



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

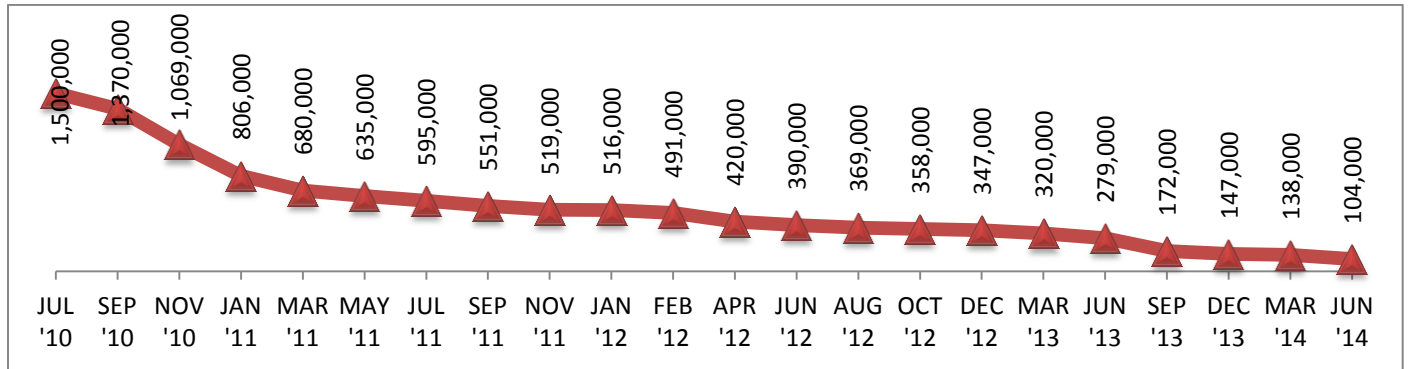
Round 19, June 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

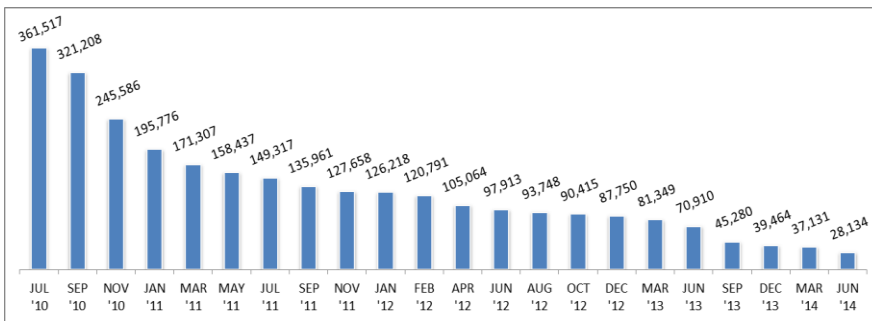
- 172 sites remain open, corresponding to 28,134 households or 103,565 individuals.
- A decrease of 33,978 IDP individuals, or 8,997 IDP households was recorded; corresponding to a 24.70% decrease in the number of individuals and 24.23% decrease in the number of households, respectively.
- Since July 2010, the IDP caseload has decreased by 92.22% in the number of households and by 88.94% in the number of IDP sites.
- Between March and June 2014, 71 IDP sites were closed.
- In the period under observation, rental subsidies accounted for the closure of 70 sites and the relocation of 9,083 households.
- 1 camp was closed as a result of eviction affecting 88 households (or 305 individuals).
- No camps were closed as a result of spontaneous returns.

DTM is in its nineteenth round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from field assessments conducted between March and June 2014.

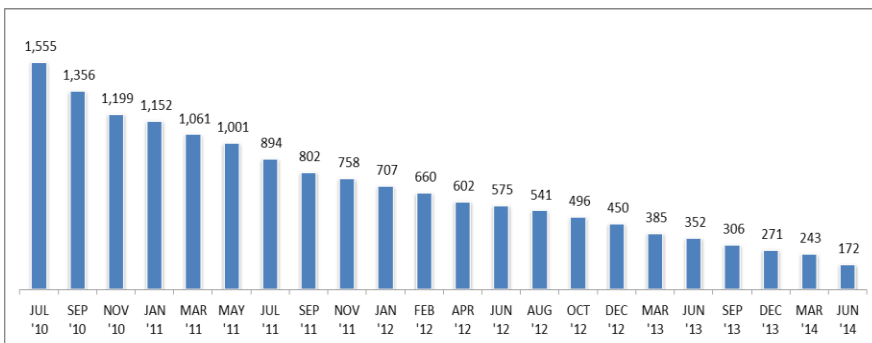
Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to June 2014 (figures rounded)



