%).

**Figure 1. Disaggregation by age and sex for repatriated migrants since January 2023**

Based on individual protection needs, IOM assists vulnerable repatriated migrants with food and beverages during the registration process; unconditional and multipurpose cash assistance and cash for transportation; the distribution of hygiene kits, including dignity items for women and girls; first aid and referral to medical assistance; psychological support and counselling provided by trained personnel; and support with family reunification for unaccompanied and separated children in coordination with the Institute for Social Welfare and Research (IBESR).

IOM participated in the Groupe Thématique Genre along UNFPA, UN Women and other agencies and NGOs, to develop an action plan to integrate gender in the global humanitarian response. The Protection team also developed capacity building modules on stress management, psychoeducation, and traumatic and post-traumatic stress syndromes.
Health

During July 2023, IOM provided direct health assistance to 255 IDPs, including 39 girls, 37 boys, 58 men and 121 women.

Twelve mobile clinics were conducted in five IDP sites in the Delmas and Tabarre commune. The most recurring health problems among the IDPs assisted were scabies, hypertension, gastritis, urinary tract and vaginal infections. Four cases were referred to hospitals for further treatment. A total of 47 scabies kits were distributed.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI)

In response to the flooding, IOM contributed to a joint distribution of NFIs and food kits carried out with humanitarian, governmental, and local partners. As part of the flood response, a total of 30 shelter and fixing kits were channeled through the common pipeline managed by IOM.

A total of 436 IDPs (90 households) in the MAPAP were assisted with rental subsidies to allow them to leave informal displacement sites for more secure and appropriate housing.

Among the assisted beneficiaries were 129 women, 69 men, 138 girls and 100 boys. Of the relocated IDP households, 51 had originally lived in the Cité Soleil commune, 10 in Croix des bouquets, 17 in Port-au-Prince, 1 in Delmas, 1 in Pétion-Ville, and 10 in other municipalities. Among the beneficiaries of rental subsidies were particularly vulnerable IDPs referred by the protection unit, including 41 pregnant or lactating women, 11 elderly people, and 14 people with disabilities.

Rental subsidies were also granted via mobile transfers to 281 IDPs in the Sud department in the communes of Saint-Louis-du-Sud, Cavaillon and Les Cayes, who had been displaced in the earthquake of 2021.

Figure 2. Assistance provided to IDPs by IOM in June 2023

| 717 | People assisted with rental subsidy |
| 245 | NFIs channeled through the IOM common pipeline (incl. tarpaulins, fixing kits and blankets) |
| 255 | Cases of medical care (consultations, follow-up and medical referral) |
| 48  | People supported with mental health and psychosocial support activities |

IOM Haiti maintains NFI stocks which partners can request via IOM’s Common pipeline in seven locations across the country: Anse-a-Pitre, Belladeres, Gonaives, Jeremie, Port-au-Prince, Camp Perrin, and Cap-Haitian.

Lastly, under its reconstruction project called “Scaling ‘Build Back Safer’ Training and Communications in Haiti’s Grand Sud”, launched after the 2021 earthquake with the support of the World Bank, potential learners for improved local construction techniques (TCLA, in French) were selected in different localities the department. The earthquake affected many lives in the area, and this type of construction is an effective way of helping the community to cope with natural disasters. During the reporting period, nine houses were built by local residents using the TCLA techniques taught by IOM.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During the reporting period, the WASH team continued the desludging of a latrine pit of 4 cubic meters in Delmas 19, which will benefit 800 people. IOM also performed a technical assessment for WASH needs in the new site of Lycée Jean Marie Vincent and conducted a focus group discussion on sanitation issues. IOM is providing water in the site. In addition, field visits were conducted to assess the situation in terms of WASH priorities and needs in three sites: Delmas 65, Delmas 75, and Place Clercine.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

During the reporting period, qualitative interviews were conducted with displaced populations in order to better understand why the proportion of IDPs in sites keeps increasing (following the Round 4 results in the West) while the proportion of IDPs in host communities is decreasing. These interviews will also provide more in-depth information on why the number of returnees decreased significantly in various neighborhoods.

Flow monitoring on the Dominican Republic – Haiti border recorded the movements of 118,975 people at 30 crossing border points. A significant part of migration flows from Dominican Republic to Haiti is forced repatriations of Haitians. Furthermore, 2,732 migrants were interviewed through individual surveys to gather more insights about their profiles, needs, vulnerabilities and migration experience.

Transition and Reintegration

In an effort to restore the social contract between local communities and essential state institutions in Cap-Haitien, the Transition and Reintegration team is supporting the local branch of the National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) to install an innovative arm-operated water pump, housed within a purpose-built kiosk. The project aims not only to provide convenient access to clean water but also to facilitate a meaningful dialogue between the community and the local service provider - DINEPA.

Recognizing the importance of fostering collaboration, a series of constructive dialogues were initiated and a follow-up committee was formed. Thus, in July, the community and
DINEPA collaboratively agreed upon a fair and sustainable price for the water delivery. The revenues will keep the water quality to international standards through the procurement of chlorine and contribute to the maintenance of the equipment.

The construction works will begin in August, once all plans and designs have been approved by all counterparts.

Immigration and Border Governance

Under the Western Hemisphere Program, IOM Haiti supports regular, safe, and orderly migration pathways through the provision of documentation assistance in the wake of the Parole Programme. According to the latter, the United States will welcome 30,000 migrants per month from Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua and Haiti for two years if they apply for it in their home country. Following the launch of the Programme in 2023, the Centers for the Reception and Delivery of Identity Documents (CRLDI) experienced large numbers of applications for identity documents. IOM is currently in the process of rehabilitating the buildings housing four CRLDIs and has also provided support to the relevant authorities to deliver identity documents during the reporting period.

Following the graduation of cadets from the 32nd promotion and the integration that ensued of 50 new recruits into POLIFRONT (the border unit of the Haitian National Police), IOM received a special training request from the POLIFRONT Director to strengthen the new agents' capacity to protect migrants' rights. Therefore, IOM Haiti organized two one-week sessions (each for 25 of the 50 new recruits) to deliver training on relevant issues for the protection of migrants. These included human trafficking, human rights, gender, and customs.