



Response to January 12th 2010 Earthquake

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

ROUND 22 REPORT

As of 31st MARCH 2015



HIGHLIGHTS

	16,230 IDP Households or 64,680 IDP Individuals still living in IDP sites
	66 Displacement Sites still open
	59% Tent and make-shift shelter sites
	9% Mixed (T-shelters, tents and make-shift shelter) sites
	32% T-Shelter sites
	39 IDP sites closed between 1 st January to 31 st March 2015
	1 T-shelter site closed spontaneously with the departure of all IDPs.
	38 sites (3,322 households) closed through rental subsidy programs.
	4,988 households relocated as a result of rental subsidy programs.

Background

On January 12th 2010, an earthquake of 7.0 magnitude hit Haiti. Considered the most devastating earthquake to hit an urban setting at the time, 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 Migrations (IOM) undertook the initiative to develop a unified process, called the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which is a comprehensive, multi-sectorial tracking system. Thus, the DTM was applied as a monitoring tool to track the IDP population 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).



The DTM is in its twenty second round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from the field assessments conducted between 1st January and 31st March 2015.

1. REMAINING IDP CASELOAD: SITE AND POPULATION TRENDS

1.1 Overall trends of the IDP population

More than 5 years after the devastating January 12th 2010 earthquake, an estimated 16,230 households or 64,680 individuals are still residing in 66 IDP sites in the earthquake affected communes.

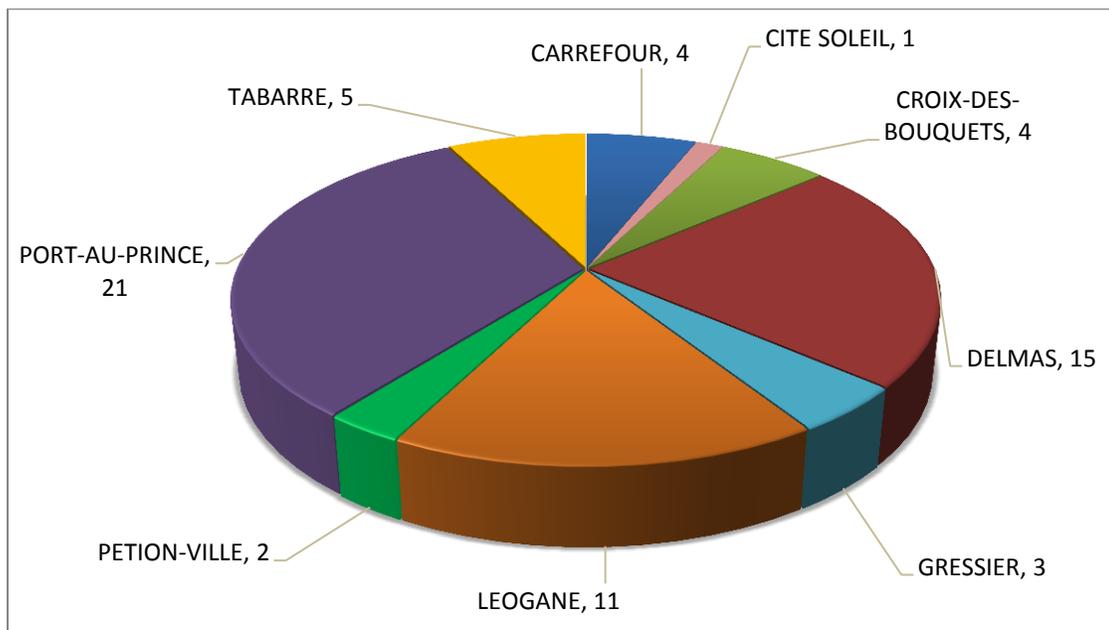
TABLE 1: Number of sites, Households and Individuals per commune as of March 2015

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	4	812	2,980
CITE SOLEIL	1	698	2,993
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	4	2,283	10,636
DELMAS	15	7,263	27,914
GRESSIER	3	192	768
LEOGANE	11	1,245	5,063
PETION-VILLE	2	561	3,014
PORT-AU-PRINCE	21	1,755	5,870
TABARRE	5	1,421	5,442
Total	66	16,230	64,680

The affected communes, housing the IDP population, are mostly located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (which are the communes of Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, Tabarre and Croix-des-Bouquets) as well as in communes situated in the Palms Regions, such as Leogane (considered the epicenter of the earthquake) and Gressier.

Communes such as Jacmel, Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave in the Palm Regions and Ganthier in the border region formerly housed IDP sites which have since closed.