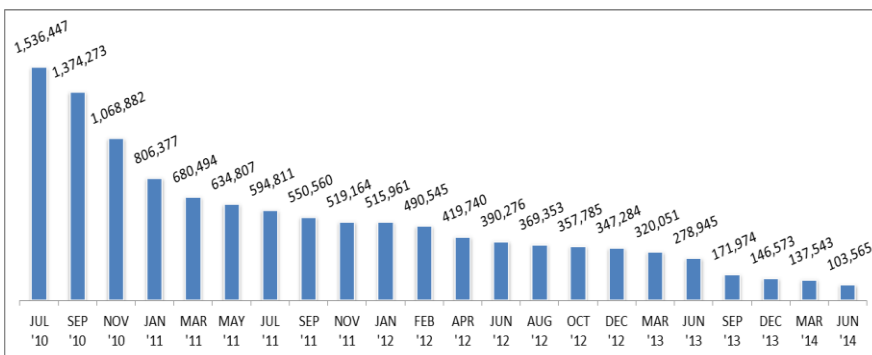
The following graphs depict the trend in sites, households and individuals from the first month of DTM implementation in July 2010 until the current release covering the period ending 30 June 2014.



Graph 2 - Number of households



Graph 3 – Number of sites



Graph 4 – Number of Individuals

1. REMAINING IDP CASELOAD: SITE AND POPULATION TRENDS

1.1 Overall trends of the IDP population

More than four years after the devastating January 2010 earthquake, an estimated 28,134 households or 103,565 individuals still reside in 172 IDP sites. This represents a decrease of approximately 92.22% of the IDP population and a decrease of 88.94% of IDP sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

Since the last DTM release (March 2014), a 24.70% decrease in IDP individuals and a 24.23% decrease of IDP households were observed.

Table A. Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in July 2010, March 2014 and June 2014.

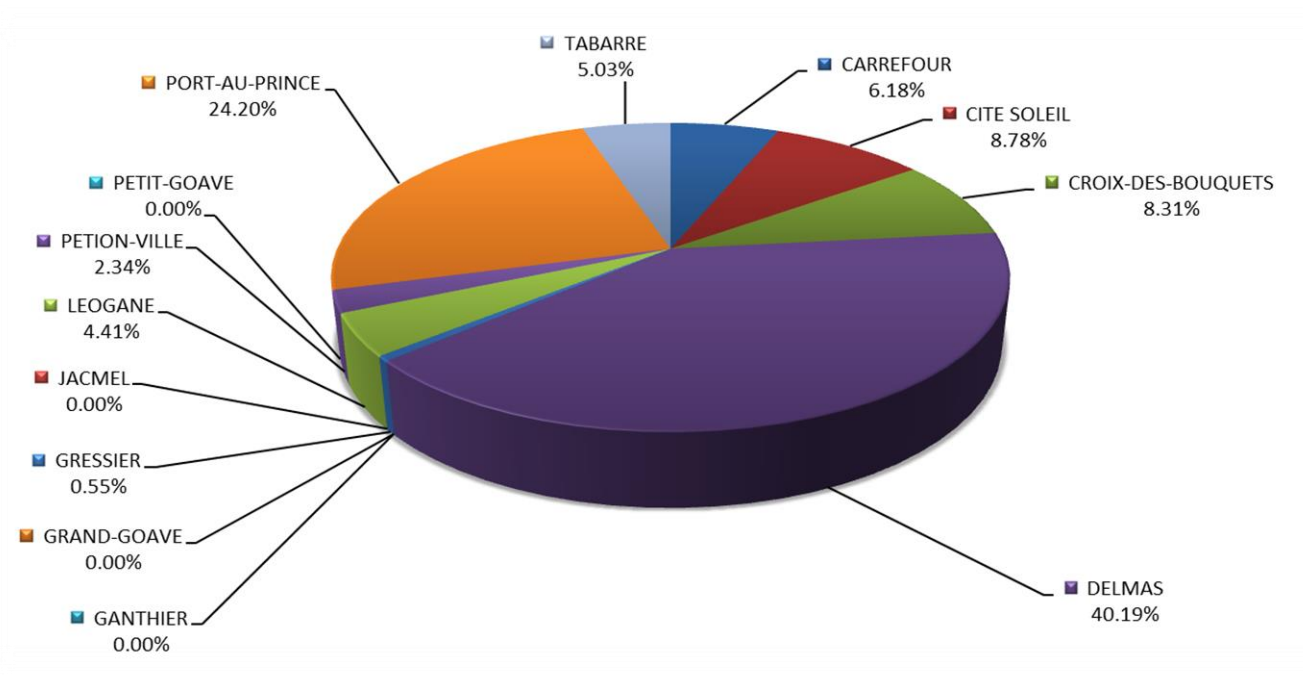
Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Mar '14	Sites Jun '14	Households July '10	Households Mar '14	Households Jun '14	Individuals July '10	Individuals Mar '14	Individuals Jun '14
CARREFOUR	165	52	30	46,060	3,915	1,738	195,755	12,895	6,033
CITE SOLEIL	63	20	18	16,535	2,751	2,471	70,273	10,818	8,292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	5	5	24,722	2,328	2,337	105,064	10,732	10,760
DELMAS	283	44	32	82,984	14,378	11,308	352,675	53,400	40,975
GANTHIER	7	-	-	1,438	-	-	6,111	-	-
GRAND-GOAVE	60	-	-	8,157	-	-	34,665	-	-
GRESSIER	67	3	3	11,274	167	155	47,916	654	612
JACMEL	54	-	-	6,145	-	-	26,115	-	-
LEOGANE	252	13	11	39,246	1,254	1,242	166,799	5,068	5,039
PETION-VILLE	109	25	5	24,115	2,201	659	102,482	8,498	3,328
PETIT-GOAVE	100	-	-	12,250	-	-	52,062	-	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	65	63	71,414	7,774	6,808	303,529	27,123	22,983
TABARRE	85	16	5	17,177	2,363	1,416	73,001	8,355	5,543
Total	1,555	243	172	361,517	37,131	28,134	1,536,447	137,543	103,565
Diff Mar '14 - Jun '14	Sites		-71	Households		-8,997	Individuals		-33,978
% of Mar '14 found in Jun '14			70.78%			75.77%			75.30%
% of decrease in Jun '14			29.22%			24.23%			24.70%

