



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

# DTM



International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Haiti  
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

# DTM REPORT

June 2017

## Table of contents

Executive Summary .....	2
Way Forward .....	3
DTM activities per region .....	3
Displacement in Port-au-Prince .....	4
Introduction & Methodology .....	4
Key facts & Figures .....	4
Living conditions of IDPs: Multi-sectoral Information .....	6
Return and Relocation Activities .....	7
Displacement in Grand Anse and Sud .....	8
Introduction & Methodology .....	8
Key facts & Figures .....	8
Displacement Trends.....	9
Site Profiling .....	10
Living conditions of IDPs .....	12
Situation in the areas of origin and return intentions of the IDPs .....	14
Site closures and relocation programs.....	22
Return movements from Dominican Republic.....	23
Introduction & Methodology .....	23
Contextual Analysis .....	23
Returnee Profiles.....	24
Annexes .....	29
Annex 1: Key Definitions .....	29
Annex 2: List of open sites (DTM IDP 2010) .....	32
Annex 3: List of open sites (Hurricane Matthew).....	33
Online Resources.....	35
Contact Information.....	35

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# Executive Summary

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 Haiti, 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 Haitian Context

DTM has been adapted to suit the different migration situations within the Haitian context. The three primary operations track displacement caused by the 2010 Earthquake, Hurricane Matthew and secondary displacements which have been caused by the start of the rainy season, and deportations at the border with the Dominican Republic. Key changes since the last reporting period in May 2017 are discussed below.

### DTM IDP 2010

There have been limited changes since the last monitoring session which took place in May 2017. **Three camps (Accra Sud, Nord, and Village AFCA 2)** have officially been closed, all IDPs have been successfully relocated, either through participation in IOM Rental Subsidy programs or through their own means. There are **37,867 (9,347 households) IDPs** living in **27 open sites**. There are currently **two** other camps, Camp Radio Commerce and Villamberta, which are being integrated into the surrounding community by the Canadian Red Cross and the French Red Cross, respectively. There are **six** other camps, housing **10,162 individuals** in Delmas where residents face a serious risk of eviction. Further risks are primarily environmental; there are **14 camps** where residents are in **serious danger from landslides and flooding**. Three camps are currently receiving support for this issue, but **11 camps**, housing **16,310** number of IDPs, may face serious issues during the upcoming hurricane season. Finally, there are ongoing discussions concerning the possible integration of several remaining sites into the surrounding communities, though no details have been formally established.

### DTM Matthew

There has been no significant increase in the total number of IDPs caused by Hurricane Matthew and subsequent floods during the 2017 rainy season.

A total of approximately **3,597** persons currently reside in **48 open sites** in the Grande Anse and Sud. The profile of IDPs is changing significantly, however, and these changes bring serious cause for concern. In February 2017, **77%** of IDPs had moved to sites from rural areas – this has **increased to 92%** by the most recent assessments. Furthermore, the number of **vulnerable individuals** has increased from **28%** to **33%** over the last three months. These trends show that rural populations, who have received the least aid because of their relative inaccessibility, are moving towards urban centers in order to search for financial opportunities and shelter, especially as the rainy season worsens.

Due to lack of further capacity, site monitoring in Nippes is not covered in this report.

### DTM Border Monitoring

Movements at the border have remained at consistent levels over the last months. The situation surrounding Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic remains highly politicized and has been used to foster nationalism in the past, specifically after the release of the 2016 report issued by the Inter American Court for Human Rights, which placed the Dominican Republic on its blacklist because of the conditions of persecution and racism faced by Haitian migrant workers, specifically in the agricultural sector. Furthermore, the Dominican Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners is set to expire early in the

summer of 2017, amidst a last push by the Haitian government to issue passports and ID cards, for Haitians waiting to be registered and regularized. Estimates show that as many as **200,000** Haitians are still waiting for documentation from the Haitian government. Official figures state that around **30,000** individuals have **applied for passports**, and that just over **15,000** are planned to have been **issued by the expiration date**. A further **39,500 birth certificates** have been **produced and extracted** from the **archives**.

As of the 29th of June, more than **204,911** individuals have been recorded crossing the border. Of these, more than **49,442** have been **officially deported** and registered, **121,309** have crossed the **border spontaneously**. This month, **6,588** individuals crossed in total, of which **3,001** entered **spontaneously** and **2,993** were **officially deported**. IOM also facilitated the **voluntary return and reintegration** of **107 Haitian nationals** from the Dominican Republic.

## Way Forward

IOM expects certain key changes to occur regarding the situation of displaced individuals within Haiti in the upcoming months. The expiration of the PNRE will have consequences that cannot yet be overseen. The continued development of the relationship between Haiti and the Dominican Republic regarding this issue will determine the nature and frequency of deportations in the future.

Regarding displacements in the Grand Sud region, estimates show that the upcoming hurricane season is likely to be similar to that of last year – which was the most destructive year since 2012. NOAA expects 2-4 Category 3+ Hurricanes and a total of 11-14 named storms to pass through the Caribbean region. These menacing changes in the climate may very well have severe consequences for Haiti, especially given the dire straits in which many individuals who were displaced by Matthew continue to reside in. IOM will continue to run cash-grant and monitoring programs in the Grand Sud while continuing to support government emergency response capacities.

## DTM activities per region

IOM DTM activities vary per region and type of displacement. Certain data collection activities can also be arranged for specific projects or to meet the needs of partner agencies working in the area. For more information, please contact [dtmhaiti@iom.int](mailto:dtmhaiti@iom.int) with an explanation of your project and request.

Activities	Grand Sud	Ouest	Border with DR
Damage Assessments by photo-interpretation	X		
Building Inventory	X		
Site assessments	X	X	X
Flow Monitoring	X		
Border Monitoring			X
Return Intention Survey	X	Upon Request	
Registration	Upon Request	Upon Request	

Table 1: DTM activities per region

# Displacement in Port-au-Prince

## Introduction & Methodology

On January 12th 2010, an earthquake of 7.0 magnitude hit Haiti, resulting in the destruction of more than 300,000 buildings and the displacement of 1.5 million people. The Displacement Tracking Matrix was employed after the Earthquake to monitor Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the basic conditions in IDP sites and camp-like settlements. Data was shared 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).



A team of 15 staff members implements these rapid camp assessments, which are conducted within a six week period and which consist of data collection, verification, data-processing and analysis take place. The DTM field teams use key respondent interviews with camp managers and camp committees, observation, and physical counting in order to fill in the DTM IDP Site/Camp Information form (attached as an annex). 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. Feedback from partners is incorporated and data collection methods are tailored to specific sites; when a site cannot be visited for security reasons, IOM has used aerial drone imagery to estimate site population in the past.

## Key facts & Figures



**9,347** DP **Households** or **37,867** IDPs still living in displacement sites.



**27** Displacement sites still **open**.



**Rental subsidy** programs have contributed to the closure of **3 sites** in Delmas.



**10,162** individuals face possible **eviction** in **6 camps** in Delmas.



**16,310** individuals live in **11 camps** facing serious **flood** and **landslide risks**.



Only **13,936 IDPs** (36.7%) have access to **water** in their sites.

## IDP Caseload over time

There has been a net decrease of **1,498,480 IDPs** in **1,528 sites** from **July 2010**, during the height of the displacement in Haiti.

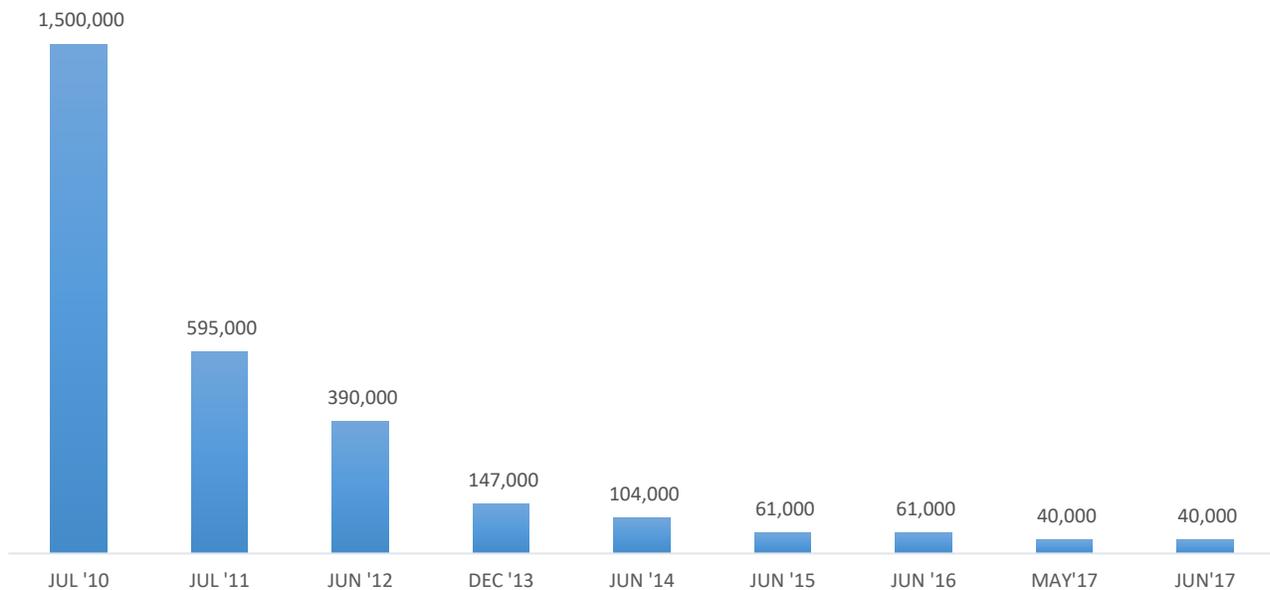
Since the last reporting period in March 2017, IOM has facilitated the departure of **665 households (2,180 individuals)** through **rental subsidy programs** in three camps in Delmas. These camps, Acra Nord, Acra Sud, and Village AFCA 2, are empty of IDPs and will be officially closed pending the resolution of several administrative issues, in accordance with camp relocation guidelines. There are ongoing formalization processes in two other camps, Camp Radio Commerce in Cite Soleil, by the Canadian Red Cross, and Villamberta in Tabarre by the French Red Cross, which will integrate more than 3,500 IDPs in their host communities. .

