



## Response to January 12<sup>th</sup> 2010 Earthquake

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

### ROUND 23 REPORT

As of 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2015



## HIGHLIGHTS

	<b>14,970</b> IDP Households or <b>60,801</b> IDP Individuals still living in IDP sites
	<b>45</b> Displacement Sites still open
	<b>40%</b> Tent and makeshift shelter sites
	<b>13%</b> Mixed sites (T-shelters, tent and makeshift shelter)
	<b>47%</b> T-Shelter sites
	<b>21</b> IDP sites closed between 1 April and 30 June 2015.
	<b>21</b> sites housing 1,234 households closed thanks to rental subsidy programs.
	<b>1,260</b> households relocated through rental subsidy programs.

### Background

On January 12<sup>th</sup> 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) took the initiative to develop a unified displacement data management process, called the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral tracking system. Thus, the DTM was applied as a monitoring tool to track the IDP population 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. 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 third round of implementation in Haiti. This report presents the results from the field assessments conducted between 1<sup>st</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> June 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 12<sup>th</sup> 2010 earthquake, an estimated **14,970 households** or **60,801 individuals** are still residing in **45 IDP sites** in the earthquake affected communes.

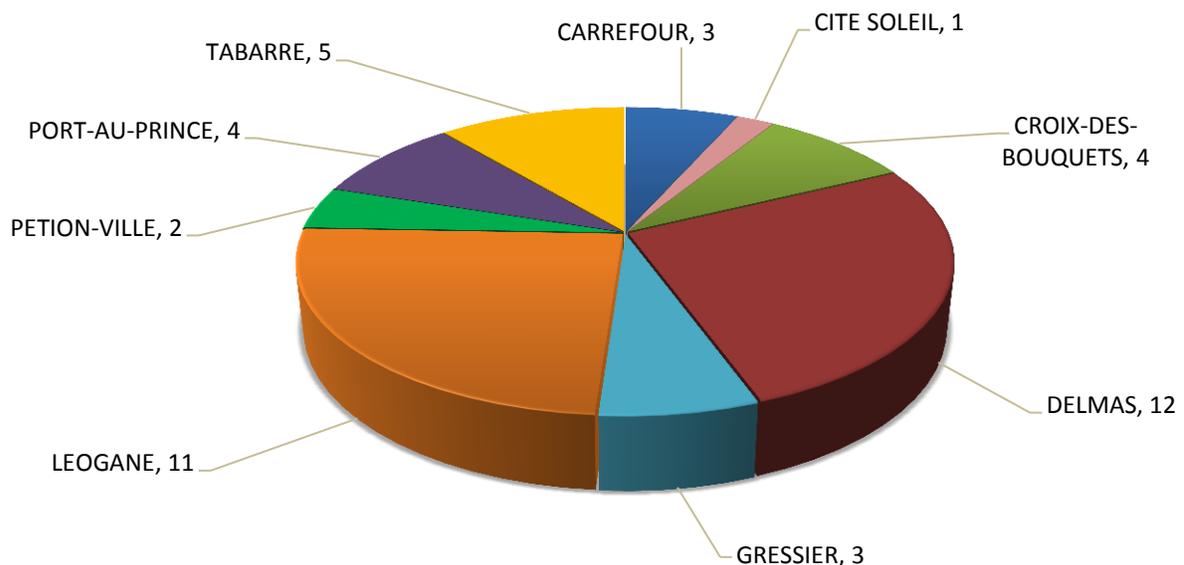
**TABLE 1: Number of sites, Households and Individuals per commune as of June 2015**

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	3	758	2,797
CITE SOLEIL	1	446	2,292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	4	2,466	10,760
DELMAS	12	7,083	27,341
GRESSIER	3	193	803
LEOGANE	11	1,223	5,079
PETION-VILLE	2	546	2,948
PORT-AU-PRINCE	4	806	3,033
TABARRE	5	1,449	5,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14,970</b>	<b>60,801</b>

