

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE:

VOICE, RIGHTS, AND DIGNITY

2025

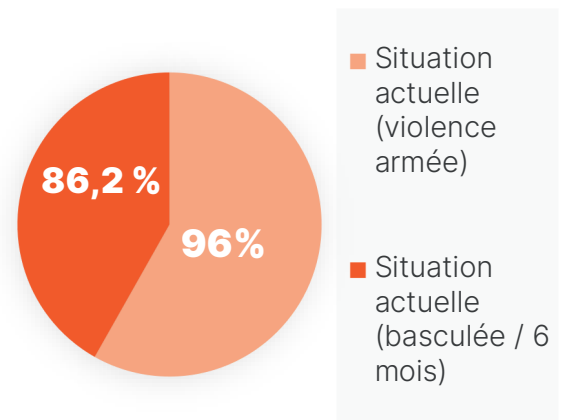
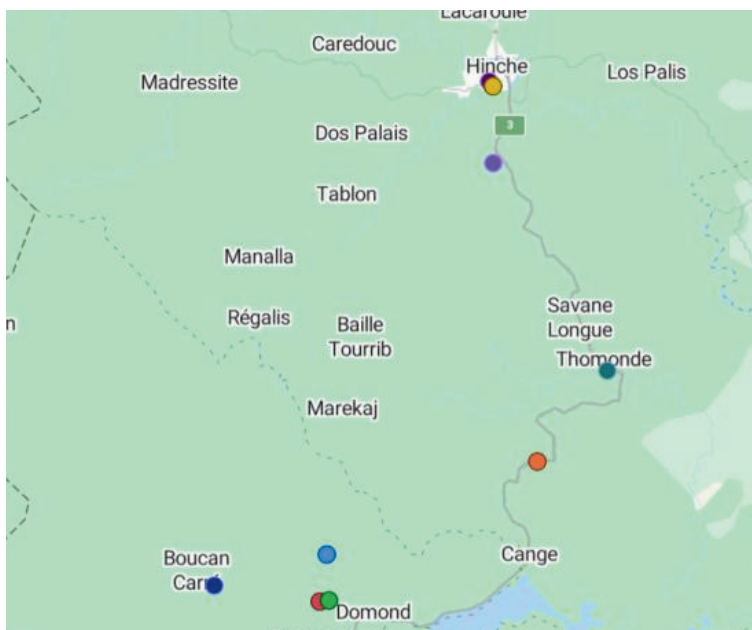
WORLD VISION HAITI

Similar to the aftermath of a natural catastrophe, there are thousands and thousands of lives, a total of **1,3 million of people**, boys and girls, women and people with disabilities, throwing into despair and inhuman conditions of life, in shelters over many regions in Haiti. Forced to leave their homes, they are Pursuing a haven in those places, a respite from the permanent series of armed violence, bandits initiated against the Haitian population, at least, over the last 5 years.

Among the last victims, the population of the (geographical department) Central Plateau, where, World Vision is accompanying the communities to escape from poverty. Actually, at least **30 thousand people** were forced to fleeing their houses to avoid the brutality and the assaults of the armed groups, by April 2025.

In the perspective to clearly identify the level of vulnerabilities of the displaced people in the shelters, such as, access to basic services, food security, health, and livelihoods; also, to have reliable and up-to-date data available to support decision-making, and elsewhere, to reinforce and better advocate for their cause in order to carve out a niche for their voices, we conducted a survey into **ten (10) shelters**.

A number of **102 people: 56 females, from whom 22 are girls and 46 males including 18 boys**, have answered to the questionnaire. They are from Mirebalais, Saut d'Eau even Port-au-Prince, 117 kilometers of distance. The findings show despaired and traumatized people, by the past violence, the potential violence to come or a daily life handed over to assistance.

