

## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) HAITI

### Round 18

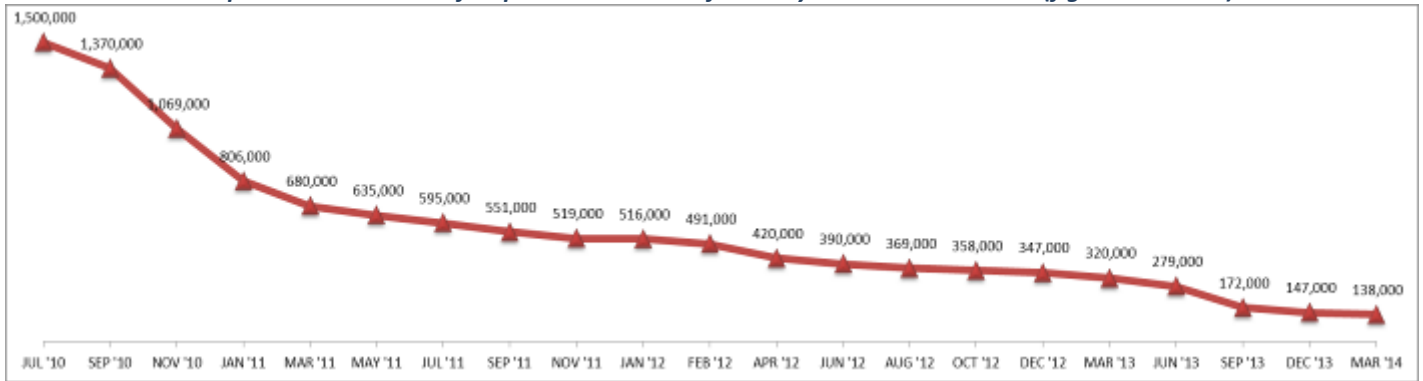
APRIL 2014

#### Highlights:

- 243 sites remain open corresponding to 37,131 households or 137,543 individuals.
- Compared to the previous assessments, a decrease of 9,382 IDP individuals, or 2,439 IDP households, corresponding to a 6.4% decrease in the number of individuals and 6.2% decrease in the number of households, respectively was recorded.
- Since July 2010, the IDP caseload has decreased by 91% and the number of IDP sites by 84%.
- Between January and March 2014, 30 IDP sites were closed.
- In the period under observation, rental subsidies accounted for the relocation of 1,403 IDP households (4,797 individuals), and the closure of 27 IDP sites. Spontaneous departures accounted for the relocation of the remaining 88 households (402 individuals) that translates to 3 IDP sites.
- No camps were closed as a result of evictions.

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

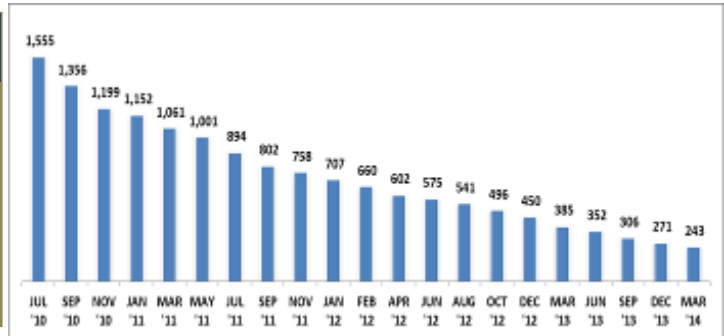
**Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to March 2014 (figures rounded)**