During the current period, some sites showed a significant increase in population. Following the responses received from families interviewed and observations carried out by IOM staff during registration exercises, this increase may not be attributed to one specific cause but to several concurring factors. These include split families and negative results from the grievance mechanism put in place for camps under closure by return projects, resulting in IDP movement into other open camps within the same area. This trend is consistent with the previous report, with an estimated 30 camps showing an increase in their population.

1.2 IDP Households and Individuals

At the end of the current period, a reported 28,134 households or 103,565 individuals still remained in the 172 open sites. Compared to the previous report in March, this corresponds to a net decrease of 8,997 of IDP households (or 33,978 IDP individuals).

Graph 5: Households residing in camps as of June 2014



Three communes contain the highest share of the IDP population, in the following order:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of 11,308 IDP households (40.19% of the total households), corresponding to 42,994 individuals (40.45% of IDP individuals).
2. Port-au-Prince, the second largest with 6,808 households (24.20% of IDP households), corresponding to 22,983 individuals (21.62% of IDP individuals).
3. Cite Soleil the third largest with 2,471 households (8.78% of IDP households), corresponding to 8,904 individuals (8.38% of IDP individuals).

These three communes account for 73.17% of the IDP households still displaced by the 12 January 2010 earthquake. Together, the remaining communes in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (Carrefour, Croix-des-Bouquets, Petion-Ville, and Tabarre) host IDP sites ranging between 150 and 2,300 households accounting for 21.86% of the total of households.

