

OVERVIEW

On January 12th 2010, an earthquake of 7.0 magnitude hit Haiti, resulting in the destruction of more than 300,000 buildings and the displacement of 1.5 million people. Following this destructive earthquake, and as the lead Camp Coordination/Camp Management agency, IOM took the initiative to develop a unified displacement data management process, called the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a comprehensive, multi-sectoral tracking system, 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).

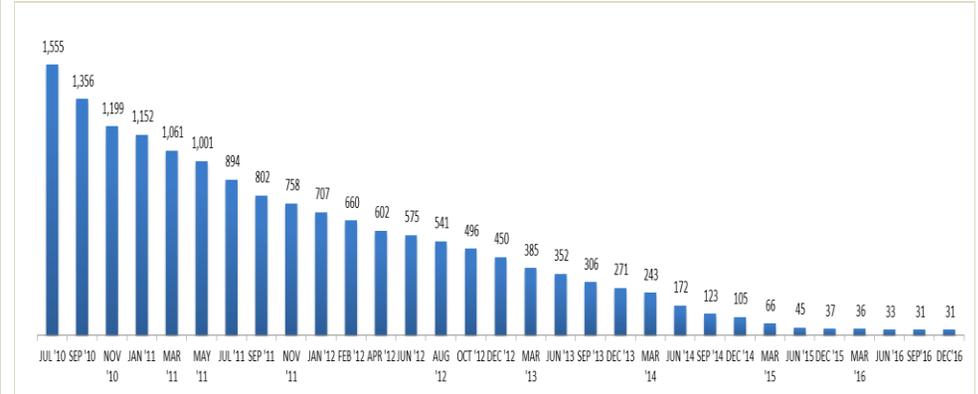
HIGHLIGHTS

	12,001 IDP Households or 46,691 IDP Individuals still living in IDP sites
	31 Displacement Sites still open
	45% Tent and makeshift shelter sites
	55% T-Shelter sites
	0 IDP sites closed between 1 st October 2016 and 31 st December 2016.
	Rental subsidy programs are ongoing in 2 sites in Delmas.

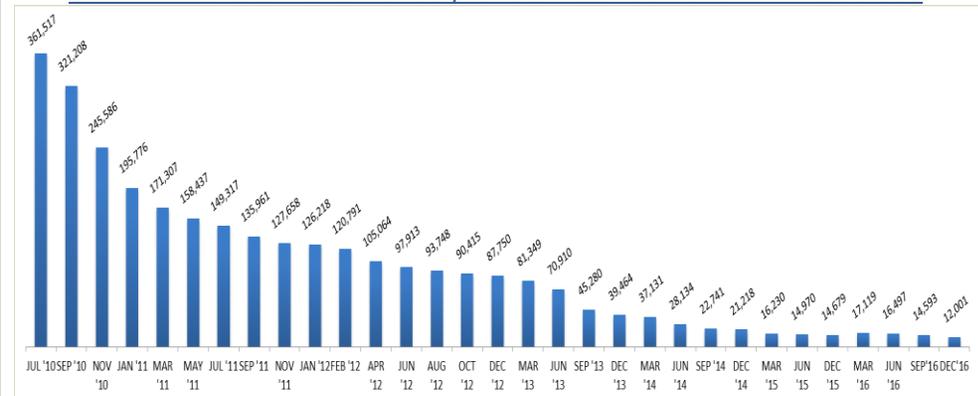
TABLE 1: Number of sites, Households and Individuals per commune as of December 2016

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	2	753	2,777
CITE SOLEIL	1	449	2,292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	5	2,474	10,806
DELMAS	9	5,659	18,950
GRESSIER	1	139	604
LEOGANE	6	806	3,277
PETION-VILLE	1	546	2,894
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1	500	2,157
TABARRE	5	675	2,934
Total	31	12,001	46,691

