

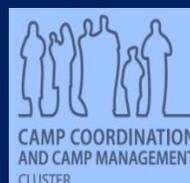


## Response to January 12<sup>th</sup> 2010 Earthquake

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

### ROUND 24 REPORT

As of 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2015



## HIGHLIGHTS

	<b>14,679</b> IDP Households or <b>59,720</b> IDP Individuals still living in IDP sites
	<b>37</b> Displacement Sites still open
	<b>51%</b> Tent and makeshift shelter sites
	<b>3%</b> Mixed sites (T-shelters, tent and makeshift shelter)
	<b>46%</b> T-Shelter sites
	<b>10</b> IDP sites closed between 1 July and 31 December 2015.
	<b>8</b> sites closed thanks to rental subsidy programs.
	<b>1</b> site closed through community integration and <b>1</b> site through spontaneous return.

### Background

On January 12<sup>th</sup> 2010, an earthquake of 7.0 magnitude hit Haiti. Considered the most devastating earthquake to hit an urban setting at the time, it resulted in the destruction of more than 300,000 buildings and the displacement of 1.5 million people. Following this destructive earthquake, the international community along with Haitian counterparts rallied to assist the needs of the affected population. As the lead Camp Coordination/Camp Management agency, the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) took the initiative to develop a unified displacement data management process, called the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral tracking system. Thus, the DTM was applied as a monitoring tool to track the IDP population on basic conditions in IDP sites, and camp-like settlements in support of the Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (E-Shelter/CCCM) Cluster and other humanitarian and recovery actors in Haiti. IOM implements the DTM, in partnership with the Government of Haiti (GoH) through the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC in French). The DTM is in its twenty third round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from the field assessments conducted between 1<sup>st</sup> July and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.



# 1. REMAINING IDP CASELOAD: SITE AND POPULATION TRENDS

## 1.1 Overall trends of the IDP population

More than 5 years after the devastating January 12<sup>th</sup> 2010 earthquake, an estimated **14,679 households** or **59,720 individuals** are still residing in **37 IDP sites** in the earthquake affected communes.

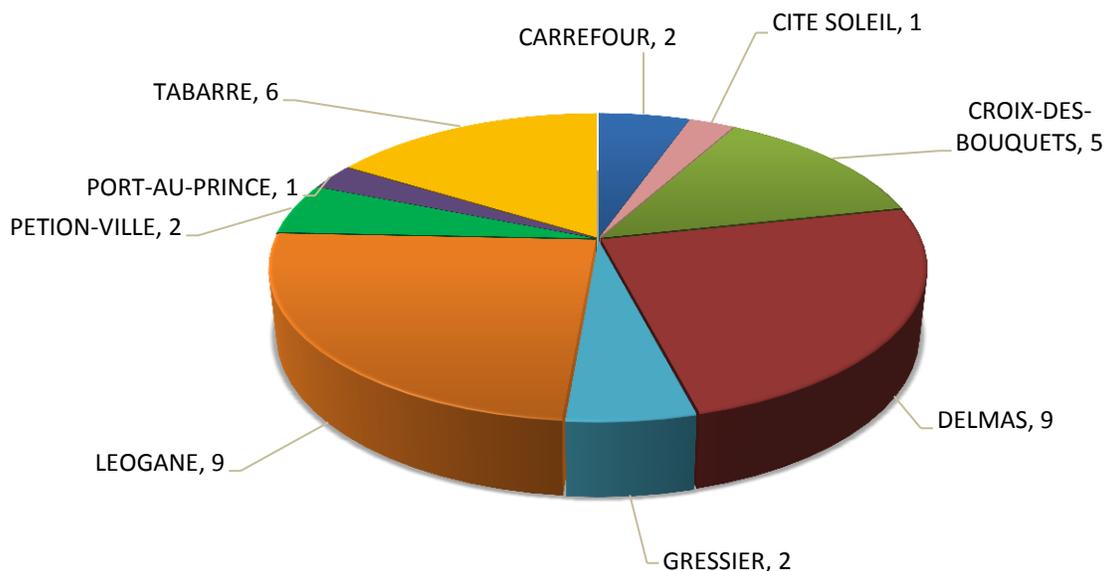
**TABLE 1: Number of sites, Households and Individuals per commune as of December 2015**

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	2	753	2,777
CITE SOLEIL	1	446	2,292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	5	2,487	10,851
DELMAS	9	6,824	26,560
GRESSIER	2	165	695
LEOGANE	9	1,197	4,963
PETION-VILLE	2	586	2,959
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1	500	2,157
TABARRE	6	1,721	6,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14,679</b>	<b>59,720</b>

The affected communes housing the IDP population are mostly located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. These are the communes of Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, Tabarre and Croix-des-Bouquets, as well as the communes situated in the Palms Regions, such as Leogane (considered the epicenter of the earthquake) and Gressier.

The communes of Jacmel, Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave in the Palm Regions and Ganthier in the border region formerly housed IDP sites which have since closed.

