



Response to January 12th 2010 Earthquake

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

ROUND 25 REPORT

As of 31ST March 2016



HIGHLIGHTS

	17,119 IDP Households or 62,590 IDP Individuals still living in IDP sites
	36 Displacement Sites still open
	50% Tent and makeshift shelter sites
	3% Mixed sites (T-shelters, tent and makeshift shelter)
	47% T-Shelter sites
	1 IDP sites closed between 1 January 2016 and 31 st March 2016.
	1 site closed thanks to rental subsidy programs.

Background

On January 12th 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 fifth round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from the field assessments conducted between 1st January 2016 and 31st March 2016.



1. REMAINING IDP CASELOAD: SITE AND POPULATION TRENDS

1.1 Overall trends of the IDP population

More than 5 years after the devastating January 12th 2010 earthquake, an estimated **17,119 households**, or **62,590 individuals** are still residing in **36 IDP sites** in the earthquake affected communes. It is important to note that this report incorporates more precise IDP data gathered through registration operations of three (3) camps (Acra sud, Acra Cite Nord Del 33 and Village AFCA II). Consequently, when comparing the figures from the 24th round of the DTM, the number of households and individuals residing in IDP camps has increased, although the number of opened camps has decreased. The population estimates of these specific camps had previously been determined through arial imagery (one family per shelter), as on-sites assesments were inaccessible due to security concerns. Therefore, following five (5) years of settlement and the population’s refusal to be registered, the registration of Acra Sud, Acra Cite Nord Del 33 and Village AFCA II, lead to an increase of 17% in the total IDP household population and a 5% increase in the total number of IDP individuals.

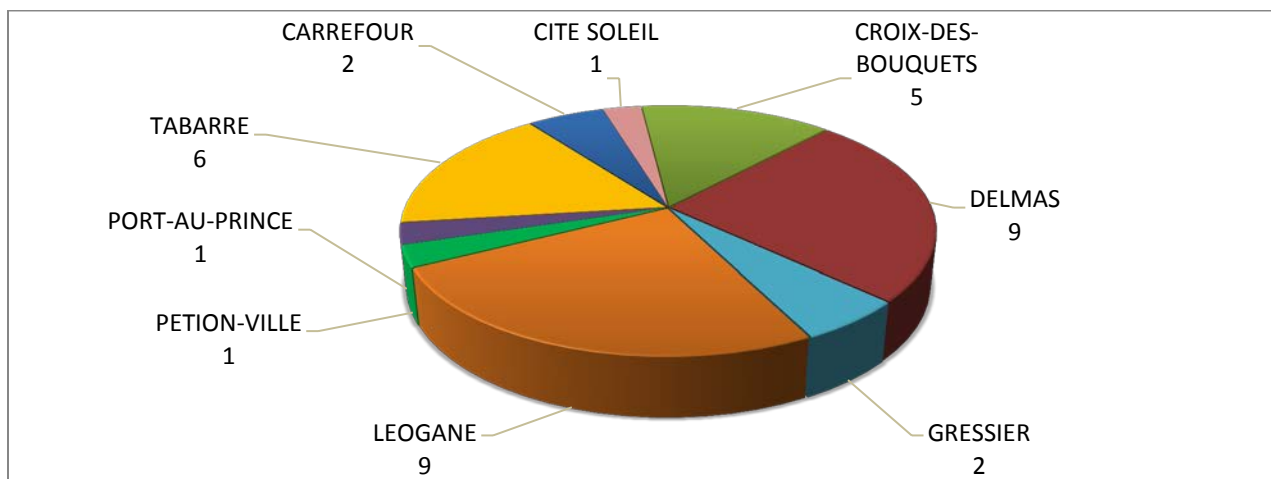
TABLE 1: Number of sites, Households and Individuals per commune as of March 2016

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	10,278	32,904
GRESSIER	2	165	677
LEOGANE	9	1,163	4,801
PETION-VILLE	1	560	2,836
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1	500	2,157
TABARRE	6	767	3,308
Total	36	17,119	62,590