*There has been a net decrease of 97% since the height of displacement in July 2010. Only 27 of the original 1,555 sites remain open.*

*The total IDP population has decreased by 7% since March 2017.*

Camp closures, relocation and rental subsidy programs began decreasing substantially in March 2015, a trend which continues today. Some delays have been caused by families and individuals who have refused to participate in rental subsidy relocation programs in hopes of a more permanent solution, such as the government-sponsored building of houses. Other camps, such as Corail 3 & 4 in Canaan, are more or less integrated into the local community and are de facto permanent fixtures. Land tenure issues, which are prevalent throughout Haiti, are at times an obstacle for the registration and relocation of camp inhabitants as well. IOM hopes to continue voluntary relocation processes for larger camps, but depends on funding and government cooperation.

IDP **Households** decreased from **361,517** to **9,347** and **individual IDPs** decreased from **1,536,447** to **37,867** over a 7 year period (a **97%** decrease).



Graph 1: IDPs caseload over time

## Current IDP Caseload

Commune	Sites	Ménages	Individus
Carrefour	2	753	2,777
Cite Soleil	1	449	2,292
Croix-Des-Bouquets	4	2,470	10,770
Delmas	6	3,009	10,162
Gressier	1	139	604
Leogane	6	806	3,277
Petion-Ville	1	546	2,894
Port-Au-Prince	1	500	2,157
Tabarre	5	675	2,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9,347</b>	<b>37,867</b>

Table 2: Number of sites, households and individuals per commune as of June 2017

## Living conditions of IDPs: Multi-sectoral Information<sup>1</sup>

Seven years after the earthquake, the number of organizations targeting the IDPs has decreased drastically. There are currently no more camps where relocation or formalization processes are underway, though discussions with relevant government partners are underway. The remaining **34,550 IDPs (8,557 households)** are currently not targeted by partners for durable solutions.

Living conditions in the camps are precarious and access to basic services remains a major challenge for the displaced population. The number of humanitarian partners providing assistance to IDPs in Haiti has significantly reduced in the last years and currently only 3 organizations include IDPs in their programs.



### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Regarding WASH, **4 out of 30 sites do not have toilets** available for the displaced. Among the 23 sites with latrines, **7 have 50% or more of the latrines full**, which constitutes a serious health risk for the displaced population, as well as for the neighboring community. Only **four sites out of 30** have a common bathing area inside the camp premises. Currently, no WASH activities are implemented in IDP sites non-targeted for durable solutions.



### Waste Management

Only **one site** in Croix-des-Bouquets (Corail Sector 4) has a **waste management** system in place. Due to the absence of a garbage collecting point, solid waste is often thrown to the latrines, which further complicates the latrine dislodging process. In other cases, the garbage is spread throughout the camp or the garbage is burnt; both situations entail a health risk for the community.

<sup>1</sup> Data on IDP households that received some form of support to leave camps is sourced from IOM and Cluster Partners' databases



## Protection

**71%** of the IDPs in camps are **women and children**, who are particularly vulnerable and exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation (single-headed households, women, victims at risk of gender based violence). Some of the camps are managed by a protection committee or protection focal point who compile the information on potential protection cases and inform the CCCM working group coordinator. IOM ensures protection monitoring in IDP camps and refers the identified protection cases to available services.

*10,162 IDPs are threatened with eviction in Delmas.*

The number of evictions has remained stable in the last years, due in part to sustained protection monitoring, advocacy with authorities and mediation efforts with landowners, as well as to camp closures through the rental subsidies program which have relieved some pressure from landlords. However, the risk of eviction remains a protection concern for the 6 camps hosting **3,000 IDP households** in the commune of **Delmas (10,100 IDPs)**.

While all IDPs are highly vulnerable to disaster hazards due to inadequate shelters, **12 sites** hosting approximately **4,563 households** are at particular high risk of **landslides and floods**. While the objective for these families is to end their displacement, small mitigation works can prevent a certain loss of shelters and assets in the upcoming rainy season. In one camp (Radio Commerce), the French Red Cross is implementing small mitigation works to reduce the environmental vulnerability of the site. No mitigation activities are planned for the **remaining 11 camps at environmental risk**.

*16,310 IDPs face landslide and flood risks because of their camp locations.*

## Return and Relocation Activities

In the past, return programs have included home improvements/repairs, retrofitting of existing houses, and relocation to rural areas. Current activities are focused almost exclusively on rental subsidies. IOM maintains a database that tracks information on IOM relocated families from the moment IDPs find a suitable lodging that meets the 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 eight (8) weeks after the move, which constitutes the final verification before completing the grant disbursement and closing the process.

IDP households in three (3) sites in the commune of Delmas have benefited from the rental subsidy programs carried out by IOM. Those **three (3) sites** (Acra Cite Nord Delmas 33, Acra Zone South and Village AFCA 2) do not house any more IDP households as of this reporting period. Official closure letters from the Mayor of this commune have been received by May 31<sup>st</sup> 2017 and thus those sites are officially classified as closed in the DTM.

Sites Status	Number of sites	Number of households	Number of individuals
Open sites	27	9,347	37,867
Evictions	177	14,444	60,570
Rental Grant	550	89,739	301,142
Spontaneous returns	801	251,444	1,143,108
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>364,974</b>	<b>1,542,787</b>

Table 3: Households, individuals, and sites status (open or closed) from July 2010 to June 2017

# Displacement in Grand Anse and Sud

## Introduction & Methodology

On the morning of Tuesday 4 October 2016, Hurricane Matthew made landfall in the Grand Anse and Southern Peninsula as a Category 4 hurricane, with heavy rain, strong winds and flooding. Winds up to 150 mph (240 km/h) barreled into southern coastal towns including Jérémie, Les Cayes, Port Salut, Dame Marie and Jacmel causing major damage to tin-roof homes, schools and other public buildings. Between 20 and 40 inches (50-100 cm) of rain were recorded across the southern Peninsula, which combined a significant storm surge, caused major flooding across the entire region. As a result of the hurricane, many households took refuge in locally designated evacuation centers.



IOM carried out DTM activities on three different scales; the smallest geographical division – the section d’enumeration, the commune, and the section communale. All the activities carried out within this DTM are supported by damage analysis from existing satellite imagery (UNOSAT) which is complemented at the micro level by drone imagery.

IOM’s collection and monitoring teams have been working seven days a week to monitor displacement sites and track population flows across the peninsula. With the approach of the rainy season and the flooding that has already occurred in both Sud and Grande Anse, IOM teams are increasingly witnessing secondary displacement towards urban areas caused by heavy rain and flooding after Matthew. Many isolated areas that were hit especially hard by the hurricane have been unable to partake in recovery efforts, and these secondary movements are evidence of the work that remains.

## Key facts & Figures



**3,597 individuals**, spread over **48 open displacement sites** remain displaced because of Matthew and the recent flooding in the Grande Anse and Sud.



The **Ouest** department, and Port-au-Prince in particular was the primary destination for secondary relocations between May and June.



**33%** of IDPs reported leaving their areas of origin to seek a better **financial situation**.



The two most common push factors remain the lack of **shelter (71% were destroyed)** and loss of **livelihood (82% of crops were destroyed)**.



**Shelter** and **food security** remain the two most significant needs in both the Grande Anse and Sud.



In **June 2017**, **83%** of interviewed IDPs came from **rural areas**, down from **92% in May 2017**.