**GRAPH 1: Number of sites still open per commune**

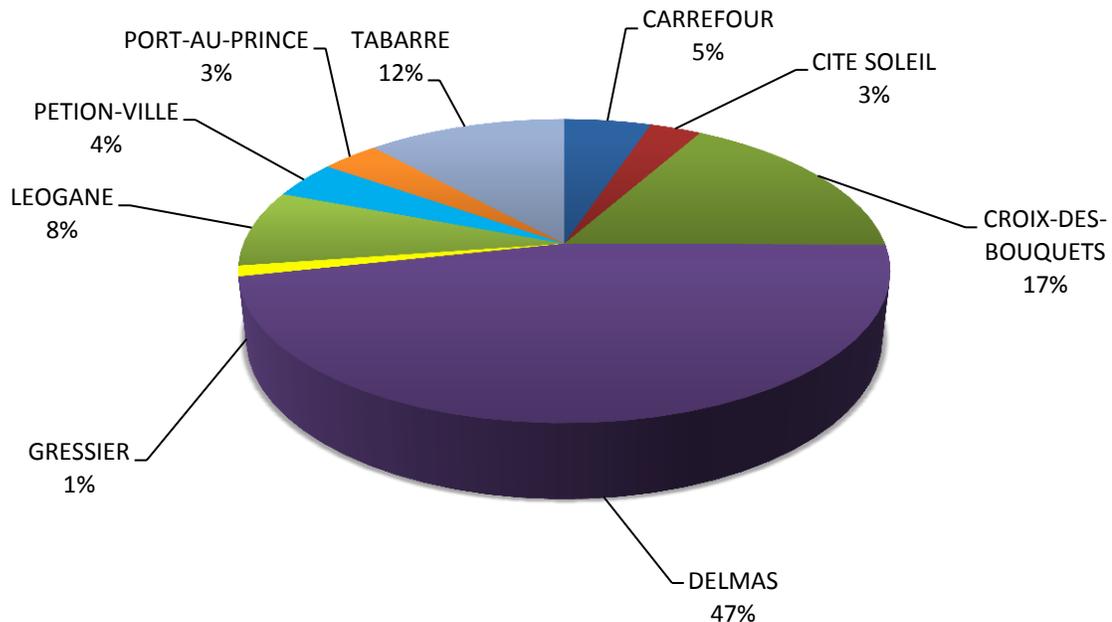


## 1.2 IDP Population: Displaced households and individuals

As of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015, the three communes with the highest IDP population are the following:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of 6,824 IDP households (47% of the total households), corresponding to 26,560 individuals (44% of IDP individuals).
2. Croix-des-Bouquets, the second largest with 2,487 households (17% of IDP households), corresponding to 10,851 individuals (18% of IDP individuals). It is important to note that the households residing in the camps known as Corail Sector 3 and Sector 4 are also included in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets
3. Tabarre, the third largest commune, with 1,721 households (12% of IDP households), corresponding to 6,466 individuals (11% of IDP individuals).

**GRAPH 2: Percentage of IDP households still living in IDP sites in December 2015.**



These three communes account for 76% of the IDP household population displaced by the 2010 earthquake. The remaining communes in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, and Port-au-Prince) house 2,285 households (representing 10,185 individuals) and combined, account for 15% of all displaced households.

In the Palms regions, 1,197 IDP households (or 4,963 individuals) still reside in the commune of Leogane, whereas a reported 165 households (or 695 individuals) still reside in the commune of Gressier. These two communes now account for 9% of the total IDP caseload: Léogane represents 8% of the IDP population and Gressier represents 1%.

### Section Summary:

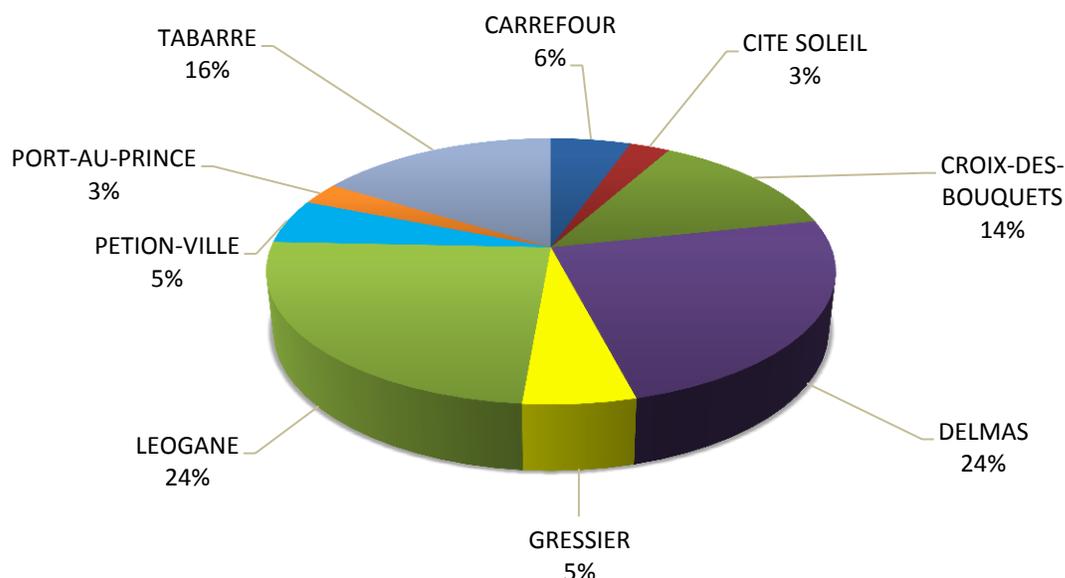


**14,679 households** or **59,720 individuals** still reside in camps and camp-like settlements in Haiti.

### 1.3 IDP sites: Camps and camp-like settlements

As of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015, 37 sites remain open in Haiti. As of this period, Delmas and Leogane host the highest share of the IDP sites, with 9 open sites each (24% of the total of open sites each). They are followed by Tabarre, open sites (16% of total of open sites). Combined, these three communes account for 64% of all open sites.