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

The communes of 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**

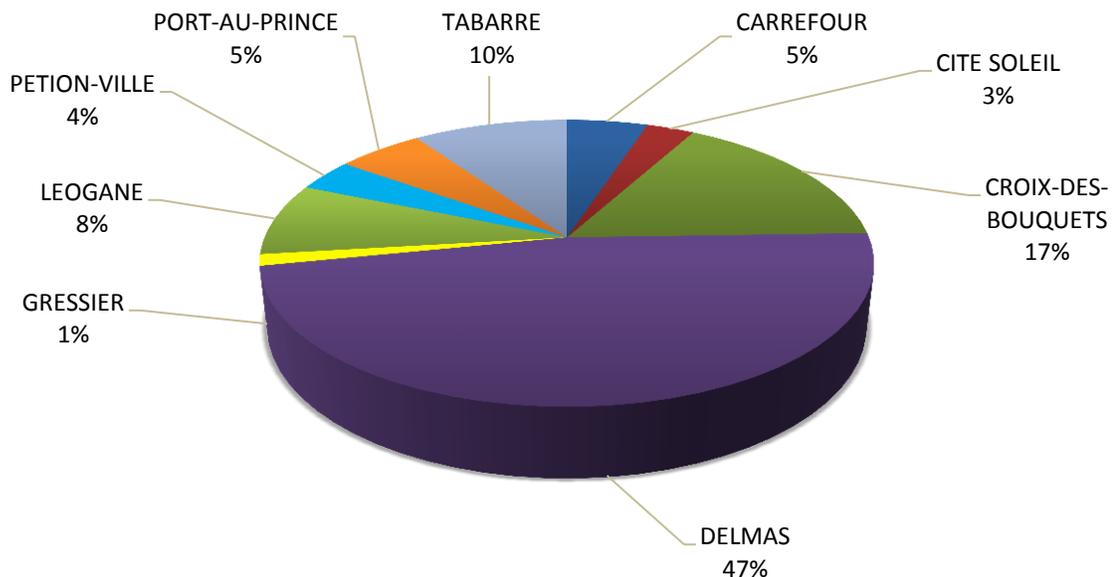


## 1.2 IDP Population: Displaced households and individuals

As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015, the three communes with the highest IDP population are the following:

1. Delmas, with the highest population of 7,083 IDP households (47% of the total households), corresponding to 27,341 individuals (45% of IDP individuals).
2. Croix-des-Bouquets, the second largest with 2,466 households (17% of IDP households), corresponding to 10,760 individuals (18% 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. Tabarre, the third largest commune, with 1,449 households (10% of IDP households), corresponding to 5,748 individuals (9% of IDP individuals).

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



These three communes account for 74% 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 Port-au-Prince) house 2,556 households (representing 11,070 individuals) and combined, account for 17% of all displaced households.

In the Palms regions, 1,223 IDP households (or 5,079 individuals) still reside in the commune of Leogane, whereas a reported 193 households (or 803 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:

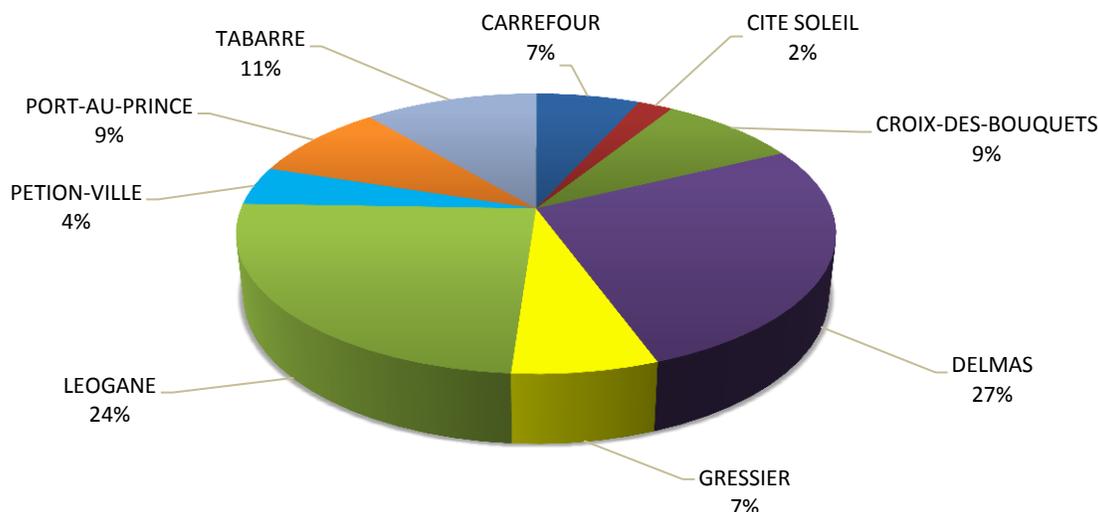


**14,970 households** or **60,801 individuals** still reside in camps and camp-like settlements in Haiti.

### 1.3 IDP sites: Camps and camp-like settlements

As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015, 45 sites remain open in Haiti. As of this period, Delmas continues to host the highest share of the IDP population. It is also the commune with the highest number of IDP sites, with 12 open sites (27% of the total of open sites). Delmas is followed by Leogane, a commune in the Palms Regions, with 11 open sites (24% of total of open sites) and finally, Tabarre with 5 camps (11% of total open sites). Combined, these three communes account for 62% of all open sites.

**GRAPH 3: Percentage of IDP sites still open in June 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 scattered urban IDP locations by the CCCM Cluster)
- *Medium sized sites*: housing a population ranging from 100 to 499 households (designated as camps by the CCCM Cluster)
- *Large sites*: housing a population of 500 and more households (designated as camps by the CCCM Cluster)

The number of open sites is not necessarily correlated to the figures of displaced population in those sites. For instance, Delmas, with 27% of open sites, continues to host the largest IDP population (47% of the IDP household population) due to the larger<sup>1</sup> size of its IDP sites. In contrast, Léogane, with the second highest number of IDPs sites (24% of open sites), represents 8% of the IDP population. The remaining communes (Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Gressier and Petion-Ville) account for 40% of the total of IDP sites in the country.

**TABLE 2: Classification of open sites size in each commune in June 2015**

Site Size (number of Households)	SITES		MÉNAGES		PERSONNES	
	Number of sites	Percentage of Sites	Number of Households	Percentage of households	Number of individuals	% of individuals
Total	45	100%	14,970	100%	60,801	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	2	4%	15	0%	47	0.1%
1.2) 10 to 19	2	4%	26	0%	92	0.2%
2) 20 to 99	13	29%	576	4%	2,479	4%
3) 100 to 499	19	42%	4,746	32%	18,430	30%
4) 500 to 999	5	11%	3,403	23%	14,313	24%
5) 1000 plus	4	9%	6,204	41%	25,440	42%

<sup>1</sup> 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)

IDP sites are further distinguished by the type of housing structure as the following:

- Tents Sites: which house such structures as tents and makeshift shelters (made up of tarpauline, plastic etc.).
- Transitional-Shelter (T-Shelter) sites: which house structures constructed of wood, plywood or cement and “can be upgraded into permanent houses, reused for another purpose, or recycled for reconstruction.”<sup>2</sup>
- Mixed sites: which host a mixture of aforementioned structures (tents, makeshifts and T-shelters)

Of all 45 open sites for this period, 18 are categorized as tent sites (40%). A reported 6 sites are composed of mixed shelters, accounting for 13% of all sites. The remaining 21 sites consist of mostly Transitional Shelters (>60%) which makes up 47% of all open sites.

**TABLE 3: Classification of sites by the type of shelters as of 30 June 2015**

Types of Shelters	Percentage	# of sites	# of households	# of individuals
Tent Sites (no T-Shelters)	40%	18	8,409	32,839
Mixed Sites (1-59% of T-Shelter)	13%	6	632	2,789
T-Shelters Sites (> 60% T-Shelters)	47%	21	5,929	25,173
<b>All Shelters</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14,970</b>	<b>60,801</b>

#### Section Summary:



18 sites are almost entirely made up of tents.