GRAPH 1: Number of sites still open per commune

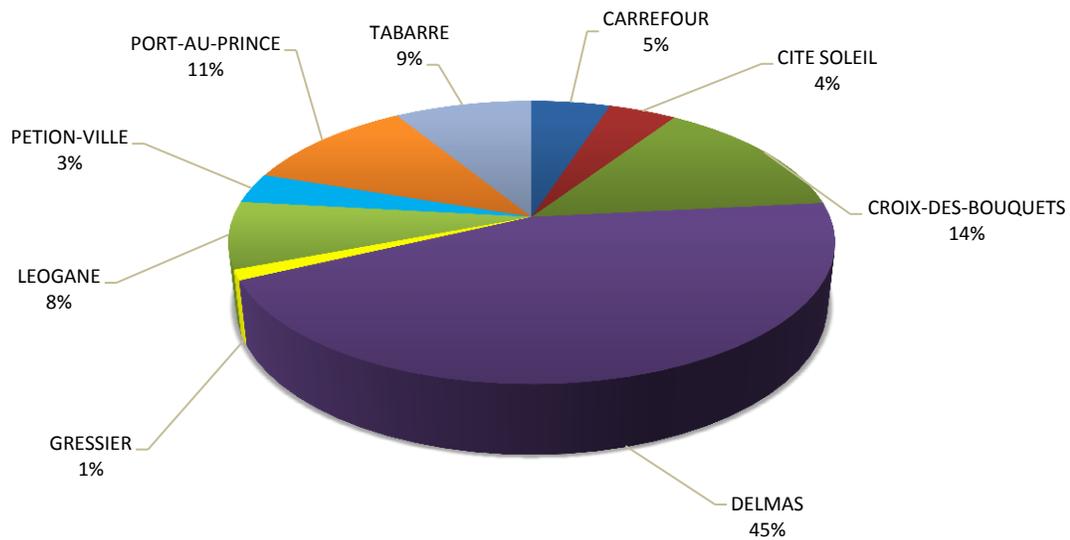


1.2 IDP Population: Displaced households and individuals

As of 31st March 2015, the three communes with the highest IDP population are the following:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of 7,263 IDP households (45% of the total households), corresponding to 27,914 individuals (43% of IDP individuals).
2. Croix-des-Bouquets, the second largest with 2,283 households (14% of IDP households), corresponding to 10,636 individuals (16% of IDP individuals). It is important to note that the households residing in the camps known as Corail Sector 3 and Sector 4 are also included in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets
3. Port-au-Prince, the third largest commune, with 1,755 households (11% of IDP households), corresponding to 6,114 individuals (9% of IDP individuals).

GRAPH 2: Percentage of IDP households still living in IDP sites in March 2015.



These three communes account for 70% of the IDP household 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 3,492 households (representing 14,429 individuals) and combined, account for 21% of all displaced households.

In the Palms regions, 1,245 IDP households (or 5,063 individuals) still reside in the commune of Leogane, whereas a reported 192 households (or 768 individuals) still reside in the commune of Gressier. These two communes now account for 9% of the total IDP caseload: Léogane represents 8% of the IDP population and Gressier represents 1%.

Section Summary:

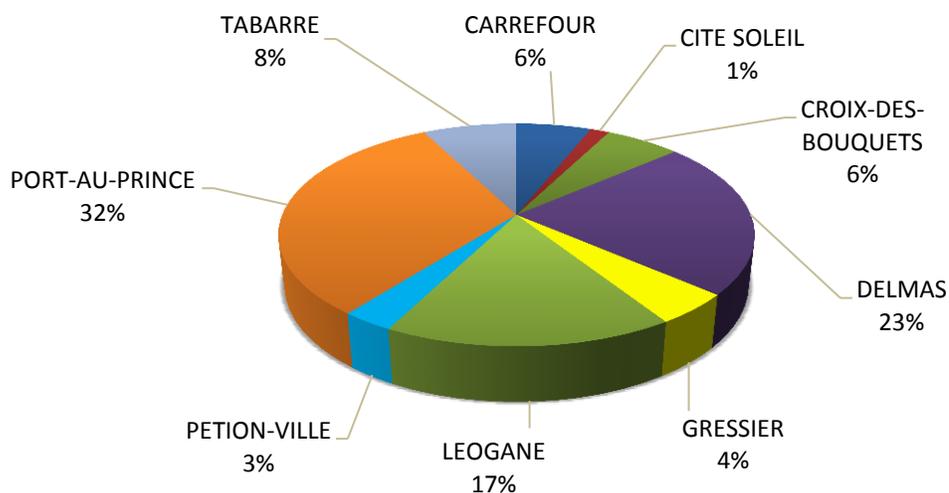


16,230 households or **64,680 individuals** still reside in **66** camps and camp like settlements in Haiti.

