



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Dominica Hurricane Maria Response

Round 3 – 1 December 2017



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The following are the findings from collective centers assessed during the second round of DTM assessments conducted from 20 -27 November 2017.



30 collective centers assessed by IOM house Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dominica

(other shelters have been identified by the ministry of social services and will be included in the next round of DTM assessments)



These **30 centres** house **120 households (459 individuals)**



44% of the displaced population reside in **schools**.



A reported **61%** of the IDPs residing in collective centers present a **vulnerability**.



93% of IDPs indicated the **severe damage to their house** as the main reason for remaining in shelters.



Key informants in all centers have indicated that **shelter materials** such as wood, metal sheeting, tools are needed to repair damaged homes.



Access to **sectoral services** (e.g. WASH, CCCM, Education, Health, Shelter/NFI, Food, Protection and Livelihood) **varies** between collective centers.



Distribution of mattresses in Goodwill Parish Hall



INTRODUCTION

The country of Dominica has been devastated by the passage of Hurricane Maria. The hurricane made landfall on the island on 18 September 2017 as a category 5 hurricane, causing the death of at least 26 persons and extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure. As per an aerial survey from the Pacific Disaster Centre of 6,770 of the 26,085 buildings in the country, 67% of buildings were damaged (moderately or severely) and 23% were destroyed. Many families who took refuge in pre-identified evacuation shelters (hereafter referred to as collective centers) across the country prior to and during the hurricane still reside in these centers.



To identify the existing collective centers and monitor displacement across the country, IOM established its **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** in Dominica. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an integrated set of tools used to track and monitor the movement and living conditions of displaced populations. Baseline data is collected across an affected area, processed by IOM's own DTM team, and when shared with key government and humanitarian partners, it enables timely identification of vulnerable populations and their needs, thus strengthening the coordinated efforts of all humanitarian actors. DTM captures the movement and trends of a constantly shifting population and provides ongoing and up-to-date information with increased frequency during new crises. The DTM aims to track population movement in Dominica through a set of tools including observation, cartography, key informant interviews, and physical counting.



Preliminary site verifications of collective centers were completed on 6 October, compiling data gathered by the government as well as assessments by IOM teams, starting with the 143 official centres and expanding to new, unofficial collective centres. Rapid site assessments began on 11 October 2017 with a report on the first round of assessments published on 20 October 2017. The second round of DTM results was published on November 6th 2017.

This report presents the data collected by IOM teams during the period of 20 to 27 November 2017.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX – MISSION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

The DTM has been continuously refined and enhanced through years of operational experience in countries in both conflict and natural disaster settings. It delivers essential role in providing primary data and information on displacement, both in country and at the global level. It is comprised of four distinct components:

- **Mobility Tracking:** regularly tracks cross-sectoral needs and population movements to target assistance in locations of displacement, locations of origin or possible relocation sites to support sustainable solutions to displacement;
- **Flow Monitoring:** tracks movements of displaced populations at key transit points;
- **Registration:** individual and household level information used by site managers for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming;
- **Surveys:** gathers specific information through population sampling, in regard to return intentions, displacement solutions, community perceptions, and other thematic information related to displacement.

DTM IN DOMINICA

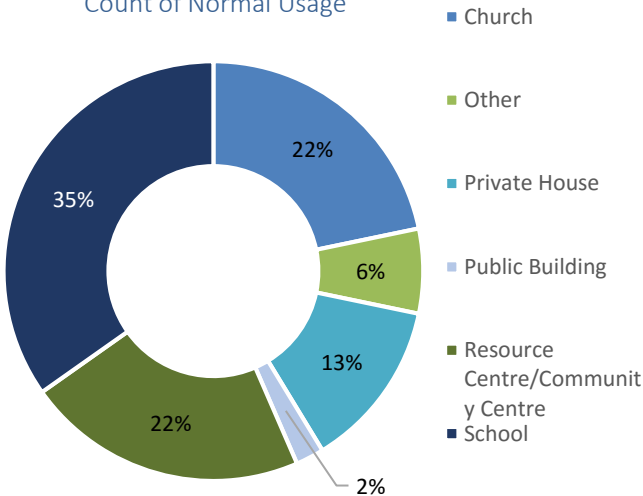
Currently, the DTM in Dominica is assessing evacuation centres (collective centres) through the **Mobility Tracking** component. Through field visits, observation, physical counts and key informant interviews, the DTM Evacuation Center/Site Assessment produces a master list with information on population movement and mobility within emergency shelters identified pre- and post-hurricane. It includes information on multi-sectoral needs and services in each evacuation center or group site, ranging from shelter and non-food item (NFI) needs, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, protection and education. Emphasis on context-appropriate GBV and Counter Trafficking risks provides an overview of specific risks encountered by affected population residing in evacuation centers/sites and thus better informs the humanitarian response, allowing for targeted assistance.

The DTM team is comprised of 2 DTM officers supported by 12 field enumerators collecting data in centres.

