

# Haiti

**June 2024**

The humanitarian crisis in Haiti is marked by a rapid escalation of gang violence, which has compounded the suffering of people already affected by critical levels of food insecurity, poverty and a breakdown in essential services.

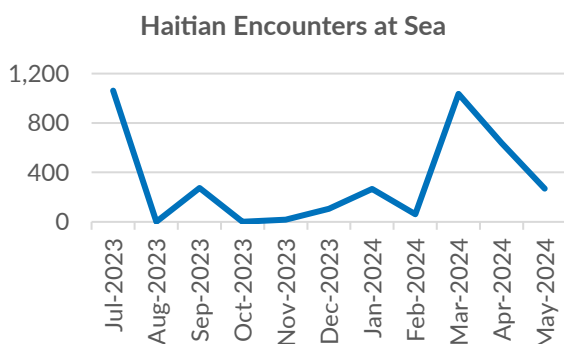
Whilst tens of thousands are being displaced from their homes, others remain trapped inside gang-controlled neighbourhoods, facing very serious protection concerns.

UNHCR focuses on reinforcing protection systems working with national authorities, and civil society. With additional support, UNHCR can strengthen its response to considerable protection needs within the country.

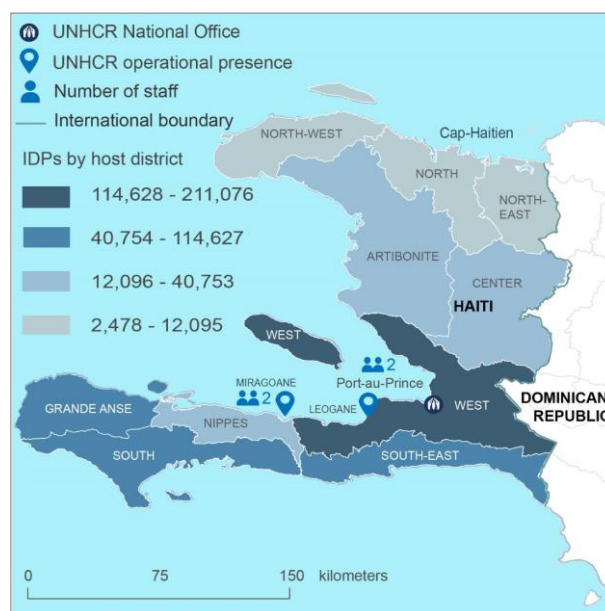
## SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of June 2024, gang violence had forced more than 578,074 people to leave their homes, according to IOM. The number of internally displaced doubled between 2022 and 2023, and in the first five months of 2024 alone more than 260,000 additional people were forced to flee because of insecurity. People are internally displaced in Haiti in 7 out of 10 departments, with a concentration of displacement in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. Almost 3 out of 4 displaced people are staying with host families, the remainder are accommodated in sites. IDP sites are overcrowded, 76% of sites lack adequate lighting, 31% of sites have no latrines.

In addition to internal displacement, and despite the release of International Protection Considerations with regard to people fleeing Haiti released by UNHCR in March 2024, almost 340,000 Haitians were forcibly returned to Haiti by different countries as of May 2024 and just over 2,000 Haitians have been encountered at sea.



*The graph illustrates the number of encounters of Haitians by various government authorities during their journey at sea. This information is compiled by UNHCR exclusively using media sources. These figures are best considered to be underestimates of true protection concerns.*



*The map illustrates the large amount of internal displacement in Haiti and UNHCR's main intervention points in Port-au-Prince and Leogane.*

## UNHCR RESPONSE

## Statelessness Prevention

Since 2010, UNHCR has engaged in the prevention of statelessness through the promotion of birth registration, late birth registration, capacity building and material support to civil registry actors. UNHCR has reached remote and inaccessible communities, working with local partner Citizens' Initiative for Human Rights (ICDH). With additional support, UNHCR can contribute to increasing the capacity of civil registry offices in Leogane and form vital links between humanitarian action and development efforts to strengthen civil registry services in Haiti.



### Protection Monitoring and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

As part of the development of collective system for Accountability to Affected Persons in Haiti, UNHCR is conducting a mapping of current feedback channels used by humanitarian organizations in Haiti as well as an information and communication needs assessment to identify gaps, inform decision-making and enhance access to communication and information to affected people, in collaboration with ACTED.

### Advocacy on Prevention of Refoulement

In November 2022, UNHCR issued an advisory to States in the Caribbean region and beyond to suspend the forced return of Haitians to their country. In March 2024, UNHCR issued new legal guidance to ensure that international refugee protection is provided for Haitians who need it. UNHCR continues to work with States in the region to advocate for adherence to this advisory. UNHCR also provides technical support to governments under their national asylum frameworks to prevent refoulement.

### Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

UNHCR is working with local NGO ODELPA to improve awareness and education related to services available for victims of gender-based violence and the economic empowerment of young girls and women from disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince.

### Community-Based Protection (CBP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

UNHCR aims to empower local communities and strengthen intersectoral coordination in disaster risk management in Leogane in cooperation with Instituto de Desarrollo Dominicano Integral (IDDI) and local NGO ODEPOL. Community groups and networks have been established to identify major risks, to develop preparedness and response plans, and to implement grass-roots projects to mitigate risks and reduce impact.

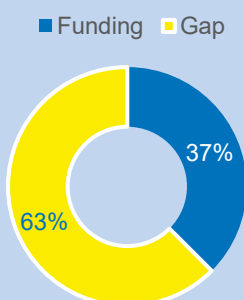


### UNHCR HAITI 2024 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS\*

**Budget requirements:**  
\$4 million

**Current funding:**  
\$1.5 million

**Funding gap:**  
\$2.5 million



### BUDGET AND MAJOR DONORS

UNHCR's humanitarian and longer-term response in the Americas is made possible thanks to the generous support of major donors who have contributed unrestricted funding to UNHCR's global operations, and to donors who contributed directly to UNHCR operations in the Americas.

\* UNHCR Haiti is included in the funding requirements of MCO Washington. The funding level of the operation in Haiti does not include flexible and unearmarked funding allocations.