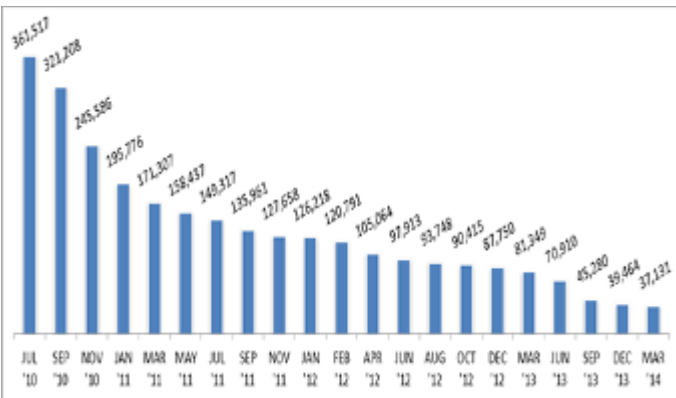
**Graphs 2 – 3 – 4: Number of Households (Graph 2), Individuals (Graph 3), and IDP Sites (Graph 4), identified through DTM – Total by Month July 2010 to March 2014.**

**Graph 2**

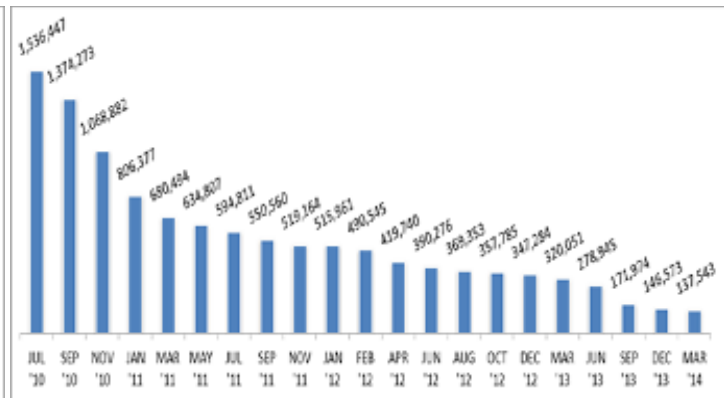
The following graphs depict the trend in sites, households and individuals from the first month of DTM implementation in July 2010 until the current version covering the period ending 31 March 2014.



**Graph 3**



**Graph 4**



## 1. IDP's STILL LIVING IN SITES: IDP SITES AND IDP POPULATION

### 1.1 Overall trends of the IDP population

More than four years after the devastating January 2010 earthquake, an estimated 37,131 households or 137,543 individuals still reside in 243 IDP sites. This represents a decrease of approximately 91% of the IDP population and an 84% decrease of the number of IDP sites compared to 2010 (height of the internal displacement in Haiti.)

During this reporting period, we observed a 6.4% decrease in IDP individuals and 6.2% of IDP households compared to the previous reporting period (December 2013).

**Table A: Comparison of number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals by commune in July 2010, December 2013 and March 2014<sup>1</sup>**

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Dec '13	Sites Mar '14	Households July '10	Households Dec '13	Households Mar '14	Individuals July '10	Individuals Dec '13	Individuals Mar '14
CARREFOUR	165	55	52	46,060	4,737	3,915	195,755	15,900	12,895
CITE SOLEIL	63	21	20	16,535	2,756	2,751	70,273	11,132	10,818
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	5	5	24,722	2,339	2,328	105,064	10,788	10,732
DELMAS	283	57	44	82,984	15,548	14,378	352,675	56,833	53,400
GANTHIER	7	-	-	1,438	-	-	6,111	-	-
GRAND-GOAVE	60	-	-	8,157	-	-	34,665	-	-
GRESSIER	67	3	3	11,274	167	167	47,916	654	654
JACMEL	54	-	-	6,145	-	-	26,115	-	-
LEOGANE	252	13	13	39,246	1,283	1,254	166,799	5,169	5,068
PETION-VILLE	109	29	25	24,115	2,136	2,201	102,482	8,451	8,498
PETIT-GOAVE	100	-	-	12,250	-	-	52,062	-	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	195	68	65	71,414	7,665	7,774	303,529	27,359	27,123
TABARRE	85	21	16	17,177	2,939	2,363	73,001	10,639	8,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>361,517</b>	<b>39,570</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>1,536,447</b>	<b>146,925</b>	<b>137,543</b>
<b>Diff Dec '13 -</b>	<b>Sites</b>		<b>-29</b>	<b>Households</b>		<b>-2,439</b>	<b>Individuals</b>		<b>-9,382</b>
<b>% of Dec '13 found in Mar '14</b>			<b>89.34%</b>			<b>93.84%</b>			<b>93.61%</b>
<b>% Of decrease in Mar '14</b>			<b>10.66%</b>			<b>6.16%</b>			<b>6.39%</b>