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

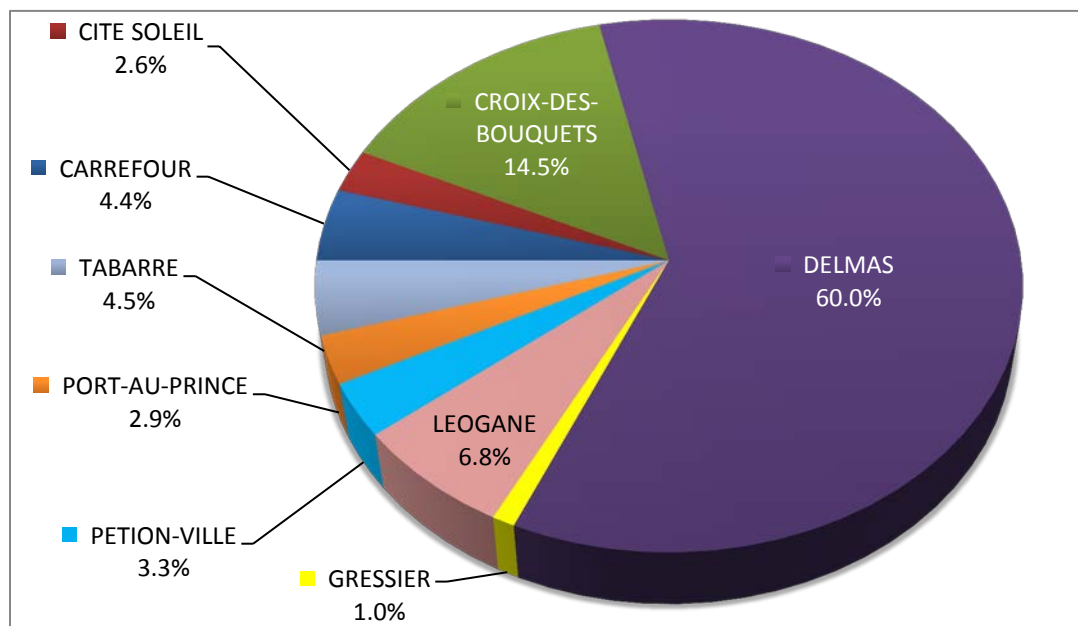


1.2 IDP Population: Displaced households and individuals

As of 31st March 2016, the three (3) communes with the highest IDP population are the following:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of IDP households with 10,278 households (60.0% of the total households), corresponding to 32,904 individuals (52.6% of IDP individuals).
2. Croix-des-Bouquets, the second largest with 2,487 households (14.5% of IDP households), corresponding to 10,838 individuals (17.3% 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. Leogane, the third largest commune, with 1,163 households (7.7% of IDP households), corresponding to 4,801 individuals (8.0% of IDP individuals).

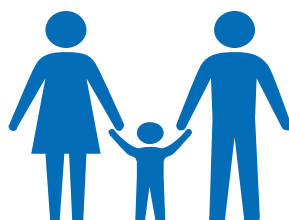
GRAPH 2: Percentage of IDP households still living in IDP sites in March 2016.



These three (3) communes (Delmas, Croix-des-Bouquets and Leogane) account for 81.4% of the IDP household population displaced by the 2010 earthquake. The remaining communes in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (including Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, Tabarre, and Port-au-Prince) house 3,026 households (representing 13,370 individuals) and combined, account for 17.7% of all displaced households.

In the Palms regions, the communes of Leogane and Greasier, house 1,328 households (representing 5,478 individuals) and combined account for 7.8% of all displaced households.

Section Summary:

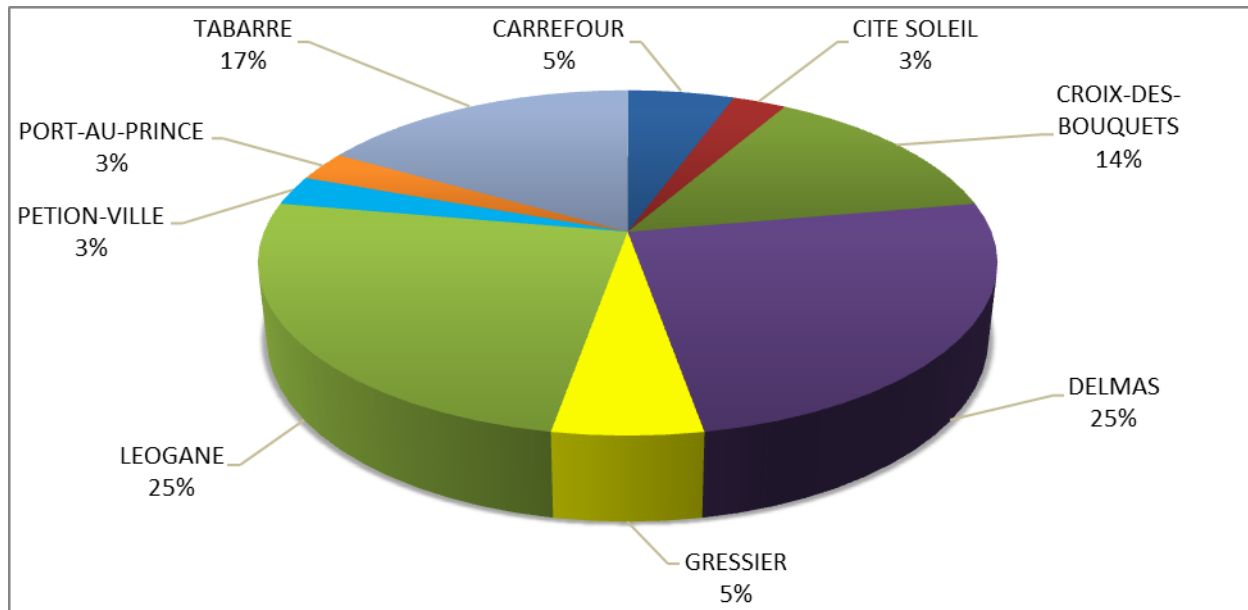


17, 119 households or **62,590 individuals** still reside in camps and camp-like settlements in Haiti.

1.3 IDP sites: Camps and camp-like settlements

As of 31st March 2016, 36 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 (25.0% of the total of open sites each). They are followed by Tabarre with 6 (six) open sites (16.7% of total of open sites). Combined, these three (3) communes account for 56.7% of all open sites.

GRAPH 3: Percentage of IDP sites still open in March 2016.



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 25.0% of open sites, continues to host the largest IDP population (60.7% of the IDP household population) due to the larger¹ size of its IDP sites. In contrast, Léogane, with the same number of IDPs sites (25.0% of open sites), represents 6.8% of the IDP population. The remaining communes (Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Gressier and Petion-Ville) account for 50.0% of the total of IDP sites in the country.

TABLE 2: Classification of open sites size in each commune in March 2016

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	3	8%	17	0%	77	0.1%
1.2) 10 to 19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0.0%
2) 20 to 99	7	19%	467	3%	2,050	3%
3) 100 to 499	18	50%	4,686	27%	18,408	29%
4) 500 to 999	4	11%	2,476	14%	10,635	17%
5) 1000 plus	4	11%	9,473	55%	31,420	50%
Total	36	100%	17,119	100%	62,590	100%

¹ 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.”²
- Mixed sites: which host a mixture of aforementioned structures (tents, makeshifts and T-shelters)

Of the 36 open sites, 18 are categorized as tent sites (50.0%). One (1) site is composed of mixed shelters, accounting for 2.8% of all sites. The remaining 17 sites consist of mostly Transitional Shelters (>60%) which makes up 47.2% of all open sites.

TABLE 3: Classification of sites by the type of shelters as of 31st March 2016

Types of Shelters	Percentage	# of Sites	# of Households	# of Individuals
Site with Tents ONLY	50.0%	18	10,987	36,567
Mixed sites (1-59% T-Shelter)	2.8%	1	127	517
T-Shelter sites (60% plus)	47.2%	17	6,005	25,506
All Sites	100%	36	17,119	62,590

Section Summary:



18 sites are almost entirely made up of **tents**.