**GRAPH 3: Percentage of IDP sites still open in December 2015.**



IDP sites are distinguished by their size and further categorized as:

- *Small sites*: housing between 1 to 99 households (designated as locations, Settlements or urban scattered IDP location by the CCCM)
- *Medium sized sites*: housing a population ranging from 100 to 499 households (designated as camps by the CCCM)
- *Large sites*: housing a population of 500 and more households (designated as camps by the CCCM)

The number of open sites is not necessarily correlated to the figures of displaced population in those sites. For instance, Delmas, with 24% of open sites, continues to host the largest IDP population (47% of the IDP household population) due to the larger<sup>1</sup> size of its IDP sites. In contrast, Léogane, with the same number of IDPs sites (24% of open sites), represents 8% of the IDP population. The remaining communes (Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Gressier and Petion-Ville) account for 36% of the total of IDP sites in the country.

**TABLE 2: Classification of open sites size in each commune in December 2015**

Site size (number of households)	SITES		HOUSEHOLDS		INDIVIDUALS	
	Number of sites	% of Sites	Number of Households	% of Households	Number of individuals	% of individuals
1.1) 1 to 9	1	3%	7	0%	38	0.1%
1.2) 10 to 19	1	3%	16	0%	61	0.1%
2) 20 to 99	9	24%	524	4%	2,345	4%
3) 100 to 499	18	49%	6,390	44%	26,112	44%
4) 500 to 999	4	11%	2,476	17%	10,635	18%
5) 1000 plus	4	11%	5,266	36%	20,528	34%
Total	37	100%	14,679	100%	59,720	100%

<sup>1</sup> For analysis purposes, the DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more household and designated them as large sites. Please note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM cluster in 2010, where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.

## 1.4 Types of sites (by shelter types)

IDP sites are further distinguished by the type of housing structure as the following:

- Tents Sites: which house such structures as tents and makeshift shelters (made up of tarpauline, plastic etc.).
- Transitional-Shelter (T-Shelter) sites: which house structures constructed of wood, plywood or cement and “can be upgraded into permanent houses, reused for another purpose, or recycled for reconstruction.”<sup>2</sup>
- Mixed sites: which host a mixture of aforementioned structures (tents, makeshifts and T-shelters)

Of the 37 open sites, 19 are categorized as tent sites (51%). One (1) site is composed of mixed shelters, accounting for 3% of all sites. The remaining 17 sites consist of mostly Transitional Shelters (>60%) which makes up 46% of all open sites.

**TABLE 3: Classification of sites by the type of shelters as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015**

Types of Shelters	Percentage	# of Sites	# of Households	# of Individuals
Site with Tents ONLY	51%	19	8,755	34,685
Mixed sites (1-59% T-Shelter)	3%	1	127	517
T-Shelter sites (60% plus)	46%	17	5,797	24,518
<b>All Sites</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14,679</b>	<b>59,720</b>

### Section Summary:



19 sites are almost entirely made up of tents.



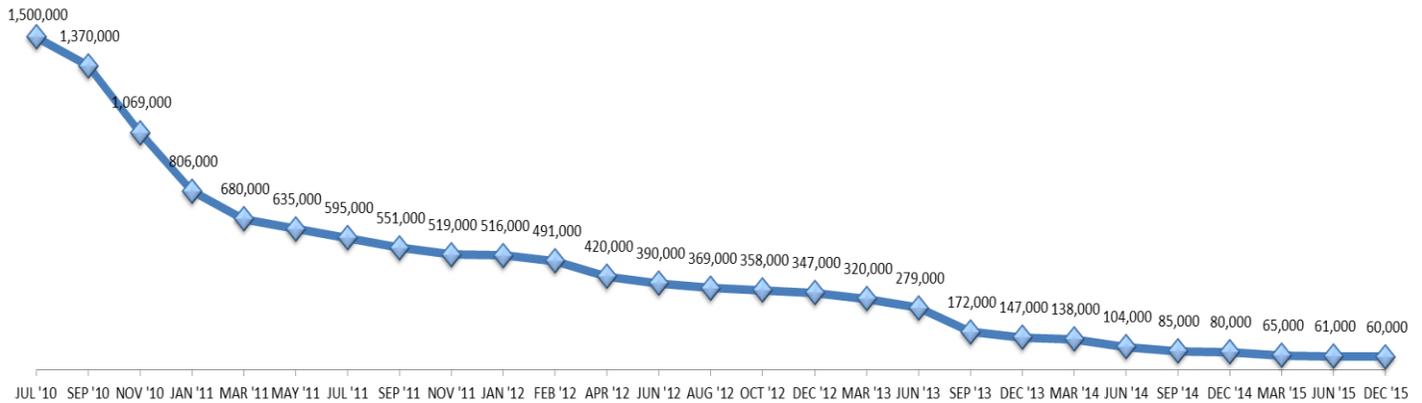
17 sites have a percentage of 60% or more of T-Shelters