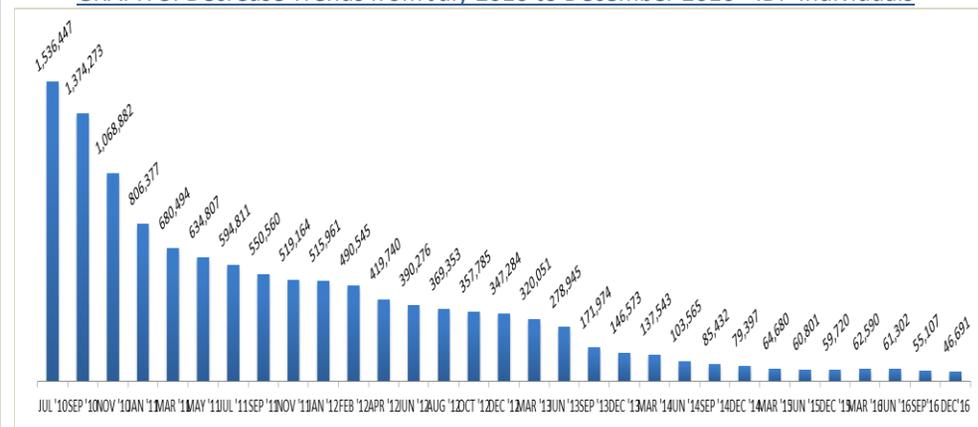
GRAPH 1: Decrease Trends from July 2010 to December 2016 – IDP Sites



GRAPH 2: Decrease Trends from July 2010 to December 2016 – IDP Households



GRAPH 3: Decrease Trends from July 2010 to December 2016 - IDP Individuals

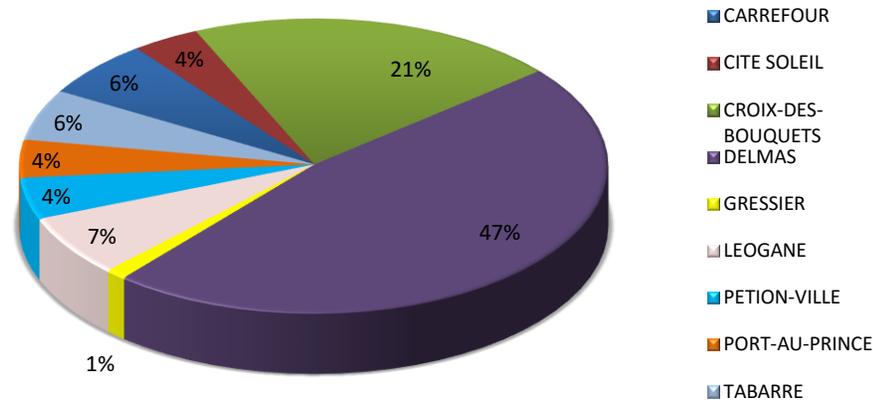


1. IDP POPULATION: DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS

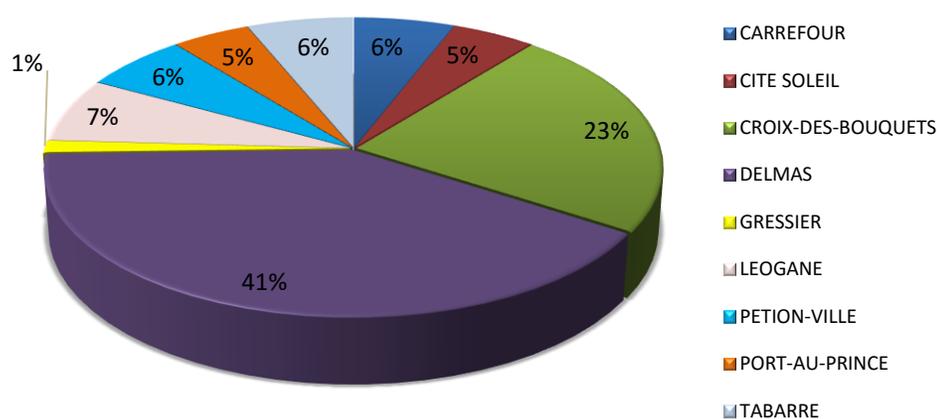
As of 31st December 2016, the three (3) communes with the highest IDP population are the following:

1. Delmas: 5,659 households corresponding 18,950 individuals
2. Croix-des-Bouquets: 2,474 households corresponding to 10,806 individuals
3. Léogane: 806 households corresponding to 3,277 individuals

GRAPH 4: Percentage of IDP households still living in IDP sites in December 2016.