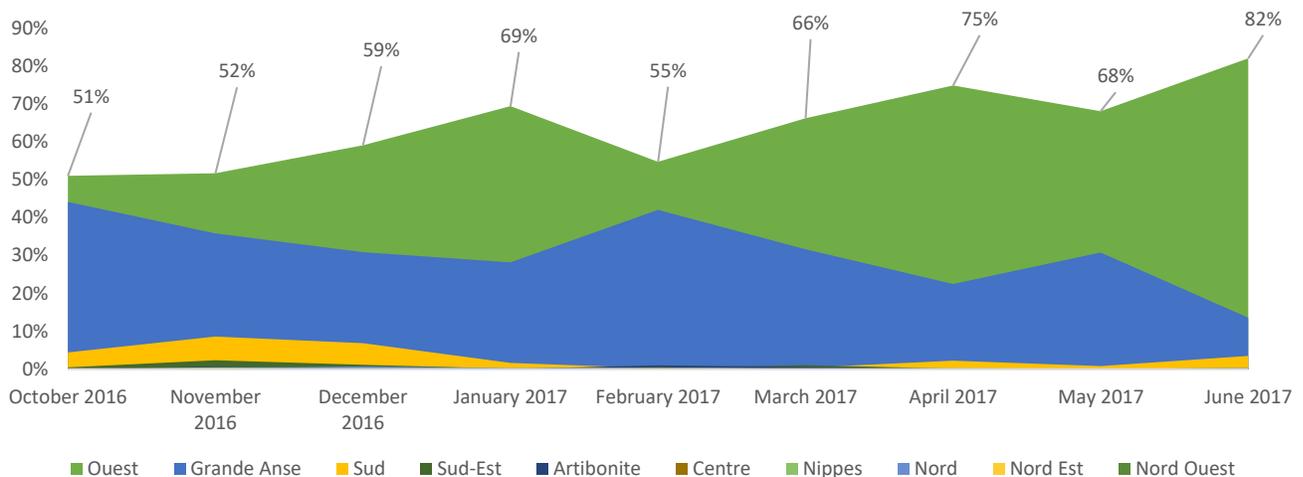


**Chronic illness** remains the most prevalent **vulnerability** among IDPs in the Grand Sud.

## Displacement Trends

Displacement patterns observed during this round of DTM assessments in the southern peninsula remain more or less consistent with the trends observed during the previous reporting period in May 2017. Most movements continue to flow from the affected departments towards the Ouest department. Out of **23,699 individuals** interviewed, a reported **15,737 (66%)** chose to travel to the **Ouest** Department, particularly the **capital**. The remaining **7,708 individuals (33%)** indicated communes in the southern peninsula (**Grande-Anse, Sud and Sud-Est**) as their destination.

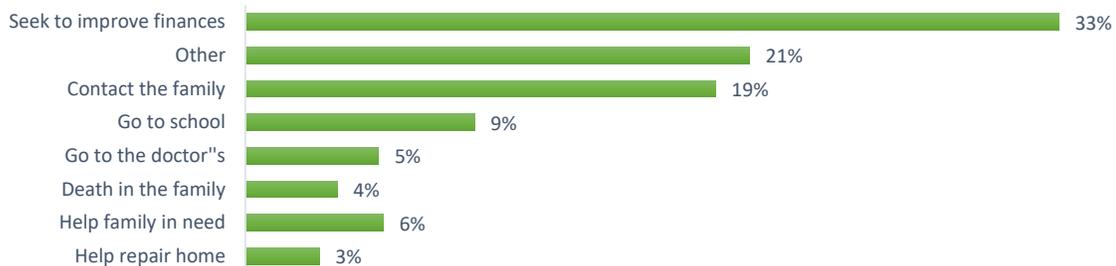
*The Ouest is the destination of choice for nearly two-thirds (63%) of IDPs*



Graph 2 : Destination of individuals interviewed at bus stations

## Reasons for displacement

IOM enumerators conducted surveys at bus stations to establish a snapshot understanding of movement flows to and from the most heavily affected areas. Of the individuals who indicated the Ouest department as their destination, 33% stated the desire to **improve their finances** as their primary reason for traveling to the Ouest, while **21%** have indicated wanting to **contact family members** in that department.



Graph 3: Reason for trip as indicated by individuals at bus stations

Respondents also indicated that their **length of stay**, particularly to the Ouest and the Capital, would be determined by the opportunities they encountered and was therefore **undetermined (40%)**. People travelling to the affected departments in the South often stayed for shorter periods of time and went to check on family and acquaintances.

## Movements toward Urban Centers in the Ouest Department

The loss of crops and thus the loss of their main source of income has forced many individuals from the agricultural areas of the Grand Anse, Sud, and Nippes to seek new employment opportunities in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. The interviews carried out with the local government representative in each commune (Mayor and assistant Mayors) have confirmed an increase in persons leaving their communes for the capital. In the department of Grande Anse, authorities indicated that inhabitants in 27 out of the 45 'section communales' in the department indicated Port-au-Prince as their destination. In the Sud, residents of 54 out of 68 'section communales' also indicated Port-au-Prince as their destination. The reasons for their displacement were consistent across both departments. The top three were:



In search of **livelihood**.



Loss of crops making **food availability** scarce.



Loss or inability to repair **destroyed** or **severely damaged homes**.

This trend is further confirmed by the bus station survey. The trend observed during last reporting period of individuals indicating the Ouest department as their destination (**61%**) has increased slightly during this period (**63%**), further confirming the displacement observed at the commune level.

Some of the interviewees have also indicated the department of **Grande Anse (31%)** and the **Sud department (3%)** as their **destination**. This trend is further confirmed by the interviewees carried out with Mayors where they have indicated to IOM DTM teams that inhabitants in the commune

of Saint Jean du Sud in Sud have indicated the urban center of Les Cayes as their destination and residents in 9 'section communales' in the department of Grande Anse have indicated Jérémie as their destination.

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*All the residents who left the commune of Saint Louis du Sud indicated **Chili** as their country of destination, most likely due to new immigration program initiated in June 2017.*

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## Site Profiling

During the first rounds of DTM assessments in the southern peninsula, IOM teams conducted a profiling exercise (through field visits, observation, physical counts and interview with key informants) in 423 shelters. The current round of DTM assessments in evacuation shelters covers the period from June 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> 2017.

At present, **a total of 48 displacement sites remain open in the two (2) departments** most affected by the passage of hurricane Matthew. These 48 displacement sites house an estimated 1,084 households representing 3,597 persons. Of these 48 open sites, 16 have been registered by IOM teams.

		Number of Sites	Households	Individuals
Grande Anse	At risk of eviction	3	127	615
	Ongoing relocation	2	117	252
	Waiting for assistance	4	232	1,011
<b>Grande Anse Total</b>		9	476	1,878
Sud	At risk of eviction	4	203	410
	Ongoing assistance	1	70	200
	Waiting for assistance	34	335	1,109
<b>Sud Total</b>		39	608	1,719
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>3,597</b>

Table 4: Overview of shelter inventory and assessments

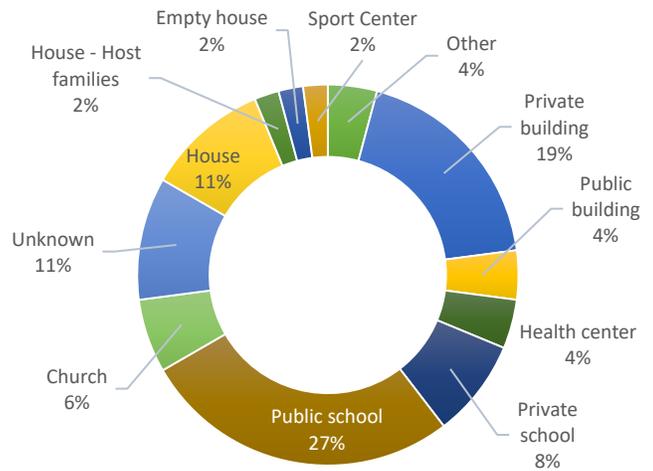
## Typology and Structure of Profiled sites

Of the 48 open sites, the majority are evacuation centers which were designated as such around the time of the hurricane. In the Grande Anse and Sud, IOM teams saw a small increase in unofficial camp-like settlements.