1 site is composed of a mixture of tents and T-Shelters (59% or less T-Shelters)

<sup>2</sup> Source, IOM’s “Transitional Shelter Guidelines”, p. 2, Sec. 1.1.1.1 The Definition

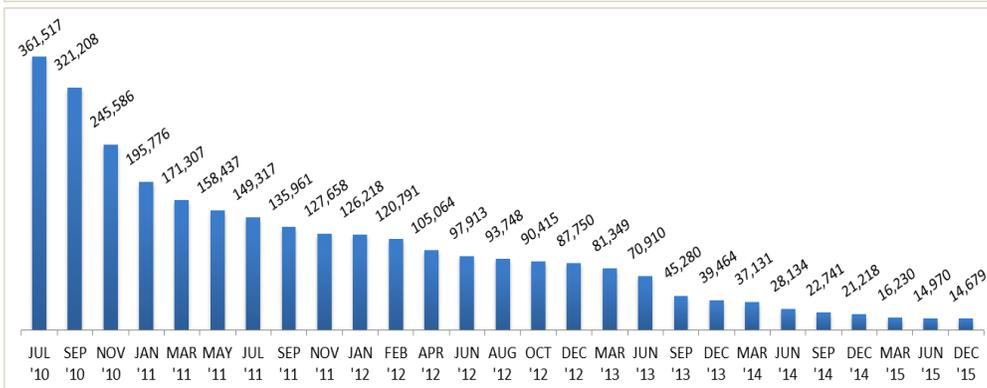
**GRAPH 4: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to December 2015 (figures rounded)**



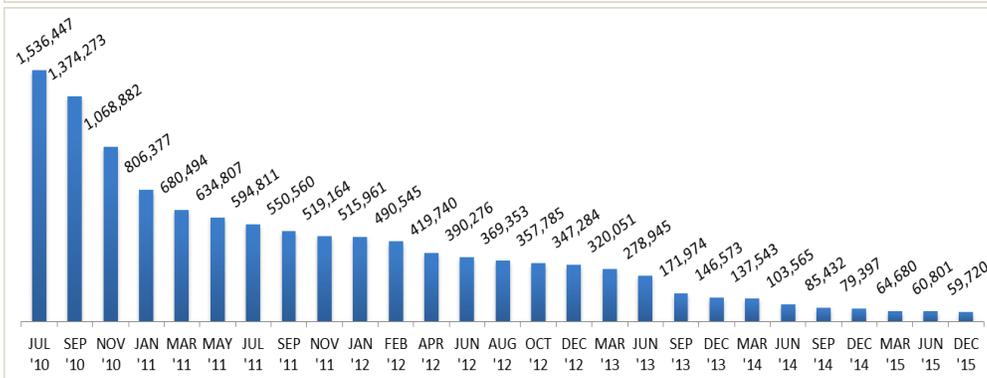
The following graphs depict the trend in sites, households, and individuals from the first month of DTM implementation in July 2010 until the current release covering the period of 1 July to 31 December 2015.



**GRAPH 5 – Number of sites**



**GRAPH 6 – Number of households**



**GRAPH 7 – Number of Individuals**

## 2. DECREASE IN THE IDP CASELOAD

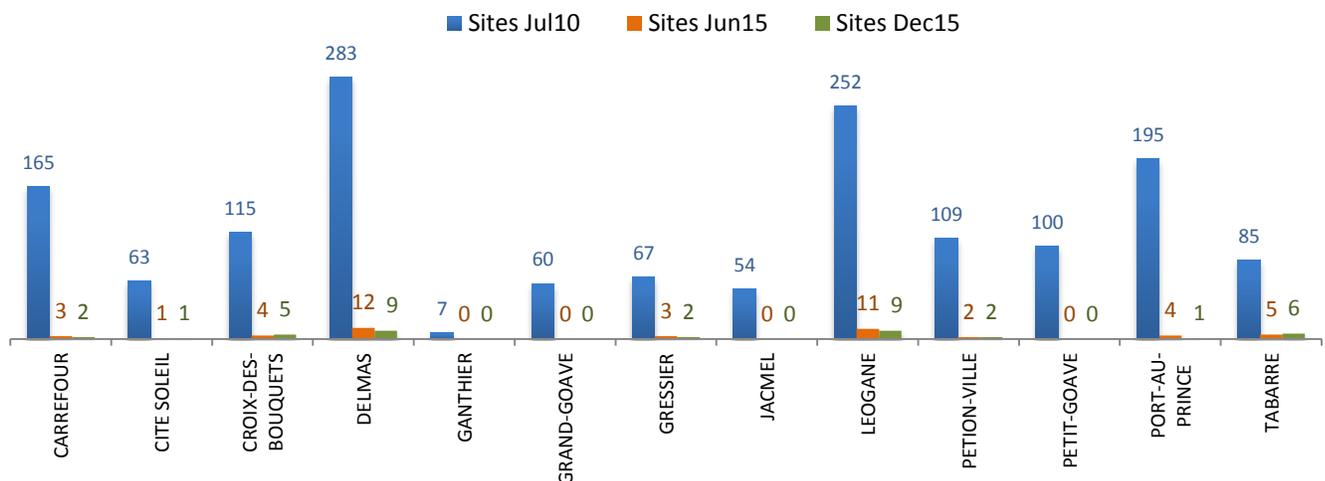
When comparing the figures from the 24<sup>th</sup> round of the DTM to the IDP figures from 2010, a net decrease of 346,838 of the total households (or 1,476,727 individuals) identified in 2010, can be observed. Furthermore, this also represents a decrease of 1,518 sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

