



Response to January 12th 2010 Earthquake

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

Round 21 – December 2014



HIGHLIGHTS



21,218 IDP Households or 79,397 IDP Individuals still living in IDP sites



105 displacement sites remain open



70% of these sites house tents



9% of these sites house a mixture of both tents and T-Shelters



21% of these sites house T-Shelters



18 IDP sites closed between 1 October and 31 December 2014



All 18 sites closed through rental subsidy programs



900 households relocated with support from rental subsidy programs.

Background

On January 12th 2010, an earthquake of 7.0 magnitude hit Haiti. Considered to be the most devastating earthquake to hit an urban setting, 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 Migration (IOM) undertook the development of a unified, multi-sectoral displacement tracking system process- the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Since July 2010, the DTM has been applied as a monitoring tool to track the IDP population, 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 first round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from the field assessments conducted between October and December 2014.

1. REMAINING IDP CASELOAD: SITE AND POPULATION TRENDS

1.1 Overall trends of the IDP population

On the eve of the fifth anniversary of the devastating 2010 earthquake, an estimated 21,218 households or 79,397 individuals still reside in 105 IDP sites.

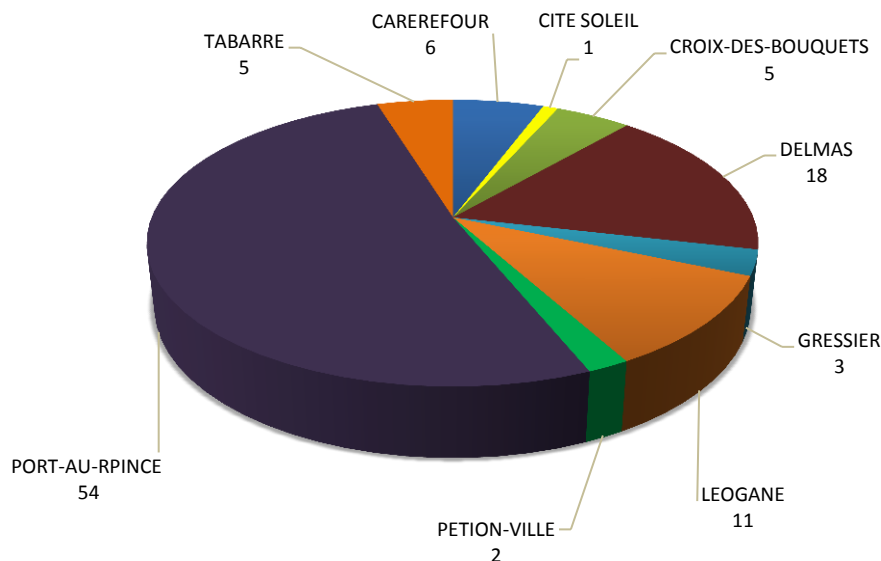
Table A: Number of IDP sites, Households and Individuals per commune as of December 2014.

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	6	995	3,583
CITE SOLEIL	1	698	2,993
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	5	2,332	10,970
DELMAS	18	8,278	30,398
GRESSIER	3	192	768
LEOGANE	11	1,245	5,063
PETION-VILLE	2	561	3,014
PORT-AU-PRINCE	54	5,462	16,945
TABARRE	5	1,455	5,663
Total	105	21,218	79,397

Most of the affected communes are located within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, Tabarre and Croix-des-Bouquets) and within the Palms Region which includes Legoane (considered to be the earthquake epicenter) and Gressier.

Communes such as Jacmel, Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave and Ganthier (in the border area) formerly housed IDP sites which have since closed.