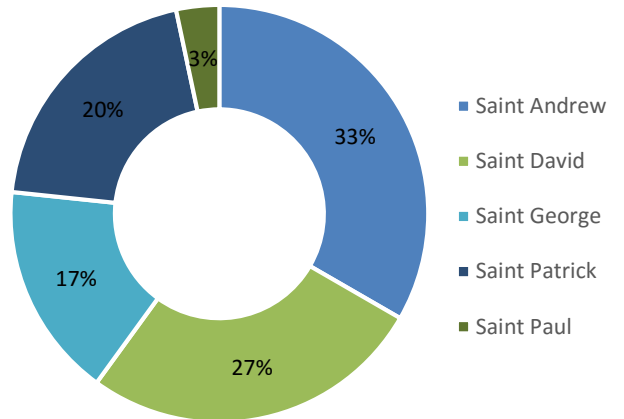


OCCUPIED COLLECTIVE CENTERS

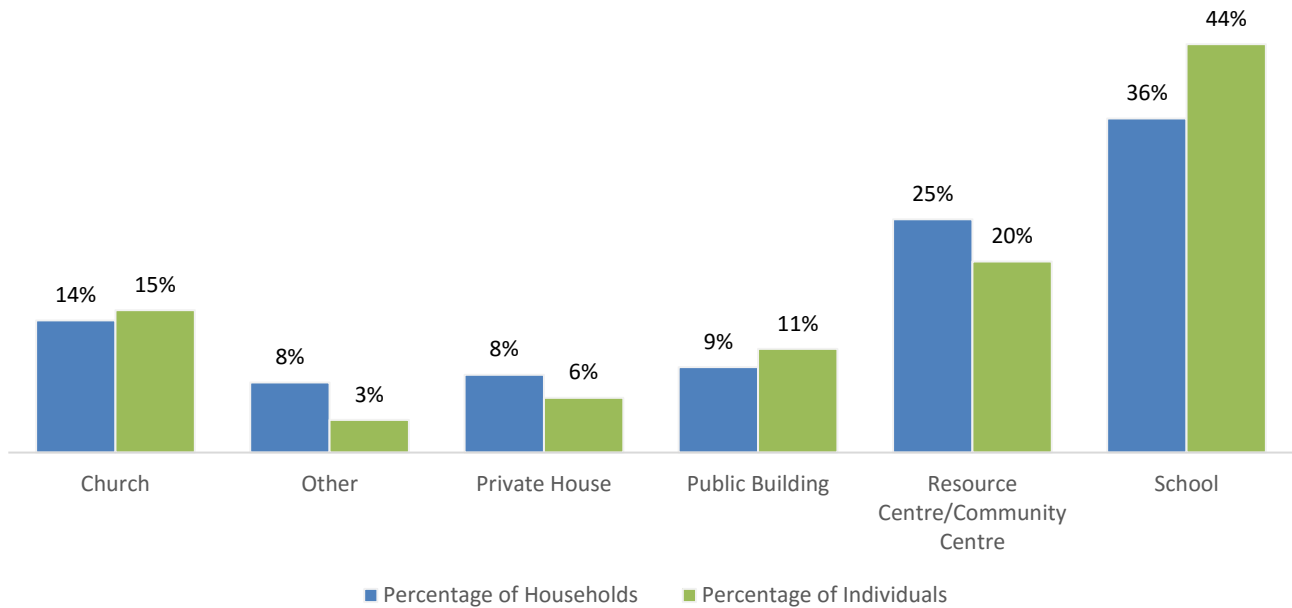
Count of Normal Usage



Geographical location in collective centers



Displaced population in collective centers

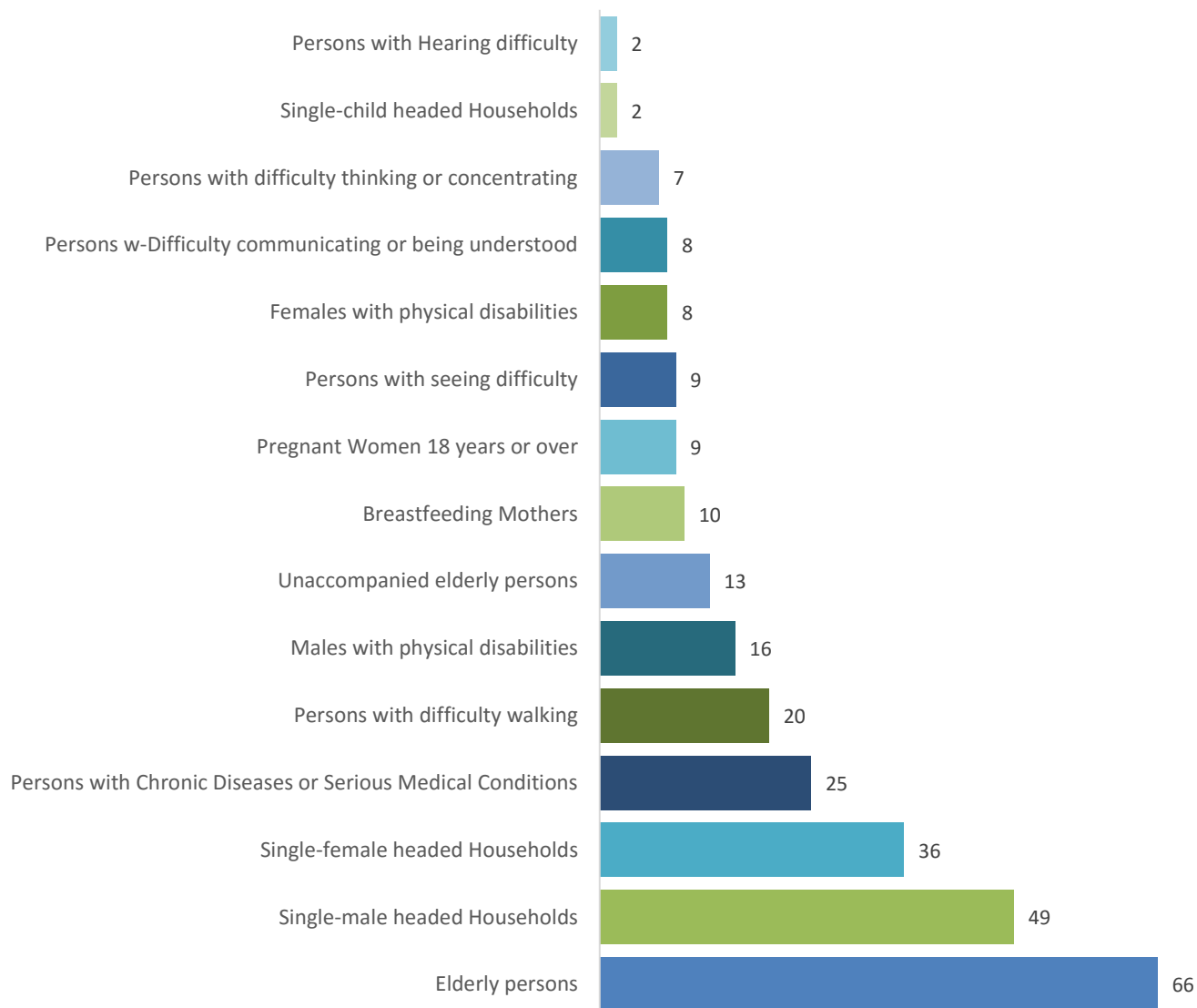


- 30 collective centres house 459 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- 35% of open collective centres are schools
- 44% of this population reside in schools



VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities assessed in collective centers

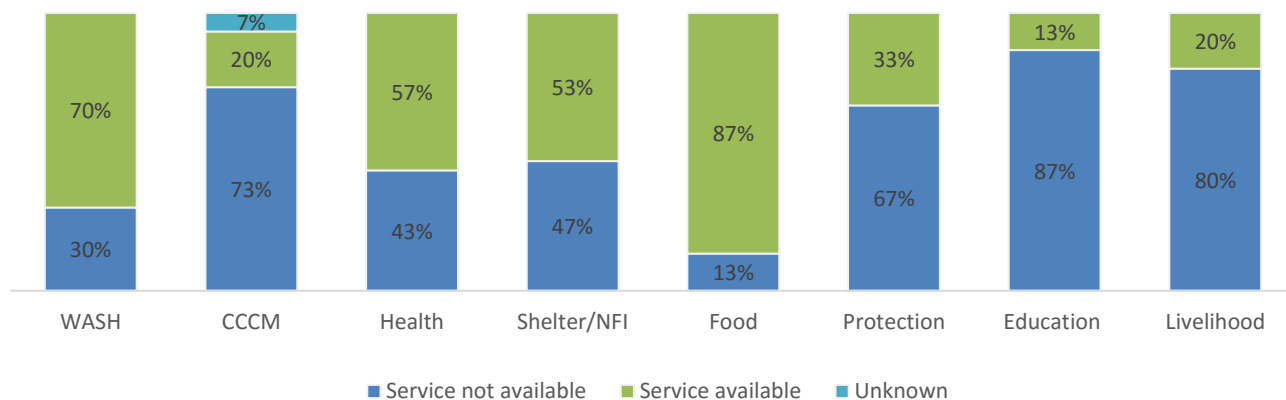


- *61% of the displaced population present a vulnerability.*
- *Discussions are ongoing with relevant actors to determine referral mechanisms of vulnerable cases.*



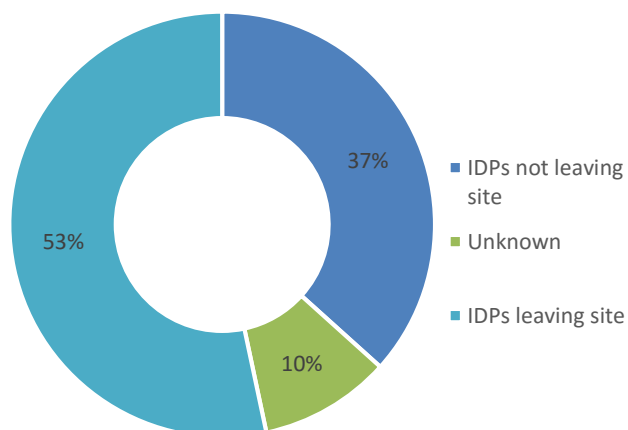
ACCESS TO SECTORAL SERVICES

Access to sectoral services in collective centres

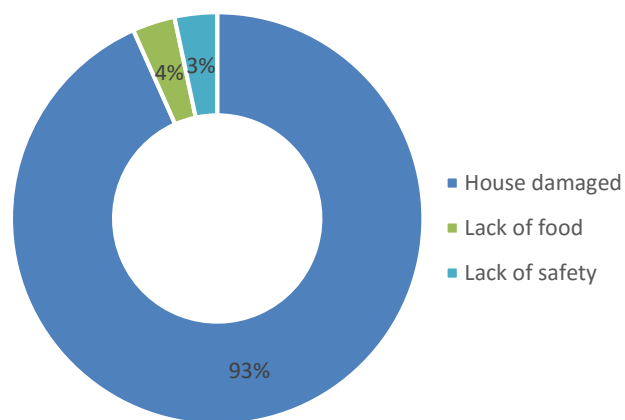


COLLECTIVE CENTERS COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Are IDPs leaving collective centers?



