



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

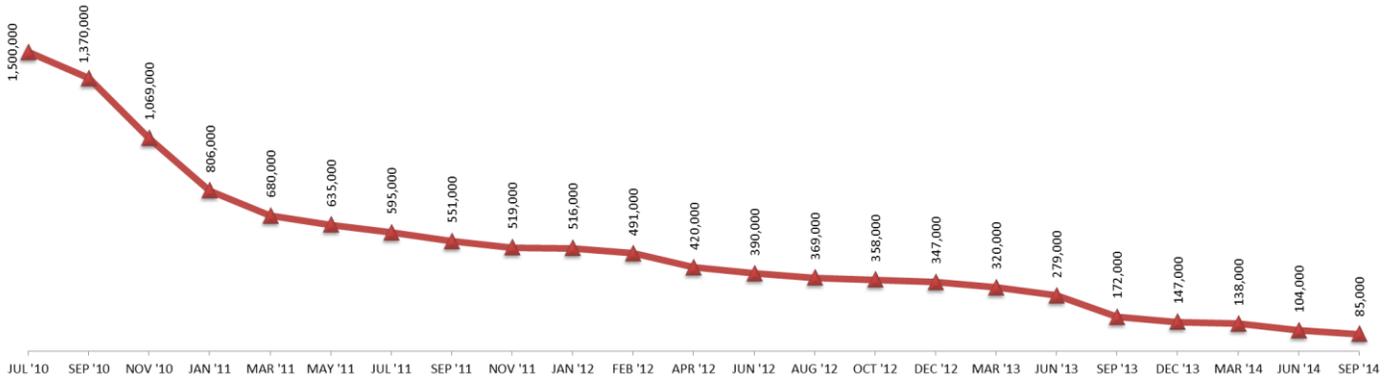
Round 20 - September 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

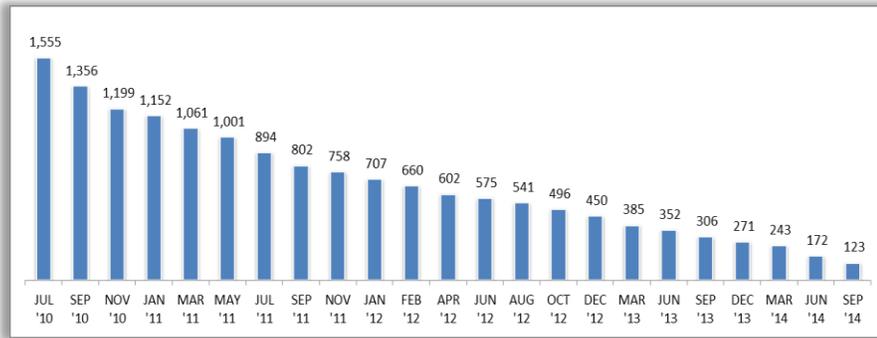
- 123 sites remain open, corresponding to 22,741 households or 85,432 individuals.
- A decrease of 18,133 IDP individuals, or 5,393 IDP households was recorded; this corresponds to a 17.5% decrease in the number of displaced individuals and 19.2% decrease in the number of displaced households from the previous round of the DTM report (round 19).
- Since July 2010, the IDP household caseload has decreased by 93.7% while the number of IDP sites has decreased by 92.1%.
- Between July and September 2014, 49 IDP sites were closed.
- In the period under observation, rental subsidies accounted for the closure of 48 sites and the relocation of 4,907 households.
- During this reporting period, field assessments revealed that IDPs in one camp vacated the camp without assistance. This resulted in the closure of this camp being classified as a spontaneous closure.
- No camps were closed by evictions during this period.

DTM is in its twentieth round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from field assessments conducted between July and September 2014.