Graph 1: Number of open sites, per commune



1.2 IDP Population: Displaced households and individuals

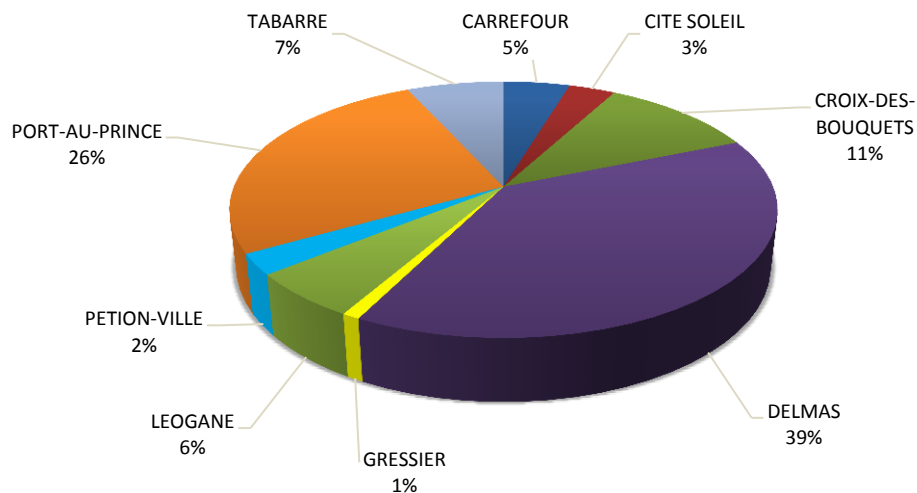
As of 31 December 2014, the three communes with the highest IDP population are the following:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of 8,278 IDP households (39% of the total IDP households), corresponding to 30,398 individuals (38% of IDP individuals).
2. Port-au-Prince, the second largest with 5,462 households (26% of all IDP households), corresponding to 16,945 individuals (22% of IDP individuals).
3. Croix-des-Bouquets the third largest with 2,332 households¹ (11% of IDP households), corresponding to 10,970 individuals (14% of IDP individuals). It is important to note that the households residing in the camps known as *Corail Secteur 3* and *Secteur 4* are also included in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets.

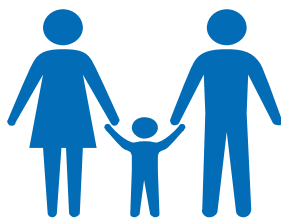
These three communes account for 76% of the current total IDP population displaced by the 2010 earthquake. The remaining communes in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, and Tabarre) house 3,709 households (representing 15,253 individuals) and, combined, account for 17% of all displaced households.

In the Palms regions, 1,245 IDP households (or 5,663 individuals) still reside in the commune of Léogane, whereas a reported 192 households (or 768 individuals) still reside in the commune of Gressier. These two communes account for 7% of the total IDP caseload: Léogane represents 6% of the IDP population and Gressier represents 1%.

Graph 2: Share of IDP households, per commune



Section Summary:



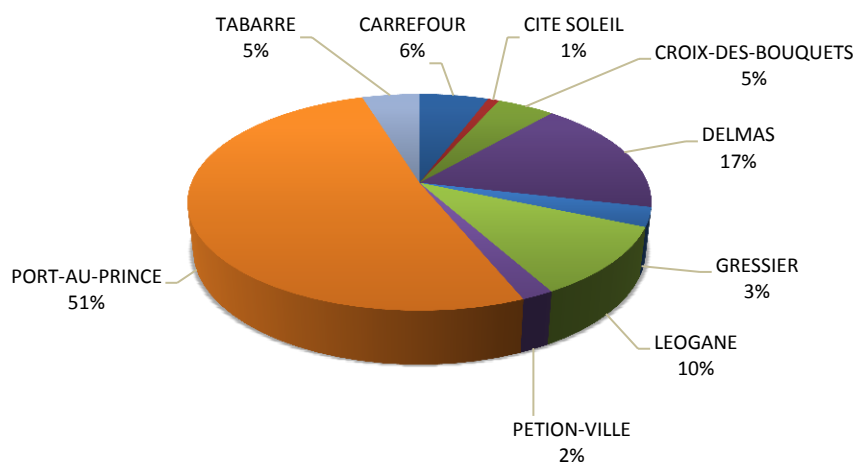
21,218 households or **79,397 individuals** still reside in camps and camp like settlements.

¹ It is important to note that the IDPs living in certain sites located in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets, Tabarre and Carrefour have refused to participate in relocation programs.

1.3 IDP sites: Camps and camp-like settlements

As of 31 December 2014, 105 sites remain open in Haiti. As observed in the previous DTM reports, while Delmas continues to house the highest IDP population, Port-au-Prince remains the commune with the highest number of IDP sites, with 54 currently open sites (51% of the total of sites). It is followed by Delmas with 18 open camps (17% of total of open sites) and finally, for the first time, Léogane (a commune in the Palms Regions) with 11 open camps (10% of total open sites). Combined, these three communes account for 78% of all open sites.

Graph 3: Share of open IDP sites, per commune



IDP sites are distinguished by their size and further categorized as:

- *Small sites*: housing from 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 more than 500 households (designated as camps by the CCCM)

The number of sites open is not necessarily correlated to the size of the IDP population. For instance, Delmas, with just 17% of open sites, continues to host the largest IDP population (39% of the IDP household population) due to the larger² size of its IDP sites. Port-au-Prince, with the highest number of IDPs sites (51% of open sites), represents 26% of the IDP population. This is due to the fact that Port-au-Prince has a higher concentration of small sites.

The remaining communes (Carrefour, Tabarre, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Gressier and Petion-Ville) account for just 21% of the total of IDP sites in the country.