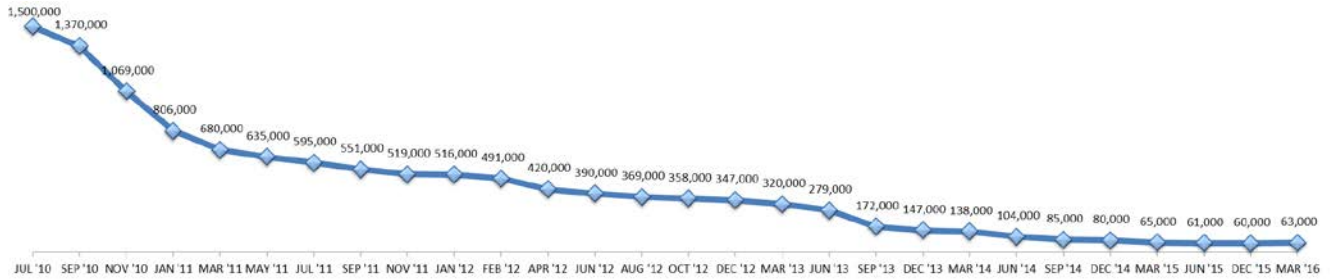
17 sites have a percentage of **60% or more of T-Shelters**



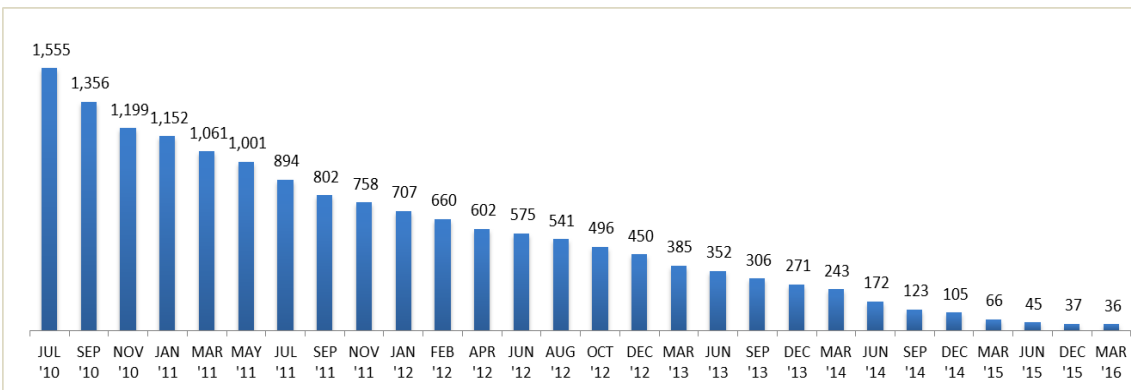
1 site is composed of a mixture of tents and T-Shelters (**59% or less T-Shelters**)

² Source, IOM’s “*Transitional Shelter Guidelines*”, p. 2, Sec. 1.1.1.1 The Definition

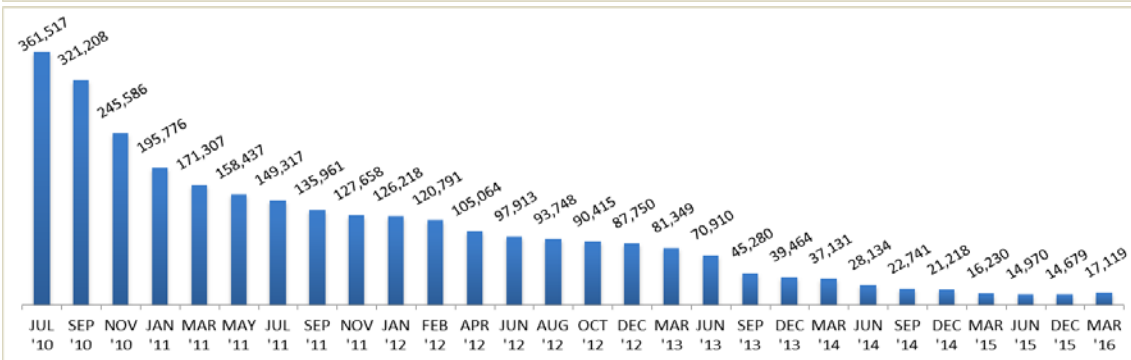
GRAPH 4: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to March 2016 (figures rounded)



