

Displacement in Haiti



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Precarious Neighborhoods

Displacement in Haiti

Challenges are particularly acute when there is a combination of:

- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Political instability
- ✓ History of weak Government;
- ✓ Environmental degradation and
- ✓ Natural disasters

The Reality faced by actual Government

Jan 2010 earthquake has caused severe damage:

- 250,000 homes destroyed
- 10 Billion in damage
- 1.5 MM people displaced
- 630,000 still living in Camps
- 80% of IDP'S come from vulnerable areas
- No sustainable solutions
- Uncertain future

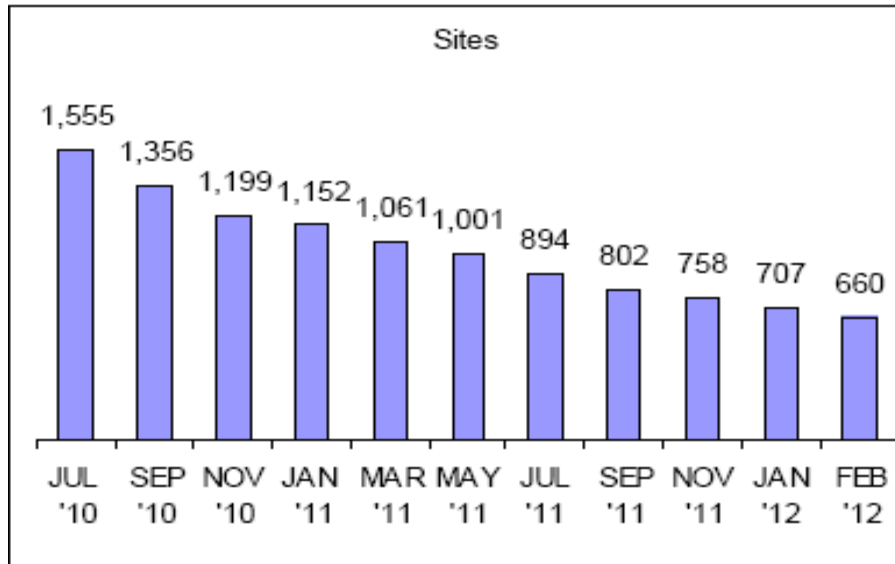


The Government's standpoint

- IDP camps represent a high sanitary risk
- The Reconstruction has to be launched
- The camps are blocking reconstruction efforts
- The camps are absorbing precious financial resources
- The government commits to bring back the IDP's home