When compared to the previous DTM release (June 2015), the number of IDP households has decreased by 291 (representing 1,081 IDP individuals). This decrease is mainly due to the ongoing relocation programs but also incorporates more precise IDP data gathered through registration operations in open sites. Of the reported 291 households who have left camps, only 20 (629 individuals) were from open sites (registered or with ongoing relocation programs), while 578 households (1,727 individuals) were relocated from sites that have since closed. Subsequently, by the end of the current DTM reporting period, the number of IDP sites has been reduced by 10<sup>3</sup>, 8 of which have been closed through return programs, 1 who's IDPs had spontaneously left the site and 1 who has since been integrated into the community.

**TABLE 4: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in July 2010, June and December 2015**

Commune	Sites Jul10	Sites Jun15	Sites Dec15	Ména. Jul10	Ména. Jun15	Ména. Dec15	Pers. Jul10	Pers. Jun15	Pers. Dec15
CARREFOUR	165	3	2	46,060	758	753	195,755	2797	2777
CITE SOLEIL	63	1	1	16,535	446	446	70,273	2292	2292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	4	5	24,722	2466	2487	105,064	10760	10851
DELMAS	283	12	9	82,984	7083	6824	352,675	27341	26560
GANTHIER	7	0	0	1,438	0	0	6,111	0	0
GRAND-GOAVE	60	0	0	8,157	0	0	34,665	0	0
GRESSIER	67	3	2	11,274	193	165	47,916	803	695
JACMEL	54	0	0	6,145	0	0	26,115	0	0
LEOGANE	252	11	9	39,246	1223	1197	166,799	5079	4963
PETION-VILLE	109	2	2	24,115	546	586	102,482	2948	2959
PETIT-GOAVE	100	0	0	12,250	0	0	52,062	0	0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	4	1	71,414	806	500	303,529	3033	2157
TABARRE	85	5	6	17,177	1449	1721	73,001	5748	6466
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>361,517</b>	<b>14,970</b>	<b>14,679</b>	<b>1,536,447</b>	<b>60,801</b>	<b>59,720</b>
<b>Diff Jun '15 - Dec '15</b>		<b>Camps</b>	<b>-8</b>		<b>Households</b>	<b>-291</b>		<b>Individuals</b>	<b>-1,081</b>
<b>% of Jun '15 found in Dec '15</b>			<b>82%</b>			<b>98%</b>			<b>98%</b>
<b>% of decrease in Dec '15</b>			<b>18%</b>			<b>2%</b>			<b>2%</b>
<b>% of decrease since July 2010</b>			<b>98%</b>			<b>96%</b>			<b>96%</b>

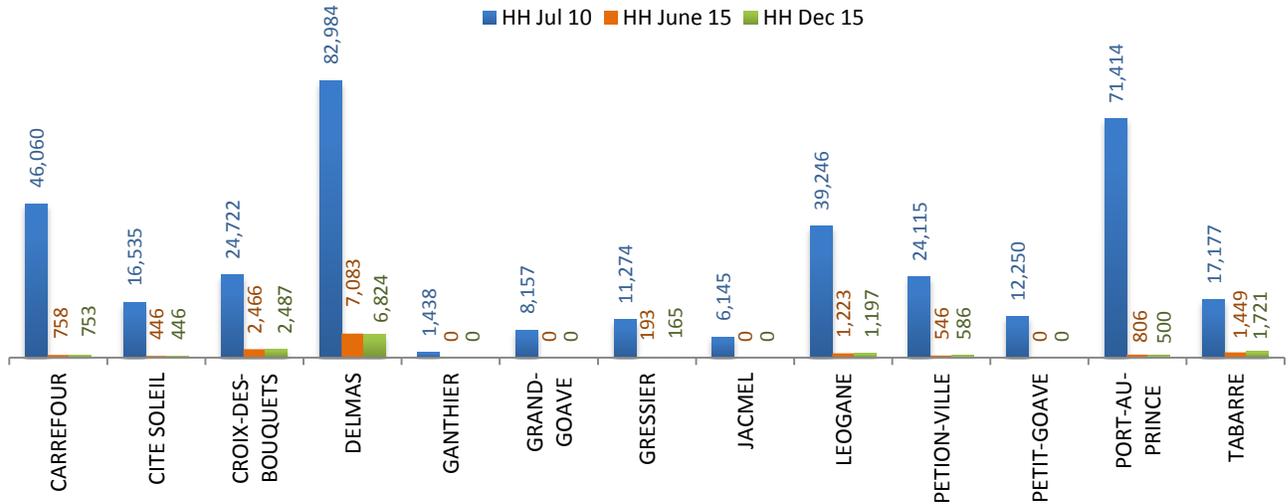
**GRAPH 8: Comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, June and December 2015.**



<sup>3</sup> During this reporting period, two camps which have previously been closed have been reevaluated and classified as open. They are Centre Refugiés Haitiens in Tabarre and Union Centre d'Hebergement de Lilavois 42.