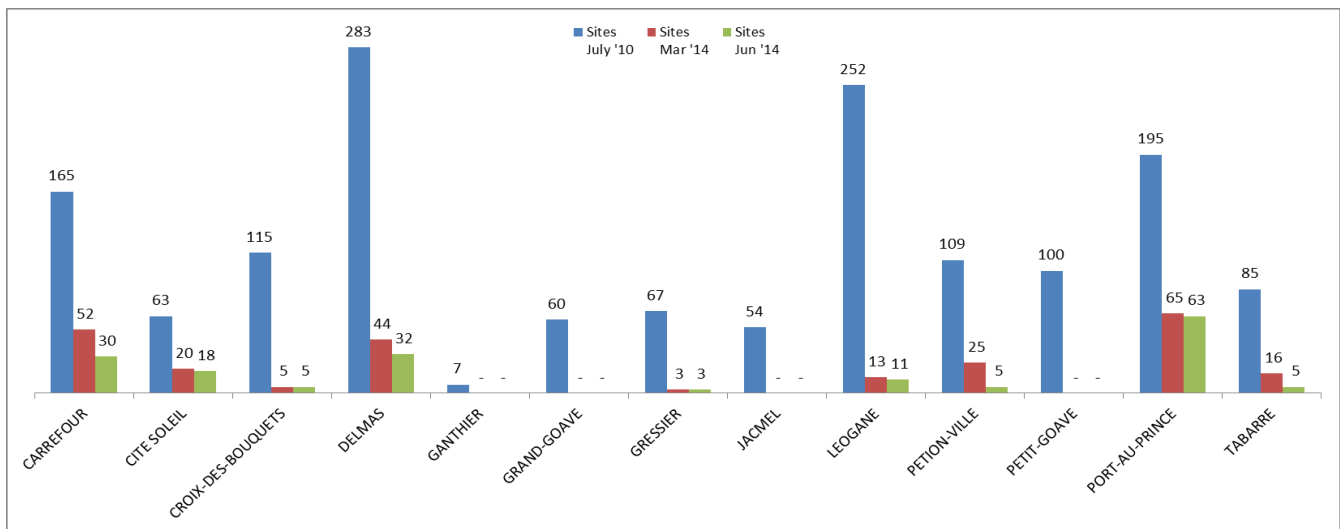
In the Palms region, Léogane hosts 1,242 households (or 5,039 individuals), corresponding to 4.41% of the remaining IDP household population. Gressier houses 1.74% of the IDP population; this corresponds to 155 households or 612 persons.

1.3 IDP sites

As of 30 June 2014, 172 sites remain open in Haiti. This accounts for a decrease of 88.94% of the number of sites when compared to July 2010 and a 29.22% decrease when compared to last period of March 2014.

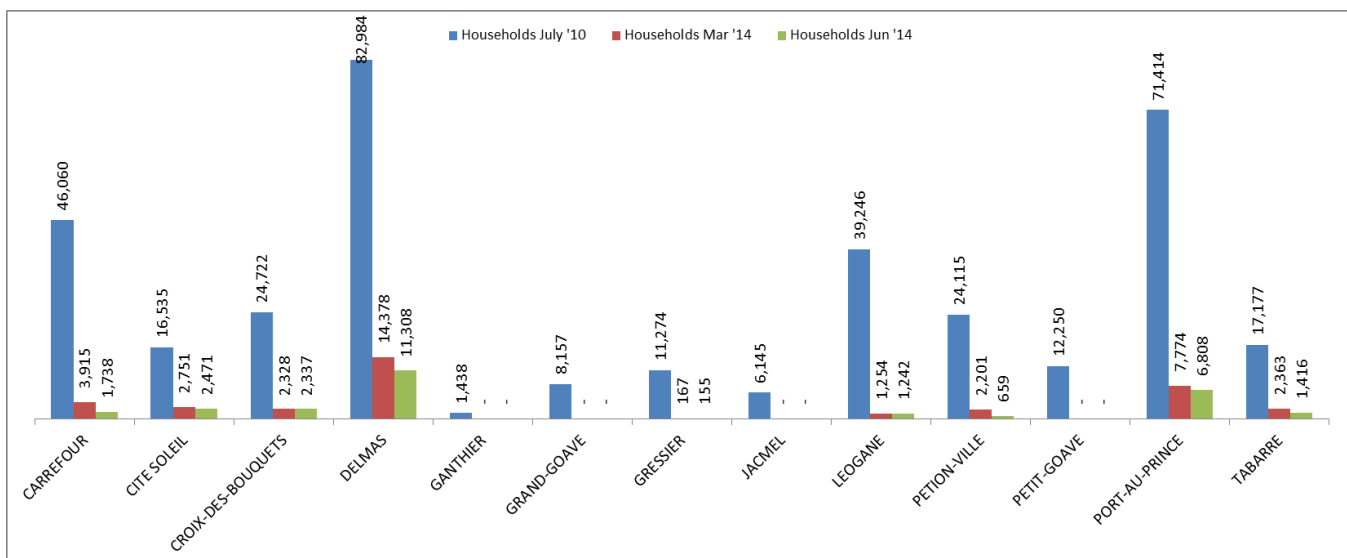
As observed in the previous report, while Delmas houses the highest IDP population, Port-au-Prince remains the commune with the highest number of IDP sites, housing 63 open sites during this period (36.63% of the total of open sites). It is followed by Delmas with 32 open sites (18.60% open sites), and Carrefour with 30 open sites (17.44% open sites). These three communes combined represent 72.67% of all sites still open.