Table B: Classification of open sites, by size in each commune as of 31 December 2014

STSHHs	SITES		HOUSEHOLDS		INDIVIDUALS	
	N of Sites	% of Sites	N of Households	% of Households	N of Individuals	% of Individuals
Total	105	100.00%	21218	100.00%	79397	100.00%
1.1) 1 to 9	8	7.62%	47	0.22%	136	0.17%
1.2) 10 to 19	8	7.62%	115	0.54%	330	0.42%
2) 20 to 99	40	38.10%	2071	9.76%	7234	9.11%
3) 100 to 499	39	37.14%	8750	41.24%	29222	36.80%
4) 500 to 999	6	5.71%	4060	19.13%	17122	21.57%
5) 1000 plus	4	3.81%	6175	29.10%	25353	31.93%

² 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)

Generally, IDP sites in Haiti are further distinguished by the type of housing structure that they hold. Sites are designated as the following:

- Tent sites: which house structures such as tents and makeshifts shelters (made up of different materials such as tarpeling, plastic, wood and sheet metal).
- Transitional-shelter (T-shelter) sites: which house structures that are mostly made up of wood, or cement and “can be upgraded into part of a permanent house, reused for another purpose, recycled for reconstruction.”³
- Mixed sites: which house a mixture of both aforementioned structures (tents, makeshifts and T-shelters)

Of all 105 IDP sites open at the end of this period, 73 are categorized as tent sites (70%). A reported 10 sites have mixed shelters (tents, makeshifts and T-Shelters), accounting for 9% of all open sites. The remaining 22 sites (or 21% of open sites) have a majority (>60%) of Transitional Shelters .

Table C: Classification of sites by type of shelters

Types of shelters	Percentage	# of sites
Tent sites	70%	73
Mixed Sites (1-59% T-Shelters)	9%	10
T-Shelter Sites (60% plus)	21%	22
All Shelters	100%	105

Section Summary:



Of 105 open sites, **73** are entirely made up of **tents**.



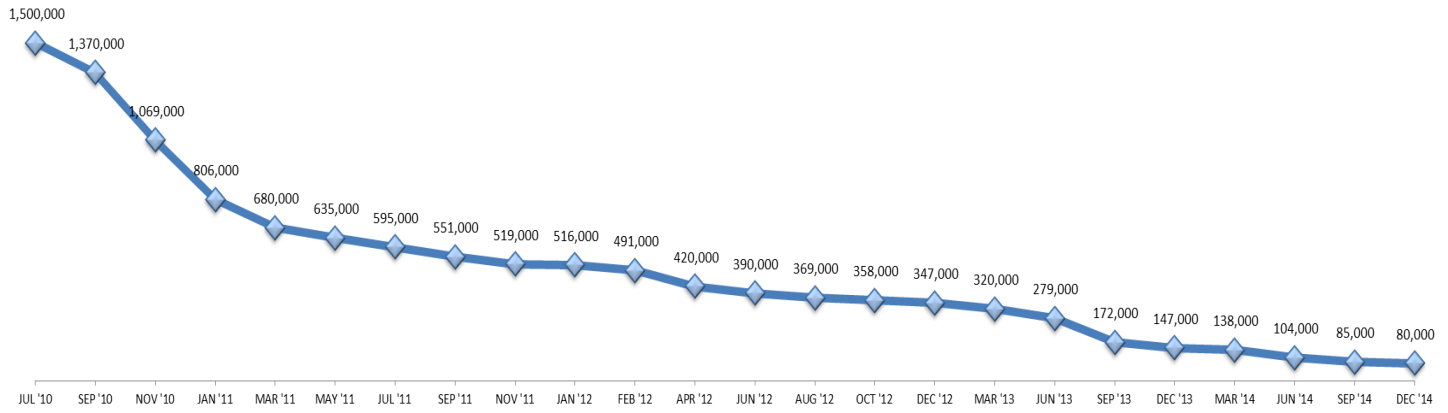
Of 105 open sites, **22** have 60% or more **T-Shelters**