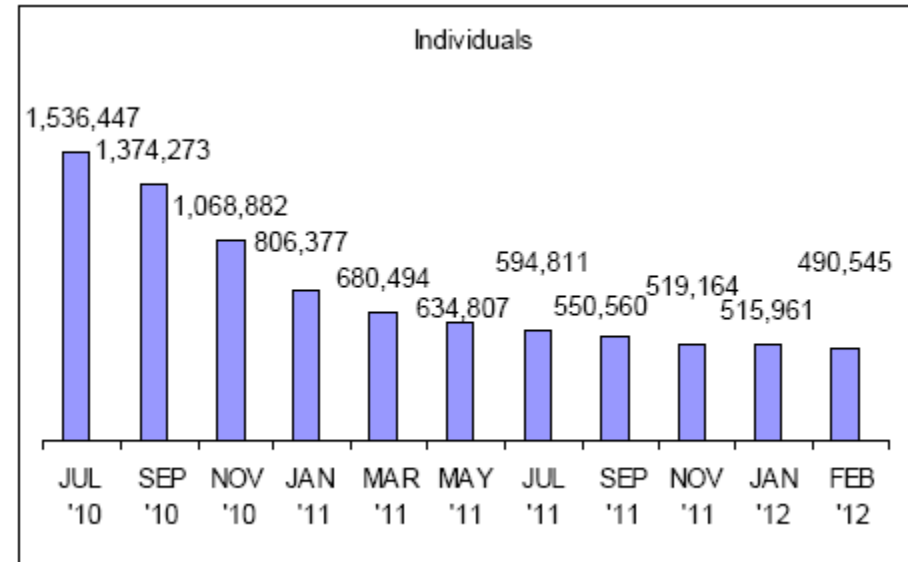
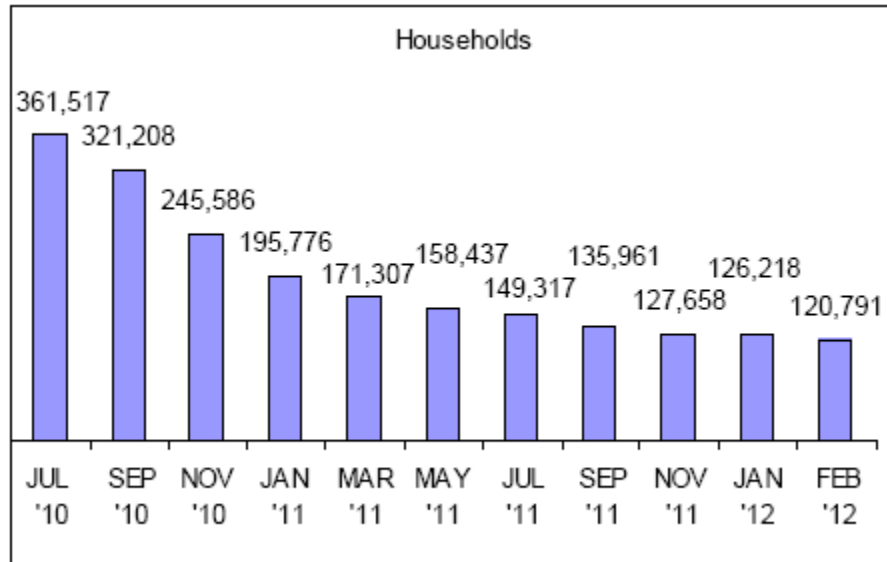
Scale of the Displacement



Ongoing Displacement Crisis:

- 2 years on
- Almost half a million people
- 660 camps
- 120,000 families

[Source: IOM Data Management Team]



The context

- During the first year of the displacement crisis there was a crisis of coordination for reconstruction
 - Multiple Government agencies,
 - Multiple UN agencies,
 - International Organizations
 - hundreds of NGOs
- Working across multiple domains:
 - Camp management
 - Housing construction
 - Urban Planning
 - Water
 - Sanitation
 - Basic services...etc
- After his election in May 2011 President Martelly set up one Housing and Reconstruction Agency to coordinate reconstruction and the policy on assisting IDPs called UCLBP

UCLBP

“Unite de Construction de Logements et des Batiments Publics”

The Housing UCLBP has three main divisions:



**DIVISION
BATIMENTS
PUBLICS**

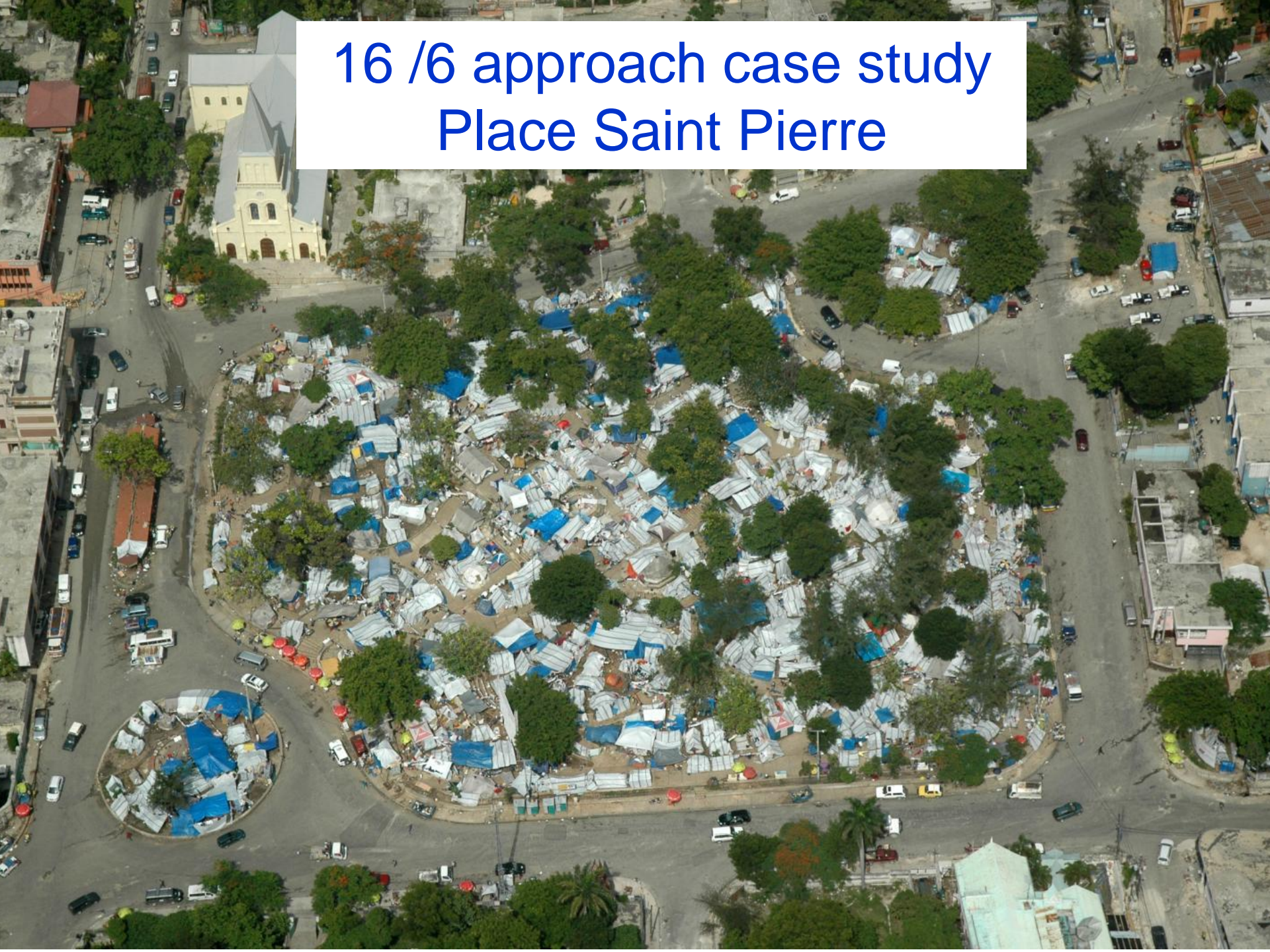
**DIVISION
LOGEMENTS**

**DIVISION
REHABILITATION
ET RELOGEMENT**

16 Neighborhood 6 camps project



16 /6 approach case study Place Saint Pierre



16 /6 approach case study

Place Saint Pierre

575 families lived in Place Saint Pierre

Even apart from the families living there there is huge cultural value to this site : where young and old poor and rich come together to breathe and relax

All the services around this camp:

- Town hall
- Church , Police Precint
- Schools , Hotel Kinam



Place Saint Pierre Today

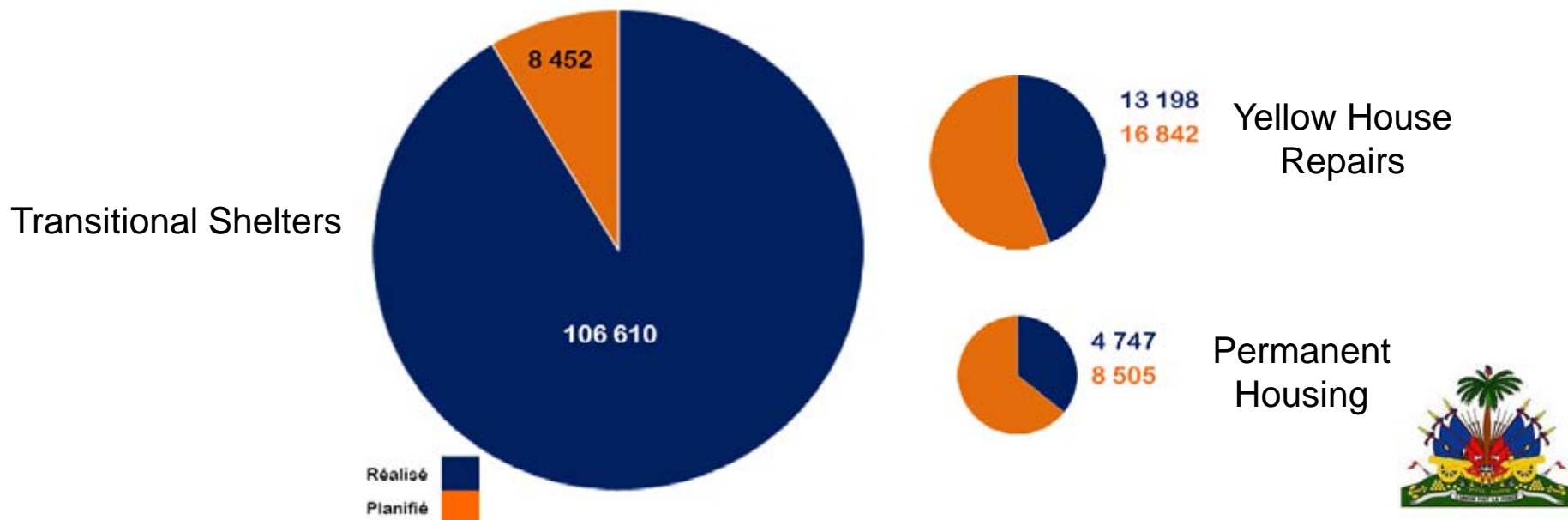


Place Saint Pierre Today



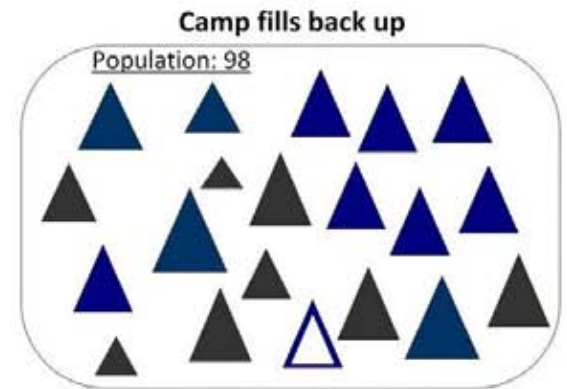
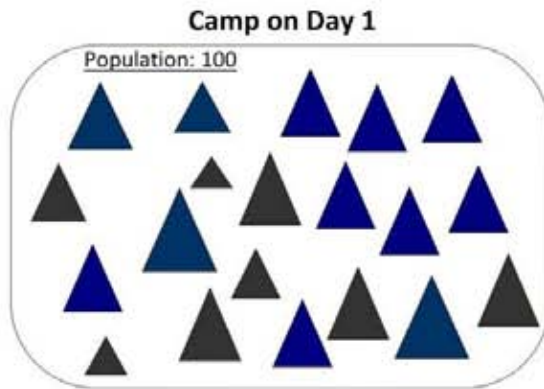