Type of Sites	Grande Anse	Sud	Total
Evacuation Centers	2	28	30
Camp-like settlements	7	11	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>

Table 5: Open sites by department

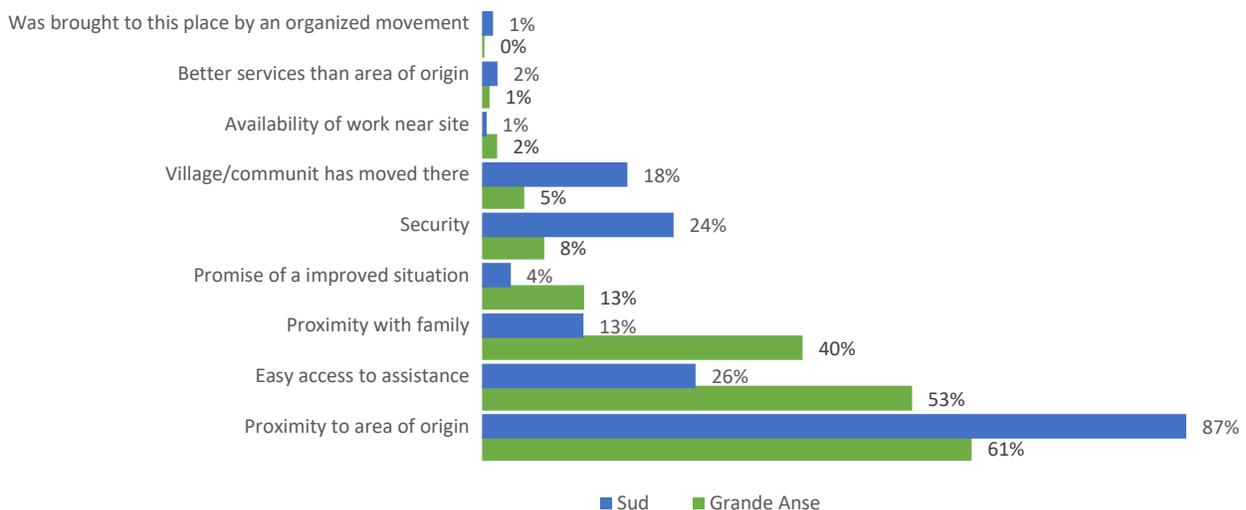
Of the remaining open sites, nearly a third (**27%**) are housed in **public schools**, which poses a significant issue for school attendance in the affected communes. Certain temporary solutions have been found, such as IDPs sleeping in school buildings but leaving around 4-5 am to make room for normal class schedules. These are not foolproof, however, as IDPs often remain if it rains during their day, and use other buildings to store their belongings. Hygiene facilities often do not meet the needs of students and are under-equipped to deal with the day- and night-needs of families as well. With the approach of the Hurricane season, more temporary displacements may place a further strain on these school-shelters. Other common building types include private buildings, private schools, and churches.



Graph 4: Type of site

## Site choice

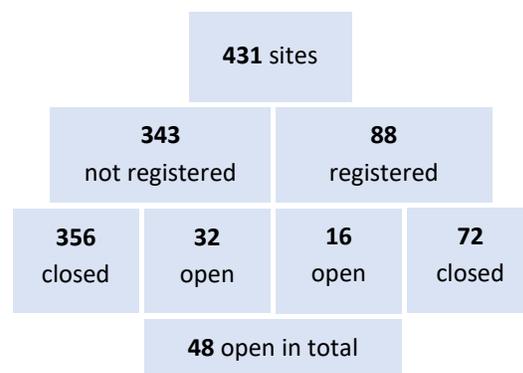
Surveys conducted at both evacuation centers and camp-like settlements showed that sites were primarily chosen for reasons of proximity to both areas of origin and family, as well as easier access to assistance. These trends hold true across both departments.



Graph 5: Reasons for site choice

## Living conditions of IDPs

A total of 80 out of the 423 profiled evacuation centers have been registered by IOM teams, assisted by local volunteers from the Social Protection Office (DPC - Direction Protection Civile in French) and other partners in the departments of Grande-Anse, Sud and Nippes. Emergency registration was carried out in shelters targeted for assistance and/or evictions. Of the 88 shelters initially registered by IOM teams, 72 have since closed and 16 remain open.



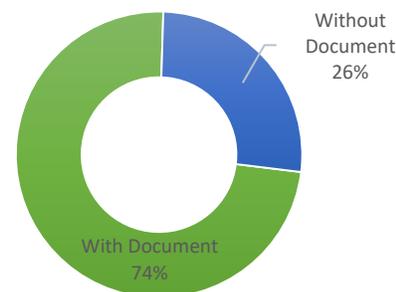
## Demographics

Of those remaining in the open sites:

- **51% are female and 49% are male;**
- **53%** of the registered displaced population reported are aged **between 18-59 years old**, while **51%** are **minors** (aged between 0-17 years old) : 10% are under the age of 5 and 41% are between 5-18 years old. The remaining **5% are 49 and above.**

## Documentation

74% of the registered households reported having identification documents, while 26% did not possess any documentation. The most common ID held is the Carte d'Identité Nationale or CIN (99% of households with documentation) while the Numéro d'Identification Fiscale, or NIF, is held by 1% of those registered.



## Vulnerabilities

While the type of vulnerabilities most commonly encountered in evacuation centers has remained consistent for the most part, the proportion of the population residing in open and registered evacuation centers has slightly decreased during this period, going from **33% in May 2017 to 26% in June 2017.**

Furthermore, of the **2,555 individuals** registered in open shelters, **653 (26%)** were identified as **vulnerable**. Of these:

- **319 (12 %)** are **chronically ill**, **75 (3%)** are **elderly**;
- **37 (1%)** are **pregnant or breastfeeding women**;
- A reported **2 (0.1%)** are **presumed to be unaccompanied minors**;
- **8 (0.3%)** are **minors who are separated from their parents or guardians**;

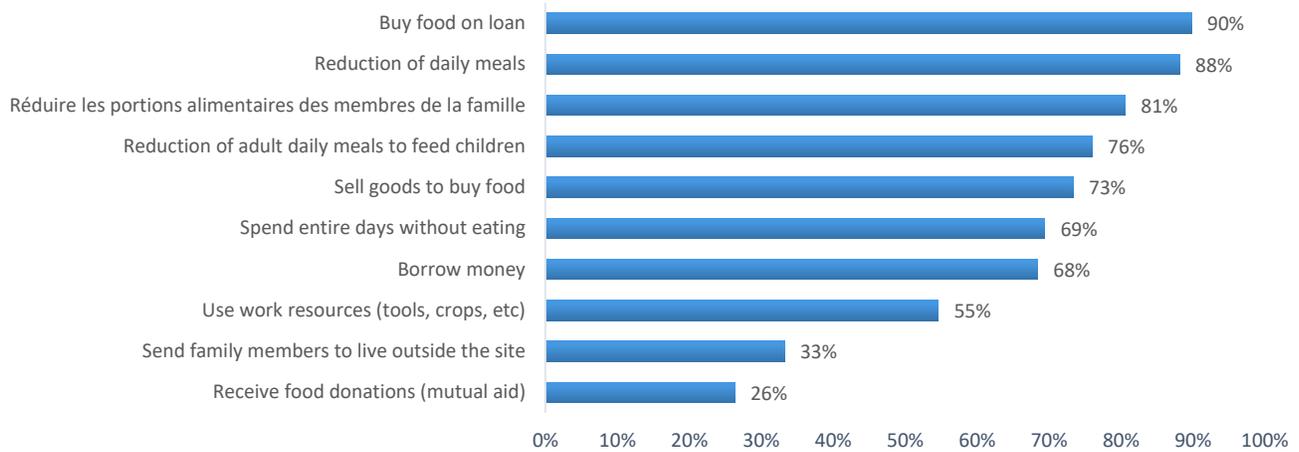
Information collected through the shelter assessment and registration phase on vulnerable individuals are referred to the protection unit of IOM Haiti for appropriate follow-up, assistance and referral.

*There has been a 7% decrease in the proportion of vulnerable IDPs residing in evacuation centers since May 2017.*

**These trends underline that vulnerable individuals may have more difficulties returning home and demonstrate the need for tailored assistance to meet both physical and financial needs.**

## Coping mechanisms

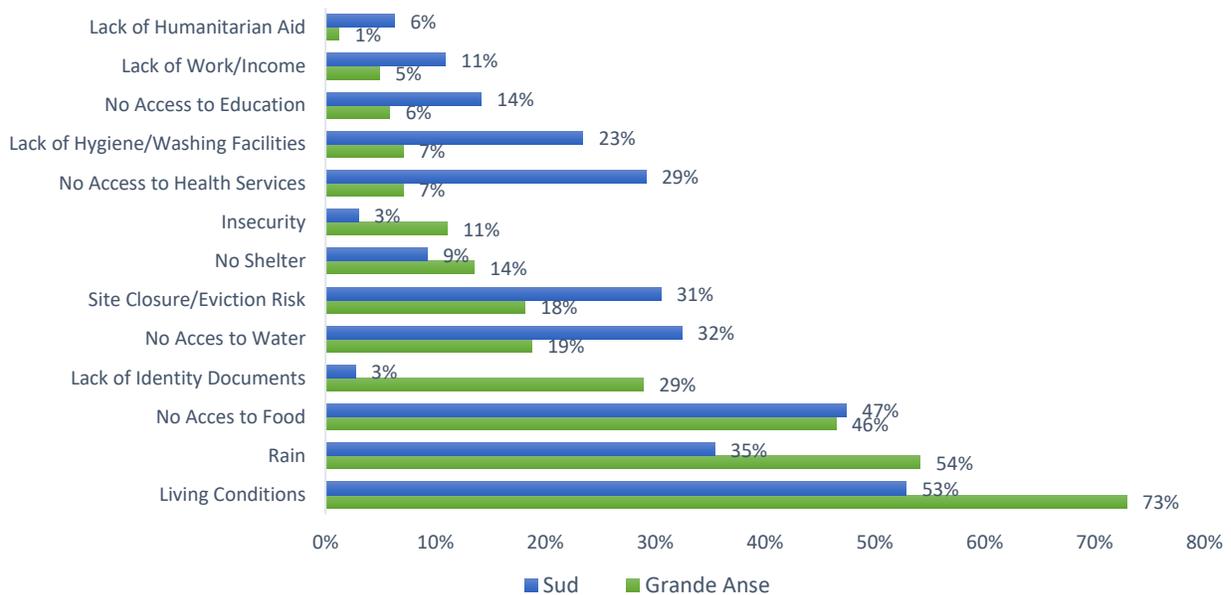
The temporary and unstructured nature of many of the displacement sites means that basic services and infrastructures are often lacking (such as proper shelters, toilets, bathing areas, etc.). Despite the dire situations faced by IDPs across the region, the majority have managed to make do. Our surveys showed that the majority of the persons interviewed had to resort to purchasing food on loan (90%), having to reduce daily meals (88%) as well as reduce meal portions normally given to family members (81%) in order to make the best out of the difficult situation they live in.