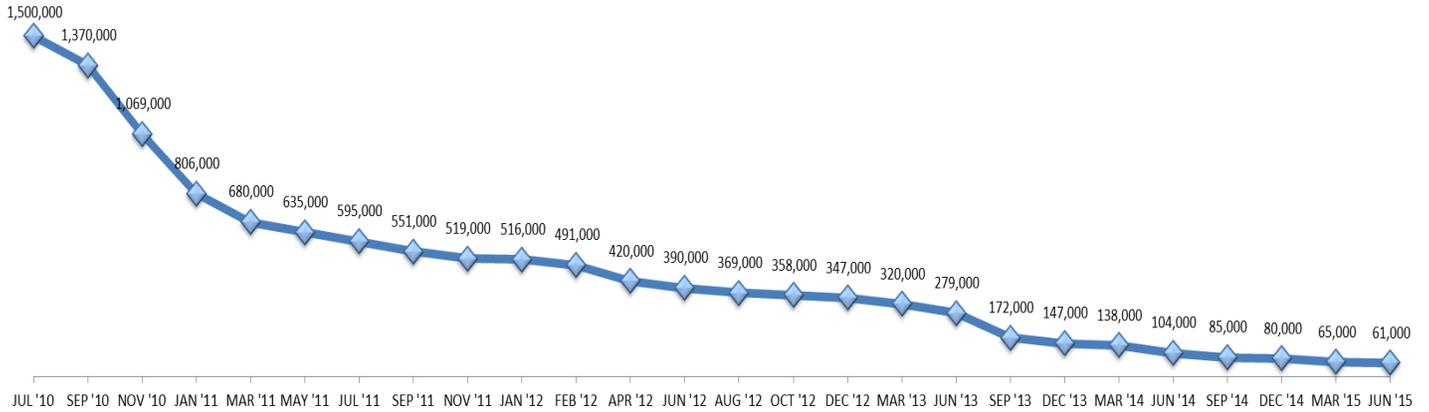
21 sites have a percentage of 60% or more of T-Shelters



6 sites are composed of a mixture of tents and T-Shelters (59% or less T-Shelters)

<sup>2</sup> Source, IOM’s “Transitional Shelter Guidelines”, p. 2, Sec. 1.1.1 The Definition

**GRAPH 4: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to June 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 April to 30 of June 2015.



**GRAPH 5 – Number of sites**



**GRAPH 6 – Number of households**



**GRAPH 7 – Number of Individuals**

## 2. DECREASE IN THE IDP CASELOAD

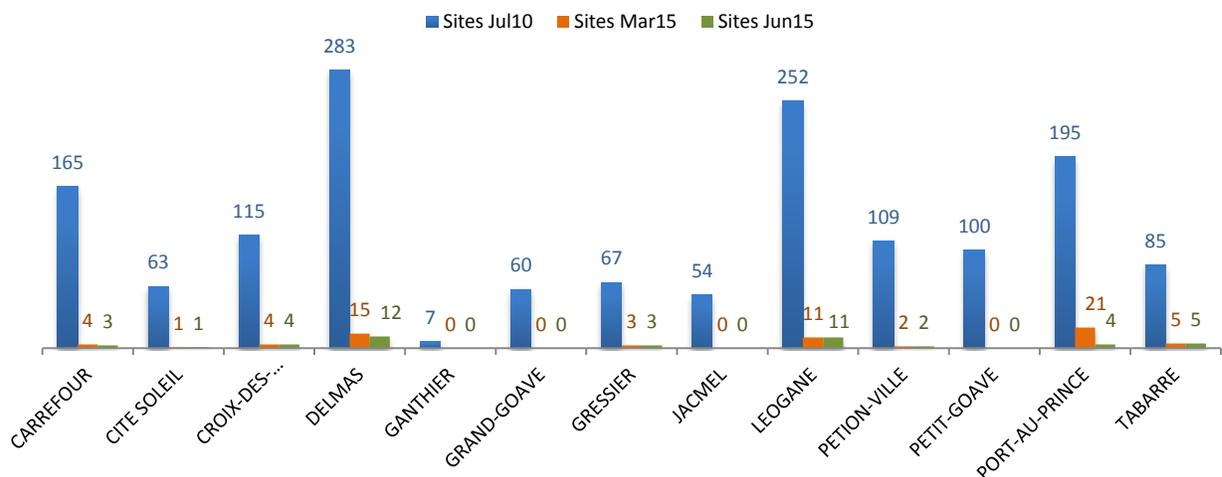
When comparing the figures from the 23<sup>rd</sup> round of the DTM to the IDP figures from July 2010, a net decrease of 346,547 households (or 1,475,646 individuals) can be observed. Furthermore, this also represents a decrease of 1,510 sites compared to July 2010, during the height of the internal displacement in Haiti.

When compared to the previous DTM release (March 2015), the number of IDP households has decreased by 1,260 (representing 3,879 IDP individuals). This decrease is attributed entirely to the ongoing relocation programs. Of these 1,260 households, a mere 26 households (representing 139 individuals) have left open sites either registered or where return programs are currently being carried out, while 1,234 households (3,740 individuals) have left camps which have since closed. Subsequently, by the end of the current DTM reporting period, the number of IDP sites has been reduced by 21, all of which have been closed through return programs.