The decrease in IDP population for this reporting period is slightly lower than the one observed in 2013 at the same period. This can be explained by the fact that at the same period last year there were more organizations doing camp closures through the assistance with rental grants. While 30 camps have closed during this period, of 243 open camps, an estimated 78 camps (32.1% of the open camps) have recorded an increase of the IDP household populations. This phenomenon, even though always present albeit in negligible numbers, is lately becoming more visible. When asked, IDPs have reported their inability to pay rent as the main reason for moving into camps (78%), rejoining their family members as a second main reason (9%) and moving from another camp being the third main reason (6%). This trend continues to call for an urgent definition of the final list of eligible IDPs and requires a strong commitment from the Government and its partners to consider the list definitive.

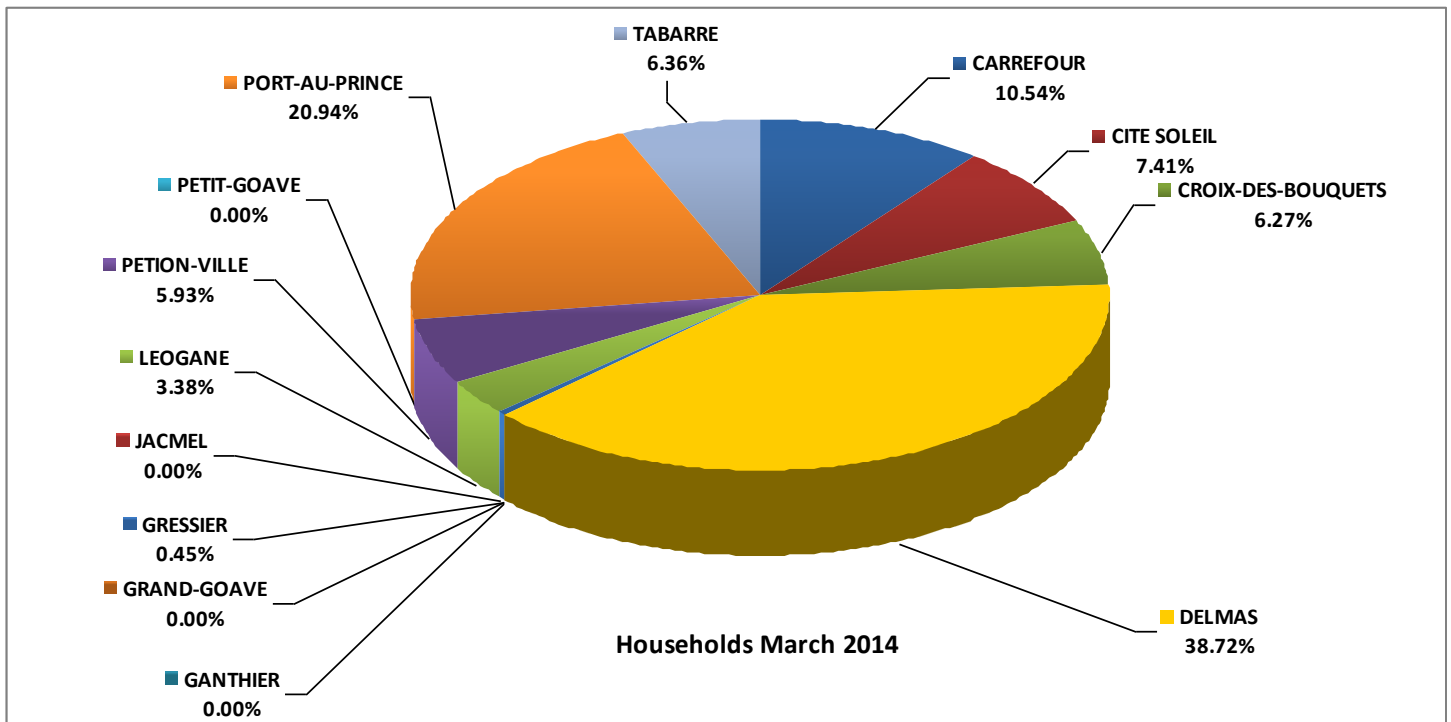
<sup>1</sup> Continuous verification done after the publication DTM round 17 in January 2014 lead to the reopening of one camp. The camp in question is OJFDP hence why there is a difference in figures of the number of sites, households and individuals reported in December 2013 with figures shown in the table for December 2013. This sentence is unclear