Graph 7: Coping mechanisms

## Problems on the sites

IDPs have identified several issues in the sites where they are currently residing. The majority of the respondents have indicated poor living conditions as their primary problem, as they live away from their homes, often in areas not designed to accommodate them. The rains and subsequent flooding that occurred in March and April also caused significant inconveniences (54% in Grande Anse and 35% in Sud), as shelters often leak and sites tend to flood during rains. Lack of access to food was the third most common problem (46% in Grande Anse and 47% in Sud).



Graph 8: Problems on the sites

## Situation in the areas of origin and return intentions of the IDPs

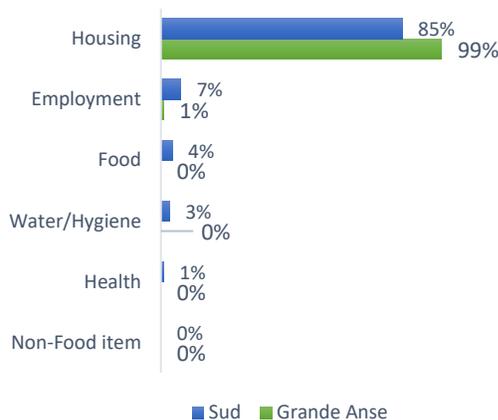
When asked about the main reasons why displaced households have chosen their displacement site, the respondents have indicated is the **proximity to their areas of origin** as the primary reason, as this option was chosen by **61%** of the interviewed households in **Grande Anse** and **87%** in **Sud**.

*Proximity to their area of origin is the primary reason for their choice of displacement site.*

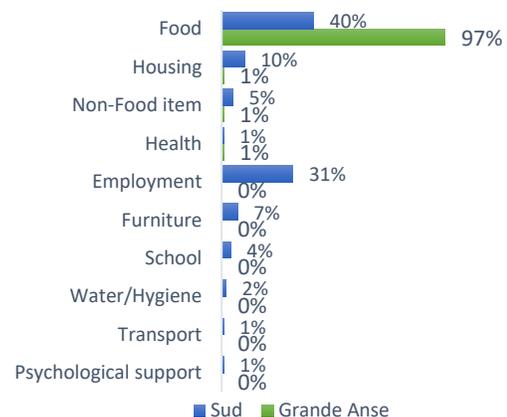
There are also several significant differences in responses given by IDPs in the Sud and Grande Anse. In the Grande Anse, **53%** noted the **easy access to assistance** as the second-most important for choosing the site. In the **Sud**, only 26% noted this, while **24%** indicated **security** was the second motivation. This was only true for 8% of respondents in Grande Anse.

### Primary needs: shelter and food security

According to the data collected through the Return Intentions Survey (RIS), shelter is the first need in the areas of origin of displaced population, this option indicated by **99%** of respondents in the department of **Grande Anse** and **85%** in the department of **Sud**. The second need differs again by department as **97%** of IDPs in **Grande Anse** have indicated **food** as their **second** most important need while this need had been deemed important by 40% of respondents in Sud. In addition, 31% of respondents have indicated employment (work) as their second most important need in Sud.



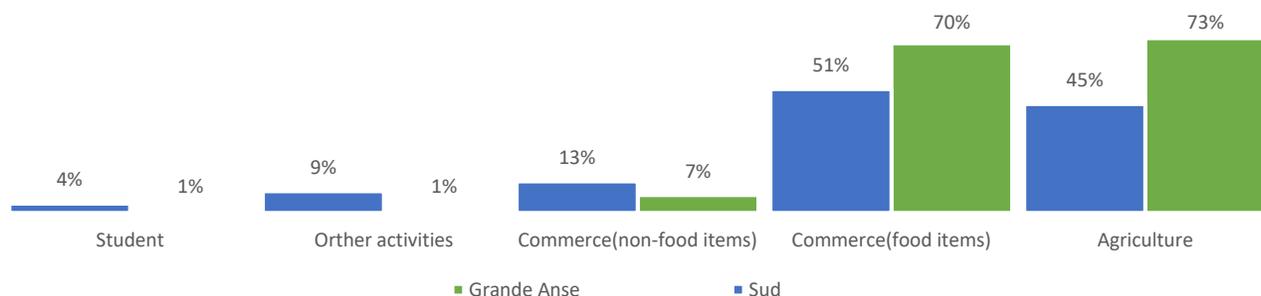
Graph 9: Primary needs in order to return



Graph 10: Secondary needs in order to return

### Occupation before displacement

The primary occupation for **73%** of respondents in **Grande Anse** and **45%** of respondents in **Sud** was **agricultural** before their displacement. Respondents were also involved in the commerce of food items – most likely crops from agricultural activities (**70% in Grande Anse and 51% in Sud**).



Graph 11: Occupations before displacement

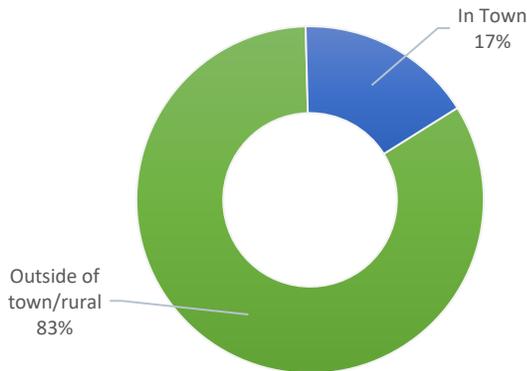
## Housing

### Materials and location

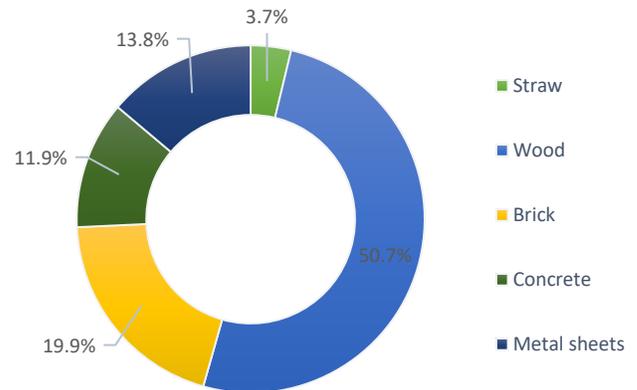
Significant changes continue to be observed during this round of DTM assessments. In May 2017, 92% of respondents indicated that their residence was located in an urban area and 2% had stated that their residence was located in town, but by June 2017, 83% of households indicated that their house was located in a rural areas and 17% indicating that their house was located in town. Rural areas remain difficult to access, and thus are difficult to assist. As such, these trends confirm the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas within the affected departments, particularly to the evacuation centers where they wish to receive some type of assistance.

*In June 2017, 83% of interviewed IDPs came from rural areas, up from 92% in May 2017.*

The aforementioned trend is also supported with the analysis of the damage sustained by the buildings where these households resided prior to the hurricane. While the damage assessment remains fairly consistent, the **increase from 68% in May 2016 to 71% in June** is quite noteworthy as it also confirms that the majority of these households do not actually have a home to return to.