Overall, the IDP household population has decreased by 96% compared to the July 2010 release figures and by 2% compared to the previous DTM report published in June 2015. The number of IDP sites has decreased by 98% compared to the July 2010 DTM, and by 18%, compared to the previous DTM report published in June 2015.

**GRAPH 9: Comparison of IDP households by commune in July 2010, December 2014, June and December 2015.**



**Section Summary:**

Since July 2010, the IDP household population has decreased by 96%.



July 2010



to



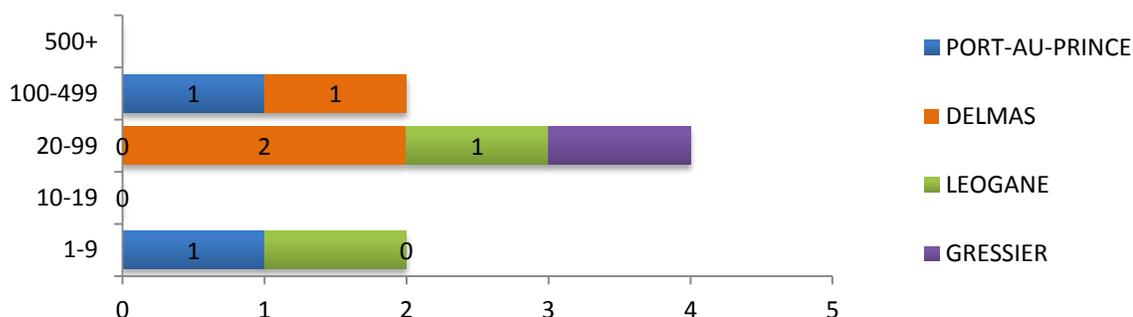
December 2015

### 3. LEAVING SITES AND RETURNING HOME: EVICTIONS, SPONTANEOUS RETURNS, ASSISTED RETURNS AND RELOCATION

#### 3.1 Closed sites

Over the course of the reporting period ending on 31 December 2015, 10<sup>4</sup> camps have been reported as closed. A total of 578 households (representing 1,727 individuals) were relocated through assisted return programs. IDPs residing in one camp in Léogane have spontaneously vacated it, leading to its closure while another site also in Leogane has since been integrated into the community, thus no longer making it an IDP site.

**GRAPH 10: Distribution of sites closed by commune and site size between June and December 2015.**



This period, Port-au-Prince and Delmas have reported the largest decrease of the number of sites with 3 camps closed through return programs in each commune as well as the largest decrease of households, with 306 households (representing 876 individuals) relocated by return programs in Port-au-Prince and 206 households (representing 596 individuals) relocated in Delmas. One camp in Leogane housing 8 households (28 individuals) has been integrated into the community and 10 households (88 individuals) have vacated another site in Leogane, causing its closure. There are no evictions during this round of DTM assessments.

**TABLE 5: Households, Individuals and Sites Status (open or closed) from July 2010 to December 2015**

Status of Sites	# of camps	# of households	# of individuals
Open Sites	37	14,679	59,720
Evictions	176	14,444	60,570
Rental Grant	541	80,950	273,049
Spontaneous return	801	251,444	1,143,108
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>361,517</b>	<b>1,536,447</b>

<sup>4</sup> There are several other small sites (less than 199 households) that are in the process of closure but have not yet been reported as closed because at the time of this report's publication, there were families still living in the camps awaiting to hear back from their grievance claims.

Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified at the height the displacement crisis in July 2010, 541 sites have been closed through return subsidy programs (corresponding to 80,950 households or 273,049 individuals relocated to better housing). Since 2010, a total of 14,444 households were evicted from 176 sites<sup>5</sup>. Meanwhile, 251,444 households (or 1,143,108 individuals) have spontaneously left sites, resulting in the closure of 801 sites.