Why 16/6 ??? One Example Problem: Year 1 housing solutions fail to close camps

Year 1

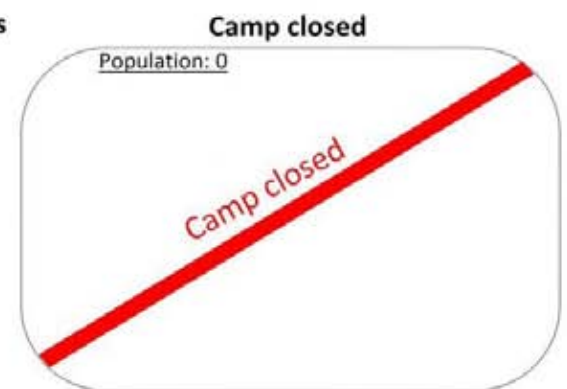
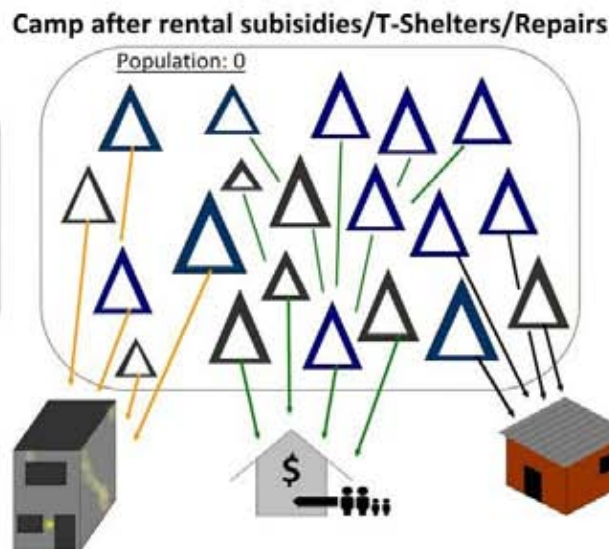
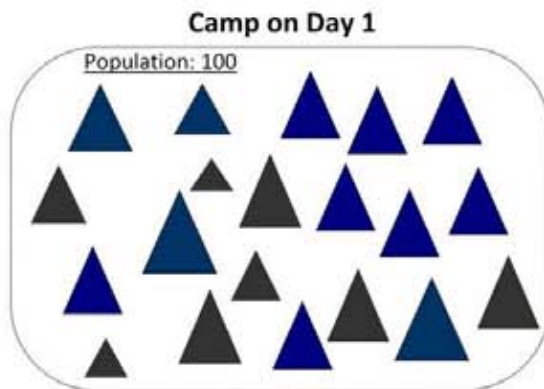