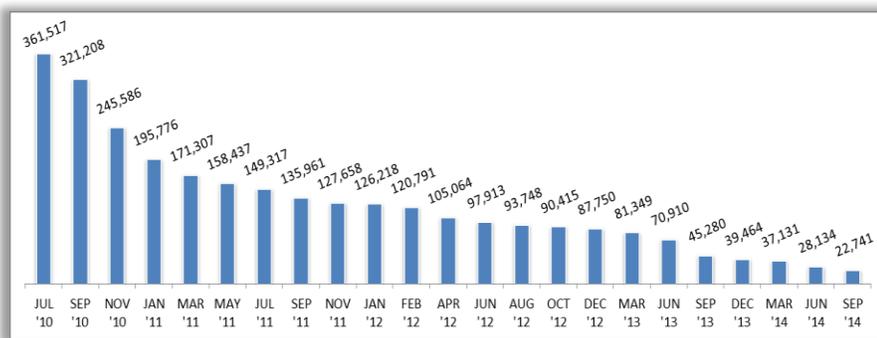
Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from June 2010 to September 2014 (figures rounded)



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 September 2014.



Graph 2 – Number of Sites



Graph 3 - Number of Households



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 22,741 households or 85,432 individuals still reside in 123 IDP sites. This represents a decrease of approximately 338,776 households (or 1,451,015 individuals) of the 2010 IDP population and a decrease of 1,432 IDP sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

When compared to the last DTM release (June 2014), the number of IDP households decreased by 22,741 households (corresponding to 85,432 IDP individuals) and the number of IDP sites decreased by 49.

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

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Jun '14	Sites Sep '14	Households July '10	Households Jun '14	Households Sep '14	Individuals July '10	Individuals Jun '14	Individuals Sep '14
CARREFOUR	165	30	12	46,060	1,738	1,120	195,755	6,033	4,122
CITE SOLEIL	63	18	7	16,535	2,471	964	70,273	8,292	3,759
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	5	5	24,722	2,337	2,315	105,064	10,760	10,779
DELMAS	283	32	20	82,984	11,308	8,706	352,675	40,975	33,323
GANTHIER	7	-	-	1,438	-	-	6,111	-	-
GRAND-GOAVE	60	-	-	8,157	-	-	34,665	-	-
GRESSIER	67	3	3	11,274	155	192	47,916	612	768
JACMEL	54	-	-	6,145	-	-	26,115	-	-
LEOGANE	252	11	11	39,246	1,242	1,245	166,799	5,039	5,048
PETION-VILLE	109	5	3	24,115	659	604	102,482	3,328	3,155
PETIT-GOAVE	100	-	-	12,250	-	-	52,062	-	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	63	57	71,414	6,808	6,159	303,529	22,983	18,917
TABARRE	85	5	5	17,177	1,416	1,436	73,001	5,543	5,561
Total	1,555	172	123	361,517	28,134	22,741	1,536,447	103,565	85,432
Diff Jun '14 - Sep '14	Sites		-49	Households		-5,393	Individuals		-18,133
% of Jun '14 found in Sep '14			71.5%			80.8%			82.5%
% of decrease in Sep '14			28.5%			19.2%			17.5%