### 1.2 IDP Population (Households and Individuals)

By the end of this reporting period, a reported 37,131 households or 137,543 individuals still remained in IDP sites. This corresponds to a net decrease of 2,439 IDP households (9,382 individuals) compared to the December DTM release.

Overall, the IDP household population decreased by 90% compared to the July 2010 release and by 6.2% compared to the previous report in December 2013. In turn, the IDP individual population has decreased by 91% compared to July 2010 and by 6.4% compared the previous reporting period.

**Graph 5: Household population that are still residing in camps as of March 2014.**



The three communes with the highest population are the following:

1. Delmas with the highest population of 14,378 households, corresponding to 53,400 individuals (39% of both IDP households and individuals),
2. Port-au-Prince the second largest with 7,774 households (21% of IDP households), corresponding to 27,123 individuals (20% of IDP individuals)
3. Carrefour the third largest with 3,915 households (11% of IDP households), corresponding to 12,895 individuals (9% of IDP individuals).

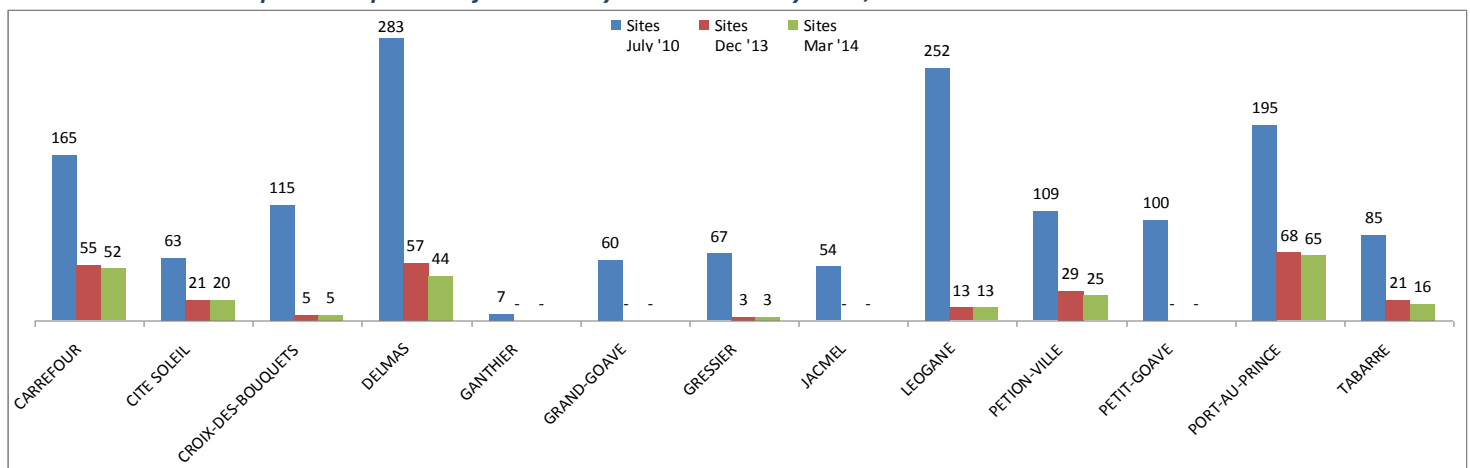
These three communes account for 71% of the IDP households still displaced as a result of the January 12<sup>th</sup> 2010 earthquake. The remaining communes, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Petion-Ville and Tabarre, still host more than 2,000 IDP households each; together they account for 25% of the total of IDP households.