16/6 Approach to Displacement: Choice – including Rental Support Cash Grants

Year 1



Year 2 – 16/6 Approach



Camp Closure based on Informed Voluntary Choice

The reasons for displacement are varied
Therefore every family was offered the
choice 3 options:

- Repair Damaged “Yellow” Houses
- Demolish and Rebuild “Red” Houses
- Rental Support cash grant
 - \$500 Rental support
 - \$25 Transport
 - \$125 6-12 weeks later



More than Camp Closure: Neighborhood Approach

IOM

- Registration
- Communication
- Identify with each family their solution
- Cash transfers
- Camp closure

UNOPS

- Yellow House repair
- Red House demolition & new house construction
- Basic infrastructure investments

UNDP

- Income generation
- Community-based urban planning
- Risk Mapping

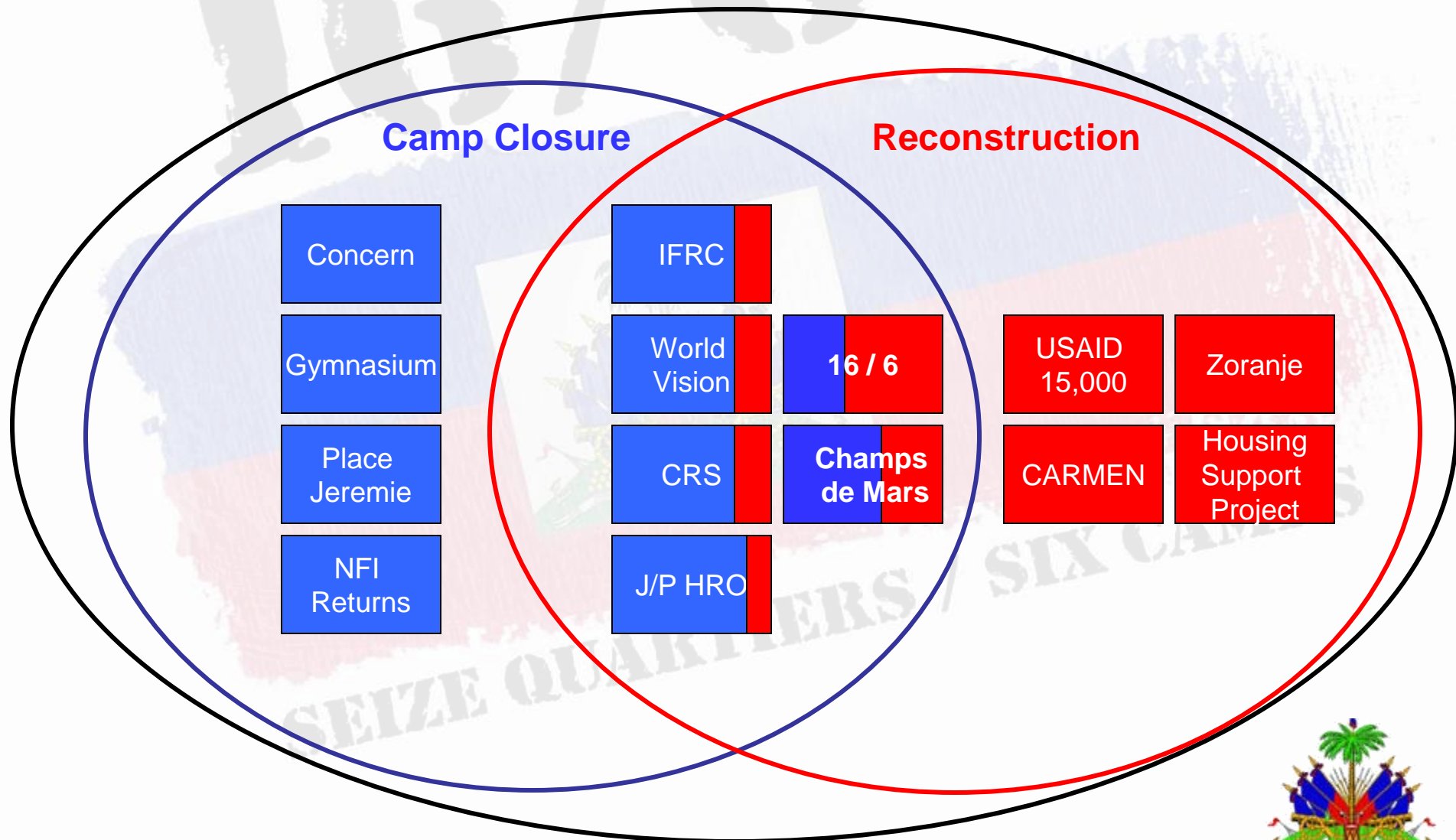
ILO

- Professional Training



Government of Haiti

Return and Reconstruction Policy



What is the “16/6 Methodology” ?

“16/6 Methodology”

Camp

Registration

Communications

Choice of 3 housing solutions
Yellow, Red, Rental \$500

Monitoring & Evaluation Visit
(\$125)

Community

Yellow House

Red House - Permanent

Community Infrastructure

Professional Training

Income Generation

Community Planning

Risk Mapping

Rental Support

An approach to camp closure based on voluntary choice of housing solutions including but not limited to Rental Support of \$500



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and

Rebuilding Neighborhoods

A large scale investment in housing, infrastructure and economic development in neighborhoods

Financial Focus on the Neighborhoods

“16/6 Methodology”

Camp

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Communications

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(\$125)