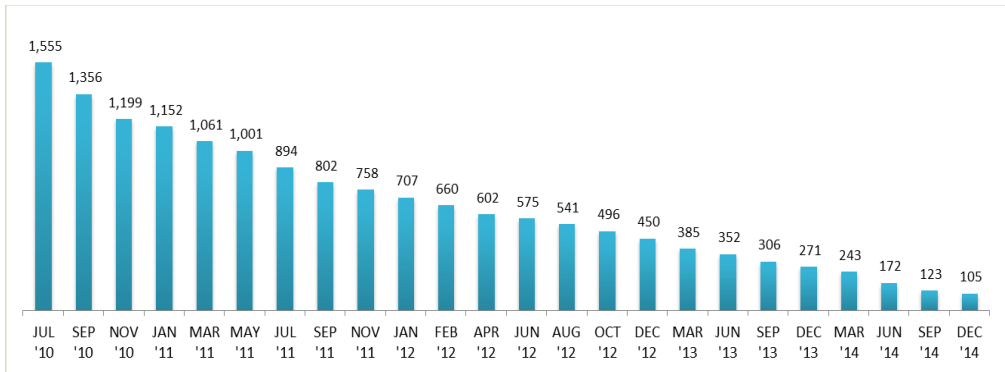
Of 105 open sites, **10** are composed of a mixture of tents and T-Shelters (59% or less)

³ Source, IOM’s “*Transitional Shelter Guidelines*”, p. 2, Sec. 1.1.1 The Definition.

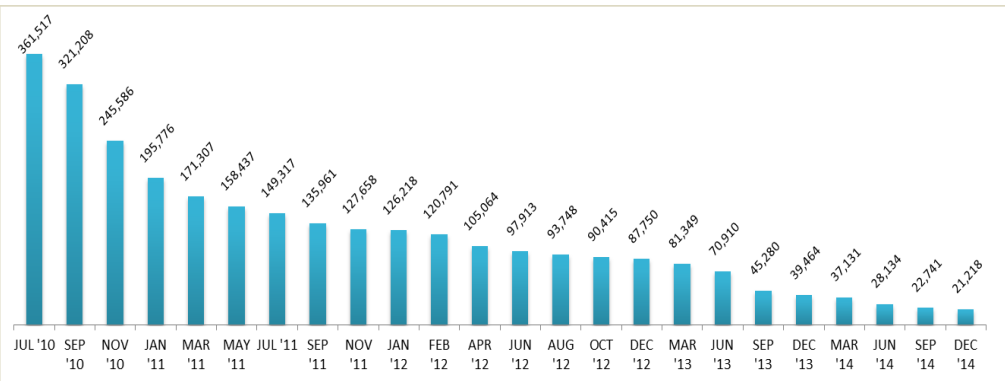
Graph 4. Total number of displaced individuals from June 2010 to December 2014 (figures rounded)



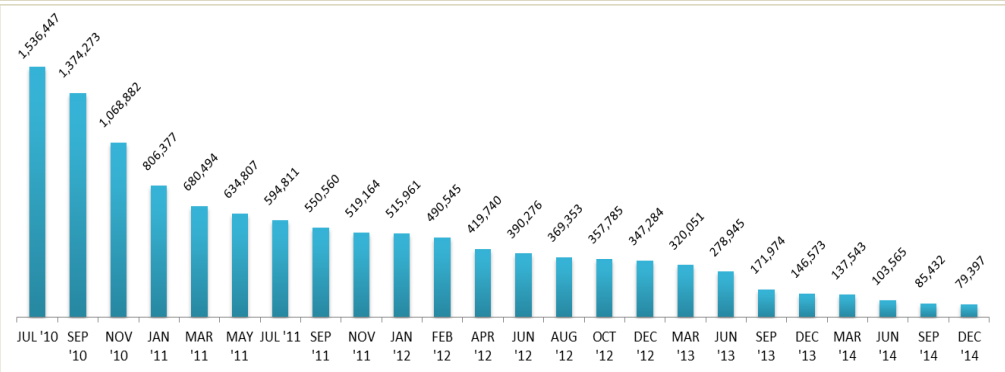
The following graphs depict the trend in sites, households, and individuals from the first month of DTM implementation in July 2010, to the current release which covers the period of 1 October to 31 December 2014.



Graph 5 – Number of sites



Graph 6 – Number of households



Graph 7 – Number of Individuals

2. DECREASE OF IDP CASELOAD

As of 31 December 2014, 21,218 households, representing an estimated 79,397 individuals, still reside in 105 IDP sites. This represents a net decrease of 1,450 IDP sites and of 340,299 IDP households (or 1,457,050 individuals) since July 2010, at the peak of internal displacement in Haiti.