1.3 IDP sites: Camps and camp-like settlements

As of 31st March 2015, 66 sites remain open in Haiti. Consistent with previous reports, while Delmas continues to house the highest IDP population, Port-au-Prince remains the commune with the highest number of IDP sites, with 21 open sites (32% of the total of open sites.) It is followed by Delmas with 15 open sites (23% of total of open sites) and finally, Léogane (a commune in the Palms Regions) with 11 camps (17% of total open sites). Combined, these three communes account for 72% of all open sites.

GRAPH 3: Percentage of IDP sites still open in March 2015.



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

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

The number of sites open is not necessarily correlated to the displaced population size. For instance, Delmas, with just 23% of open sites, continues to host the largest IDP population (45% of the IDP household population) due to the larger¹ size of its IDP sites. Port-au-Prince, with the highest number of IDPs sites (32% of open sites), represents 11% 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 28% of the total of IDP sites in the country.

TABLE 2: Classification of open sites size in each commune in December 2014

Site Size (number of Households)	SITES		HOUSEHOLDS		INDIVIDUALS	
	Number of Sites	% of Sites	Number of Households	% of Households	Number of Individuals	% of Individuals
Total	66	100%	16,230	100%	64,680	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	6	9%	25	0%	60	0.1%
1.2) 10 to 19	5	8%	74	0%	231	0.4%
2) 20 to 99	24	36%	1,124	7%	4,191	6%
3) 100 to 499	22	33%	5,372	33%	19,955	31%
4) 500 to 999	5	8%	3,460	21%	14,890	23%
5) 1000 plus	4	6%	6,175	38%	25,353	39%

¹ 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:

- Tents Sites: which house structures such as tents and makeshifts shelters (made up of different materials such as tarpeling, plastic etc.)
- 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”²
- Mixed sites: which house a mixture of aforementioned structures (tents, makeshifts and T-shelters)

Of all 66 open sites for this period, 39 are categorized as tent sites (59%). A reported six sites have mixed shelters (tents, makeshifts and T-Shelters), accounting for 9% of all sites. The remaining 21 sites consist of mostly Transitional Shelters (>60%) which makes up 32% of all open sites.

TABLE 3: Classification of sites by type of shelters

Types of Shelters	Percentage	# of sites	# HH's	# Indiv's
Tent Sites (no t-Shelters)	59%	39	9600	36451
Mixed Sites (1-59%)	9%	6	626	2753
T-Shelters Sites (60% plus)	32%	21	6004	25476
All Shelters	100%	66	16230	64680

Section Summary:



Of 66 open sites, **39** are almost entirely made up of **tents**.



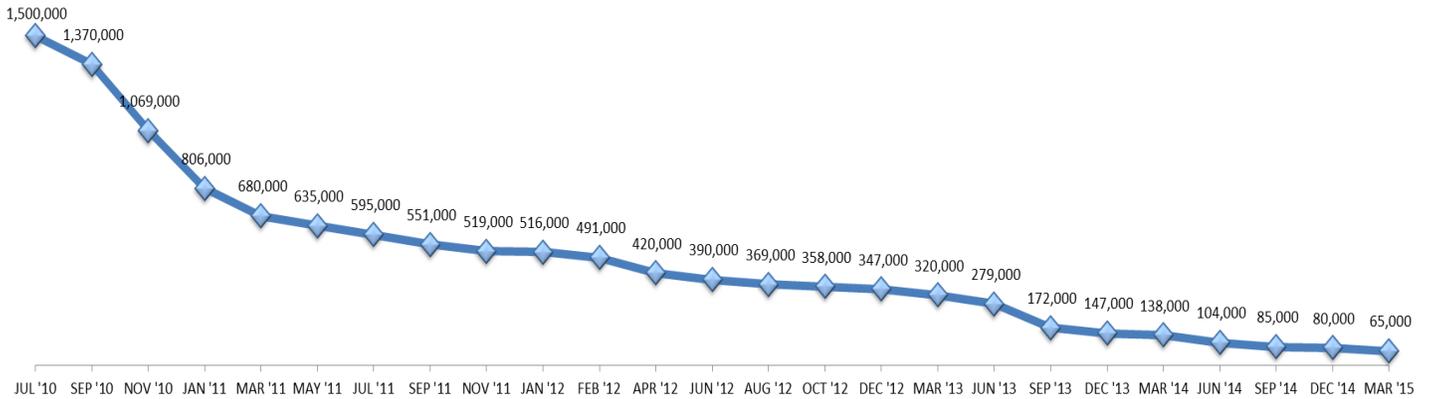
Of 66 open sites, **21** have a percentage of 60% or more of **T-Shelters**