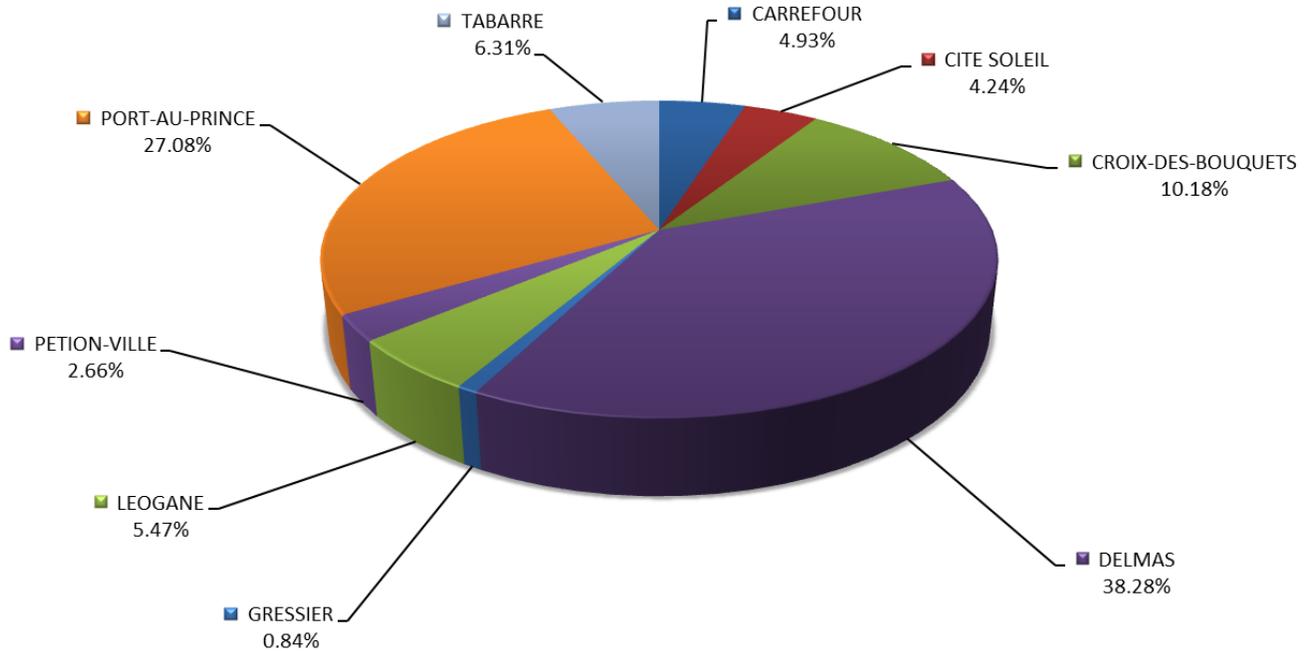
Consistent with the previous two periods, some sites showed a slight increase in population. Registration operations continue to be carried out in numerous sites with the primary purpose of updating figures on the IDP population and providing a more precise number of displaced households and individuals – as opposed to estimates formulated during regular DTM assessments when the displaced population is estimated based on the number of shelters present on each site.

1.2 IDP Households and Individuals

At the end of the current period, a reported 22,741 households or 85,432 individuals still remained in the 123 open sites. Compared to the previous report in June, this corresponds to a net decrease of 5,393 of IDP households (or 18,133 IDP individuals).

The IDP household population decreased overall by 93.7% compared to the July 2010 release figures and by 19.2% compared to the previous DTM report in June 2014. Consistent with the last DTM, Port-au-Prince remains the commune with the highest number of sites open while Delmas remains the commune with the highest displaced population (households and individuals).

Graph 5: Households residing in camps as of September 2014



The three communes with the highest IDP population are:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of 8,706 IDP households (38.3% of the total households), corresponding to 33,323 individuals (39% of IDP individuals).
2. Port-au-Prince, the second largest with 6,159 households (27.1% of IDP households), corresponding to 18,917 individuals (22.1% of IDP individuals).
3. Croix-des-Bouquets the third largest with 2,315 households (10.2% of IDP households), corresponding to 10,779 individuals (12.6% of IDP individuals).

These three communes account for 75.5% of the IDP households still displaced by the January 12th 2010 earthquake. Together, the remaining communes in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, and Tabarre) host IDP sites totaling 4,124 households (accounting for 16,597 Individuals) and combined they represent 18.1% of the total of households.