Graph 6: comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, March and June 2014.



Delmas, with 18.60% of open sites, continues to host the highest IDP population (40.19% of the IDP household population) due to the bigger size of its IDP camps. Port-au-Prince with the highest number of sites represents 24.20% of the IDP household population explained by the fact that it has a higher number of small sites.

Graph 7: Comparison of IDP households by commune in July 2010, March and June 2014



In the Palm region, 14 IDP sites remain open, representing around 8.14% of open sites in the country. Gressier houses 3 sites while 11 sites still remain open in Léogane.

Of the 172 open sites, 100 (or 58.14%) are small sites comprised of 100 IDP households or less. These sites house 13.44% of the IDP households. The remaining 72 sites house more than 100 IDP households. Among large sites, 5 host 1,000 or more IDP households (7,234 IDP households, or 25.71% of the total).

Table B: IDP sites by number and percentage of Sites, Households and Individuals and Site size, June 2014

Site size by #Households	Camp		Households		Individuals	
	#Camp	%Camp	#HH	%HH	#IDP	%IDP
Total	172	100%	28,134	100%	103,565	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	20	9.3%	92	0.3%	63	0.2%
1.2) 10 to 19	11	5.8%	157	0.5%	82	0.4%
2) 20 to 99	70	43.0%	3,532	13.0%	1,794	11.9%
3) 100 to 499	60	34.9%	13,076	44.9%	19,517	42.0%
4) 500 to 999	6	4.1%	4,043	16.1%	12,712	18.1%
5) 1000 plus	5	2.9%	7,234	25.3%	69,397	27.4%

The majority of the displaced population continues to reside in the larger¹ sites, all located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (there are no large sites in the Palm Regions). More precisely, 12 sites or 6.98% of the total number of open sites, house 40.08% of the IDP households.

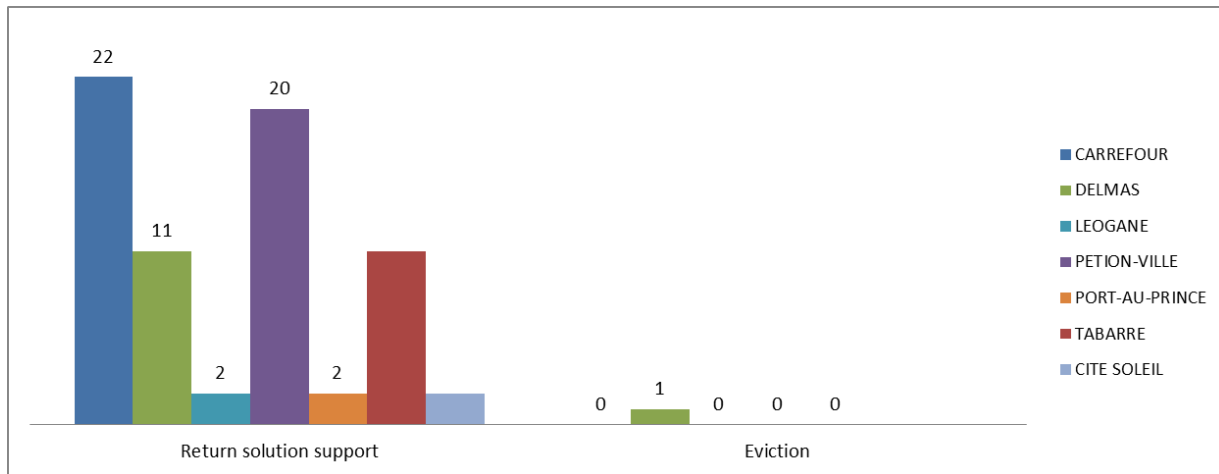
¹ For analysis purposes, DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more households and designated them as large sites. Please note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM cluster in 2010, where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.