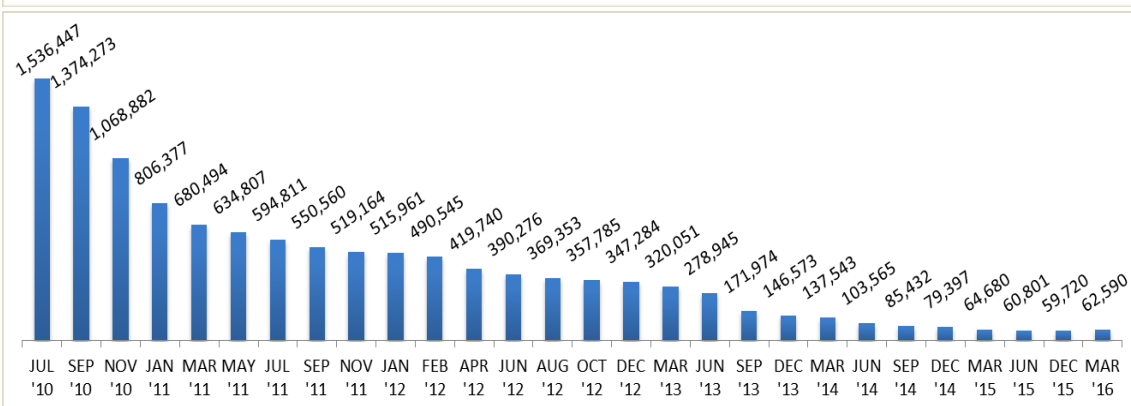
The following graphs depict the trend in sites, households, and individuals from the first month of DTM implementation in July 2010 until the current release covering the period of 1 July 2010 to 31st March 2016.



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 25th round of the DTM to the IDP figures from 2010, a net decrease of 343,398 of the total households (or 1,473,857 individuals) identified in 2010, can be observed. Furthermore, this also represents a decrease of 1,519 sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

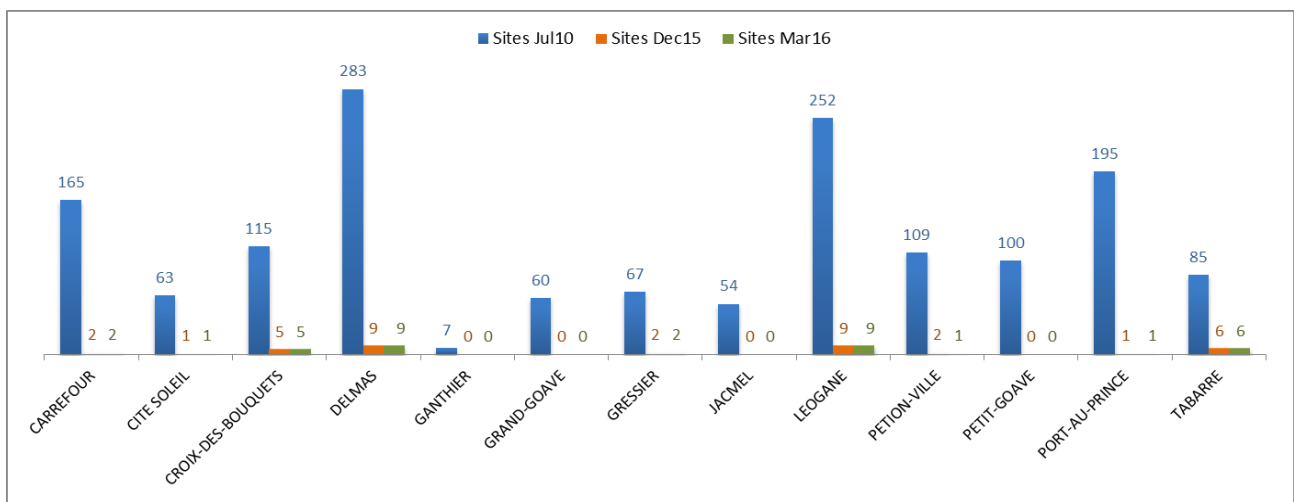
In this report, an additional 3,457 households and 6,340 individuals were included into the DTM figures. This increase is directly correlated to the incorporation of more precise IDP data gathered through the registration operations of three (3) camps (Acra Sud, Acra Cite Nord Del 33 and Village AFCA II). Consequently, when comparing to the previous DTM release (December 2015), the number of households and individuals residing in IDP camps has increased, although the number of opened camps has decreased.