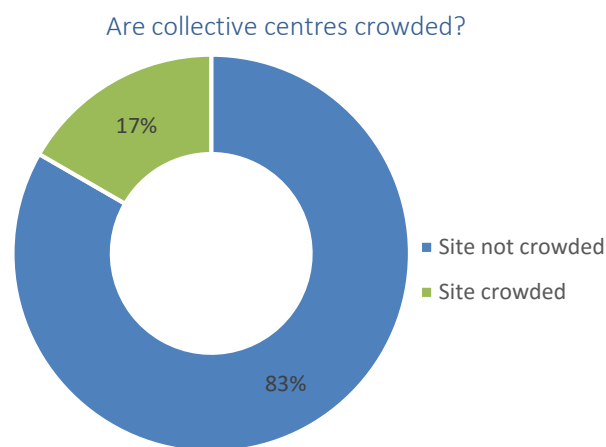
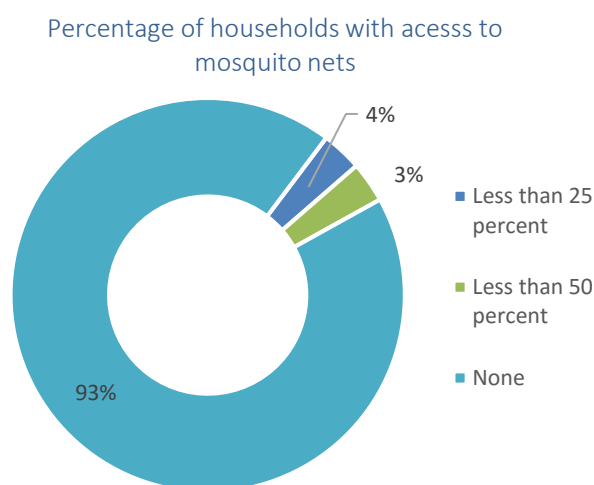
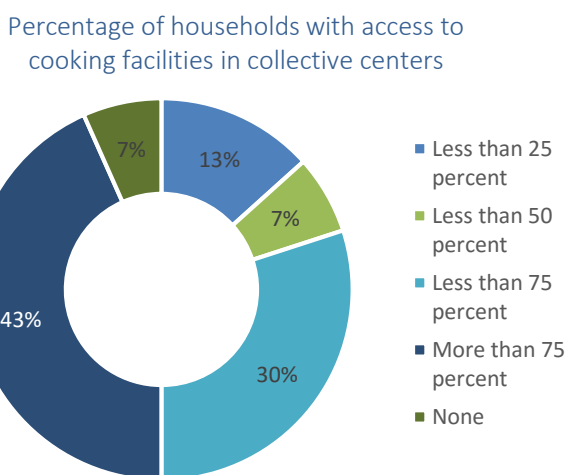
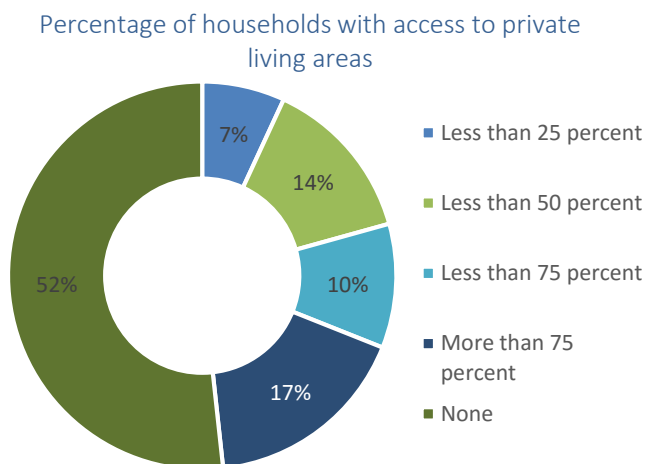
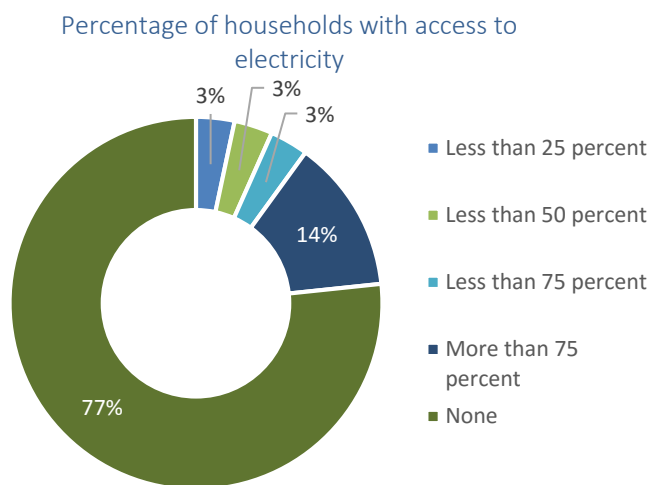
Reasons for remaining in collective centers



- Access to sectoral services continue to vary by sector.
- In 53% of centres IDPs are leaving centres and returning to their place of origin.
- In 93% of shelters, damage to the prior residence is the main reason why IDPs are still in collective centres



ACCESS TO SERVICES IN COLLECTIVE CENTRES



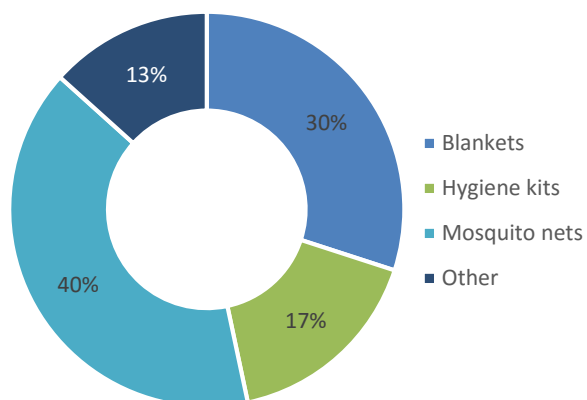
- 77% of collective centres do not have access to electricity.
- IDPs in 52% of open collective centres do not have access to private living areas.
- IDPs in 43% of collective centres have access to cooking facilities in collective centers
- IDPs in 93% of collective centres do not have access to mosquito nets



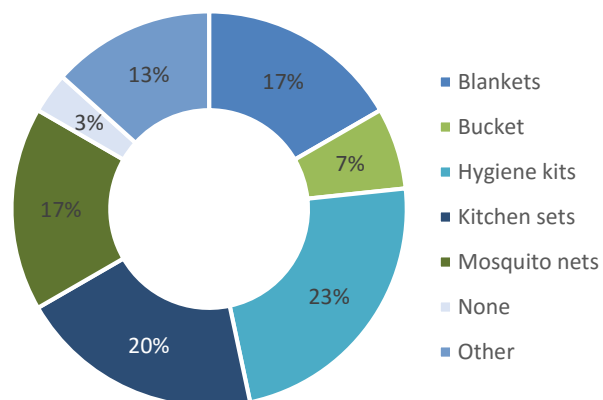
SHELTER & NON FOOD ITEM (NFI)

NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE CENTERS

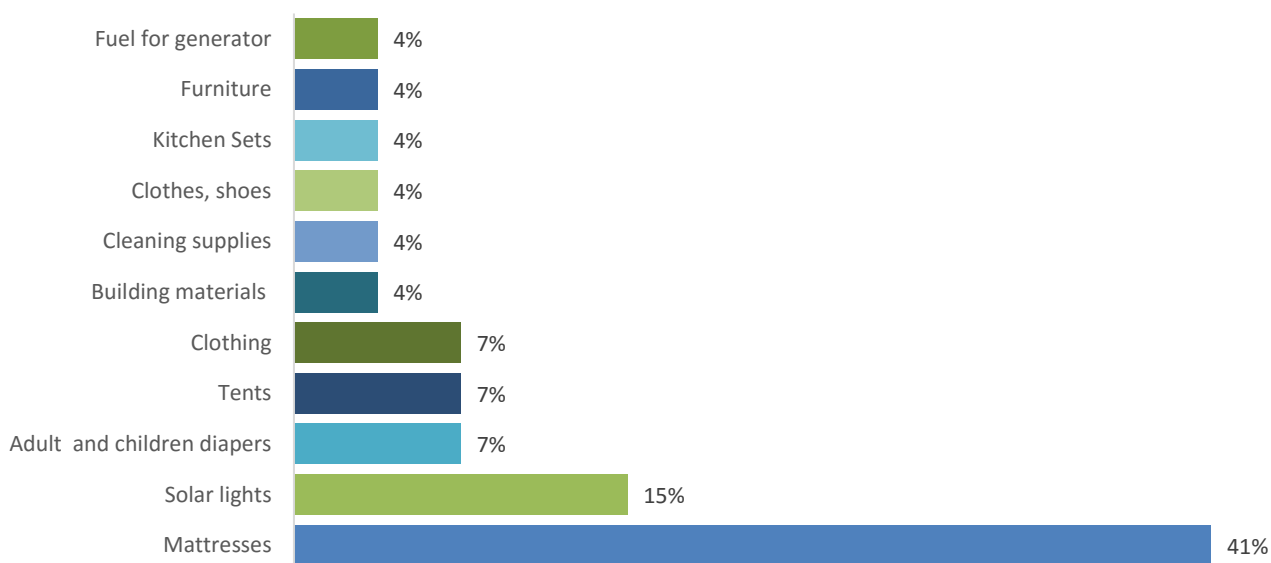
Most needed NFI in collective Centers



Second most needed NFI in collective centers



Other NFIs needed in collective centers

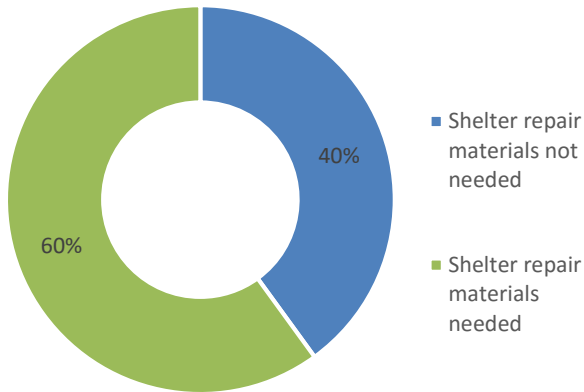


- In 40% of open collective centers, the most important NFI need remains mosquito nets.
- The second most needed NFI in collective centers are hygiene kits
- Other most needed NFIs are mattresses (needed in 41% of shelters), solar lights (needed in 15% of centres) and adult and children diapers (7% of open collective centres)

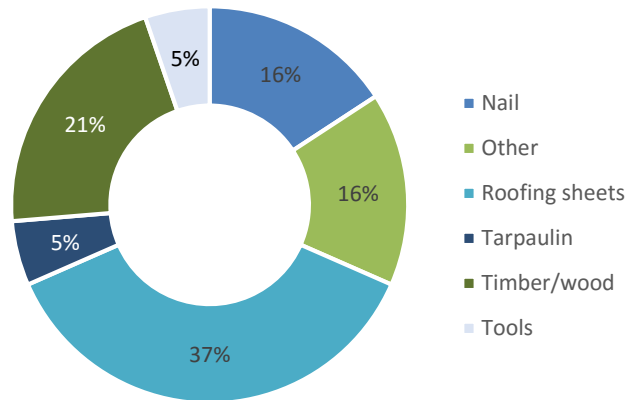


DAMAGE AND SHELTER NEEDS FOR REPAIR

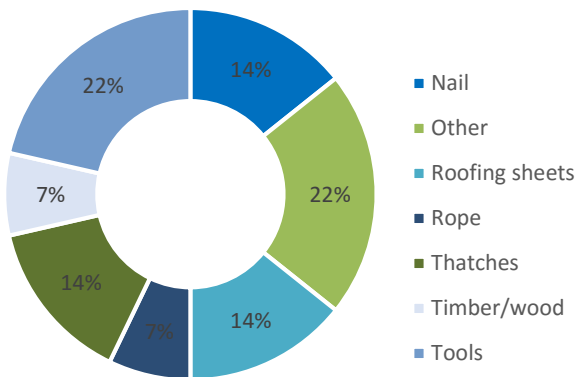
Need for shelter materials



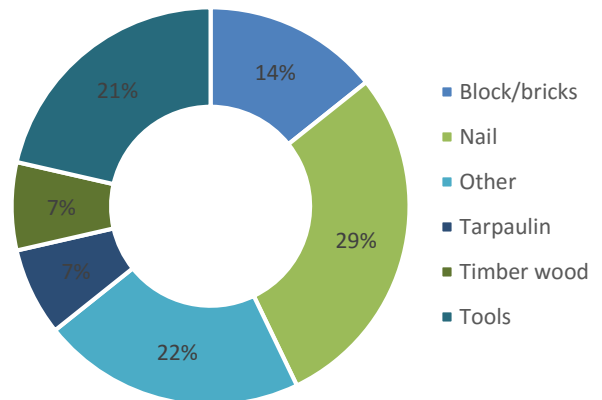
Most needed shelter repair material



Second most needed shelter repair material



Third most needed shelter repair material



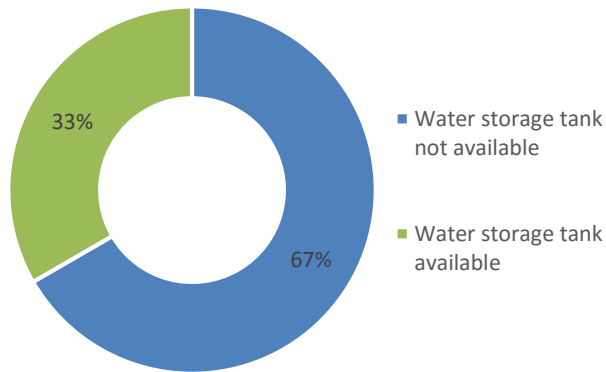
- Shelter repair materials are needed by IDPs residing in 60% of open centres
- Most needed shelter material required is roofing sheets (37%), timber or wood (21%)



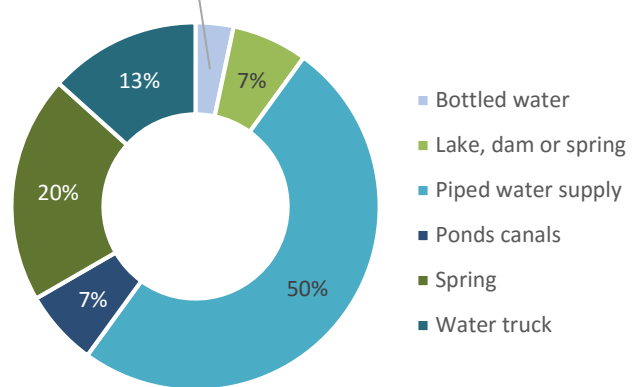
WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