In the Palms region, Léogane hosts 3% of the remaining population, corresponding to 1,254 households (or 5,068 persons) while Gressier houses the remaining 1%; 167 households (or 654 persons).

As of March 2014, 243 sites remain open in Haiti, housing a population of 37,131 households. This accounts for a decrease of 84% of the number of sites when compared to July 2010 and a 16% decrease when compared to the previous period of December 2013.

While Delmas houses the highest IDP population, for this period, Port-au-Prince is the commune with the highest number of IDP sites with 65 sites (representing 27% of open sites), followed by Carrefour with 52 sites (21 % of open sites) and Delmas with 44 sites (18% of open sites). The three communes combined account for 66% of all sites still open. While hosting 21% of open sites for this period, Carrefour houses approximately 11% of the IDP population, explained by the fact that it has a higher number of small sites. In contrast, Delmas with 18% of open sites, houses 39% of the IDP population due to the bigger size of its IDP sites.

**Graph 6: Comparison of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, December 2013 and March 2014.**



In the regions, 16 IDP sites still remain open, representing around 7% of the open sites in the country. There are 3 sites still open in Gressier and 13 sites still open in Léogane. Léogane continues to remain the commune with the highest number of sites in the Palm regions. Grand-Goave and Petit-Goave no longer host IDP sites as of the last reporting period.

Of the 243 open sites, 152 (or 63%) are small sites comprising of 100 IDP households or less. These sites house 15 % of the IDP households. The 91 remaining are sites with more than 100 IDP households; 6 of these IDP sites hosts 1,000 or more IDP households which accounts for 22% of all IDP households (8,246 households).

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

Site size by #Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	Number	Percentage	Number <sup>2</sup>	Percentage <sup>2</sup>	Number <sup>3</sup>	Percentage <sup>3</sup>
Total	243	100%	37,131	100%	137,543	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	29	11.90%	127	0.30%	405	0.30%
1.2) 10 to 19	21	8.60%	308	0.80%	991	0.70%
2) 20 to 99	102	42%	5,266	14.20%	18,071	13.10%
3) 100 to 499	74	30.50%	15,783	42.50%	55,735	40.50%
4) 500 to 999	11	4.50%	7,401	19.90%	27,943	20.30%
5) 1000 plus	6	2.50%	8,246	22.20%	34,398	25%

The majority of the displaced population continues to reside in the larger sites<sup>2</sup>, all located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (there are no large sites in the Palm Regions). More specifically, 17 sites or 7% of the total number of open sites, house 42% of the IDP households.

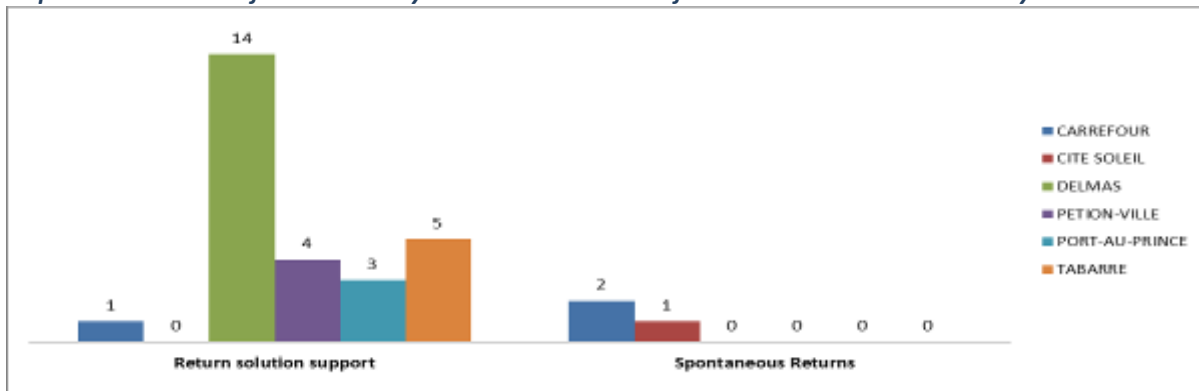
<sup>2</sup> For analysis purposes, DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more households and designated them as large sites. Please note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM cluster in 2010, where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.