Of 66 open sites, **6** are composed of a mixture of tents and T-Shelters (59% or less T-Shelters)

² Source, IOM’s “Transitional Shelter Guidelines”, p. 2, Sec. 1.1.1.1 The Definition

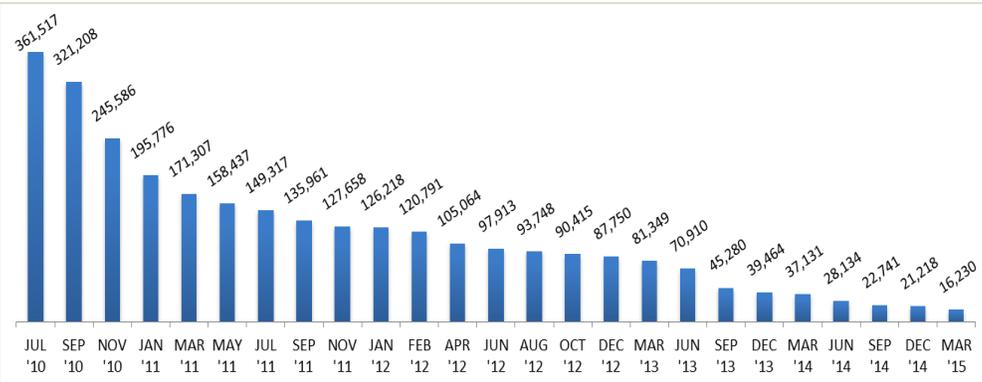
GRAPH 4: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to March 2015 (figures rounded)



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 of 1 January to 31st of March 2015.



GRAPH 5 – Number of sites



GRAPH 6 – Number of households



GRAPH 7 – Number of Individuals

2. DECREASE OF IDP CASELOAD

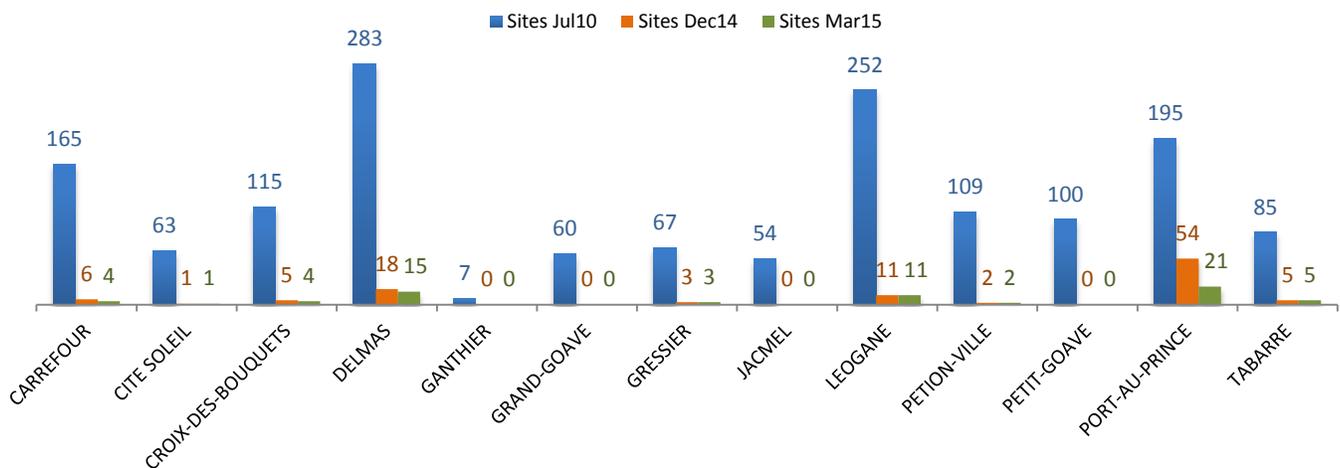
When comparing the figures from this 22nd DTM to the IDP figures from 2010, a net decrease of 345,287 households (or 1,471,767 individuals) identified in 2010 can be observed. Furthermore, this also represents a decrease of 1,489 sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

When compared to the previous DTM release (December 2014), the number of IDP households decreased by 4,988 (representing 14,717 IDP individuals). This decrease is mainly due to ongoing relocation programs. However this decrease can also be attributed to an adjustment in displacement figures following detailed displaced household registrations, which allow for a precise count and profile of the displaced population. Of these 4,988 households, 1,671 households (representing 5,150 individuals) have left open sites either registered or where return programs are currently being carried out, while 3,322 households (9,506 individuals) have left camps which were closed. Subsequently, by the end of the current DTM reporting period, the number of IDP sites has been reduced by 39 out of which 38 camps were closed through return programs, while 1 closed due to spontaneous departure of IDPs.