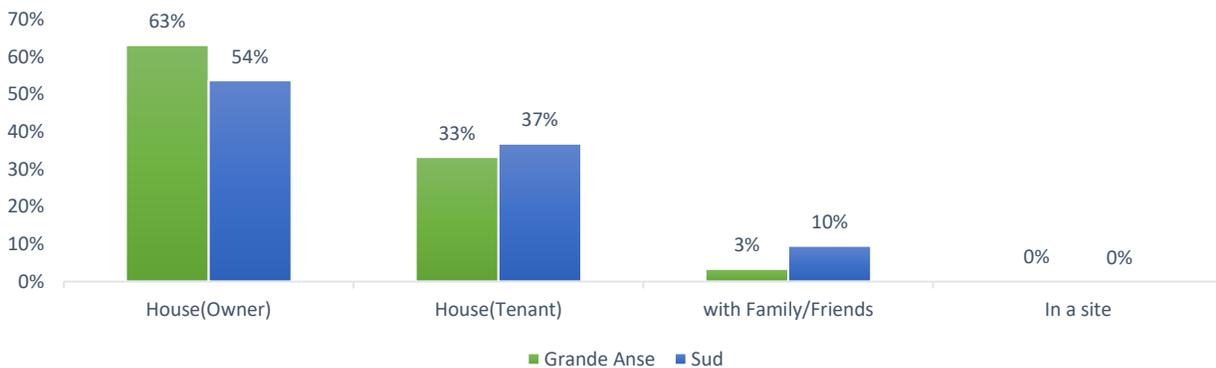
Graph 13: House Location



Graph 12: House material

## Land tenure

**63%** of respondents in sites in **Grande Anse** and **54%** of respondents in **Sud** are owners of the house they resided in prior to the hurricane, confirming the trends observed through the registration of IDPs in evacuation centers.



Graph 14: Land Tenure – Where people stayed before Hurricane Matthew

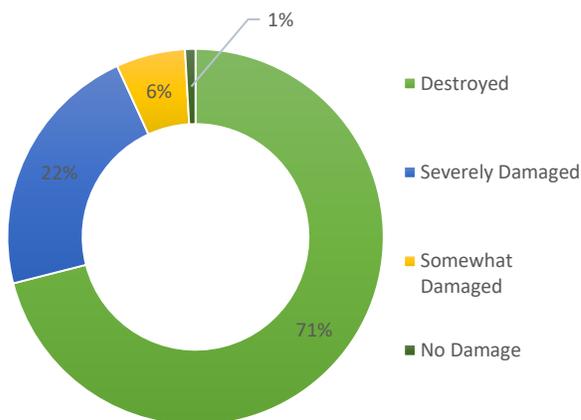
*99% of IDPs in the Grande Anse and 85% of IDPs in the Sud indicated that housing was their greatest need.*

In addition, when asked about the most important needs in their area of origin, the majority of respondents (**99% in Grande Anse and 85% in Sud**) have indicated **housing** as their **greatest need**. When combined with the factors preventing their return to their area of origin as well as the occupation held by most of the respondents, the data found aligns with the findings that suggest that **most of the registered households have lost their crops (82%)**, which is their primary source of income.

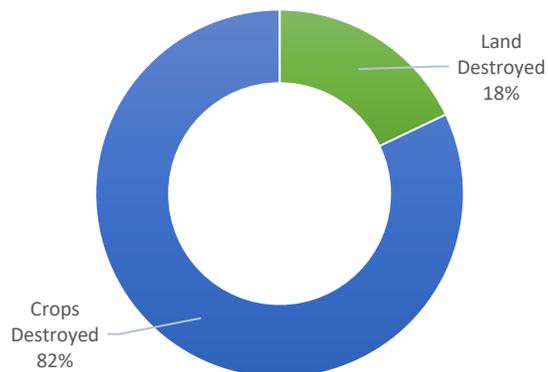
When further combined with the reasons preventing their return to their area of origin, the data collected highlights the loss of income and general weakening of these individuals sense of autonomy. With the majority of respondents indicating the destruction of their housing as well as the lack of financial means to return to their area of origin, it is crucial that future interventions take these factors into account and that upcoming programming be tailored to address these specific needs.

### Damage Assessment

71% of households registered have indicated that their home was destroyed while 22% have indicated that their home was severely damaged by the hurricane. In addition, 82% of households indicated that their crops were damaged while 18% of respondents indicated that their land sustained damages (difference being the prior land had no crops growing while damage to crops includes also land damage).



Graph 15: Status of Homes



Graph 16: Land and Crop Damage Status

### Building Inventory

At the request of the Government of Haiti, through the Ministry of Interior (MICT), IOM teams implemented a pilot operation aiming at carrying out building inventory and household registration in localities in the communes of Dame Marie and Beaumont in the Grande Anse. This operation aimed to collect basic information on damage sustained by buildings as a result of the hurricane in an effort to support future reconstruction efforts. Building Inventory and household registration has been carried out at the neighborhood level, using the geographical unit coined by the National Statistics Institute (IHSI in French), called “Section d’Enumeration” or SDE.

Following the completion of Dame Marie and Beaumont, the building inventory activities were extended to the communes of Chambellan and Moron, also in Grande Anse.

At present, a total of **109 SDEs** have been inventoried, containing a total of **24,045 buildings**, in these four communes. Specifically:

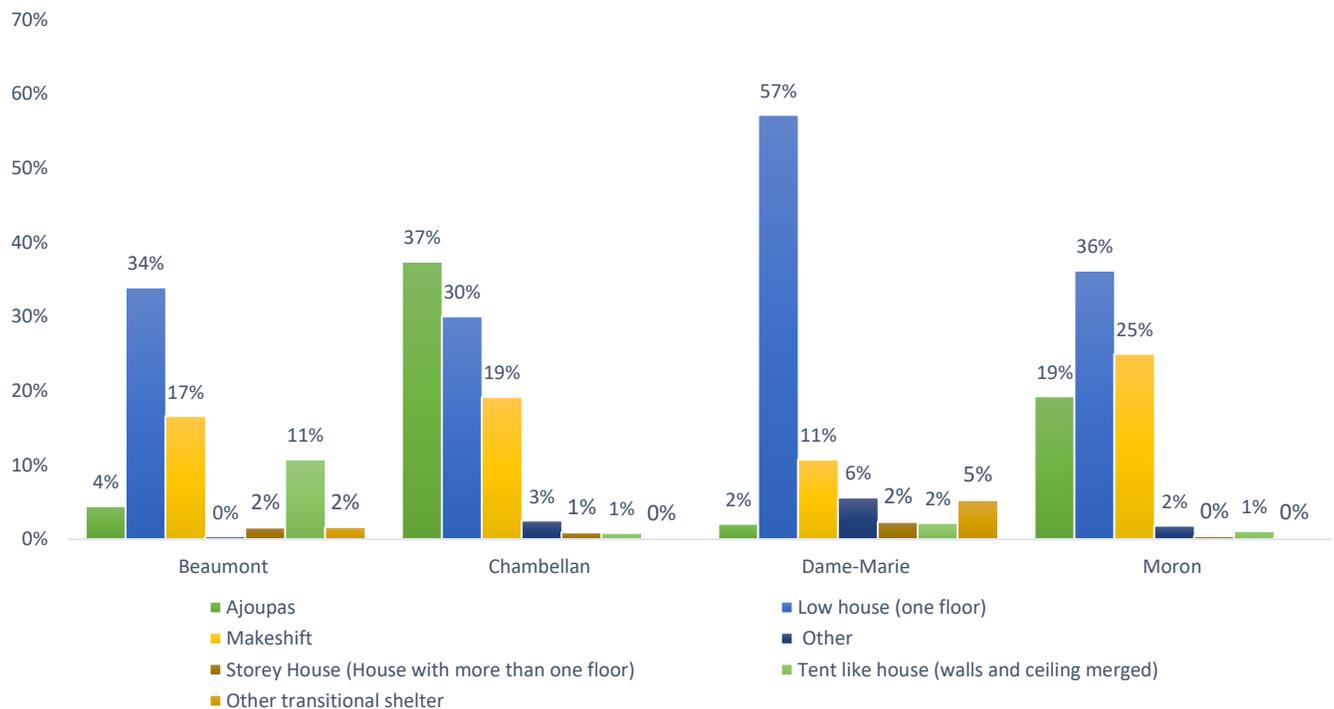
- **33 SDEs in Dame Marie, corresponding to 6,662 buildings.**
- **22 SDEs in Beaumont, corresponding to 5,221 buildings.**
- **24 SDEs in Chambellan, corresponding to 5,645 buildings.**
- **30 SDEs in Moron, corresponding to 6,517 buildings.**

The data and graphs presented in the section below provide a summary of the buildings inventoried by IOM and DPC teams.

### Building Typology

Consistent with trends observed in rural areas, the **majority** of building inventoried are **low houses** (one story). Also consistent with the fact that these are communes that are considered remote areas, many of the buildings assessed are also “**ajoupas**” (small hut-like shelters made up of soft materials such as woods, large leaves, straw).

Most of the buildings assessed by IOM and DPC teams are **low houses (41%), ajoupas (15%) or makeshift shelters (17%)**. Most of the structures in these communes have mostly **wooden walls (41%)** and a **wooden roof (44%)**. This information further confirms the data reported through the registration of households and the return intention survey – that a majority of the houses where these persons resided prior to the hurricane were wooden structures.