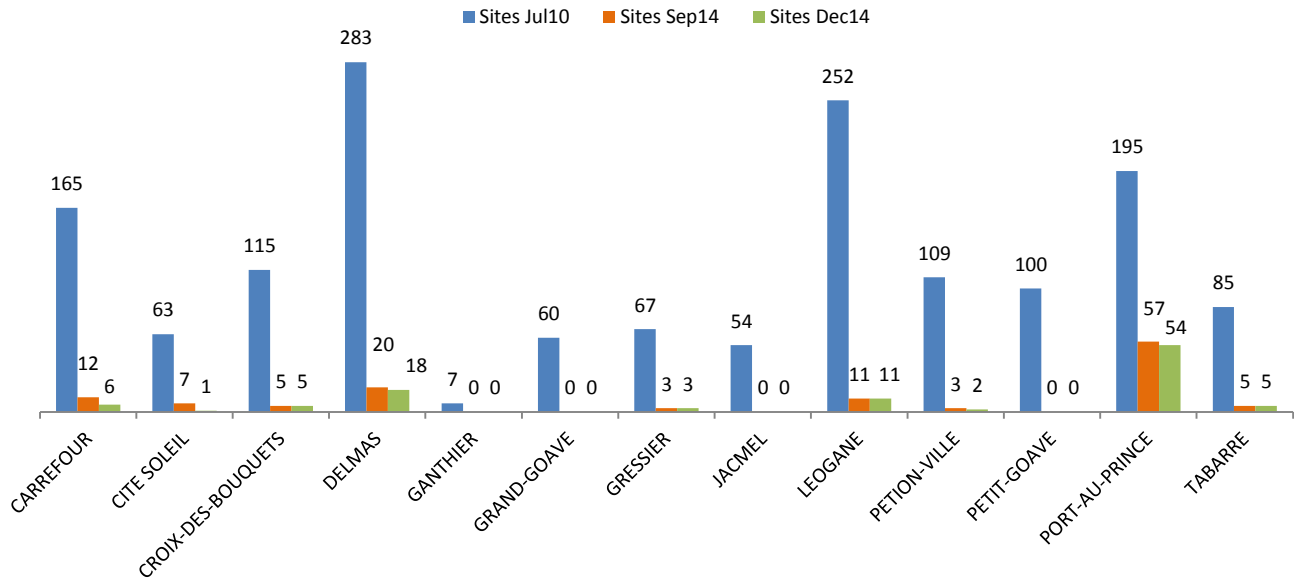
When compared to the previous DTM release (September 2014), the number of IDP households has decreased by 1,523 (representing 6,035 individuals). Of these, 623 households (or 3,169 individuals) have spontaneously left open sites while 900 households (or 2,866 individuals) have left camps through return and relocation programs. Since the end of the previous DTM reporting period, the number of IDP sites has been reduced by 18.

Overall, the IDP household population has decreased by 94% compared to the July 2010 release figures and by the 7% compared to the previous DTM report published in September 2014. In parallel, IDP sites have decreased by 93% compared to the July 2010 release, and by 15%, compared to the previous report published in September 2014.

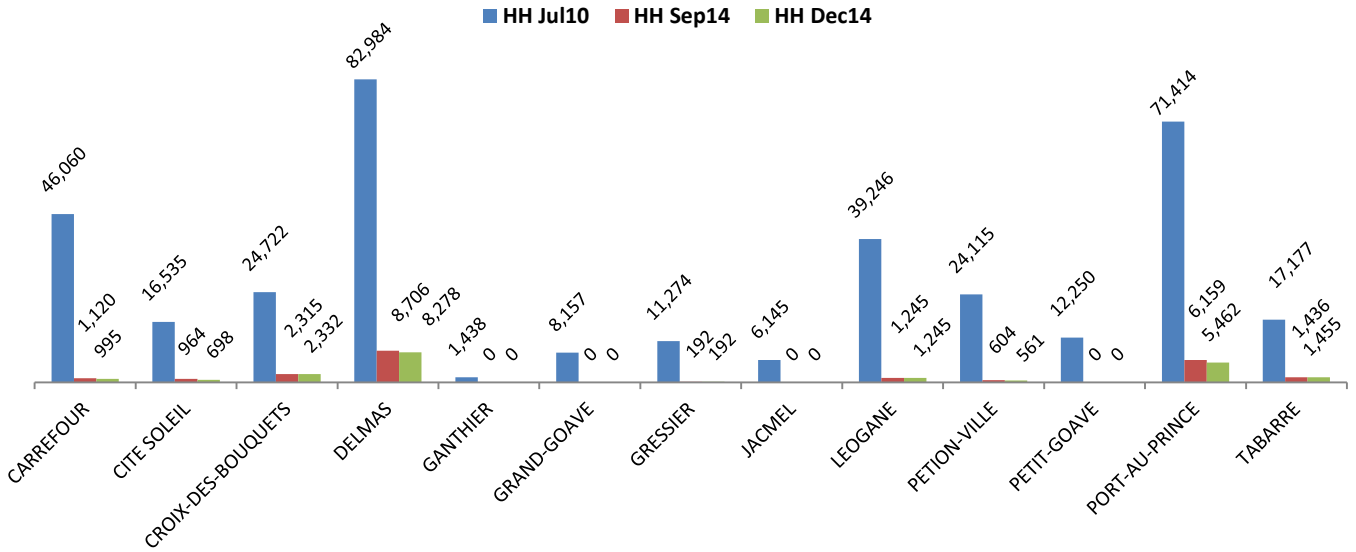
Table D: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in July 2010, September 2014 and December 2014