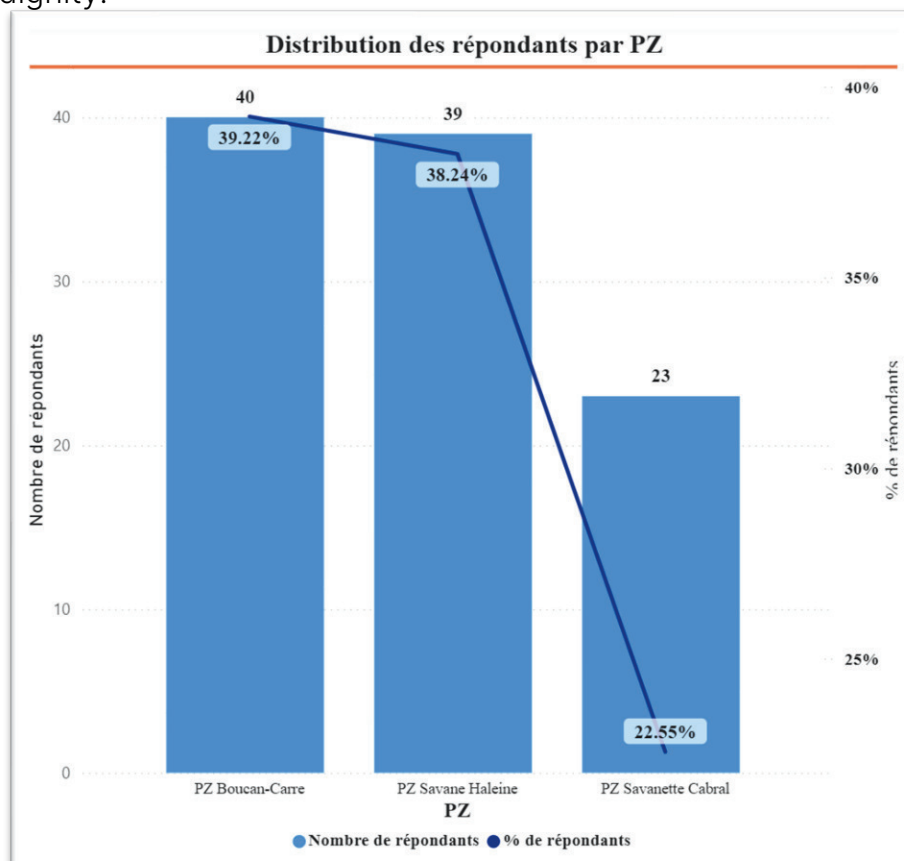


PUTTED INTO LINE, BY VIOLENCE

They were adults responsible for their daily life. Nevertheless, for almost six months they find themselves trapped into the uncertainty of tomorrow in shelters. The shelters we choose for the survey are located in three different communes, **Boucan Carre, Hinche and Thomonde, of the Central Plateau.**

The objective is to have a better perception, of the conditions of life of the people. More than **96 %** of the respondents described their current condition of life as a direct consequence of the armed violence. Combined to that violence, we have fear to be abused or killed, while some others regret their houses burned by armed groups. And **86,2%** of the respondents have seen their lives jumped into this line of uncertainty in the shelters, for almost six months.

Dozens of them put their voices together to write down a petition against this inhuman condition of life and to call the authorities to take concrete actions to restore their rights and dignity.



PUTTED INTO LINE, BY VIOLENCE

Actually, **88,24%** of them don't have access to a bed anymore. As alternative, they sleep on the floor on cardboard boxes. Sometimes, they have to share their haven with animals, particularly in those ramshackle and abandoned houses, which would need to be restored before welcoming human life.

In this kind of houses, they are facing many other challenges, such as to infiltration of water from the ceiling, when it is raining, the risk for these building to collapse, also the risk to sun and wind exposure, according to their answers. In the areas closer to the main cities, the displaced people are hosted in public schools or other public buildings, where such risks appeared being less.

Despite the fact that all the people in these temporary places are fleeing violence, more than **56%** expressed their concern of being potentially exposed to violence in the shelters. Stuck in a new, unfamiliar living condition, **78% of the respondents** have no economic activity. For **52%** of them, they access their daily food thanks of assistance.

The sanitation bet:

Having access to drinking water is a big challenge for the displaced people. According to information collected from them, **55%** don't treat the water there are drinking. While **64 %** of the displaced population targeted are serving themselves from improper source of water; which is water well for **38%** of them and uncaptured water source with no infrastructure established in order to facilitate human consumption for 25% of them, **4%** goes to the rivers to serve themselves. A situation, which represents a high potential risk of contamination.