GRAPH 5: Percentage of IDP individuals still living in IDP sites in December 2016.



12,001 IDP Households or **46,691** IDP Individuals still reside in camps and camp-like settlements in Haiti.

2. IDP SITES: CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTLEMENTS

As of 31st December 2016, the four (4) communes with the highest number of IDP sites are the following:

1. Delmas: 9 IDP sites
2. Léogane: 6 IDP sites
3. Croix-des-Bouquets and Tabarre: with 5 sites each.

GRAPH 6: Percentage of IDP sites still opens in December 2016.

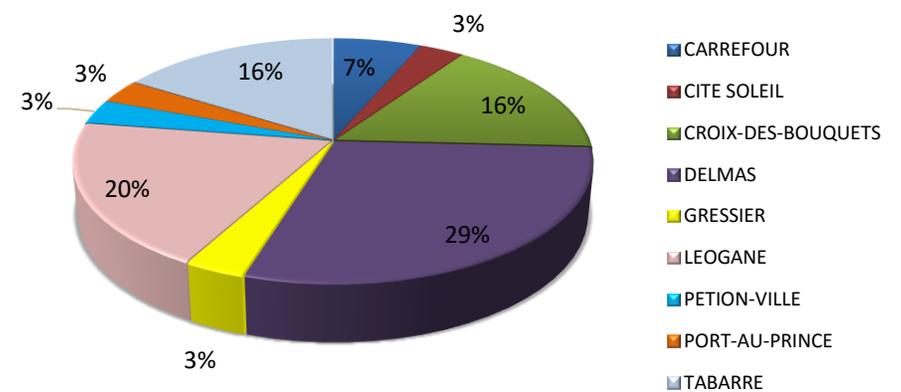


TABLE 2: Classification of sites by the type of shelters as of 31st December 2016

Types of Shelters	Percentage	# of sites	# of Households	# of Individuals
T-Shelters sites (60% plus)	55%	17	6,760	26,378
Sites with a majority of Tents	45%	14	5,241	20,313
Tous Shelter Types	100%	31	12,001	46,691



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

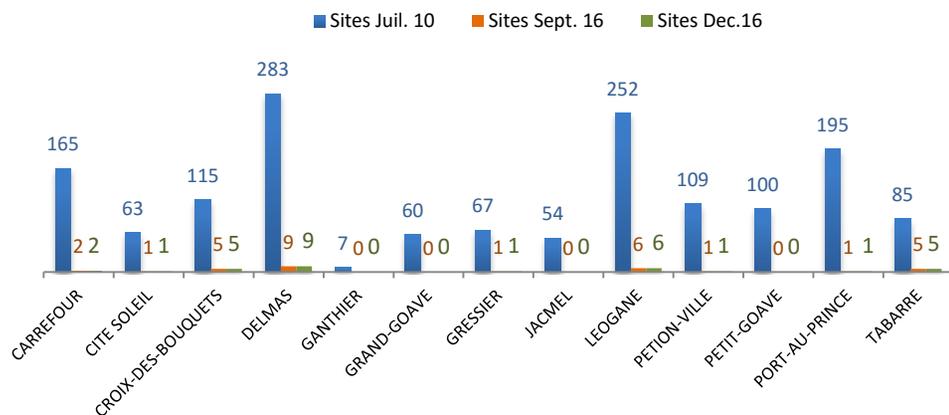


17 sites have a percentage of **60%** or more of **T-Shelters**.