TABLE 4: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in July 2010, December 2014 and March 2015

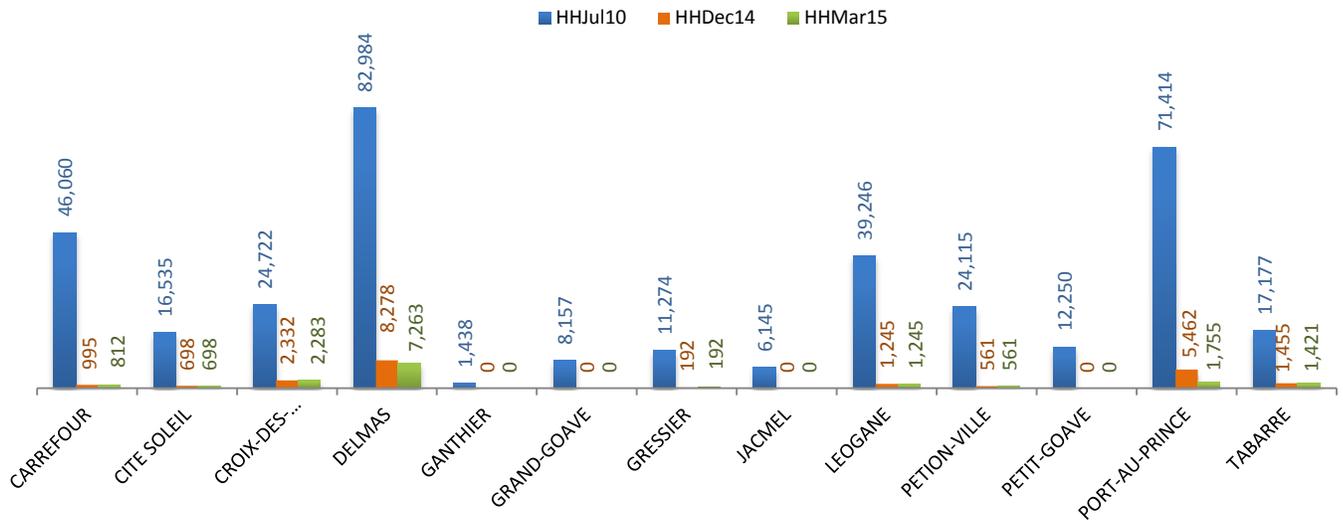
Commune	Sites Jul10	Sites Dec14	Sites Mar15	HHJul10	HHDec14	HHMar15	IDPJul10	IDPDec14	IDPMar15
CARREFOUR	165	6	4	46060	995	812	195755	3583	2980
CITE SOLEIL	63	1	1	16535	698	698	70273	2993	2993
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	5	4	24722	2332	2283	105064	10970	10636
DELMAS	283	18	15	82984	8278	7263	352675	30398	27914
GANTHIER	7	0	0	1438	0	0	6111	0	0
GRAND-GOAVE	60	0	0	8157	0	0	34665	0	0
GRESSIER	67	3	3	11274	192	192	47916	768	768
JACMEL	54	0	0	6145	0	0	26115	0	0
LEOGANE	252	11	11	39246	1245	1245	166799	5063	5063
PETION-VILLE	109	2	2	24115	561	561	102482	3014	3014
PETIT-GOAVE	100	0	0	12250	0	0	52062	0	0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	54	21	71414	5462	1755	303529	16945	5870
TABARRE	85	5	5	17177	1455	1421	73001	5663	5442
Total	1,555	105	66	361,517	21,218	16,230	1,536,447	79,397	64,680
Diff Dec '14 - Mar '15		Camps	-39		Households	-4,988		Individuals	-14,717
% of Dec '14 found in Mar '15			63%			76%			81%
% of decrease in Mar '15			37%			24%			19%
% of decrease since July 2010			96%			96%			96%

GRAPH 8: Comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, December 2014 and March 2015.

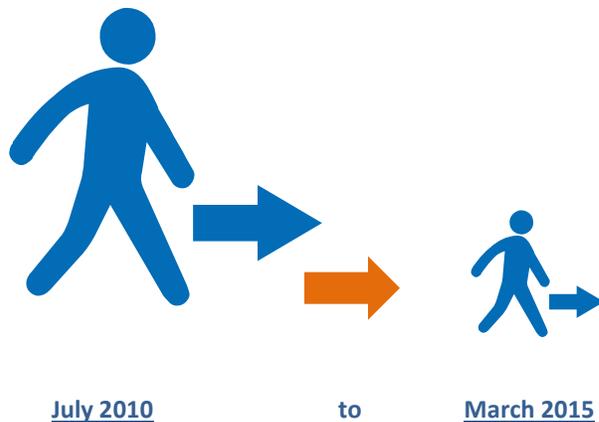


Overall, the IDP household population decreased by 96% compared to the July 2010 figures and by 24% compared to the previous DTM report published in December 2014. Subsequently, the number of open IDP sites has also decreased by 96% compared to the July 2010 DTM, and by 37%, compared to the previous DTM report published in December 2014.