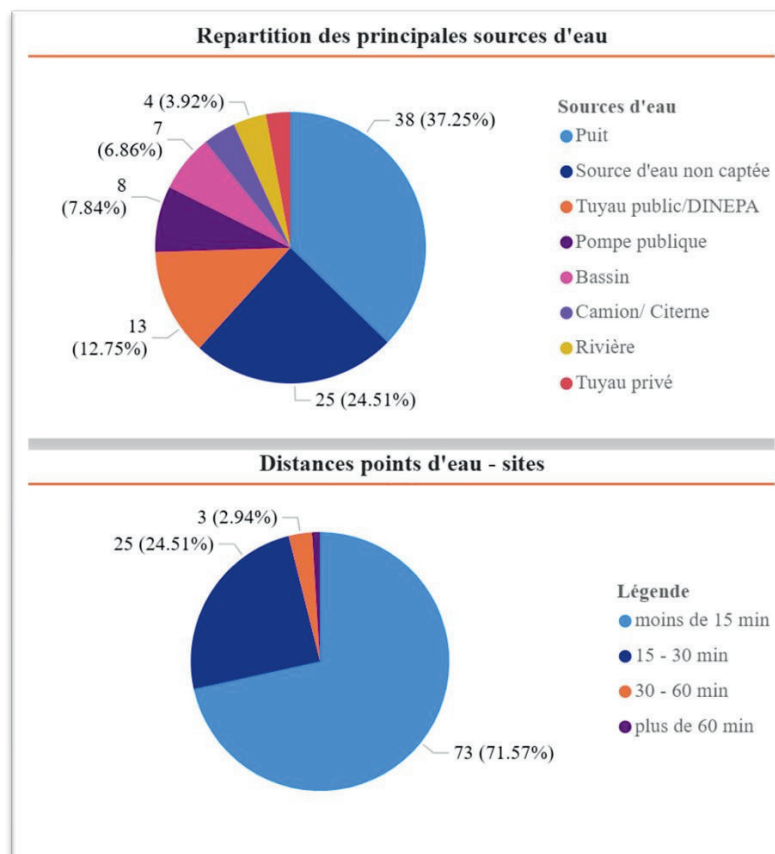
On the other part only **21%** of them are having access to potential drinking source of water from the DINEPA, **12%**, from private drinking water pipeline around **1%** and **8%** from public water pump which have a functional water filtration.

PUTTED INTO LINE, BY VIOLENCE

Some other people are also serving themselves from concrete basin and tankers metal trucks, both uncertain as sources in terms of the quality of the water. For those who treat the water before consumption, **29%** of them, they use pill and bleach. Despite the fact that water is transversal in sanitation not all the people have access to enough water to satisfy their daily need.

More than the half of the targeted people, **53%** are living in the uncertainty of having access to enough water in the shelters. For **34%** that happens sometimes, while **19 %** never have enough access to water for their daily needs.

This insufficiency of water to fully satisfy the basic needs might explain why **97 %** of the latrines in the shelters are in conditions which not respect the human dignity. **40%** of the latrines are definitely bad and **57%** of them are still being used far from the normal hygienic conditions.