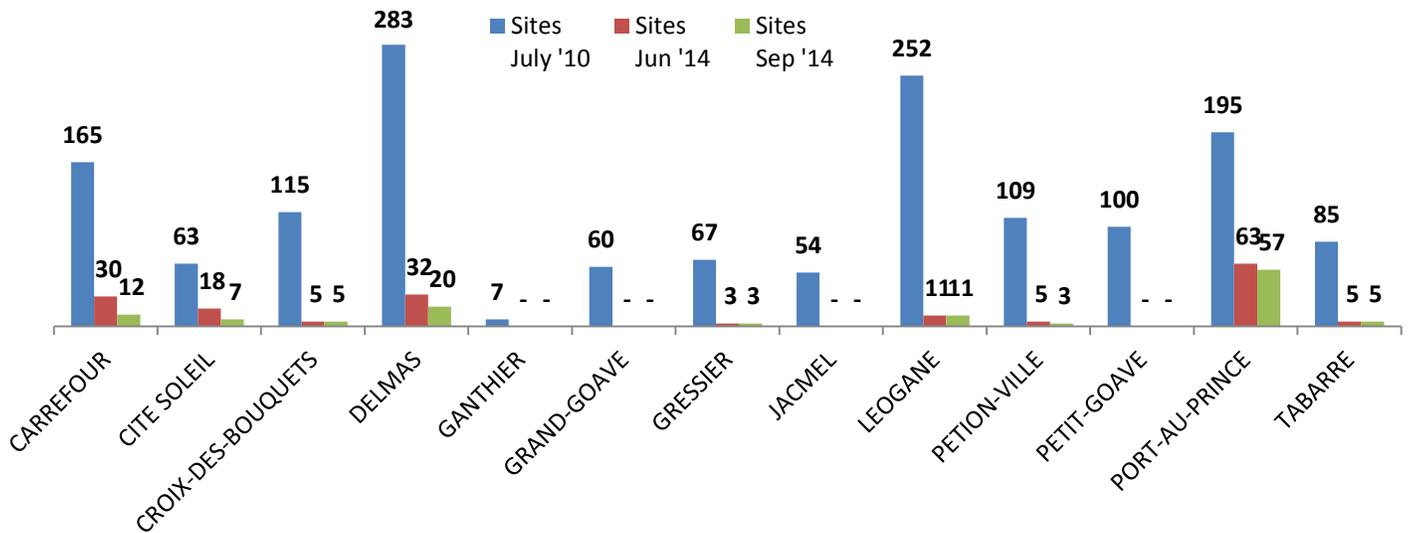
In the Palms region, Léogane hosts 1,245 households (or 5,039 individuals), corresponding to 5.5% of the remaining IDP household population (5.9% of individuals). Gressier houses 0.8% of the IDP household population; this corresponds to 192 households or 768 persons (0.9% of individuals).

1.3 IDP sites

As of 30 September 2014, 123 sites remain open in Haiti. This corresponds to a decrease of 92.1% of the number of sites when compared to July 2010 and a 28.5% decrease when compared to last period of June 2014.

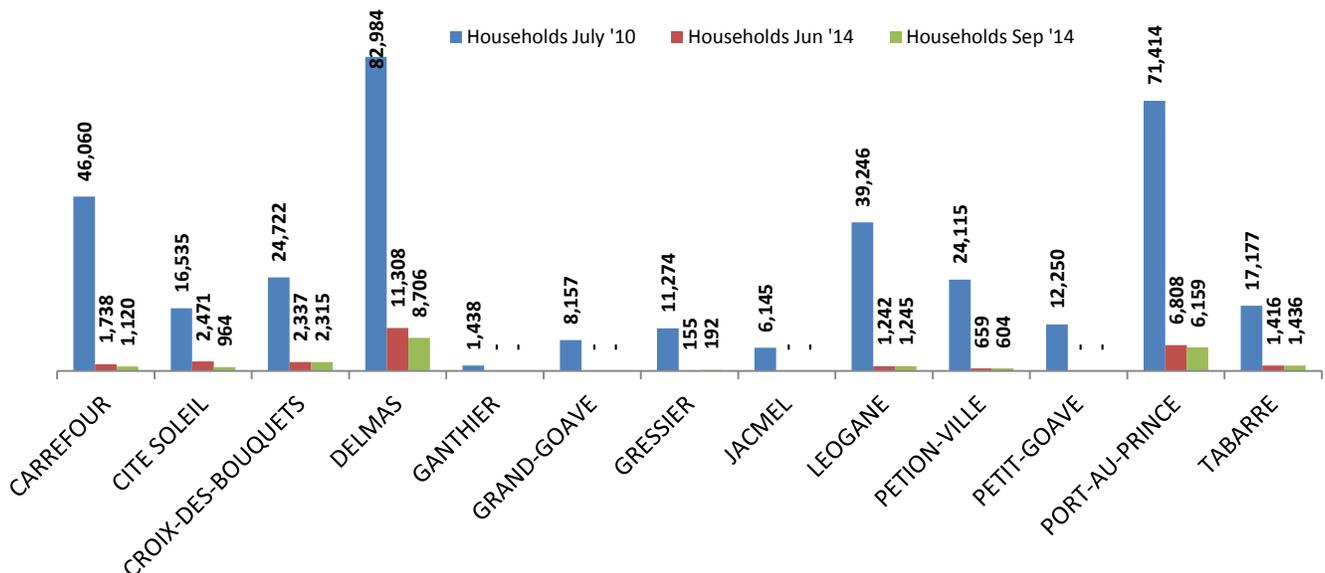
As observed in the previous reports, while Delmas houses the highest IDP population, Port-au-Prince remains the commune with the highest number of IDP sites, housing 57 open sites during this period (46.3% of the total of open sites). It is followed by Delmas with 20 open sites (16.3% open sites), and Carrefour with 12 open sites (9.8% open sites). These three communes combined represent 72.4% of all sites still open.