GRAPH 9: Comparison of IDP households by commune in July 2010, December 2014 and March 2015.



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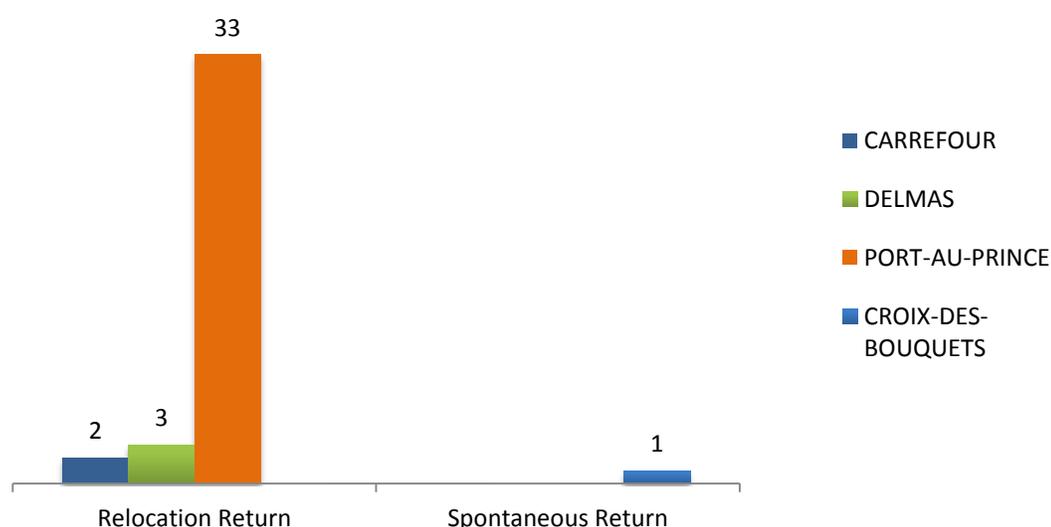
Since July 2010, the IDP household population has decreased by **96%**.

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

3.1 Closed sites

Over the course of the reporting period ending on 31st March 2015, 39³ camps have been reported as closed. Return programs carried out by various partners have accounted for all closures during this period. A total of 4,988 households (representing 14,717 individuals) were relocated through assisted return programs. IDPs residing in one camp in Croix-des-Bouquets have spontaneously decided to vacate it, causing its closure. No camps were closed by evictions during this period.

GRAPH 10: Distribution of sites closed by commune and reason for sites closure between December 2014 and March 2015.



This period, Port-au-Prince witnessed the largest decrease of the number of open sites with 33 camps closed by return programs as well as the largest decrease of households, with 2,599 households (representing 7,522 individuals) relocated by return programs. Three camps have closed in Delmas, with 549 households (or 1,402 individuals) relocated to better housing while two camps have closed in Carrefour (166 households or 545 individuals relocated). One T-shelter site in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets, housing 8 households (representing 37 individuals) has closed due to the spontaneous departure of the IDPs; field assessments have determined that following many threats from the owner of the land where the camp is located, these IDPs⁴ decided to vacate it.

TABLE 5: Households, Individuals and Sites Status (open or closed) from July 2010 to March 2015

Status of Camps	# of camps	# of HHs	# of Ind
Open camps	66	16,230	64,680
Eviction	176	14,444	60,570
Return grant	513	79,419	268,669
Spontaneous return home	800	251,424	1,142,528
Total	1,555	361,517	1,536,447

³ There are several other sites denoted as small (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.

⁴ Verifications are ongoing in order to determine the current location of these households.

Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified after the earthquake of January 12th 2010, 513 sites were closed by return subsidy programs (corresponding to 79,419 households or 268,669 individuals relocated to better housings).

Since 2010, a total of 14,444 households were evicted from 176 sites.⁵ Meanwhile, 251,424 households (or 1,142,528 individuals) have spontaneously left sites, resulting in the closure of 800 sites.