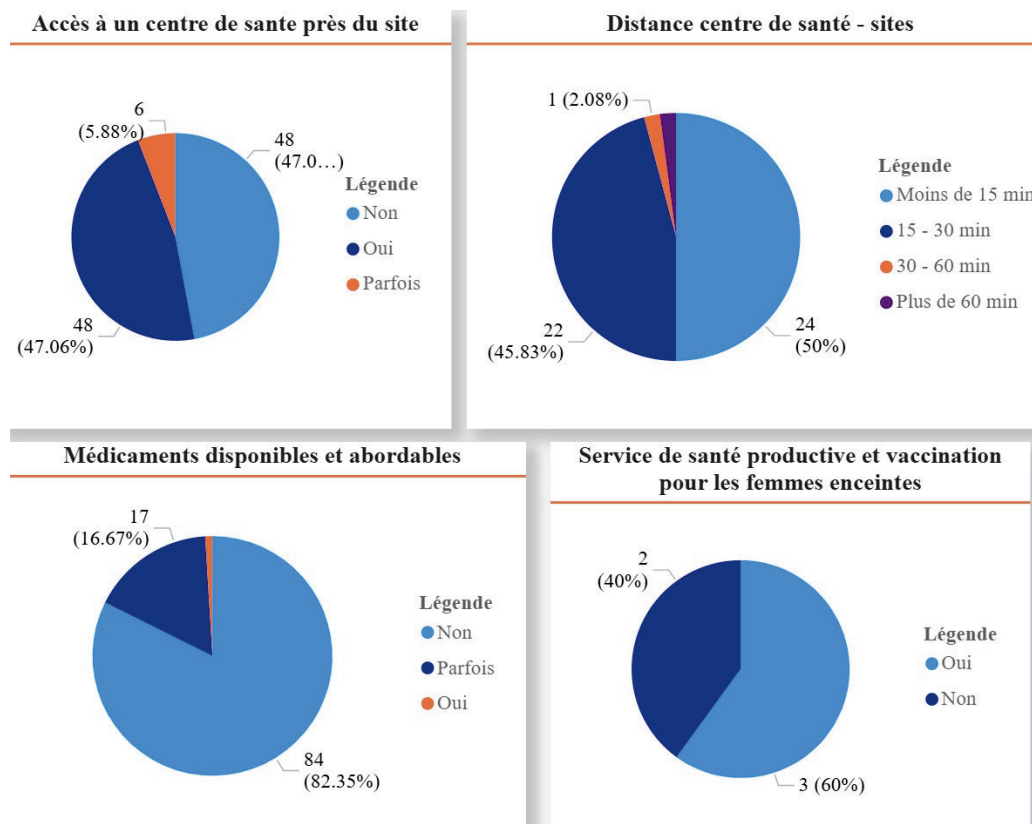


PUTTED INTO LINE, BY VIOLENCE

As a relief to the sanitation calvary, hygiene kits were distributed to **25 %** of them. For the rest **75%: 47%** clearly never received a hygiene kits, while **28%** have access to hygiene kits sometimes.

These lacks and others might be considered as the source of different kind of physical disease as, skin rash, infection, pain at the stomach, headache, waist and eyes pain. Issues with waste management is another potential door opened to welcome the bad condition of health. Burning of waste is the main way they use to manage their trash. Among the other options, they throw them in the neighborhood or into the streets and sometimes stocking them.

Moreover, the health centers are located between **15 to 60 minutes** of distance, which facilitates the access. Nonetheless, the challenge comes with the lack of financial to afford the health service. The healthcare is too expensive according to **58%** of the respondents and they conclude, **84%** of them, that they won't be able to pay the medicines after the consultation.



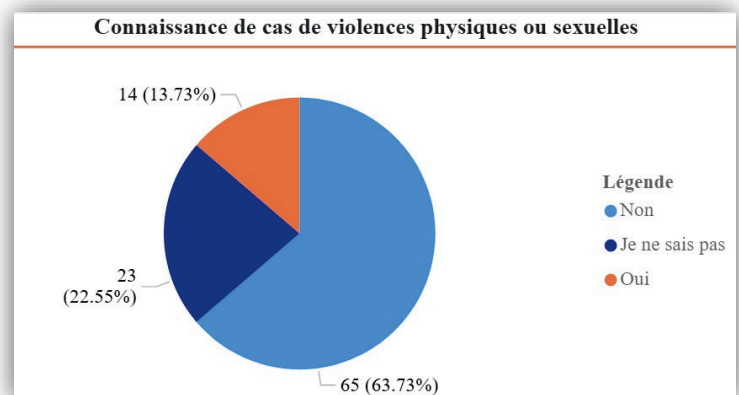
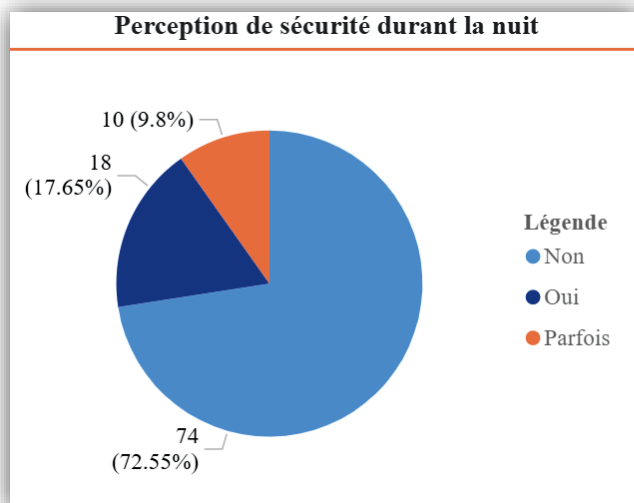
THE CYCLE OF THE PERMANENT THREAT

If the displaced people are fleeing their houses to have a minimum of peace of mind, the bet seems lost. Their nights remain longer and they live under a permanent stress. They feel unsecure during the nights according to the answers of **72%** of them and during the day, **55%** of them still afraid.

One of the main causes of that permanent psychological state of fear is the rumors about potential advancing of armed groups towards them. With this, **43%** of the displaced people feel a permanent psychological threat. Another category who is constantly panicked because of the echo of the armed groups shots, 31% of them. Many of them, **18%** are afraid of physical violence, as sexual violence.

There is no specific measure taken or infrastructure established for better protection of the women, the boys and the girls according to **57%** of the respondents. While the answers show them as the most victim of physic and sexual violence in these spaces. The worst, if one of them would be victim of any sort of violence, they don't know, **71%** of them, how to proceed in order to file a complaint and to have the hope of justice.