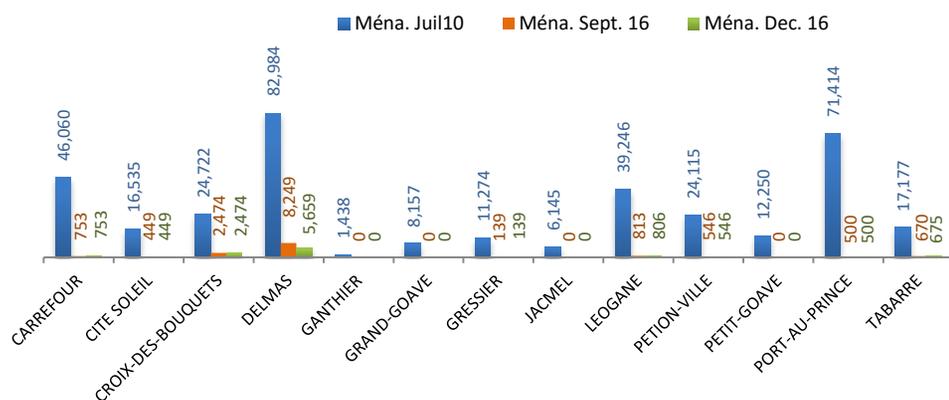
3. DECREASE IN THE IDP CASELOAD

When comparing the figures from the 28th round of the DTM to the IDP figures from 2010, a net decrease of 349,516 of the total households (or 1,489,756 individuals) identified in 2010, can be observed. Furthermore, this also represents a decrease of 1,524 sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

GRAPH 7: Comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, Sept. and December 2016.



GRAPH 8: Comparison of IDP households by commune in July 2010, Sept. and December 2016.



Since July 2010, the IDP household population has **decreased by 97%**.

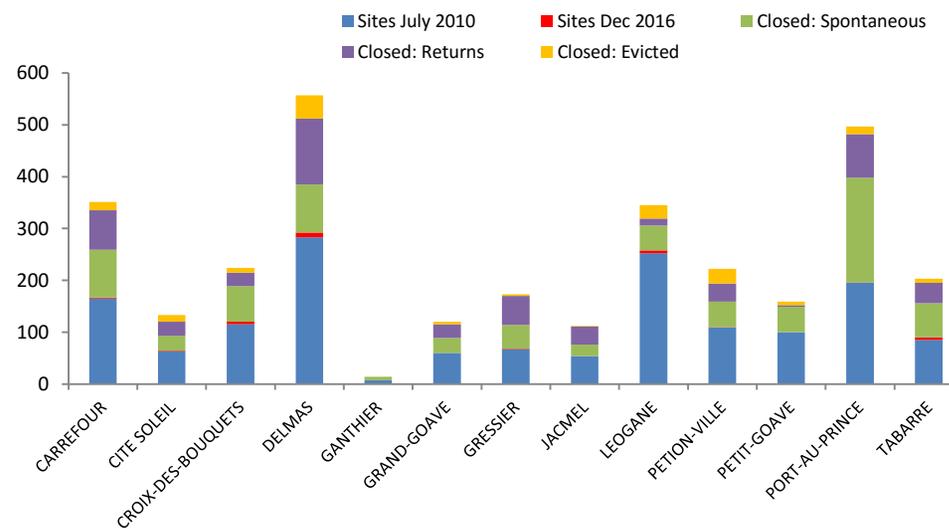
4. LEAVING SITES AND RETURNING HOME: EVICTIONS, SPONTANEOUS RETURNS, ASSISTED RETURNS AND RELOCATION¹

During this reporting period, no camps were closed. However ongoing return programs in two camps in Delmas have facilitated the return of 2,527 households (8,294 individuals). Furthermore, there were no evictions or spontaneous closures during this round of DTM assessments.

TABLE 3: Households, Individuals and Sites Status (open or closed) from July 2010 to December 2016.

Status of Sites	# of sites	# of Households	# of Individuals
Open Sites	31	12,001	46,691
Evictions	176	14,444	60,570
Rental Grant	547	87,085	292,418
Spontaneous Returns	801	251,444	1,143,108
Total	1,555	364,974	1,542,787

GRAPH 9: IDP sites by status (open or closed with reason for closure) and by commune



Since 2010, **87,085 households** have left camps through rental subsidy programs, leading to the closure of **547 sites**.

¹ This section presents information on camps closed through rental subsidy programs during the period covered by this report. It does not contain information on ongoing relocation programs in open camps; upon their closure, they will be reported on.

5. 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 IOM 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: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info>.