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

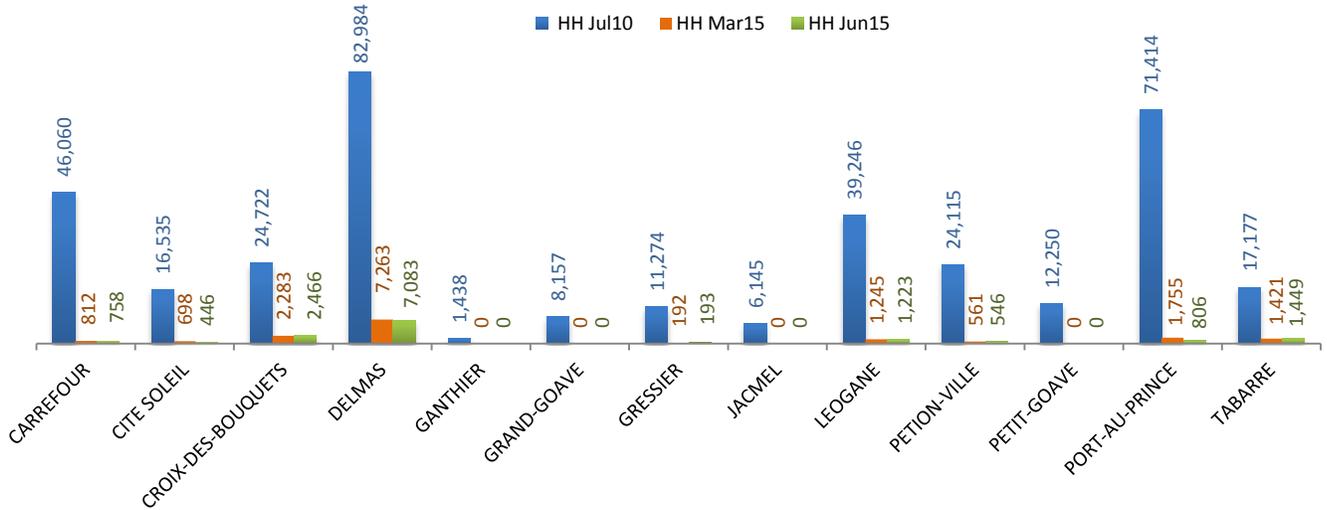
Commune	Sites Jul10	Sites Mar15	Sites Jun15	HH Jul10	HH Mar15	HH Jun15	Ind. Jul10	Ind. Mar15	Ind. Jun15
CARREFOUR	165	4	3	46,060	812	758	195,755	2,980	2,797
CITE SOLEIL	63	1	1	16,535	698	446	70,273	2,993	2,292
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	4	4	24,722	2,283	2,466	105,064	10,636	10,760
DELMAS	283	15	12	82,984	7,263	7,083	352,675	27,914	27,341
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	193	47,916	768	803
JACMEL	54	0	0	6,145	0	0	26,115	0	0
LEOGANE	252	11	11	39,246	1,245	1,223	166,799	5,063	5,079
PETION-VILLE	109	2	2	24,115	561	546	102,482	3,014	2,948
PETIT-GOAVE	100	0	0	12,250	0	0	52,062	0	0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	21	4	71,414	1,755	806	303,529	5,870	3,033
TABARRE	85	5	5	17,177	1,421	1,449	73,001	5,442	5,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>361,517</b>	<b>16,230</b>	<b>14,970</b>	<b>1,536,447</b>	<b>64,680</b>	<b>60,801</b>
<b>Diff Mar '15 - Jun '15</b>	<b>Camps</b>		<b>-21</b>	<b>Households</b>		<b>-1,260</b>	<b>Individuals</b>		<b>-3,879</b>
<b>% of Mar '15 found in Jun '15</b>			<b>68%</b>			<b>92%</b>			<b>94%</b>
<b>% of decrease in Jun '15</b>			<b>32%</b>			<b>8%</b>			<b>6%</b>
<b>% of decrease since July 2010</b>			<b>97%</b>			<b>96%</b>			<b>96%</b>