Many surveyed, **13%** indicated they acknowledge physical and sexual violence in the shelters. And still, **71%** of the respondents informed that there is no available medical or psychological support for the victims.



THE CYCLE OF THE PERMANENT THREAT

The kids living in the shelters continue to lose hope of going back to school, because of the lack of resources of their parents and the fear which surrounds their daily life. Also, many public schools are actually used as sites to host a number of the displaced people.

In terms of inclusion, the people living with disabilities are left behind. The totality of the answers confirmed that there is no specific disposition adopted to protect them.

World Vision Haiti has supported the displaced people in offering them, different kind of kits. Adapted kits were also offered who are living with disabilities. A step which cannot reverse the situation in all the sites.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORLD VISION'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

World Vision has continued to make significant strides in supporting vulnerable communities through a multi-sectoral approach. Below is a summary of the major accomplishments:

Cash Assistance

1,441 families (approximately 7,205 individuals) received direct cash support, totaling \ **\$328,184.00**, enabling them to meet urgent needs with dignity and flexibility.

Nutrition Interventions

495 children successfully recovered from malnutrition through targeted nutrition programs.

4,467 children were screened for malnutrition, allowing for early identification and referral to appropriate care.

Non-Food Items (NFIs) Distribution

4,905 families (representing 24,525 individuals) received essential household items including hygiene kits, kitchen sets, bedding kits, and flashlights, improving living conditions and personal well-being.

Psychosocial Support

207 individuals participated in group psychosocial support sessions, fostering emotional resilience and community healing.

31 individuals received personalized psychosocial support, addressing specific trauma and mental health needs.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORLD VISION'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Community Awareness and Protection

2,000 people were reached through mass sensitization campaigns conducted in displacement sites, focusing on **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)** prevention and **child protection**.

Capacity Building of Key Stakeholders

129 key community actors—including religious leaders, traditional leaders, and members of women's clubs—were trained on:

- GBV prevention
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)
- Psychological First Aid
- Child Safeguarding Policies

30 community volunteers received specialized training in:

- GBV response
- Psychosocial support
- Child protection
- Safeguarding policies

As part of its commitment to displaced and repatriated people, World Vision has provided crucial support to migrants repatriated from the Dominican Republic and received at the Belladère Transit Center.

A total amount of **(631,995.00) gourdes** was mobilized to meet their immediate needs, particularly in protection, hygiene, nutrition, and psychosocial support.

World Vision provided essential material support to 300 repatriated migrants at the Belladère Transit Center through the distribution of non-food items (NFI). These kits included hygiene products, kitchen utensils, bedding kits, and flashlights, helping to improve their immediate living conditions and restore a sense of dignity.

CONCLUSION

The living conditions of internally displaced people in Haiti is a permanent violation of the international humanitarian rights. Firstly, those people were forced to flee their houses, secondly, they are left by their own as if they were involved in a normal life.

There are no specific measures to protect them, their life has lost all decency and they are trapped in the uncertainty of the return to their homes. Living thanks of assistance without the possibility to develop their own economic activity and to contribute to the local economy where they are hosted.

Elsewhere, the children, thousands of growing lives, unable to go school, with limited access to drinking water and appropriate healthcare and better conditions of life, seemed becoming a new generation of rights abused.

In front of the long trip of emergency we launch this call:

To Haitian national authorities

- a.** To establish a multisectoral task force, with different ministries (with the MTPTC, the Public Health Ministry, Social affairs Ministry, Ministry of Justice...) to act for the respect of the rights of the displaced people, not only for those in the Central Plateau but also in the other department as West department.
- b.** To initiate a process to register the complaints of the victims, to facilitate them receive justice;
- c.** To take decision which can help those people to go back to their houses but also to develop a plan to accompany those people in restoring their financial lives.

CONCLUSION

To the actors in the international community

- a.** To accompany efficiently the Haitian authorities in developing plans and intaking actions which can really help to restore the rule of law.
- b.** Develop in collaboration with the Haitian authorities, mechanism which can help the authorities, to fulfill their responsibilities toward the displaced persons.
- c.** Joining other partners and stakeholders to advocate for a better understanding of the situation of the displaced people for a positive reversal of their current situation.

To the actors in the civil society

- a.** To gather resources, strength and to build a common force with other organization to denounce the abuse against the displace people.
- b.** To work with the medias to influence positively the authorities for the benefit of the displaced people.
- c.** Accompany the displaced people in finding justice for the abuse against them.
- d.** And for the long term, working with the local communities to develop alternative to become more resilience and stronger to face the threats while maximizing the local resources and endogenous values.