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



Delmas, with 16.3% of open sites, continues to host the highest IDP population (38.3% of the IDP household population) due to the larger size of its IDP sites. Port-au-Prince, with the highest number of sites, represents 27.1% of the IDP household population. This is explained by the fact that Port-au-Prince has a higher concentration of small sites.

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



In the Palmes region, 14 IDP sites remain open, representing around 11.4 % of open sites in the country. Gressier houses 3 sites while 11 sites still remain open in Léogane.

Of the 123 open sites, 69 (or 56.1%) are small sites comprised of 100 IDP households or less. These sites house 11.0% of the IDP households. The remaining 55 sites house more than 100 IDP households. Among these large sites, 4 host 1,000 or more IDP households (6,175 IDP households, or 27.2% of the total).

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

Site size by #Households	Camp		Households		Individuals	
	#Camp	%Camp	#HH	%HH	#IDP	%IDP
Total	123	100%	22,741	100%	85,432	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	8	6.5%	43	0.2%	150	0.2%
1.2) 10 to 19	10	8.1%	138	0.6%	472	0.6%
2) 20 to 99	51	41.5%	2,323	10.2%	8,065	9.4%
3) 100 to 499	45	36.6%	10,539	46.3%	34,984	40.9%
4) 500 to 999	5	4.1%	3,523	15.5%	15,220	17.8%
5) 1000 plus	4	3.3%	6,175	27.2%	26,541	31.1%

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, 9 sites or 7.4% of the total number of open sites, house 42.7% of the IDP households.

Table C: Classification of open sites size in each commune, September 2014

Commune	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus	Total
CARREFOUR	-	2	8	2	-	-	12
CITE SOLEIL	-	2	3	1	1	-	7
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	1	-	1	1	1	1	5
DELMAS	1	-	5	11	-	3	20
GRESSIER	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
LEOGANE	-	2	4	5	-	-	11
PETION-VILLE	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
PORT-AU-PRINCE	6	4	24	22	1	-	57
TABARRE	-	-	2	2	1	-	5
Total	8	10	51	45	5	4	123