**Section Summary:**

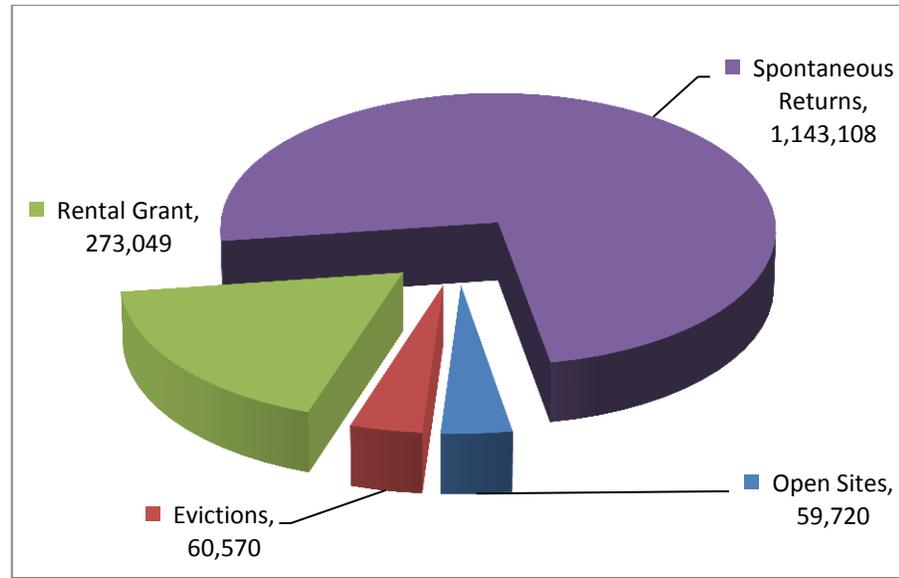
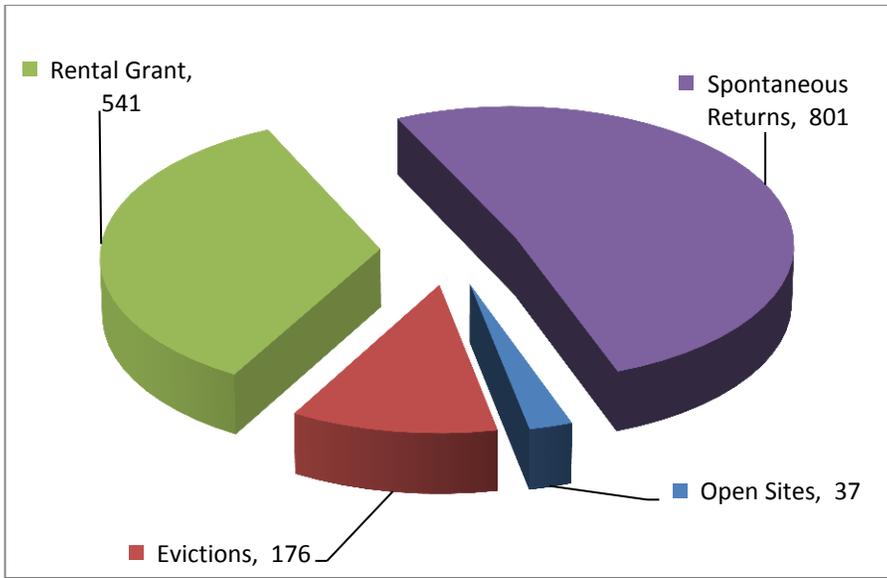


Since 2010, **80,950 households** have left camps through rental subsidy programs, leading to the closure of **541 sites**.

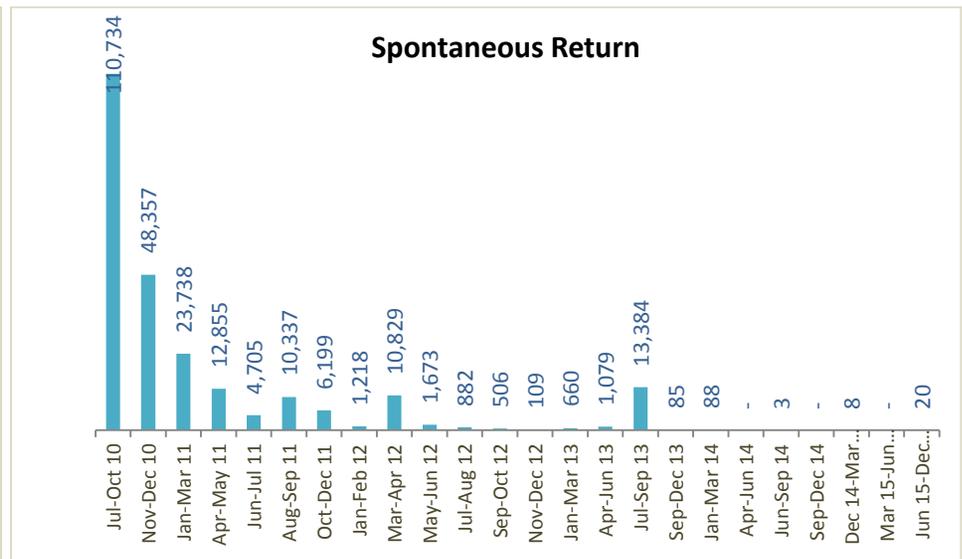
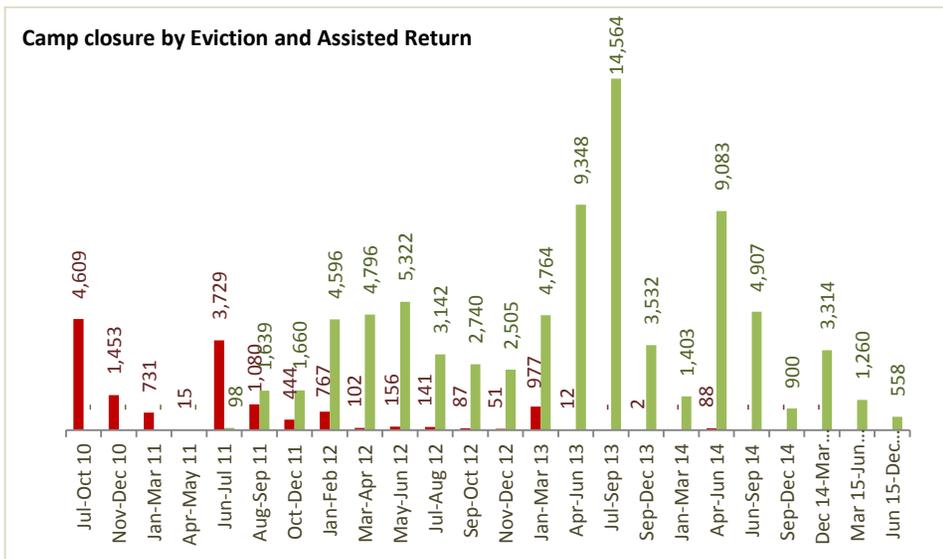
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<sup>5</sup> The number of evicted camps has been revised following an inquiry into the camps reported as closed from evictions during this reporting period.