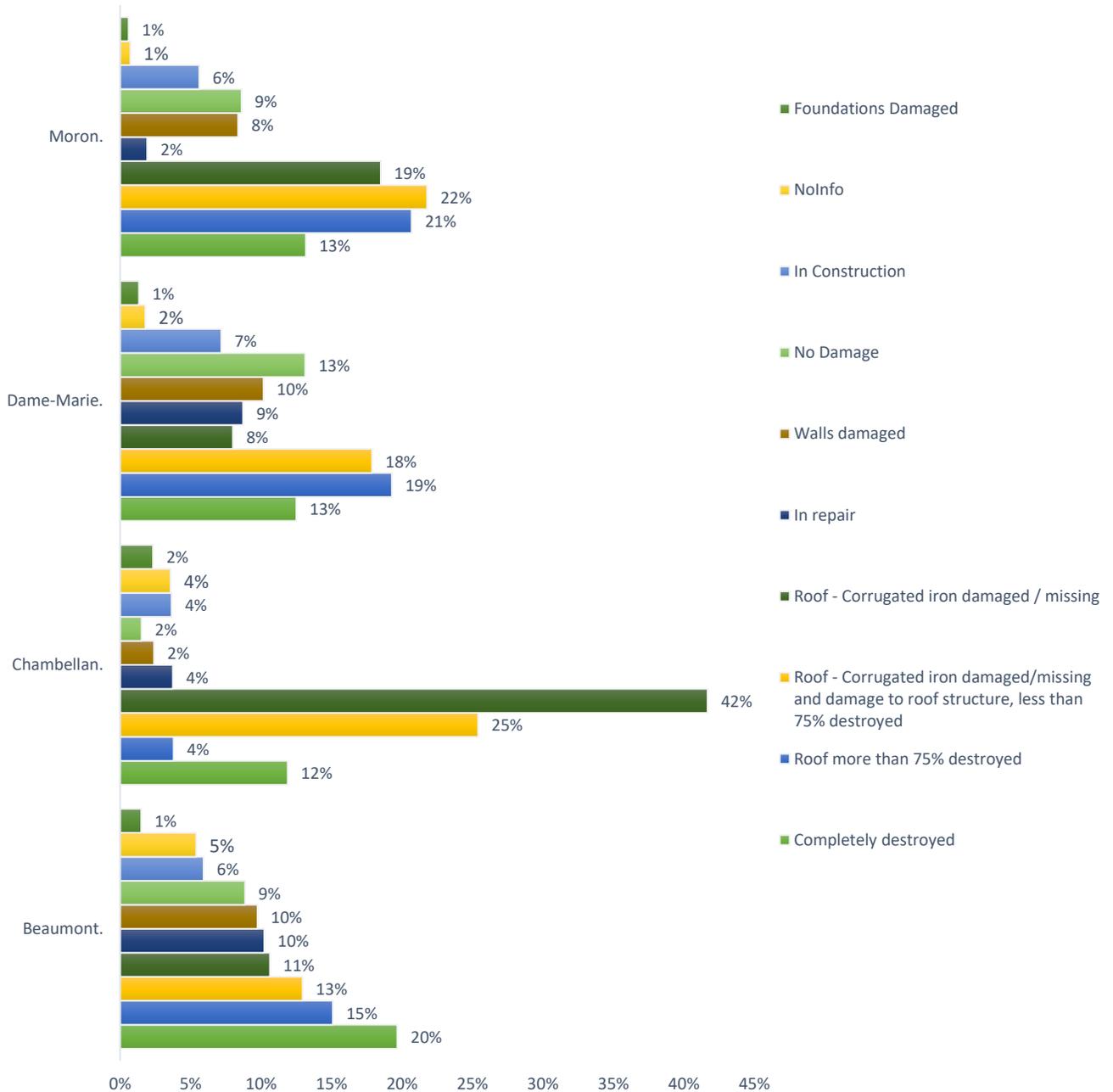
Graph 17: Typology of inventoried buildings

*74% of inventoried buildings across all four communes are private residences. The remaining 26% are empty or unconfirmed.*

### Damage Assessment of buildings inventoried

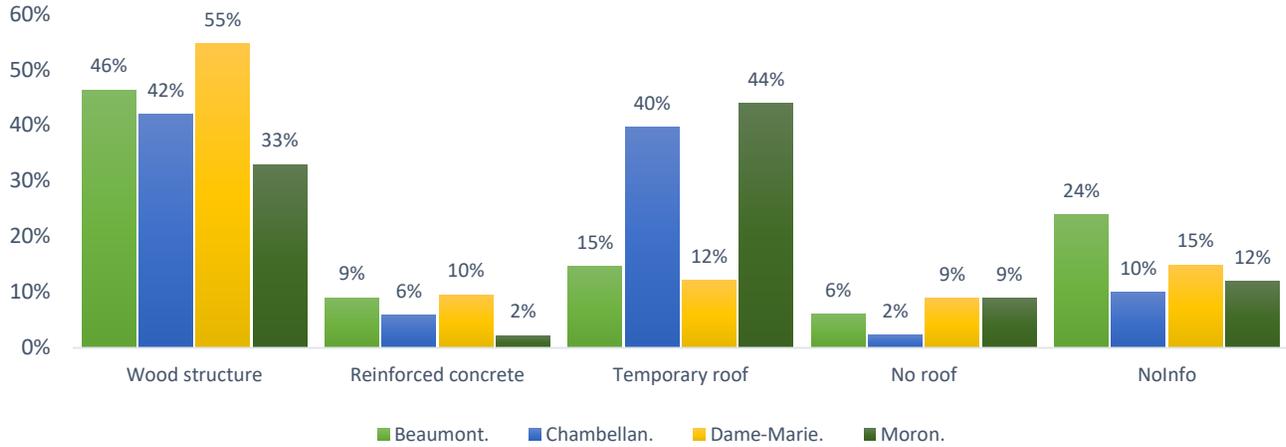
The majority of buildings inventoried present some type of damage: 54% of buildings have some type of roof type damage, 8% have damaged walls, 1% have foundations damages and 14% are completely destroyed. These damages are consistent with the types of damages caused by the winds and heavy rain fall that are characteristic of hurricanes.

*54% of buildings have some type of significant roof damage.*

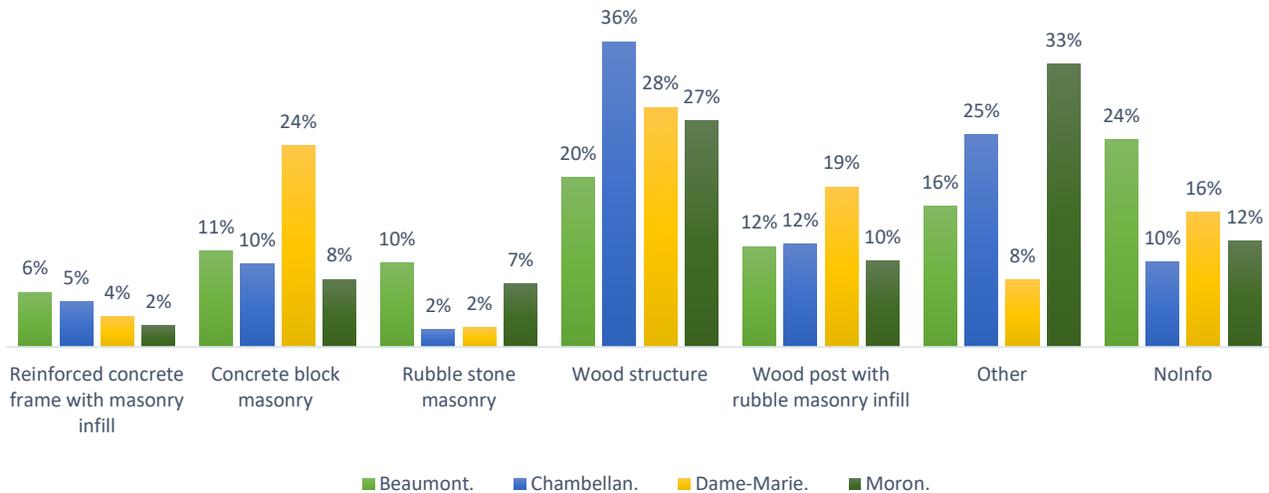


Graph 18: Damage Assessment of Inventoried Buildings

## Building Inventory Analysis



Graph 19: Roof Type



Graph 20: Wall Types

*77% of all buildings inventories showed significant damage to the roof, walls, or foundations, or were completely destroyed.*

The damage assessment data available for these four (4) communes provides an additional insight on the extent of the damage in remote areas and highlights the potential benefits of such extensive data collection for other communes. It is imperative that flows to urban areas, specifically Jérémie, Les Cayes, and Port-au-Prince are stemmed, both to ensure that the affected areas are able to make a full recovery, and to prevent issues of land-grabbing and the expansion of urban slums around Port-au-Prince and other cities. Providing a dignified return to the areas of origin is an important first step in this process.

A second important component of recovery efforts needs to be reconstruction support, to ensure that families are able to “build back better;” at the moment, many people lack the technical skills and knowledge, as well as the physical and financial

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means to do so. Areas that were hardest-hit therefore remain vulnerable as this year's hurricane season approaches, and may suffer again unless effective actions are taken.