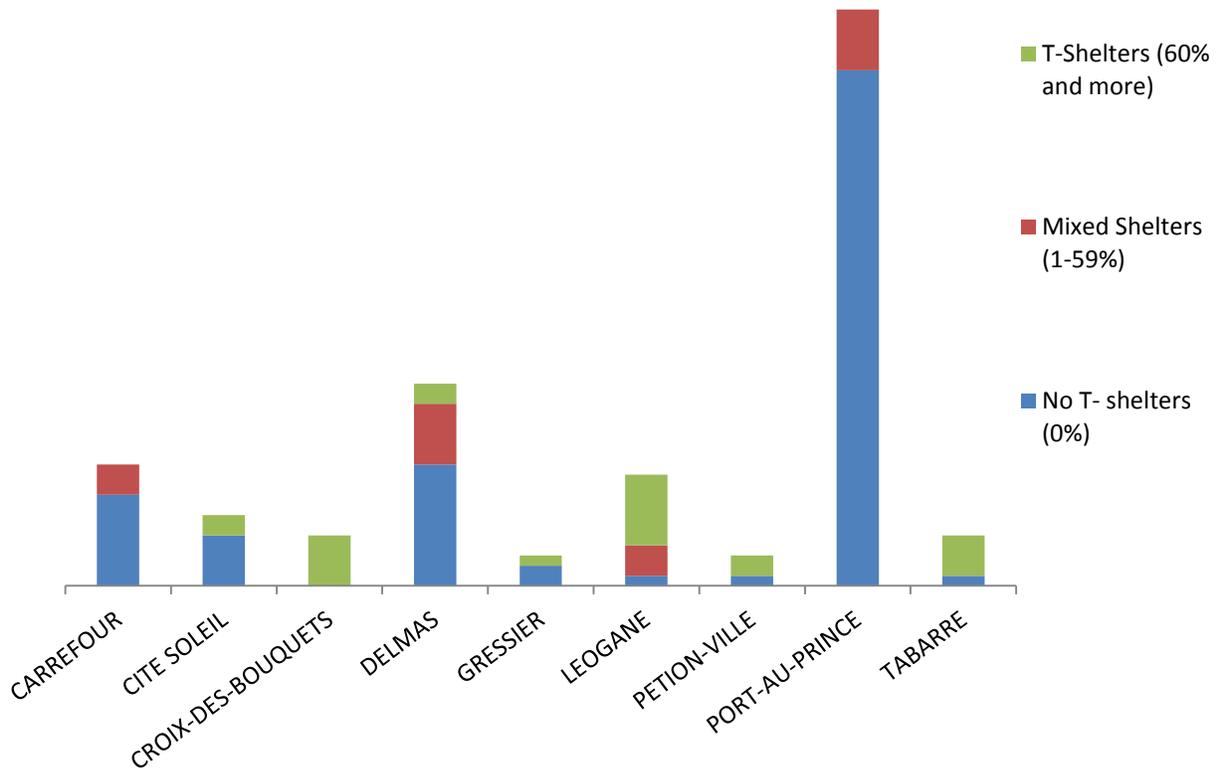
¹ For analysis purposes, DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more households and designated them as large sites. Please note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM cluster in 2010, where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.

Of all 123 open sites for this period, 82 have tents and makeshift shelters (66.7%). A reported 18 sites have mixed shelters (tents, makeshifts and T-Shelters), accounting for 14.6% of sites. The remaining 23 sites are majority (> 60%) T-Shelter sites which make up 18.7% of all open sites.

Table D: Classification of sites by type of shelters

T-Shelter	Percentage	# of Sites
All Shelters	100.0%	123
No T-Shelter	66.7%	82
Mixed Sites (1-59%)	14.6%	18
T-Shelter Sites (60% plus)	18.7%	23