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

2.1 Closed Sites

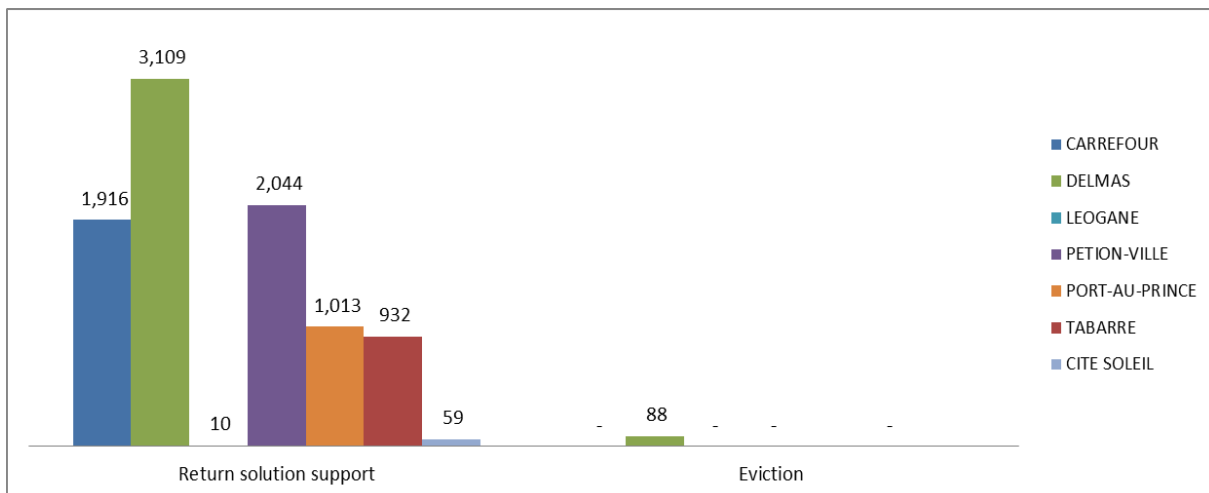
As of the reporting period of June 2014, 71² camps have been reported as closed. During this period, 70 of the camp closures have been as a result of return programs carried out by various partners between March and June 2014. Only one camp was closed as a result of eviction. In total, 9,083 households were relocated through assisted return programs.

Graph 7: Distribution of sites closed by commune and reason for site closure between April and June 2014



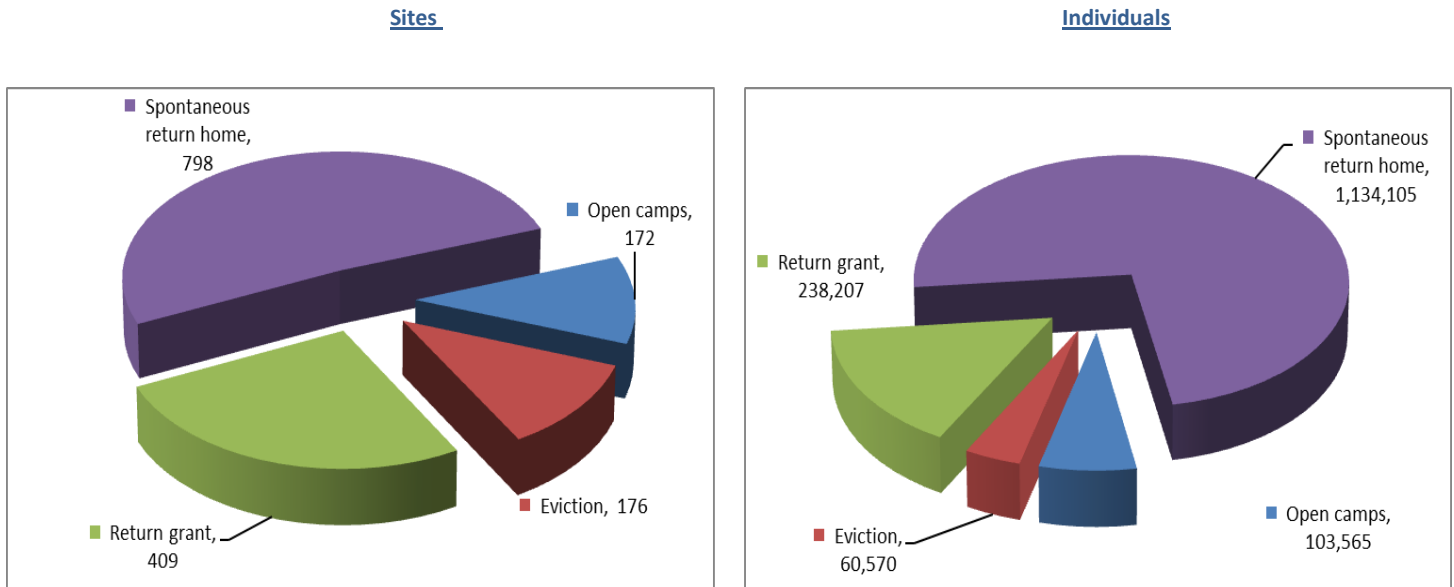
This period, the commune of Carrefour has recorded the largest decrease in the number of sites with 22 sites closed for this period by return programs. However, the commune of Delmas accounts for the largest decrease of households for this period with a decrease of 3,197 households (representing 8,189 individuals) relocated by return programs.