Commune	Sites Jul10	Sites Sep14	Sites Dec14	HH Jul10	HH Sep14	HH Dec14	Ind Jul10	Ind Sep14	Ind Dec14
CARREFOUR	165	12	6	46,060	1,120	995	195,755	4,122	3,583
CITE SOLEIL	63	7	1	16,535	964	698	70,273	3,759	2,993
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	5	5	24,722	2,315	2,332	105,064	10,779	10,970
DELMAS	283	20	18	82,984	8,706	8,278	352,675	33,323	30,398
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	3	3	11,274	192	192	47,916	768	768
JACMEL	54	0	0	6,145	0	0	26,115	0	0
LEOGANE	252	11	11	39,246	1,245	1,245	166,799	5,048	5,063
PETION-VILLE	109	3	2	24,115	604	561	102,482	3,155	3,014
PETIT-GOAVE	100	0	0	12,250	0	0	52,062	0	0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	57	54	71,414	6,159	5,462	303,529	18,917	16,945
TABARRE	85	5	5	17,177	1,436	1,455	73,001	5,561	5,663
Total	1,555	123	105	361,517	22,741	21,218	1,536,447	85,432	79,397
Diff Sep '14 - Dec '14		Camps	-18		Households	-1,523		Individuals	-6,035
% of Sep '14 found in Dec '14			85.37%			93.30%			92.94%
% of decrease in Dec '14			14.63%			6.70%			7.06%
% of decrease since July 2010			93.25%			94.13%			94.83%

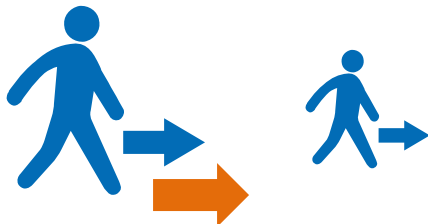
Graph 8 : Comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, September and December 2014.



Graph 9: Comparison of IDP households by commune in July 2010, September and December 2014.



Section Summary:



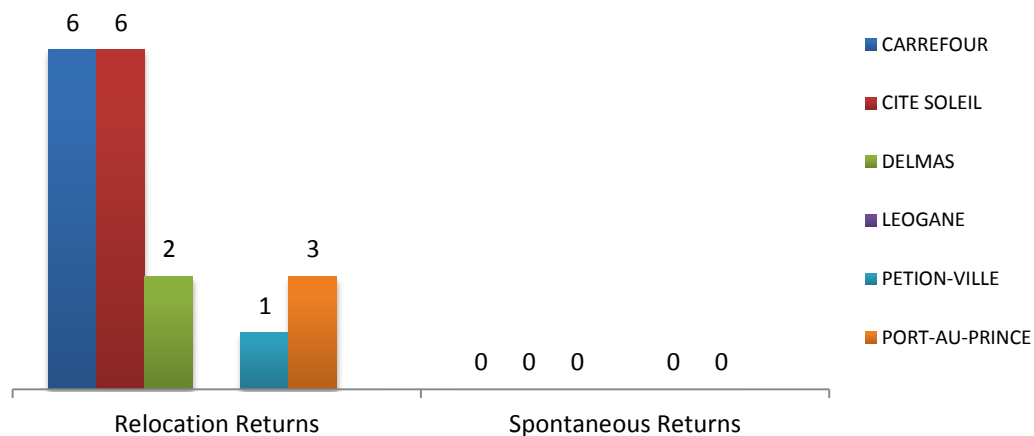
Since July 2010, the IDP household population has decreased by 94%.

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

3.1 Closed sites

Over the course of this reporting period, 18⁴ camps were reported to have closed and return programs carried out by various partners accounted for all closures registered during this period. A total of 900 households (representing 2,866 individuals) were relocated through assisted return programs and 623 households left open camps spontaneously. No camps were closed due to evictions or by spontaneous returns of IDPs during this period.

Graph 10: Distribution of sites closed by commune and reason for site closures, between October and December 2014



During this reporting period, Carrefour and Cité Soleil registered the largest decrease in sites with six camps in each communes closed by return programs. Cité Soleil witnessed the largest decrease of IDP households with 266 households (representing 766 individuals) relocated through return programs.