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

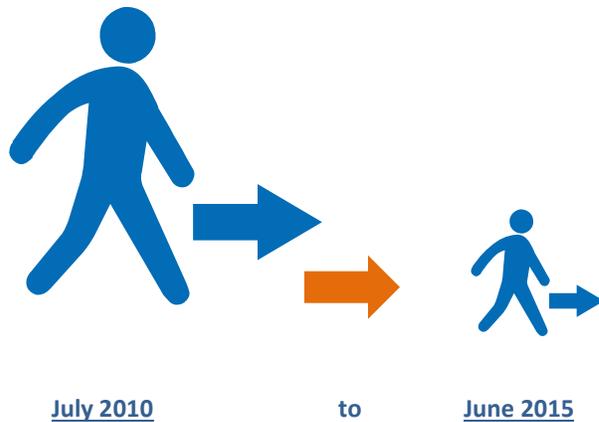


Overall, the IDP household population has decreased by 96% compared to the July 2010 release figures and by 8% compared to the previous DTM report published in March 2015. The number of IDP sites has decreased by 97% compared to the July 2010 DTM, and by 32%, compared to the previous DTM report published in March 2015.

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



**Section Summary:**



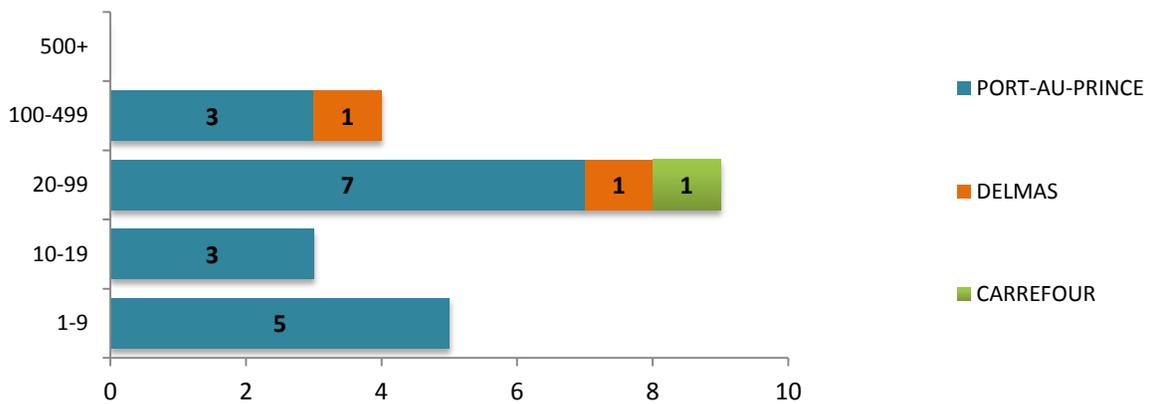
Since July 2010, the IDP household population has decreased by 96%.

### 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 30 June 2015, 21<sup>3</sup> camps were closed. Return programs carried out by various partners have accounted for all closures during this period. From these 21 closed sites, a total of 1,234 households (representing 3,740 individuals) were relocated through assisted return programs. No camps were closed through evictions or spontaneous returns during this period.

**GRAPH 10: Distribution of sites closed by commune and site size between March and June 2015.**



Among communes, Port-au-Prince has reported the largest decrease in the number of IDP sites with 18 camps closed by return programs, as well as the largest decrease of households, with 947 households (representing 2,891 individuals) relocated. Two camps have closed in Delmas, with 263 households (or 726 individuals) relocated and one camp was closed in Carrefour (24 households with 123 individuals).

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

Status of Camps	# of camps	# of HHs	# of Inds
Open Sites	45	14,970	60,801
Evictions	176	14,444	60,570
Rental Grant	534	80,679	272,548
Spontaneous return home	800	251,424	1,142,528
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>361,517</b>	<b>1,536,447</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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.

Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified at the height the displacement in July 2010, 534 sites were closed by return subsidy programs (corresponding to 80,679 households or 272,548 individuals relocated to better housings).

Since 2010, a total of 14,444 households were evicted from 176 sites<sup>4</sup>. Meanwhile, 251,424 households (or 1,142,528 individuals) have spontaneously left sites, resulting in the closure of 800 sites.