Throughout this reporting period, on-going support through cash grant programs (relocation through rental assistance) have assisted a total of 991 households or 3,318 individuals. The camp Centre d'Hebergement de Galette Greffin was closed and 26 households and 123 individuals were assisted through relocation programs during the period covered by this DTM report. Subsequently, by the end of the current DTM reporting period, the number of IDP sites has been reduced by 1, which has been closed through the return program.

TABLE 4: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in July 2010, December 2015 and March 2016.

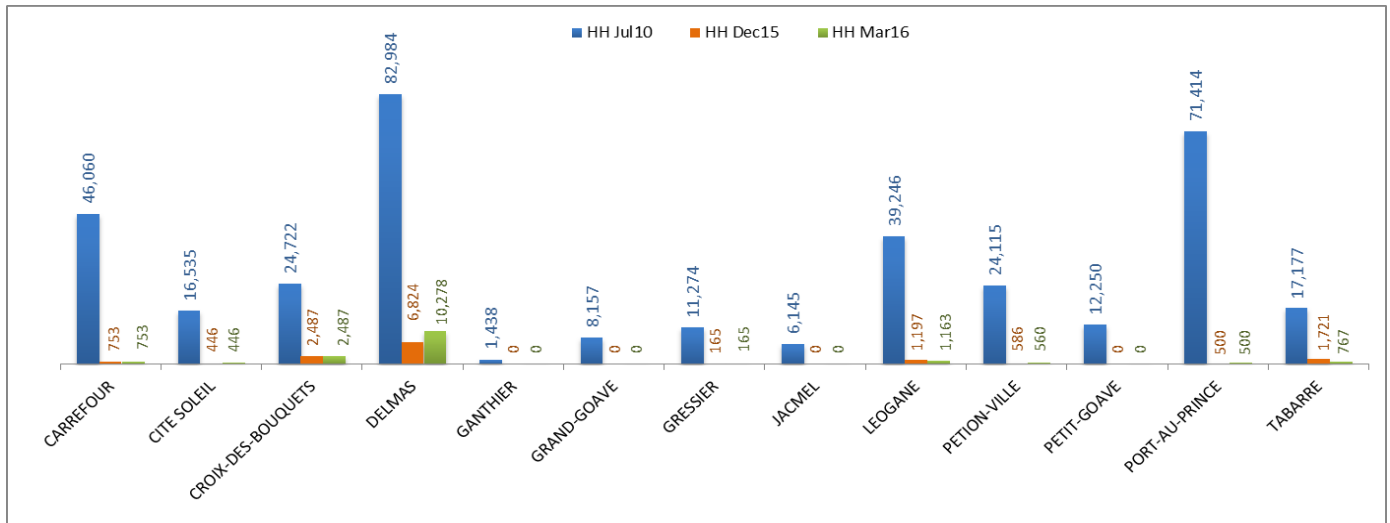
Commune	Sites Jul10	Sites Dec15	Sites Mar16	HH Jul10	HH Dec15	HH Mar16	Pers. Jul10	Pers. Dec15	Pers. Mar16
CARREFOUR	165	2	2	46,060	753	753	195,755	2777	2777
CITE SOLEIL	63	1	1	16,535	446	446	70,273	2292	2292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	5	5	24,722	2487	2487	105,064	10851	10838
DELMAS	283	9	9	82,984	6824	10278	352,675	26560	32904
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	2	2	11,274	165	165	47,916	695	677
JACMEL	54	0	0	6,145	0	0	26,115	0	0
LEOGANE	252	9	9	39,246	1197	1163	166,799	4963	4801
PETION-VILLE	109	2	1	24,115	586	560	102,482	2959	2836
PETIT-GOAVE	100	0	0	12,250	0	0	52,062	0	0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	1	1	71,414	500	500	303,529	2157	2157
TABARRE	85	6	6	17,177	1721	767	73,001	6466	3308
Total	1,555	37	36	361,517	14,679	17,119	1,536,447	59,720	62,590
Diff Dec '15 - Mar '16		Sites	-1		Households	2,440		Individuals	2,870
% of Dec '15 found in Mar '16			97%			117%			105%
% of decrease in Mar '16			3%			-17%			-5%
% of decrease since July 2010			98%			95%			96%

GRAPH 8: Comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, December 2015 and March 2016.