Graph 8: Classification of sites by type of shelters

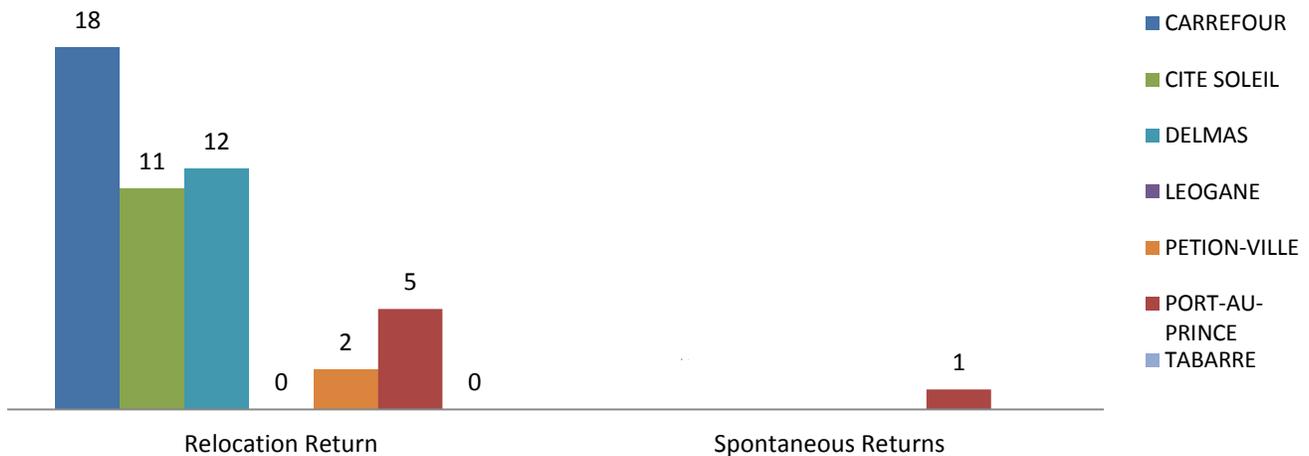


2. LEAVING SITES AND RETURNING HOME: EVICTIONS, SPONTANEOUS RETURNS, ASSISTED RETURNS AND RELOCATION

2.1 Closed Sites

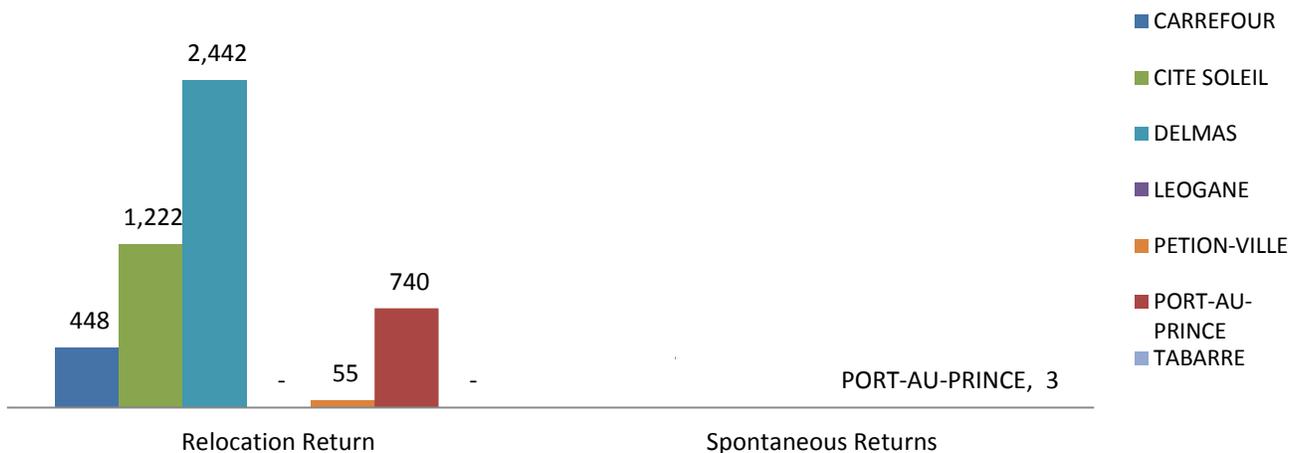
As of the reporting period of July to late September 2014, 49² camps have been reported as closed. During this period, 48 of the camp closures have been the result of return programs carried out by various partners. In total, 4,907 households were relocated through assisted return programs. No camps were closed by eviction during this period. However, families living in one camp have spontaneously decided to vacate it, resulting in its closure.

Graph 9: Distribution of sites closed by commune and reason for site closure between June and September 2014



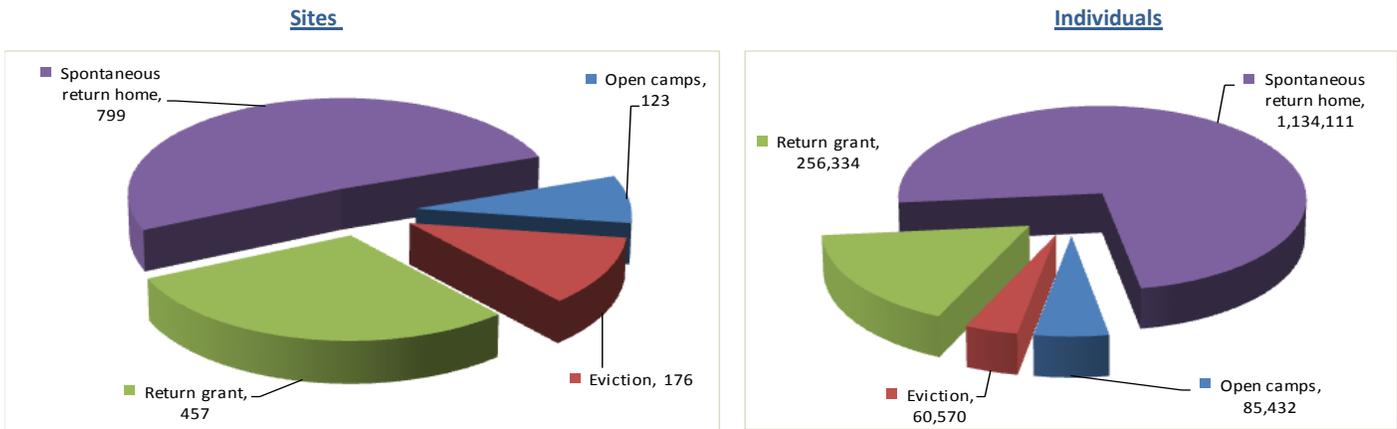
This period, the commune of Carrefour has recorded the largest decrease in the number sites with 18 sites closed for this period by return programs. However, the commune of Delmas accounts for the largest decrease of households for this period with a decrease of 2,442 displaced households (representing 6,843 individuals) who were relocated by return programs.