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

### 2.1 Closed Sites

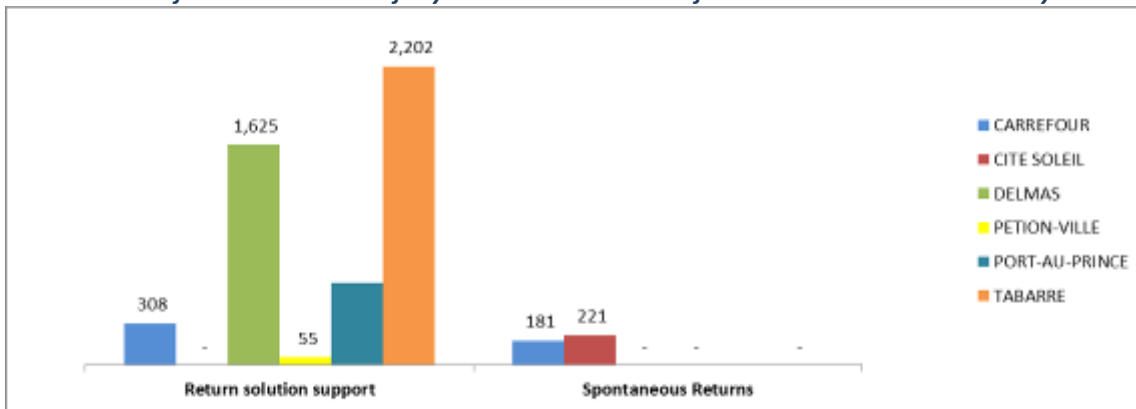
During the reporting period of March 2014, 30<sup>3</sup> camps have been reported as closed. As for the past period, camp closure has mainly been a result of return programs carried out by various partners between January and March 2014. Return programs contributed to the relocation of 27 sites, corresponding to 1,403 households. The remaining 3 sites (corresponding to 88 households) closed as result of spontaneous returns.

*Graph 7: Distribution of sites closed by commune and reason for site closure between January and March 2014*



The commune of Delmas has recorded the largest decrease in the number sites with 14 sites closed for this period, as a result of return programs. However, the commune of Tabarre accounts for the largest decrease of households for this period, with 592 households (2,202 individuals) relocated by return programs.

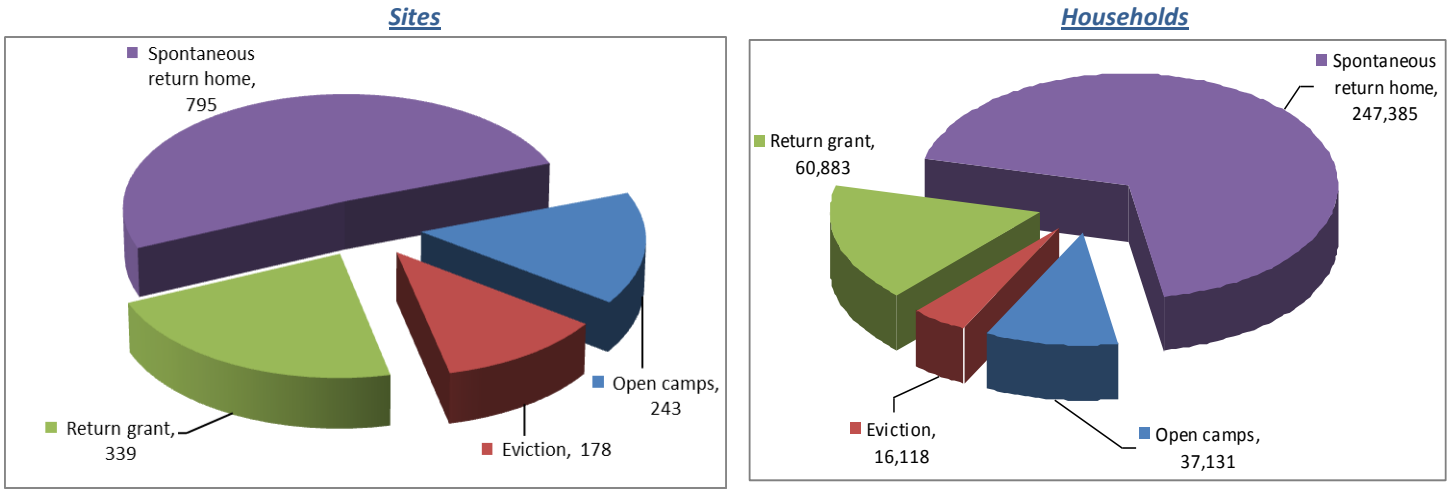
*Graph 8: Distribution of households who left by commune and reason for site closure between January and March 2014*