Since July 2010, the number of IDP sites has decreased by 97.7% while the IDP household population has decreased by 95.3%. However compared to the previous DTM report published in December 2015, the number of households has increased by 2,440 (or 16.6%) and the number of individuals has increased by 2,870 (or 4.8%).

GRAPH 9: Comparison of IDP households by commune in July 2010, December 2015 and March 2016.



Section Summary:

Since July 2010, the IDP household population has decreased by 95.3%.



July 2010



to



March 2016

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

3.1 Closed sites

During this reporting period, 1³ camp has been reported as closed, whereby a total of 26 households (representing 123 individuals) were relocated through the return program. Furthermore, there were no evictions during this round of DTM assessments.

TABLE 5: Households, Individuals and Sites Status (open or closed) from July 2010 to March 2016

Status of Sites	# of camps	# of households	# of individuals
Open Sites	36	17,119	62,590
Evictions	176	14,444	60,570
Rental Grants	542	81,967	276,519
Spontaneous Returns	801	251,444	1,143,108
Total	1,555	364,974	1,542,787

Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified at the height the displacement crisis in July 2010, 542 sites have been closed through return subsidy programs (corresponding to 81,967 households or 276,519 individuals’ relocated to better housing).

Since 2010, a total of 14,444 households were evicted from 176 sites. Meanwhile, 251,444 households (or 1,143,108 individuals) have spontaneously left sites, resulting in the closure of 801 sites.

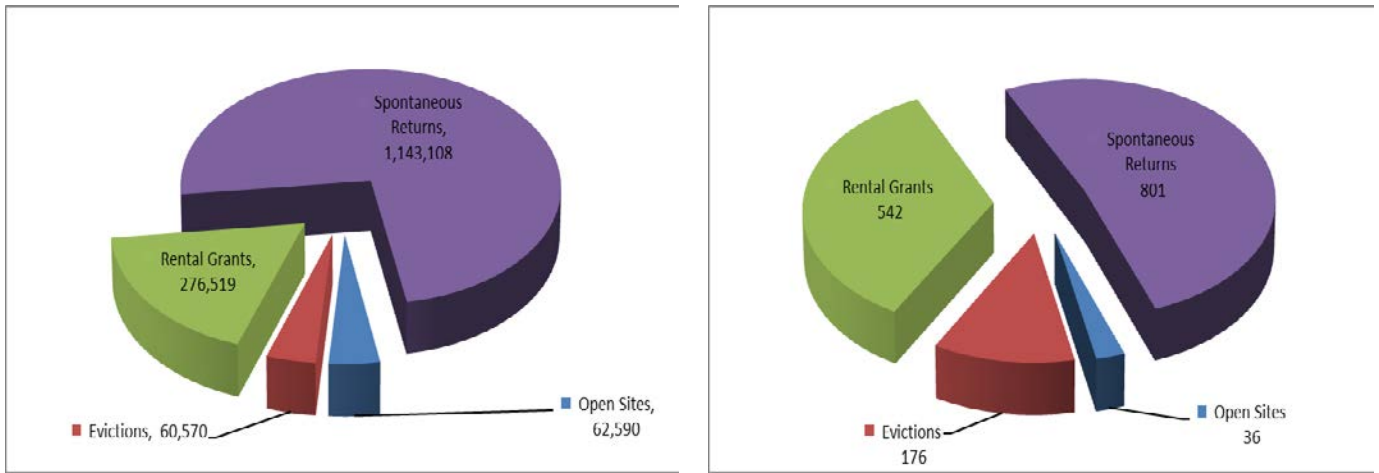
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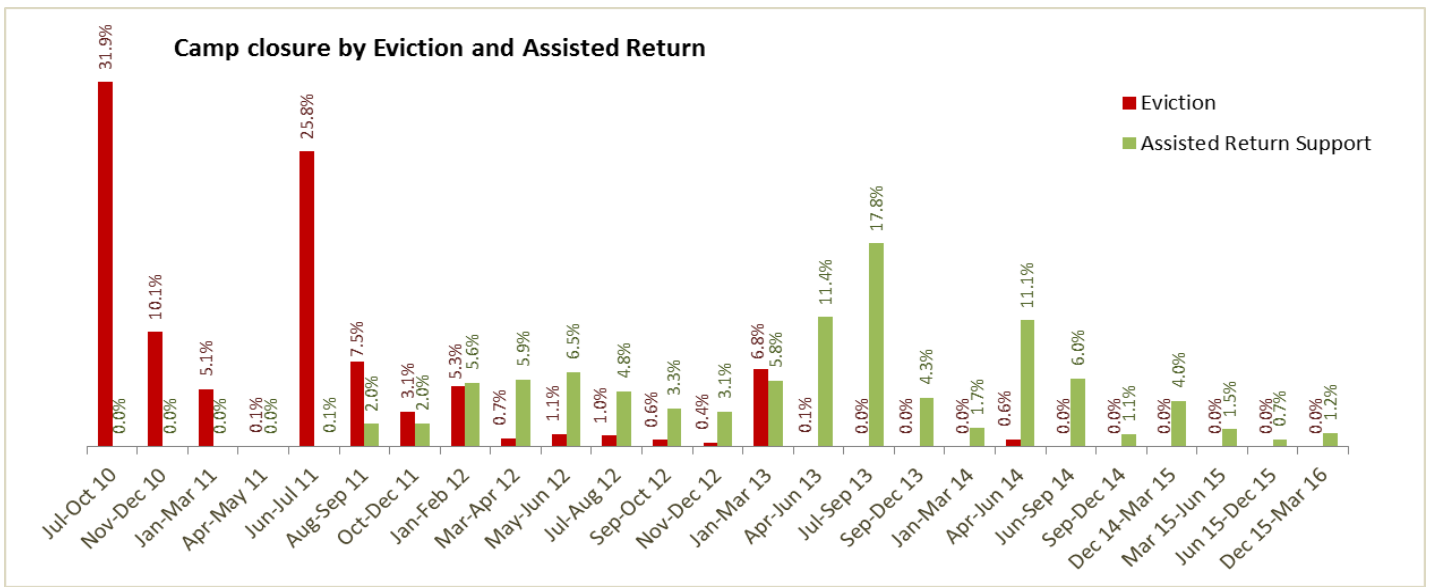
Since 2010, **81,967 households** have left camps through rental subsidy programs, leading to the closure of **542 sites**.