Graph 8: Distribution of households who left by commune and reason for site closure between April to June 2014



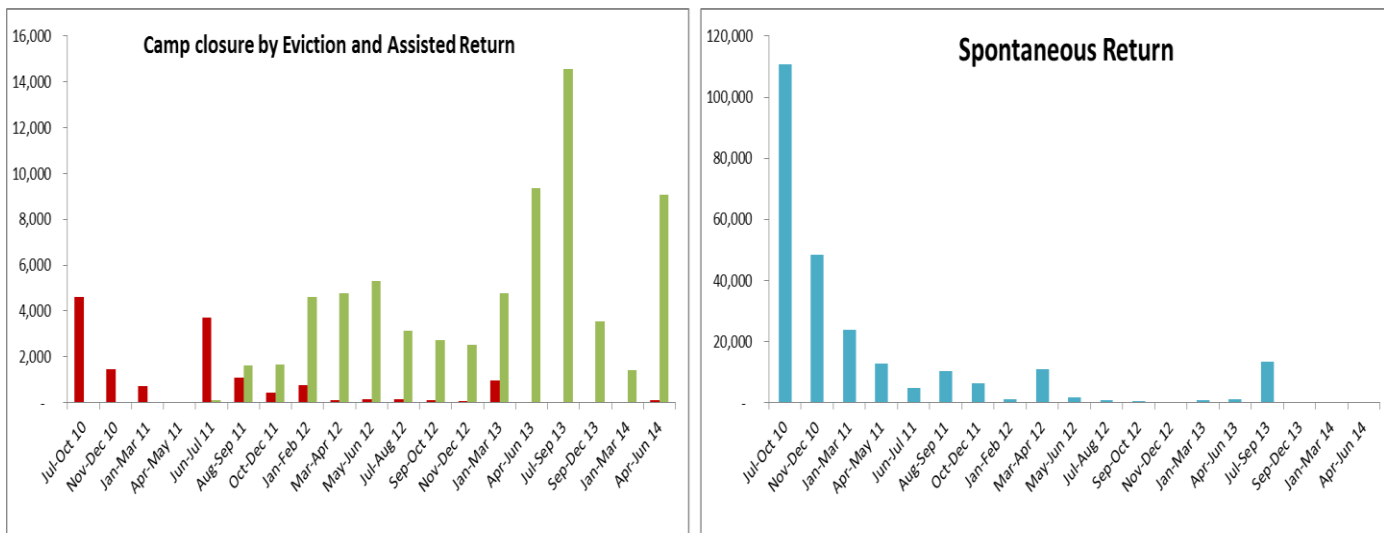
² There are several other sites denoted as small camps (households less than 199) that are in the process of closure but have not yet been reported as closed because at the time of this report's publication, there were families still living in the camps awaiting to hear back from their grievance claims.

Graph 9: IDP sites and households by status (open or closed with reason for closure), July 2010 to June 2014



Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified after the earthquake of January 12th 2010, 409 sites have closed thanks to return programs (corresponding to 69,192 households relocated to better housing). The number of sites closed due to evictions stands at 176³ (corresponding to 14,444 households evicted). 249,747 households left sites spontaneously, resulting in the closure of 798 sites.

Graph 10: IDP households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites from July 2010 to June 2014.



³ The number of camps under eviction has been revised following further verifications done into the camps reported as closed from evictions during this reporting period.

3. DTM METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool designed to track Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) movement and provide updated information 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 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 refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, May 2011 document available at: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info>