WATER

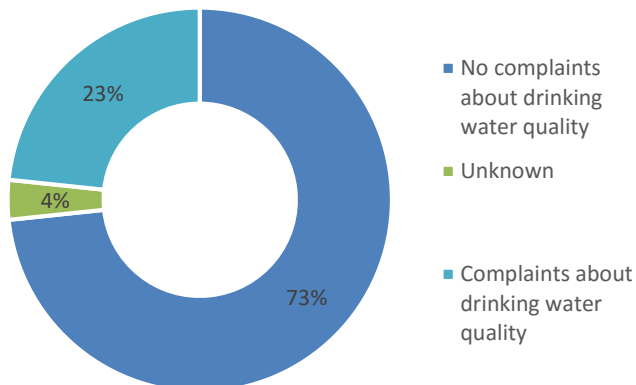
Water tank availability in shelters



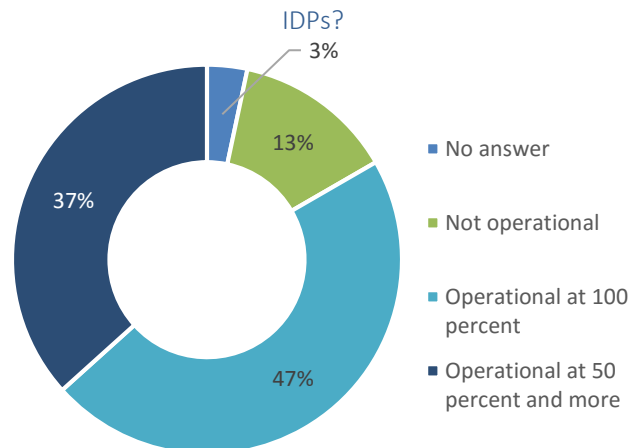
Main water source



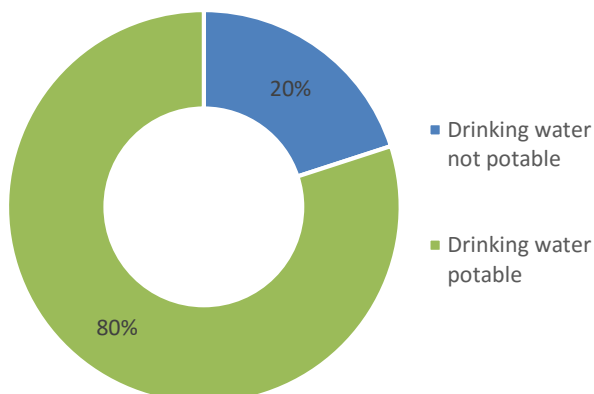
Are there complaints about drinking water quality?



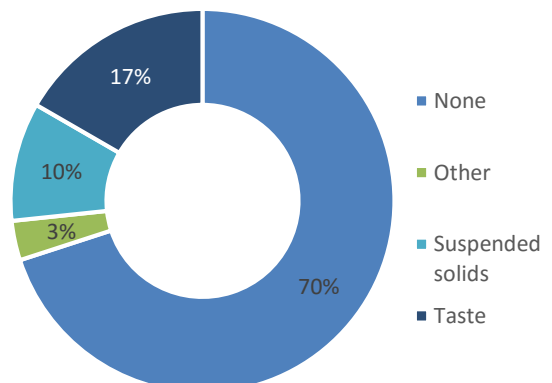
How operational are water points available to IDPs?



Is drinking water potable?

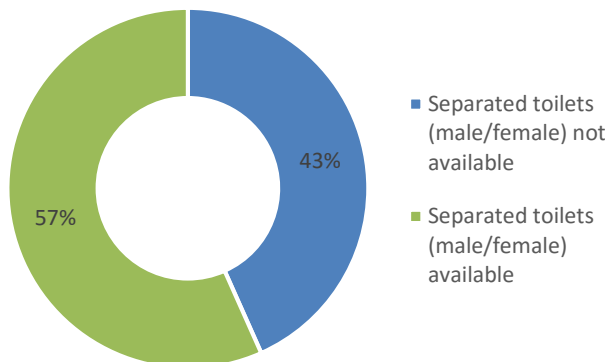


Main problems with the water?

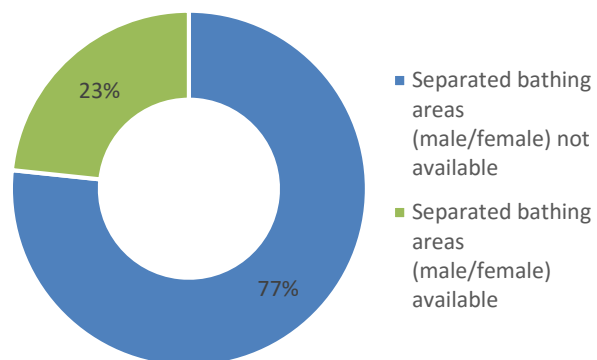


LATRINES AND BATHING AREAS

Availability of separated toilets



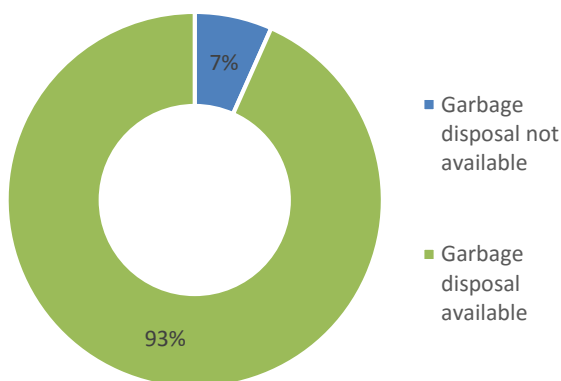
Availability of separated bathing areas



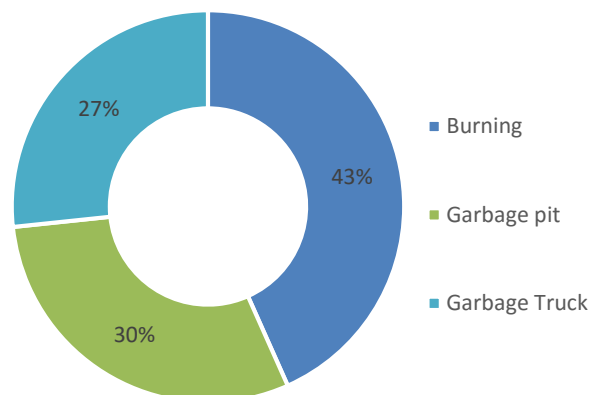
- 67% of collective centers do not have a water storage tank available
- Main water source for 50% of collective centers is piped water supply
- Water points in 47% of collective centres have water points that are completely operational.
- 57% of collective centers have separated toilets and 23% have separated bathing areas.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

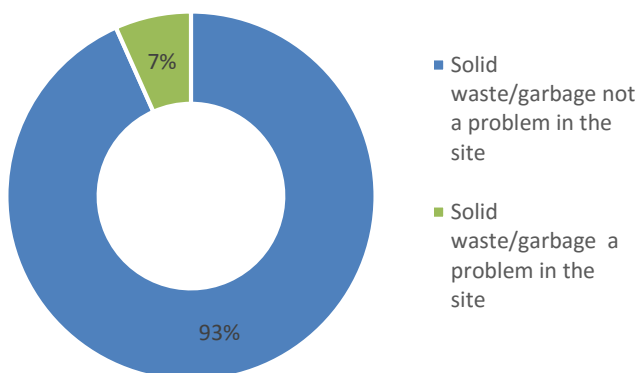
Availability of garbage disposal mechanisms in collective centers



Main garbage disposal method



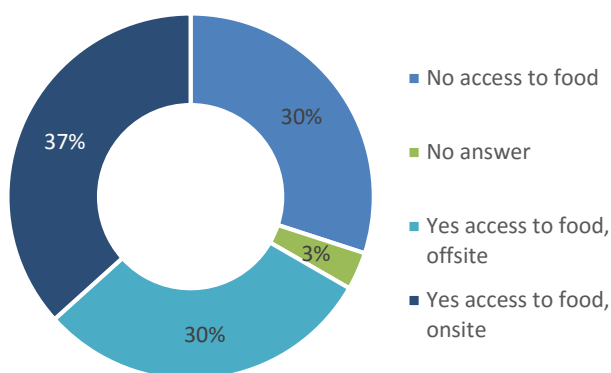
Is solid waste/garbage a problem in the site?



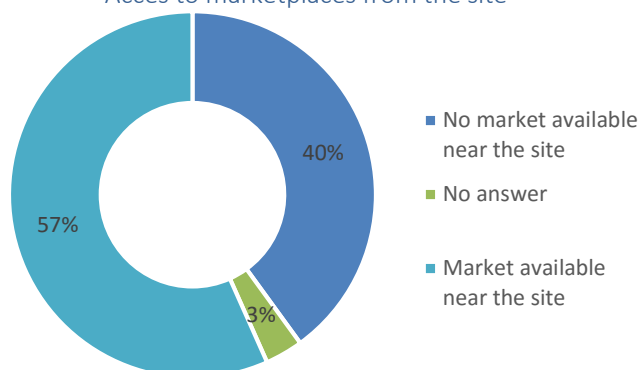
- 93% of open collective centres have some sort of garbage disposal system available.
- IDPs generally dispose of their garbage by burning it (43%)
- 7% of collective centres have a solid waste/garbage problem.