³ 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.

GRAPH 10: IDP sites and households by status (open or closed with reason for closure) from July 2010 to March 2016.



GRAPH 11: IDP sites closed through evictions and assisted return from July 2010 to March 2016.



DTM METHODOLOGY

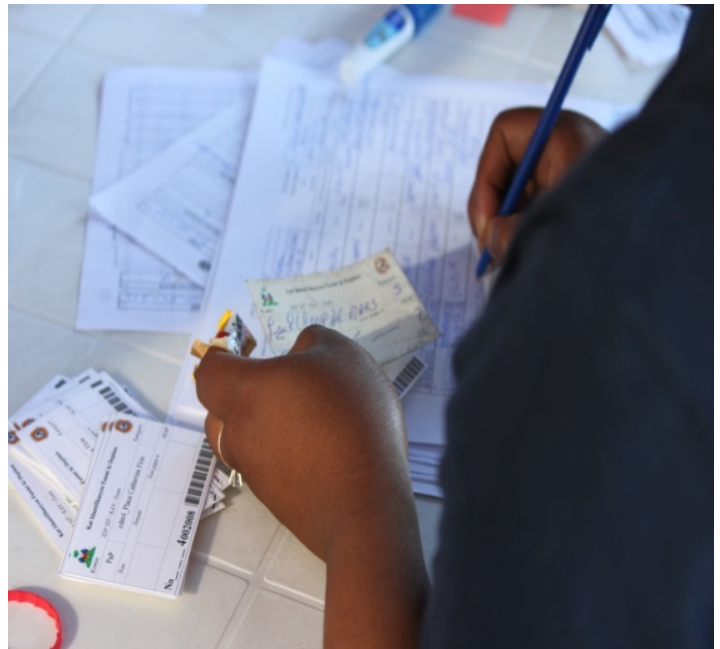


Assessments are carried out on a tri-monthly basis across all identified IDP sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the southern regions affected by the 12 January 2010 earthquake. The DTM has been utilized to monitor the population living in IDP sites since March 2010, and was revised (DTM 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.

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).



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 eight (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 or refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, October 2010 document available at: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info> .