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Community Planning

Risk Mapping

Because there is a **1:10** cost ratio
using the 16/6 budget as a guide

\$ 7.7 million

\$ 77 million



Final Outcome of 16/6 methodology

Risk reduction
in the
neighborhoods

Choices of
Housing
solutions

Basic Services
accessible

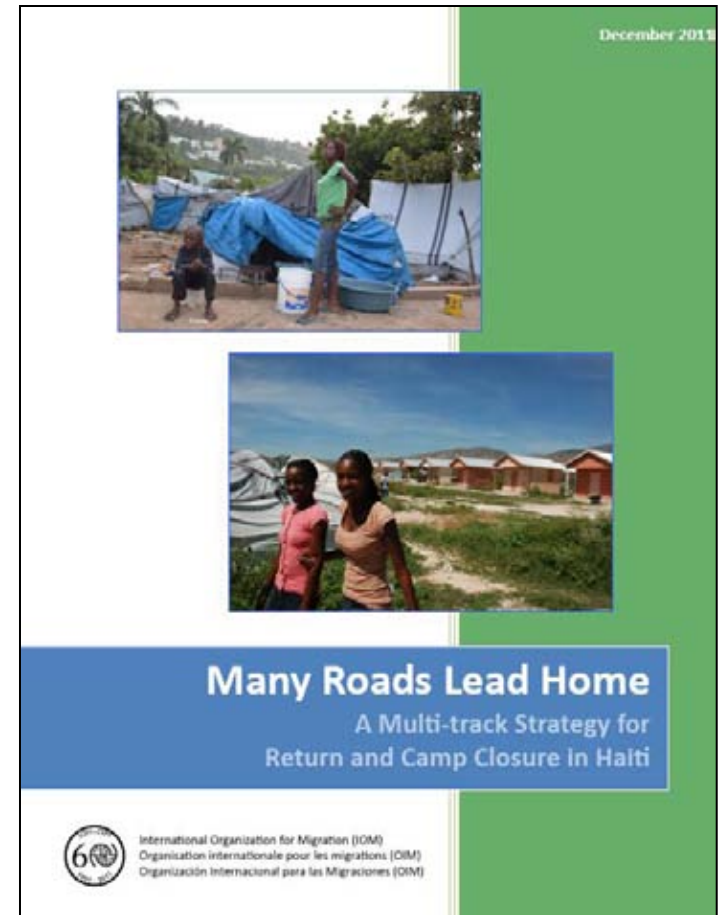
Job and
economic
opportunity
creation

Permanent
Return Of IDP's
in their
neighborhoods



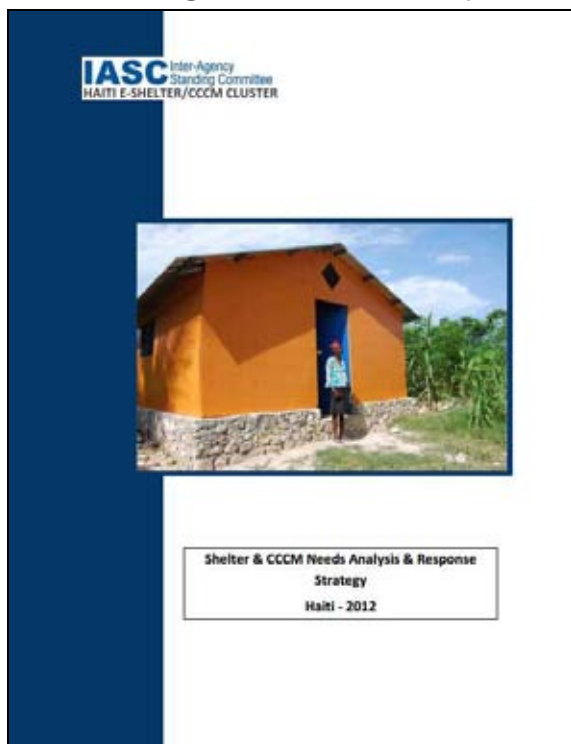
One Approach Among Many

- The 16/6 model is only one approach
- There are still more than 600 camps in Haiti
- 16/6 – style investment in housing and infrastructure will not be possible for every camp and every neighborhood
- The Government of Haiti is also working on other approaches
- Some of the possible approaches are explored in IOM's paper *Many Roads Lead Home*

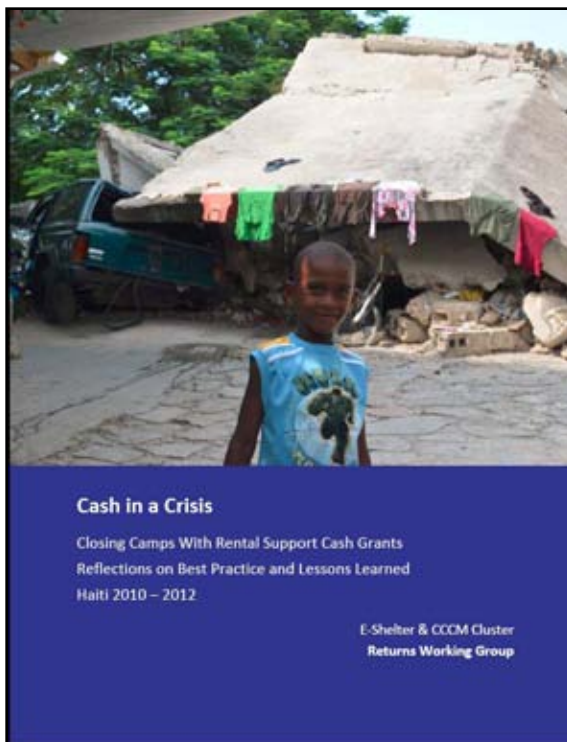


Process and Strategy Documentation Available

Housing Needs Analysis



Rental Support Cash Grants Lessons Learned



16/6 Camp Closure Process