FOOD

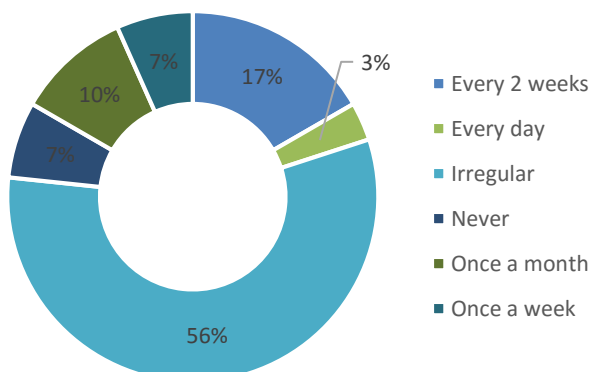
Access to food in collective centers



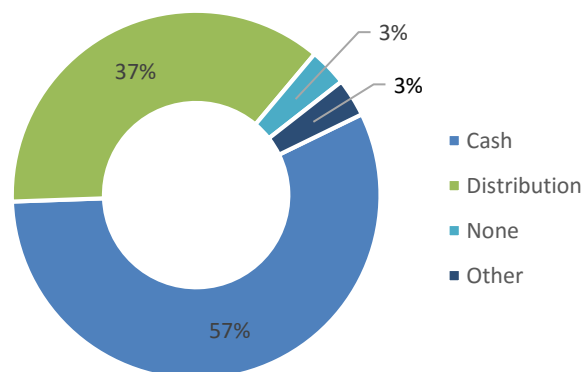
Access to marketplaces from the site



Frequency of food or cash-vouchers distribution



Most common means of acquiring food

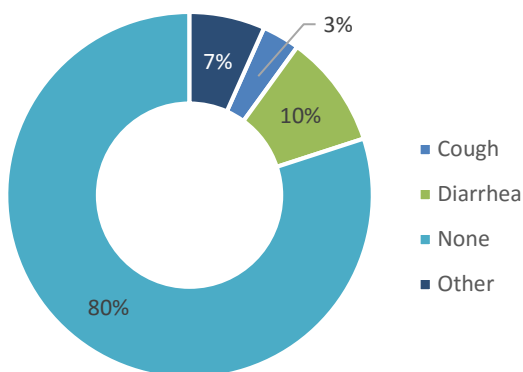


- 37% of shelters have access to food onsite
- 57% of shelters are located near a marketplace where food is available
- IDPs in 57% of shelters use cash to acquire food.

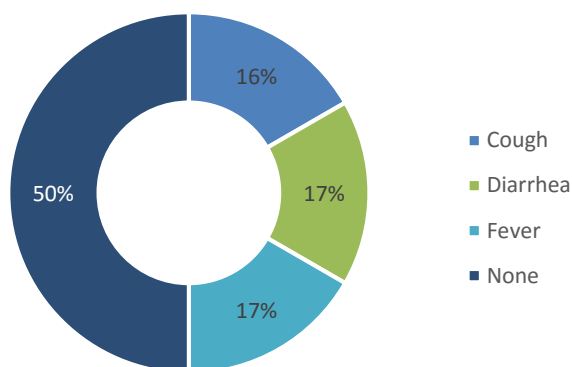


HEALTH

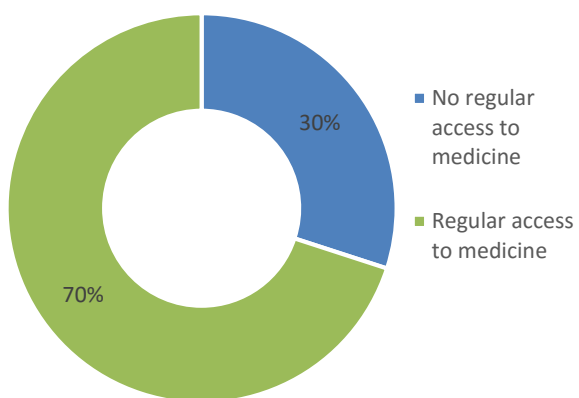
Most prevalent health problem in collective centers



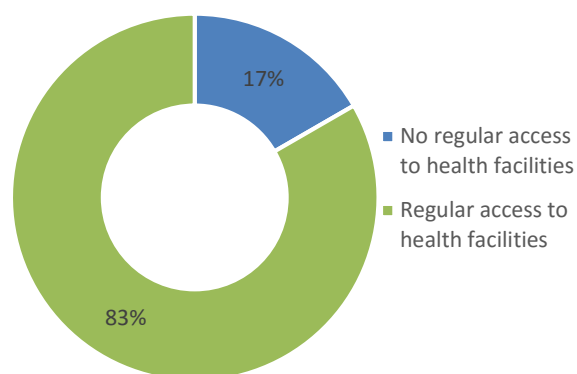
Second most prevalent health problem in collective centers



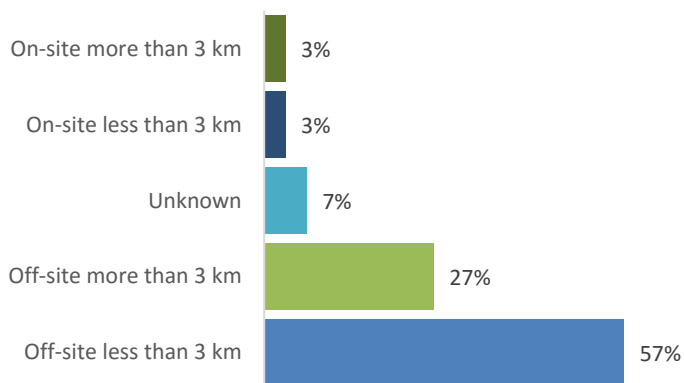
Access to medicine



Access to health facility



Location of closest health facilities/services

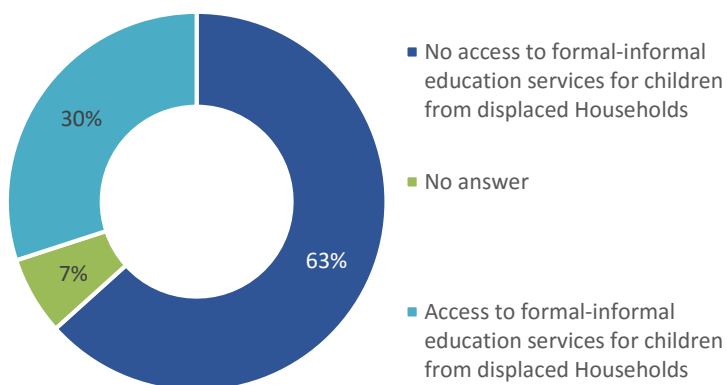


- The majority of collective centres do not have particular health issues
- IDPs in 70% of collective centres have regular access to medicine
- IDPs in 83% of collective centres have regular access to health facilities
- For 57% of collective centres, the closest health facility are located at less than 3 km offsite.

