



Complex Crisis in Haiti

Situation Report #7

June 23, 2025

Displaced Haitians are facing urgent health and humanitarian needs. Project HOPE remains positioned to provide critical humanitarian support, including mobile medical units, psychosocial support services, and essential item distributions, if supplied with the necessary funding.

Situation Overview

Haiti continues to face an escalating and multifaceted humanitarian crisis. As a result of armed gang violence, political instability, economic collapse, and other challenges, more than 1.3 million people have been displaced as of June 2025 — a 24% increase since just December 2024. Nearly 700,000 of these displaced individuals are children. The Grand Sud region, including the Sud, Nippes, and Grand'Anse departments where Project HOPE has previously worked, is currently hosting over 350,000 internally displaced people (IDPs).

Many of those displaced are fleeing Port-au-Prince, where 85% of the city is under the control of armed gangs. After fleeing, many IDPs report sheltering with host families, placing enormous strains on already overstretched rural households. Those unable to stay with host families are living in overcrowded shelters or makeshift camps with **inadequate sanitation, clean water, and medical access, which increases the risk of both disease outbreaks and gender-based violence.**

Key Updates

- **Displacement has increased by 24%** since December 2024, with nearly 1.3 million people now internally displaced inside Haiti.
- Approximately **85%** of Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital and largest city, is **controlled by armed gangs**.
- Nearly **40%** of health facilities **across the country are now closed**, compounding an already dire public health emergency.
- With **widespread violence and hunger** inside Haiti, displacement pressure is mounting along the Dominican Republic border, adding to the existing strain on health systems and public services in the region.

Cholera is a persistent threat at displacement sites, which have grown alongside the rising insecurity. The number of spontaneous displacement sites in Haiti increased from 142 to 246 between December 2024 and June 2025. Malnutrition is also surging, with 5.7 million Haitians, more than half the population, facing acute food insecurity.

Amidst the violence and displacement, Haiti's public health system is nearing collapse. Nearly 40% of inpatient health structures across the country have shut down, while another 33% operate only partially. The health facilities that do remain open or partially operational face drastic shortages of staff, medical supplies, equipment, and specialized services. Over 40,000 health workers have fled the country due to escalating violence and 2 in 5 Haitians were estimated to be in urgent need of medical care at the start of 2025. Reports indicate that health workers and humanitarian convoys are actively being targeted by gangs and armed groups, further deepening this crisis.

The crisis is not confined to internal displacement, with many Haitians crossing the border to seek refuge in the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic's current posture toward Haitian migrants presents challenges, especially for those seeking access to care at public health institutions. Further compounding the situation is the U.S. government's newly established travel restrictions impacting and impeding Haitian citizens' ability to travel to the United States, including those requiring specialized health care.

Project HOPE is Positioned

Project HOPE has longstanding relationships with institutional and health partners in Haiti, dating back to the 1980s. In recent years, Project HOPE has provided essential health services; supported the health system by training health workers and distributing pharmaceuticals, supplies, and equipment; improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) quality and access through community education, hygiene kits, and WASH repairs, rehabilitation, and construction at both the health facility and community levels; mental health and psychosocial support; and gender-based violence prevention and response across the region of Grand Sud. Throughout its history in Haiti, Project HOPE remained agile, responding to health crises and emergencies as they arose — including the 2021 earthquake, multiple cholera outbreaks, and localized flooding.

In response to the recent escalation of this complex humanitarian crisis and the dire needs facing the population, especially among IDPs, **Project HOPE's team remains positioned to provide critical humanitarian support** through the rapid launch and scale-up of mobile medical units to remote and vulnerable populations, the distribution of essential supplies like non-food items and hygiene kits, and the provision of psychosocial support services that stabilize families and address trauma.

As Haiti's emergency deepens, increased international support is urgently needed to sustain lifesaving operations into the latter half of 2025.

“Haitians are seeking safety and better conditions for themselves and their families, even if that means they are leaving their homes to sleep in makeshift camps.”

— Adib Fletcher, Senior Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean and Humanitarian Response