It is important to note that during this period, no sites were closed as a result of evictions.

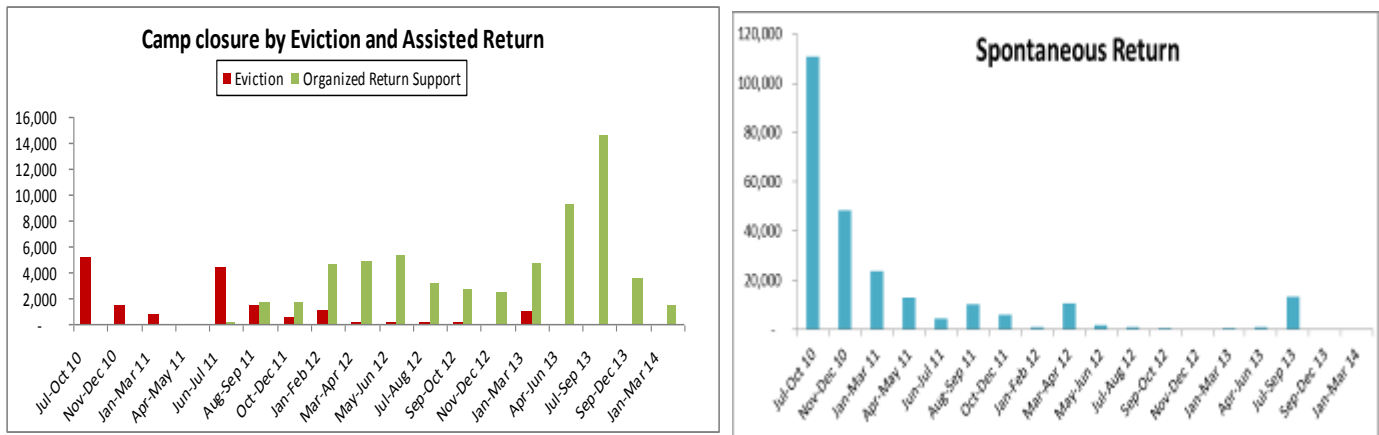
<sup>3</sup> There are several other sites denoted as small camps (households less than 100) that are in the process of closure but have not been reported as closed because at the time of producing this report, there were families still living in the camps awaiting to hear back from their grievance claims.

**Graph 9: Summary of Number of IDP sites and households by status (open or closed and reason for closure), July 2010 to March 2014**



Of the 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households identified after the earthquake of January 2010, 339 sites have closed thanks to return programs (corresponding to 60,883 households relocated to better housings). 178 sites closed due to evictions (corresponding to 16,118 households evicted) and 247,385 households spontaneously decided to leave sites corresponding to the closure of 795 sites.

**Graph 10: IDP households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites, July 2010 to March 2014**



### 3. DTM METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool designed to track internally displaced persons (IDP) population movements 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-based assessments. During a tri-monthly DTM cycle, assessments are conducted within a six week period which includes all 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 all data 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 return data, or data on IDP households that received some form of support to leave camps, are gathered from both IOM's database and Cluster partners. The return programs include and are not limited to home improvements/repairs, retrofits to existing houses, relocation to rural towns 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>.