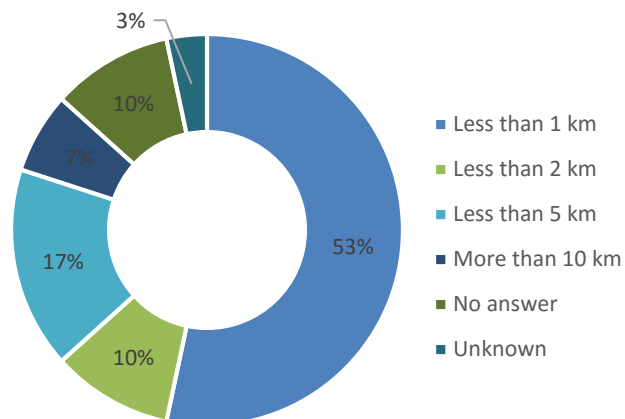


EDUCATION

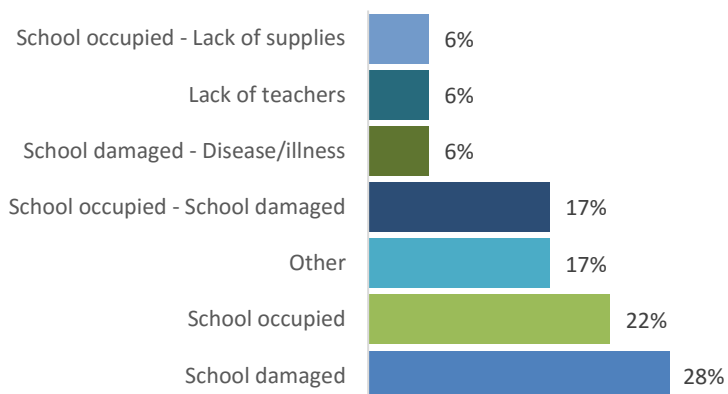
Access to formal/informal education services for children



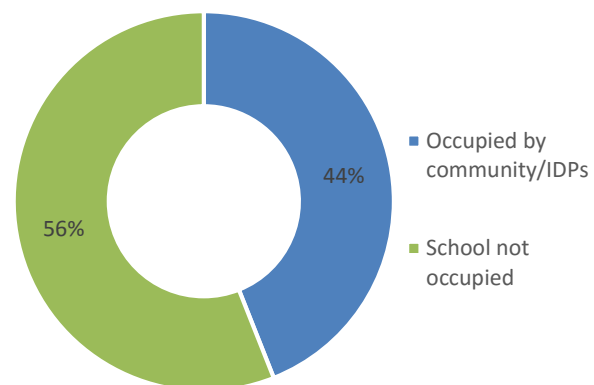
Distance to the nearest education facility



What are the main reasons why children do not attend school?



Schools current occupancy

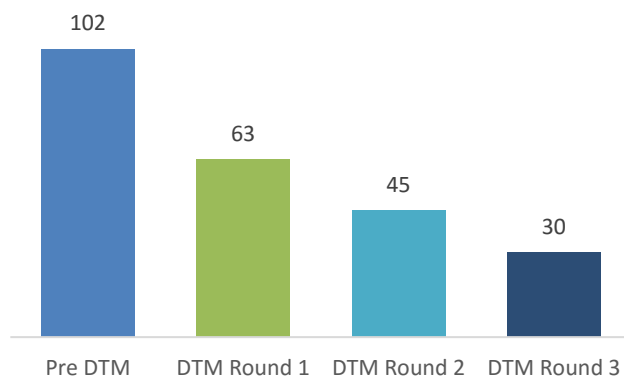


- 63% of children in collective centers do not have access formal or informal education facilities
- For children in 50% of collective centres, damage to their school (28%) and school being occupied by IDPs (22%) are the main reasons why children are not attending school

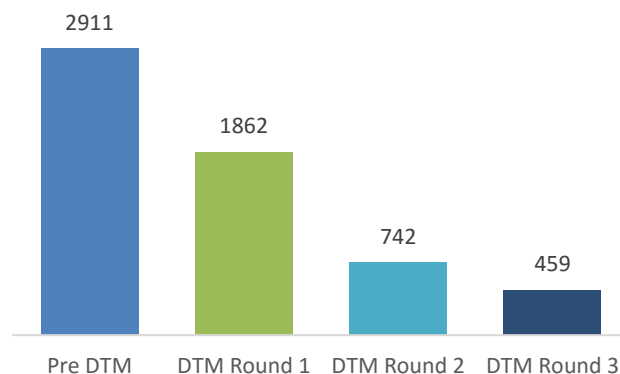


COLLECTIVE CENTERS' CLOSURE

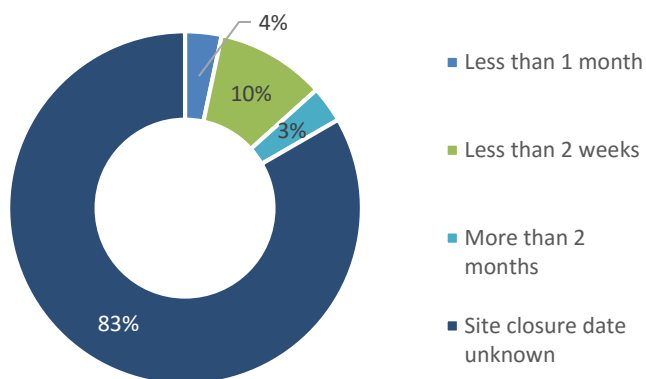
Comparison with previous periods: Collective Centres



Comparison with previous periods: Displaced Individuals



Expected closure timeline communicated to IDPs



83% of IDPs do not know or have not been made aware of the impending closure of the centres they reside in.

CLOSURE STRATEGY

At present, the Government of Dominica, through the Ministry of Education, continues to prioritize the reopening of schools. In response, IOM has elaborated, in coordination with the humanitarian community a voluntary return strategy aimed at facilitating the dignified return of IDP families. As lead of the CCCM working group, IOM has undertaken relocation activities in schools prioritized to be reopened in coordination with the Ministry of Housing and the Ministry of Social Services.

These activities were carried out in 4 schools, 2 located in Portsmouth (Roosevelt Douglas Primary School and Portsmouth Secondary School) and 2 in Roseau (Dominica Grammar School and Roseau Primary School). Through the provision of NFI, shelter materials, transitional shelters and tailored assistance, IOM in conjunction with the government has facilitated the return of 42 households (30 households in Roosevelt Douglas Primary School and 12 households in Portsmouth Secondary School) thus facilitating these schools reopening. Relocation activities are ongoing in the two schools in Roseau.



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: KEY DEFINITIONS

C

Child: An individual being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. (Art. 1, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989) (IOM, 2011)

Collective Centers: Pre-existing buildings may be used to host displaced populations. Examples of such buildings include schools, barracks, community halls, sports facilities, warehouses, disused factories, and unfinished buildings.

I

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.) (IOM, 2016)

M

Migrant Flow: The number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a give location in a defined period of time. (IOM, 2011)

Migration: A process of moving, either across an international border or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants. (IOM, 2011)

Minor: A person who, according to the law of the relevant country, is under the age of majority, i.e. is not yet entitled to exercise specific civil and political rights. (IOM, 2011)

S

Separated Children: Children who are separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other family members. In the terms of the Statement of Good Practice, 2004, in the Separated Children in Europe Program (SCEP), separated children are “children under 18 years of age who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver.” The SCEP uses the term “separated” rather than the term “unaccompanied” because “while some children appear to be “accompanied” when they arrive in Europe, the accompanying adults are not necessarily able or suitable to assume responsibility for their care. (IOM, 2011)

U

Unaccompanied Children/minors: Persons under the age of majority in a country other than that of their nationality who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other adult who by law or custom is not responsible for them. Unaccompanied children present special challenges for border control officials, because detention and other practices applied to undocumented adult non-nationals may not be appropriate for children. (IOM, 2011).