**GRAPH 11: IDP sites and households by status (open or closed with reason for closure) from July 2010 to December 2015.**



**GRAPH 12: IDP households by period and reason for leaving IDP sites from July 2010 to December 2015.**



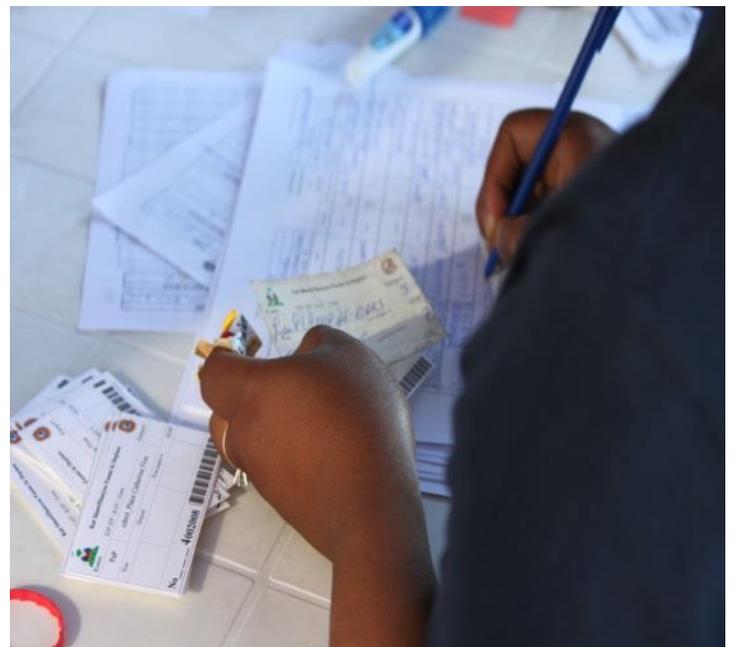
#### 4. DTM METHODOLOGY



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool designed to track Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) on basic conditions in IDP sites and camp-like settlements in support of the Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (E-Shelter/CCCM) Cluster and other humanitarian and recovery actors in Haiti. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) implements the DTM, in partnership with the Government of Haiti (GoH) through the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC in French).

Assessments are carried out on a tri-monthly basis across all identified IDP sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the southern regions affected by the 12 January 2010 earthquake. The DTM has been utilized to monitor the population living in IDP sites since March 2010, and was revised (DTM v2.0) in October 2010 to meet the changing information needs as the displacement situation evolved.

A team of 20 staff members implements these rapid camp assessments. During the quarterly DTM cycle, assessments are conducted within a six week period which includes activities such as data collection, verification, data-processing and analysis.



The DTM field teams use the DTM v2.0 IDP Site/Camp Information form for each assessment. The teams use various methods, including key respondent interviews with camp managers and camp committees, and observation and physical counting in order to collect the data necessary to complete the form.

DTM also incorporates feedback from partners working in specific sites and carrying out return programs. In cases where the site cannot be visited for security concerns, IOM uses aerial imagery to determine population estimates. IOM continues to use various methods of data gathering to ensure that the most updated information is available and the field teams approach each individual IDP site in a targeted manner, meaning that the method of data collection can vary depending on the situation of that specific IDP site.

After the data is gathered, consultations are carried out with actors that have a regular presence on the ground, namely, IOM Camp Management Operations (CMO) teams, representatives from the DPC, and other actors carrying out interventions in IDP sites. Google Earth, aerial imagery and other available technology are also used to assist in validating a variety of data, such as location, area of camp sites and also population for the camps that IOM has no access to because of security reasons.



It is important to highlight that IDP individual caseload estimates provided through the DTM are taken from household –level assessments relying on information from representatives of each household.

The returns data, or data on IDP households that received some form of support to leave camps, are sourced from IOM and Cluster partners’ databases. The return programs include, but are not limited to home improvements/repairs, retrofitting of existing houses, relocation to rural areas and rental subsidies (presently the main form of support). IOM maintains a database that tracks information on relocated families from the moment IDPs find a suitable lodging that meets some agreed criteria (i.e. environmental risks, MTPTC ratings, access to water and sanitation facilities etc.) to their actual relocation to the house of their choice, to the follow up visits done at the earliest 8 weeks after the move, this constituting the final verification before completing the grant disbursement and closing the process.

For more information regarding the methodology utilized for the DTM, including the tools, please contact us at [dtmhaiti@iom.int](mailto:dtmhaiti@iom.int) or refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, May 2011 document available at: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info> .