Graph 10: Distribution of households who left by commune and reason for site closure between June and September 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 11: IDP sites and households by status (open or closed with reason for closure) from July 2010 to September 2014.

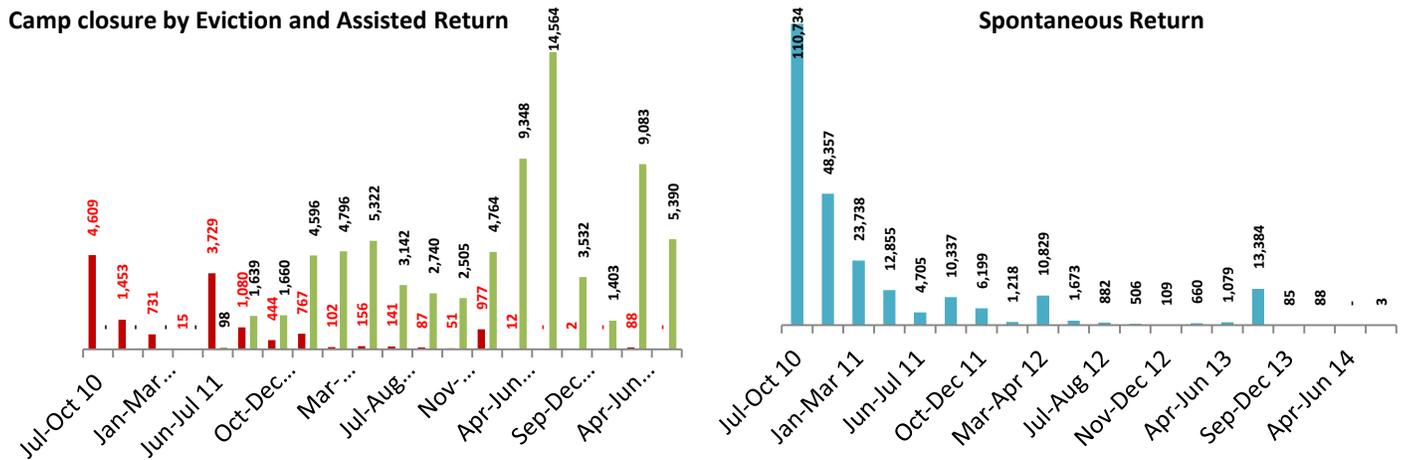


Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified after the earthquake of January 12th 2010, 457 sites have closed thanks to return programs (corresponding to 74,582 households or 256,334 people relocated to better housing). Since 2010, a total of 14,444 households (or 60,570 individuals) were evicted of 176³ IDP sites. Meanwhile, 249,750 households (or 1,134,111 individuals) spontaneously left sites, resulting in the closure of 799 sites.

Table E: IDP Sites, Households and Individuals Status (open or closed) from July 2010 to September 2014

	# Camps	# of Households	# of Individuals
Open camps	123	22,741	85,432
Eviction	176	14,444	60,570
Return grant	457	74,582	256,334
Spontaneous return home	799	249,750	1,134,111
Total	1,555	361,517	1,536,447

Graph 12: IDP households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites from July 2010 to September 2014.



³ The number of camps under eviction has been revised following further investigations 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) 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>