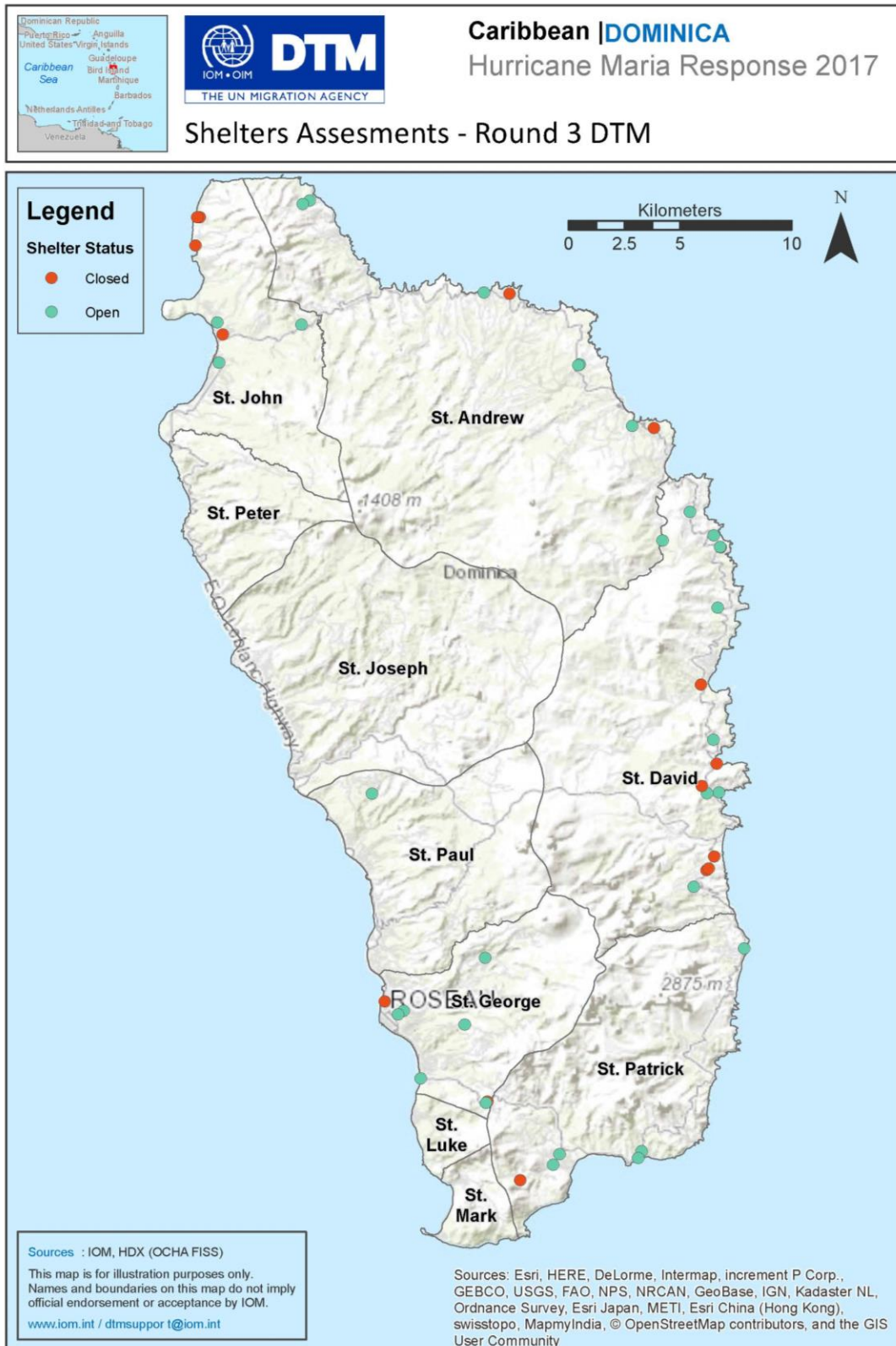


ANNEX 2: LIST OF ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTERS

Is site open?	1.1.c.1 Site ID (SSID)	1.1.d.1 Site Name	Normal Usage	1.1.e.1 Site Location (Parish)	Latitude	Longitude	Households	Individuals
Open	DOM_001	Penville seventh day adventist church	Church	Saint Andrew	15.630265	-61.4187327	3	14
Open	DOM_004	Lipton Lewis	Other	Saint Andrew	15.628855	-61.421459	3	7
Closed	DOM_007	Clifton resource centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint John	15.623652	-61.463243	0	0
Closed	DOM_011	Toucarie Catholic Church	Church	Saint Andrew	15.612119	-61.4649556	0	0
Closed	DOM_016	Calibishie resource center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Andrew	15.592602	-61.337857	0	0
Open	DOM_017	House Madonna Charles	Private House	Saint Andrew	15.580278	-61.4220644	1	4
Open	DOM_021	Baptiste Church	Church	Saint Andrew	15.593196	-61.3483665	1	6
Open	DOM_033	Wesley Pentecostal Church	Church	Saint Andrew	15.5642	-61.3097968	3	20
Open	DOM_034	Community Center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Andrew	15.56479	-61.4553692	2	19
Open	DOM_039	Marigot Council Building	Public Building	Saint Andrew	15.539302	-61.2885088	11	51
Closed	DOM_047	Salybia primary school	School	Saint David	15.490267	-61.2528697	0	0
Open	DOM_055	Sineku resource centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint David	15.465875	-61.253926	8	22
Closed	DOM_063	Castle bruce secondary school	School	Saint David	15.434743	-61.2607086	0	0
Open	DOM_065	Good hope resource centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint David	15.412725	-61.255791	5	19
Open	DOM_073	Bennett durand house	Private House	Saint David	15.39141	-61.2534255	4	8
Open	DOM_074	Warner Primary School	School	Saint Paul	15.39101	-61.3936098	6	7
Open	DOM_075	House of Abner Durand	Private House	Saint David	15.391047	-61.2582517	2	8
Closed	DOM_084	Pentecostal church	Church	Saint David	15.359938	-61.2585541	0	0
Open	DOM_093	Jones primary school	School	Saint Patrick	15.328473	-61.24336	3	6
Open	DOM_095	Government School	School	Saint George	15.324527	-61.3477523	2	18
Open	DOM_106	Roseau Primary School	School	Saint George	15.303256	-61.3808415	6	50
Open	DOM_109	Roseau Central Dominica School	School	Saint George	15.301858	-61.3830483	6	42
Open	DOM_118	Loubiere Resource Centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint George	15.275923	-61.373816	6	7
Closed	DOM_119	Bellevue Chopin Government School	School	Saint Patrick	15.266652	-61.3469357	0	0
Open	DOM_120	Bellevue Baptist Church	Church	Saint Patrick	15.265982	-61.3474765	4	7
Open	DOM_126	Bagatelle Baptiste Church	Church	Saint Patrick	15.246501	-61.2847425	3	10

Open	DOM_128	Grandbay Community Centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Patrick	15.245343	-61.3178987	3	5
Open	DOM_130	Bagatelle Government Primary School	School	Saint Patrick	15.243834	-61.2860622	2	6
Open	DOM_132	Pentecostal Church	Church	Saint Patrick	15.241076	-61.3204093	2	7
Closed	DOM_137	Tete Morne Resource Center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Patrick	15.234799	-61.3336469	0	0
Open	DOM_142	Eggleston Pavillion	Other	Saint George	15.297592	-61.3561034	6	9
Closed	DOM_144	Goodwill Primary School	School	Saint George	15.307043	-61.3883276	0	0
Closed	DOM_147	Clifton Methodist Church	Church	Saint John	15.62357	-61.4641624	0	0
Open	DOM_154	Church of the nazarine	Church	Saint David	15.504495	-61.2651489	1	6
Closed	DOM_159	Marigot Junior School	School	Saint Andrew	15.538511	-61.2796958	0	0
Open	DOM_161	Old salybia primary school	School	Saint David	15.49508	-61.2555606	2	9
Closed	DOM_163	Roosevelt Douglas Primary School	School	Saint Andrew	15.576231	-61.4538997	0	0
Open	DOM_163	Portsmouth Secondary School	School	Saint Andrew	15.581168	-61.4560027	8	49
Open	DOM_164	St Cyr Community Centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint David	15.490489	-61.2529093	1	16
Open	DOM_167	Concord Government School	School	Saint Andrew	15.493024	-61.2763002	8	14
Open	DOM_169	Wesley community center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Andrew	15.563764	-61.3103558	5	6
Closed	DOM_175	San Sauveur Primary School	School	Saint David	15.403075	-61.2543329	0	0
Closed	DOM_177	Almerine dangleben house	Private House	Saint David	15.393955	-61.2603578	0	0
Closed	DOM_178	Ibex20	Other	Saint David	15.360739	-61.2576545	0	0
Closed	DOM_181	Mischack polydore	Private House	Saint David	15.36555	-61.2554348	0	0
Open	DOM_185	House of cyrillia	Private House	Saint David	15.353314	-61.2636501	3	7
46 Collective Centres Assessed							120	459

ANNEX 3: MAPS OF ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTERS



DONORS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Dominica are made possible by the contribution of the following donor:



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All DTM products presented in this document (report, maps, masterlist, kmz) are available at the following address:

<http://www.globaldtm.info/dominica/>

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or consult <http://www.globaldtm.info/dominica/>