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

Status of Camps	# of camps	# of HHs	# of Ind
Open camps	105	21,218	79,397
Eviction	176	14,444	60,570
Return grant	475	75,482	259,200
Spontaneous return home	799	250,373	1,137,280
Total	1,555	361,517	1,536,447

⁴ There are several other sites denoted as small (less than 199 HHs) 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 regarding their grievance claims.

Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified following the 12 January earthquake, 475 sites have been closed by return programs (corresponding to 75,482 households or 259,200 individuals relocated to safer housing).

Since 2010, a total of 14,444 households have been evicted out of 176⁵ sites. Meanwhile, 250,373 households (or 1,137,280 individuals) have spontaneously left sites, resulting in the closure of 799 sites.

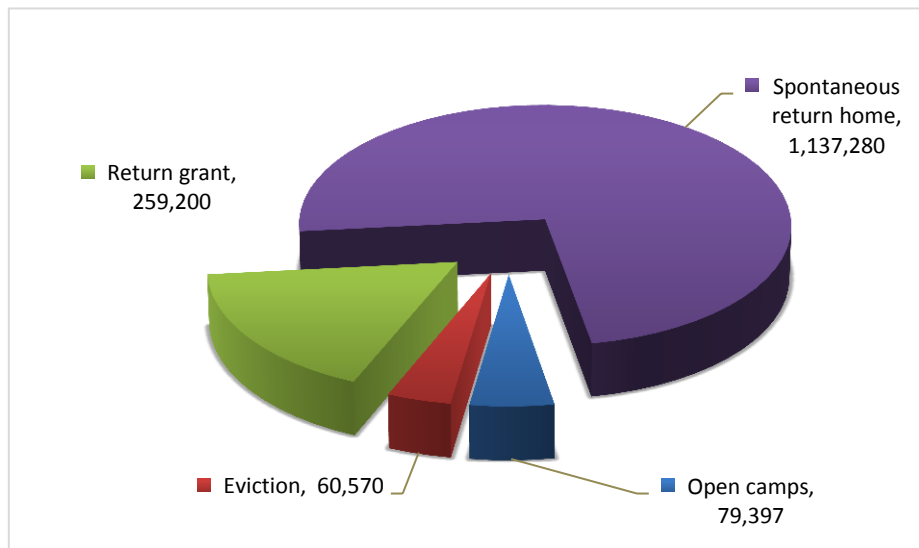
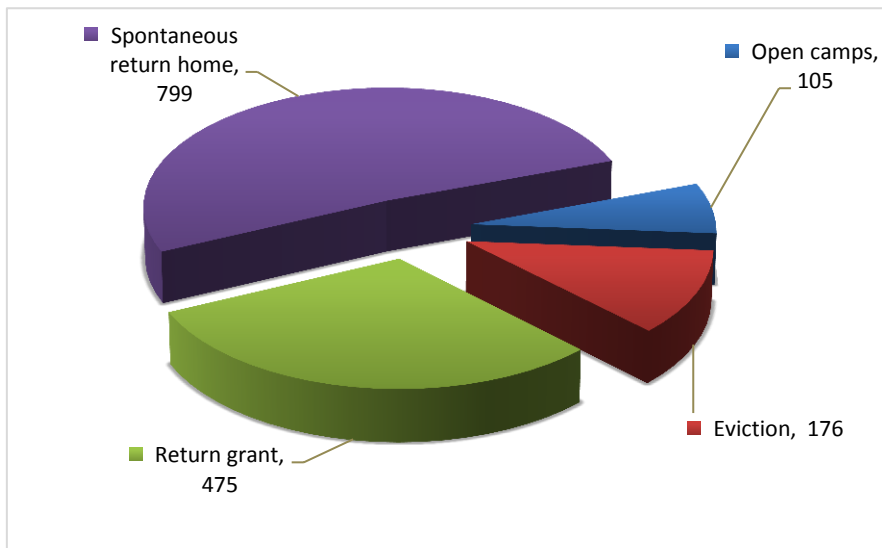
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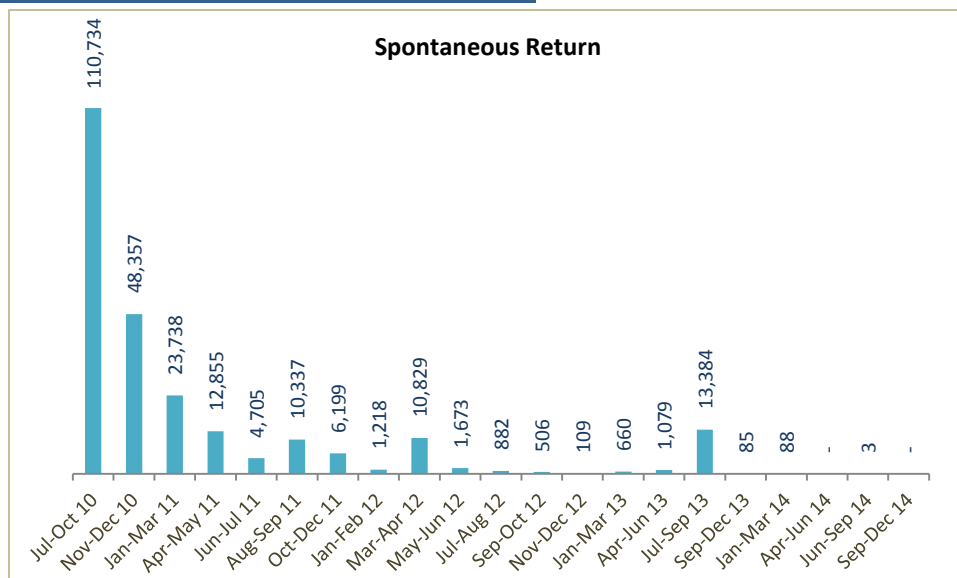
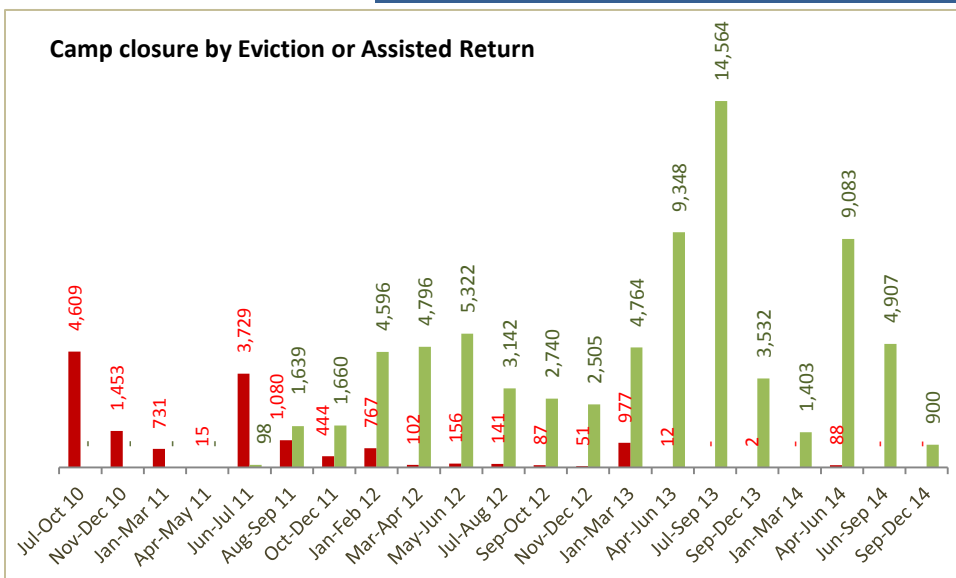
Since 2010, 75,482 households have left camps through rental subsidy programs, leading to the closure of 475 sites.