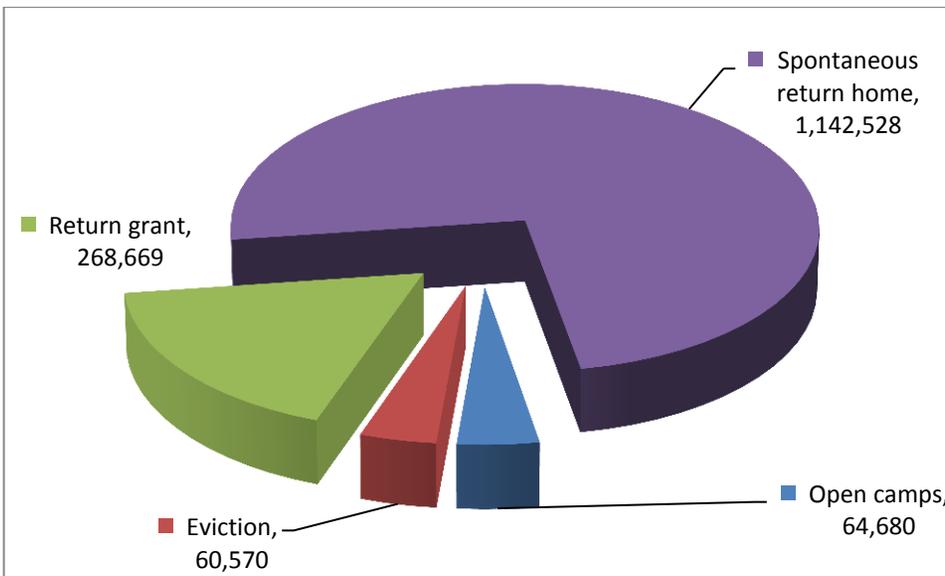
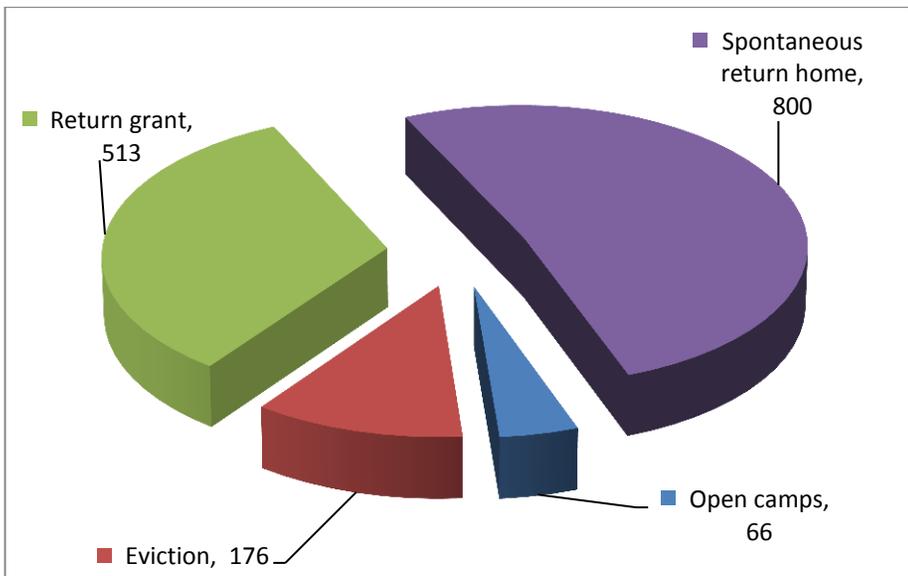
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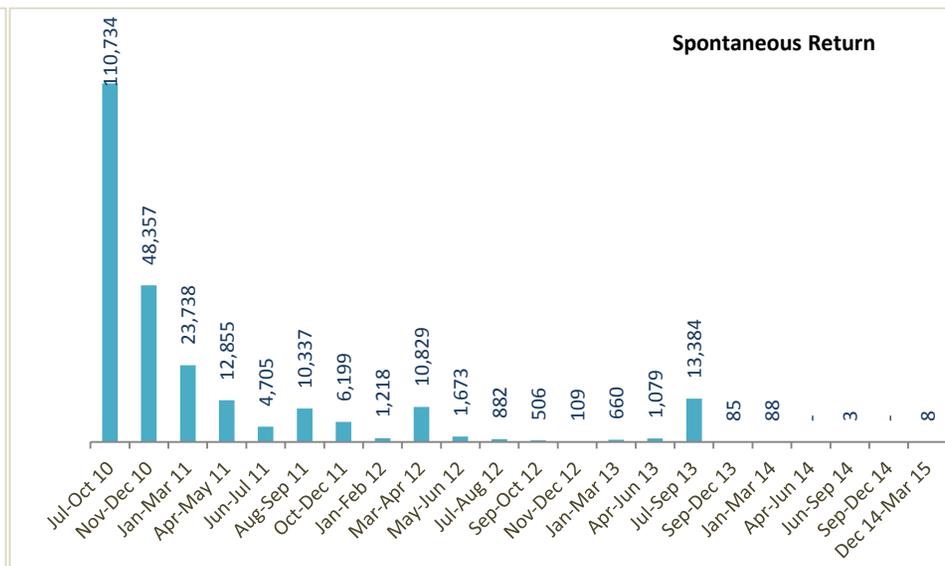
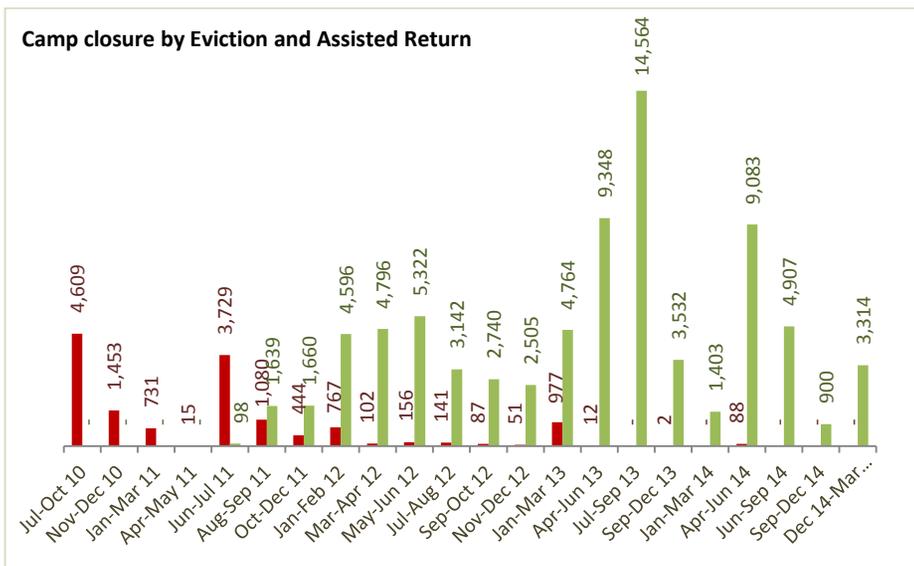
Since 2010, **79,419 households** have left camps through rental subsidy programs, leading to the closure of **513 sites**.