**Section Summary:**

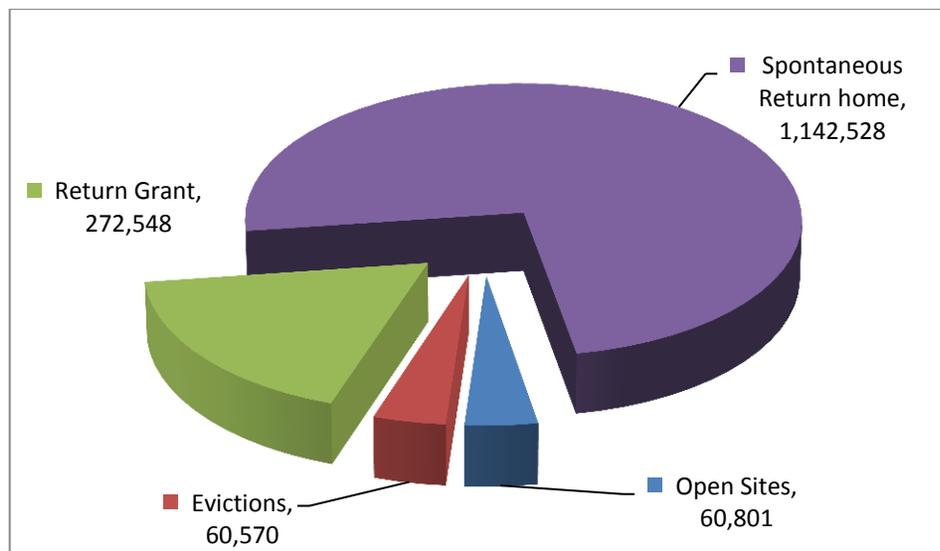
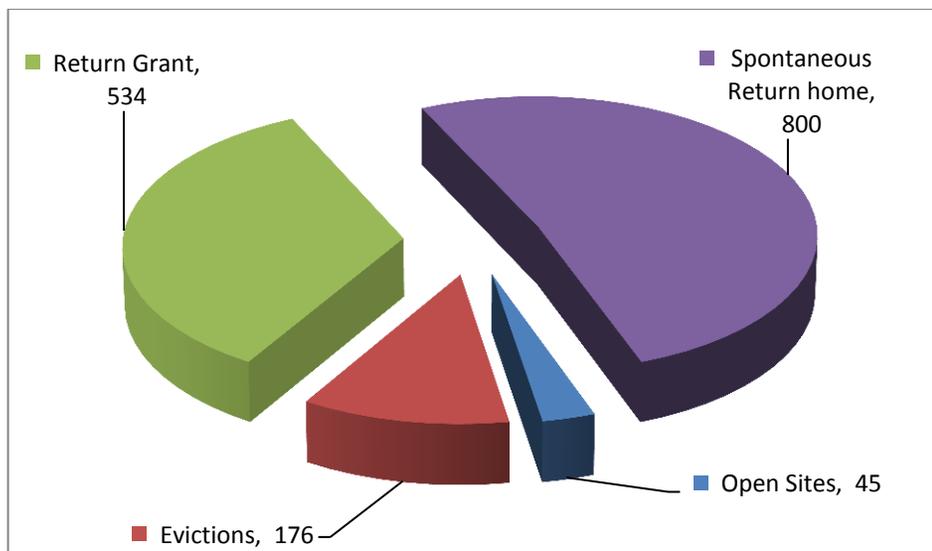


Since 2010, **80,679 households** have left camps through rental subsidy programs, leading to the closure of **534 sites**.