⁵ The number of camps under eviction has been revised following further investigations done in the camps reported as closed from evictions during the previous reporting period.

Graph 11: IDP sites (left) and households (right) by status (open or closed with reason for closure) from July 2010 to December 2014.



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



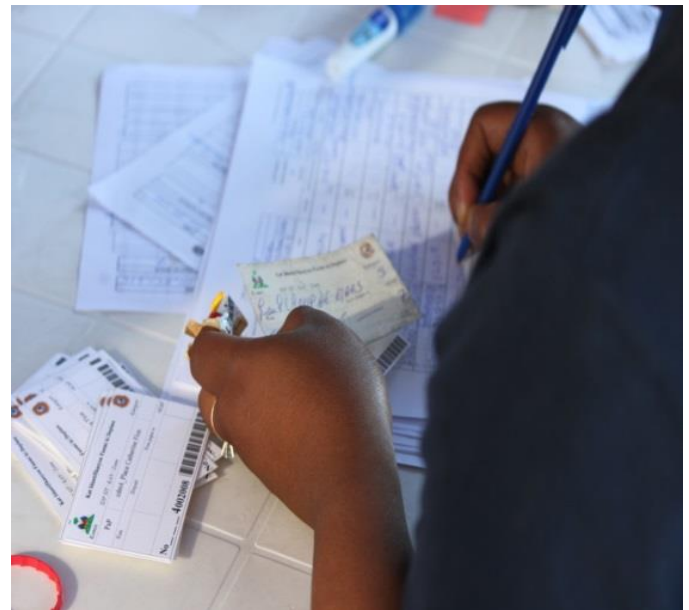


4. DTM METHODOLOGY

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 strict, agreed-upon 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>