

# Haiti

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	7,900	This figure refers to displacement triggered by gang violence that expanded from Port-au-Prince to the Nord and Nord-Ouest departments.	This figure was obtained from the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and media sources. It is based on data published by BINUH in reports to the Security Council, as well as media outlets reporting houses destroyed, which were multiplied by the average household size in Haiti. In both cases the methodology used for data collection could not be verified. Media sources include Haiti Press Network and Vant Bèf Info.	We have medium confidence in this figure. In the absence of systematic monitoring by the government of violence-related displacement, this estimate is based solely on UN and media reports, of which the data collection methodology could not be verified and which may have overlooked other incidents of violence triggering displacement. In addition, as the calculations for this figure relied partially on the number of houses reported as destroyed, it may have overlooked displacement triggered by factors other than house destruction. These reasons suggest that the figure may be an underestimate.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	7,900	This figure refers to people internally displaced by gang violence that expanded from Port-au-Prince to the Nord and Nord-Ouest departments.	This figure was obtained from the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and media sources. It is based on data published by BINUH in reports to the Security Council, as well as media outlets reporting on houses destroyed, which were multiplied by the average household size in Haiti. In both cases the methodology used for data collection could not be verified. Media sources include Haiti Press Network and Vant Bèf Info.	We have medium confidence in this figure due the same abovementioned caveats applicable to violence-related new displacements. In addition, our estimate is based on the number of people internally displaced in 2020, whom, in the absence of further information, IDMC assumes remain displaced as of 31 December 2020. Furthermore, the stock figure recorded by IDMC in 2019 was not considered in our calculations due to low reliability of certain sources and the risk of double counting IDPs in Port-au-Prince.

# Haiti

## Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
<b>New Displacement</b>	13,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by hurricanes Laura and Isaias.	This figure was obtained from situation reports published by OCHA. It is based on data obtained by OCHA and humanitarian partners, referring to people sheltered and evacuated.	We have medium confidence in this figure because, in the absence of government sources and given the lack of clarity on the reporting period covered by OCHA, it is likely to be an underestimate covering only the two major events that prompted humanitarian responses.
<b>Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020</b>  <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	34,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced.  We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country.  Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.