⁵ The number of camp under eviction has been revised following further investigations done into the camps reported as closed from evictions.

GRAPH 11: IDP sites and households by status (open or closed with reason for closure) from July 2010 to March 2015.



GRAPH 12: IDP households by period and reason for leaving IDP sites from July 2010 to March 2015.



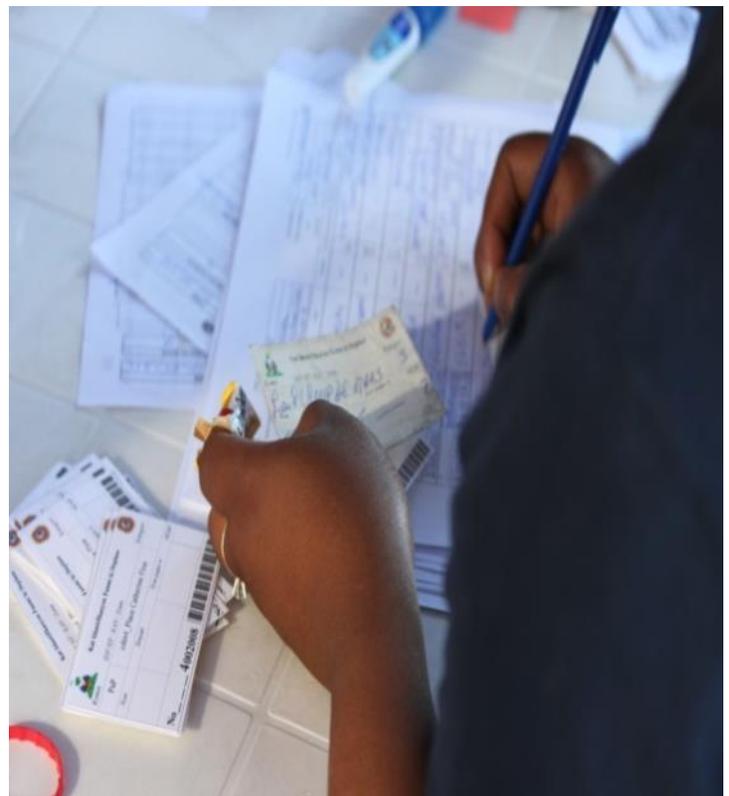
4. DTM METHODOLOGY



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 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 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 contact us at dtmhaiti@iom.int or refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, May 2011 document available at: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info> .