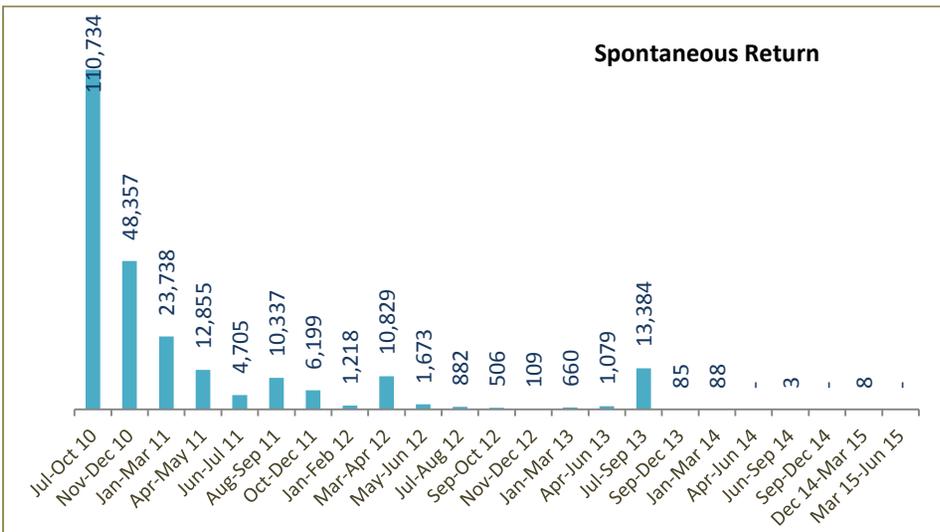
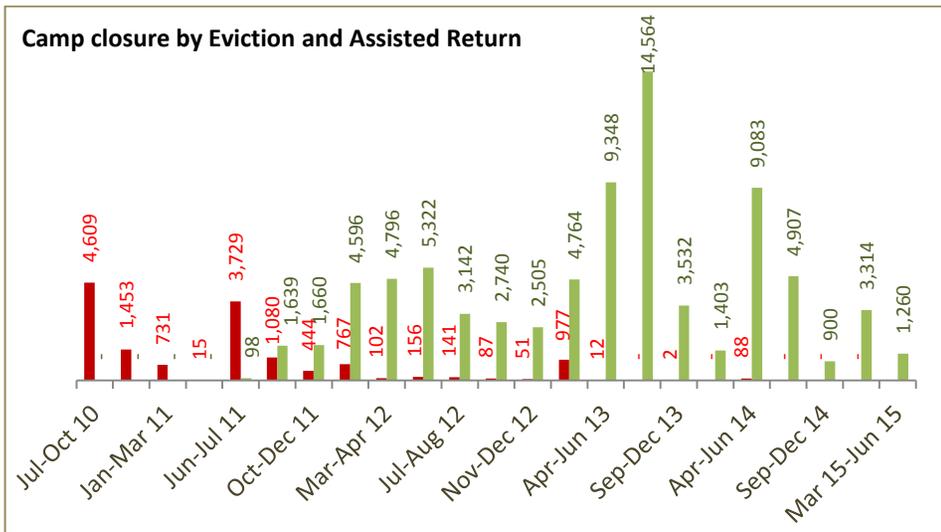
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<sup>4</sup> The number of camp under eviction has been revised following further investigations done into the camps reported as closed from evictions during this reporting period.

**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.**



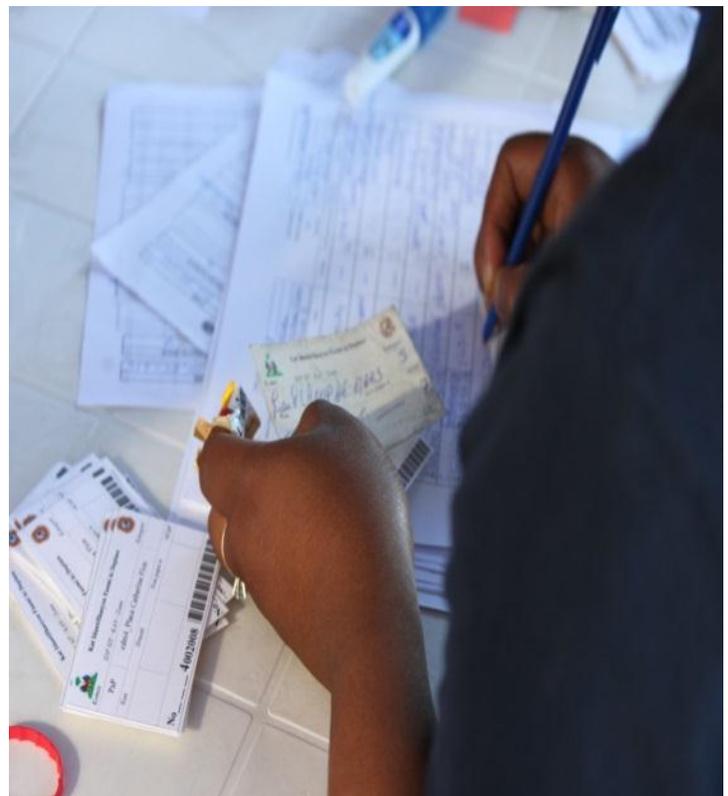
#### 4. DTM METHODOLOGY



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