## Intentions

The IOM DTM teams have undertaken the Return Intention Survey (RIS), meant to streamline data collection in order to gather information on the living conditions of IDPs in both formal and informal displacement sites. The information collected through the RIS aims to greatly contribute to the determination of concrete recommendations for the potential return of the affected population to their area of origin and thus enable the closure of sites through the analysis of the needs, issues and concerns that may be preventing the population's return to their previous community.

The RIS was piloted in various settlements in April 2017 to better grasp the circumstances of the displacement of individuals in departments of Grande Anse and Sud, following Hurricane Matthew. This exercise was carried out in settlements in four (4) communes where individuals were randomly selected, briefed on the goal of the survey and willingly provided the information required by the RIS. Data collection was carried out in the "interview-conversation" format to ensure that respondents offered responses that are the most appropriate. The survey was anonymous, omitting personal information and tracked the following:

- Demographic information (household size, age, previous occupation)
- Areas of origin
- Availability of services at the displacement site
- Prioritization of needs, both in the site and in place of origin
- Provision of humanitarian support
- Return intentions.

The sample was calculated through the overall IDP population per site with a margin of error of 5% and a confidence level of 95%.

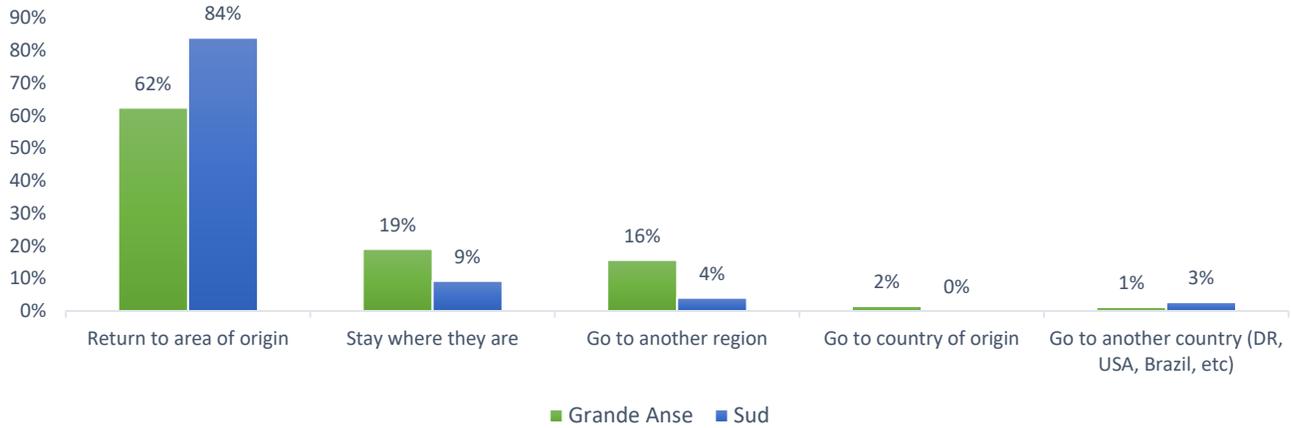
### Return intentions and obstacles to return

The majority of respondents have indicated that they intend or wish to return to their area of origin; 84% of respondents in Sud and 62% in Grande Anse have stated wanting to return to their previous residence. However, 19% of respondents in the department of Grande Anse and 9% of respondents in the department of Sud have indicated that they intend to remain in the site where they are residing.

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*19% of IDPs in the Grand Anse and 9% in the Sud reported they would rather remain in their current sites than return to their previous residences.*

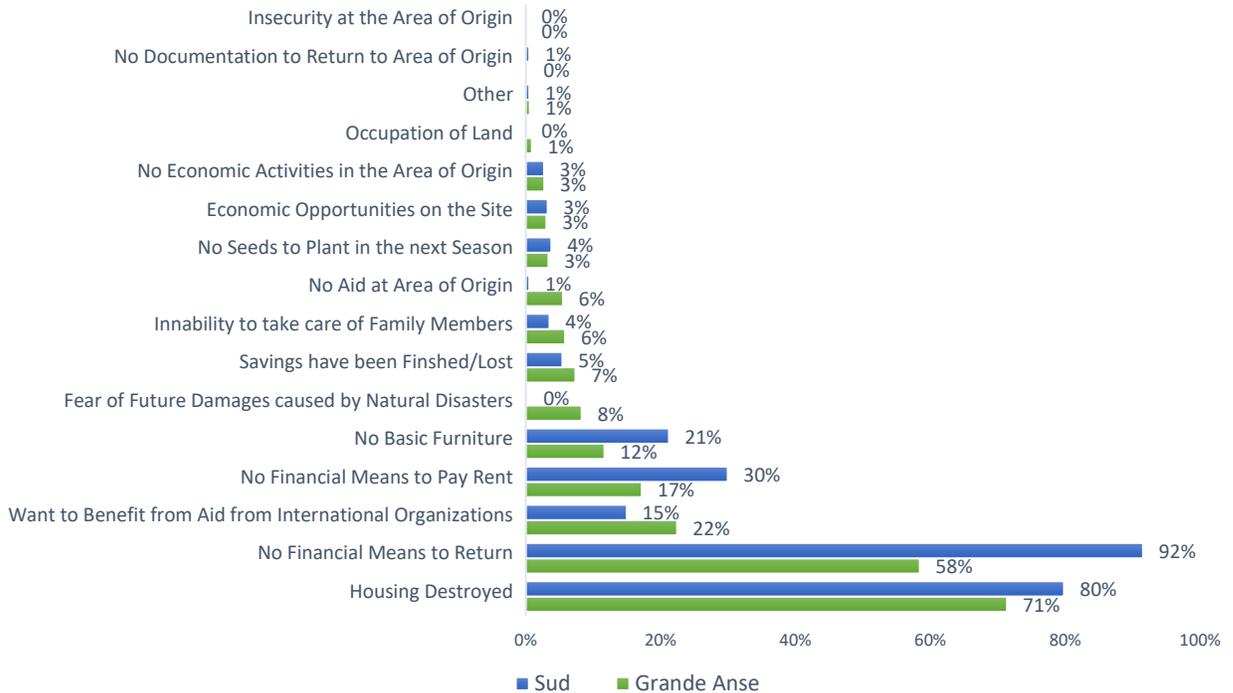
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Graph 21: Return Intentions

*91% of IDPs in the Sud and 57% of IDPs in the Grande Anse reported not having the financial means to return to their homes.*

While most of the IDPs in the settlements assessed in both departments have indicated their desire to return to their area of origin, they have stated issues that are preventing them from leaving sites. The biggest restraint remains their home being destroyed, stated by 80% of respondents in Sud and 71% of respondents in Grande Anse.



Graph 22: Obstacles for Return

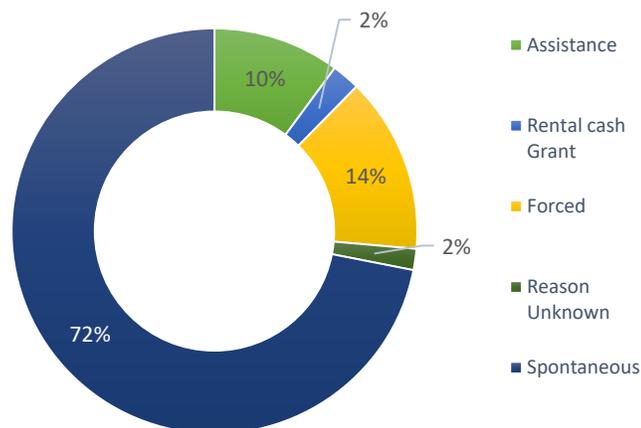
## Site closures and relocation programs

Field assessments carried out in the evacuation shelters in collaboration with the DPC have revealed that 356 shelters have been assessed as “closed” since the passage of the hurricane on October 4<sup>th</sup> 2016. Specifically: 161 in Grande Anse, 146 in Sud and 49 in Nippes.

The assessments have revealed that these shelters have closed for the following reasons:

- 256 evacuation shelters have closed spontaneously (this information has been provided by community leaders in the shelters, former residents of these shelters): 102 in Grande Anse, 106 in Sud and 48 in Nippes.
- 50 forced closures: 19 in Grande Anse and 31 in Sud
- Beneficiaries in 36 shelters in Grande Anse have been assisted by government and humanitarian partners.
- IOM has contributed to the closure of 3 sites in Grande-Anse and 5 sites in Sud through the provision of rental subsidy grants.

The reason for closure of 6 shelters is still being investigated by field teams.



# Return movements from Dominican Republic

## Introduction & Methodology

Border monitoring began in June 2015, in the weeks leading up to the expiration of the registration component of the Dominican Republic's (DR) National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners (PNRE in Spanish), to track and monitor return movements that occurred across border crossing points at the border between Haiti and the DR.

IOM Haiti has 104 trained enumerators who conduct registration and voluntary interviews at all official BCPs and half of the unofficial BCPs. For the first year of Border Monitoring activities, 100% of all BCPs were monitored seven days a week, but due to budget constraints, 50% only have been covered since February 2016.



## Contextual Analysis

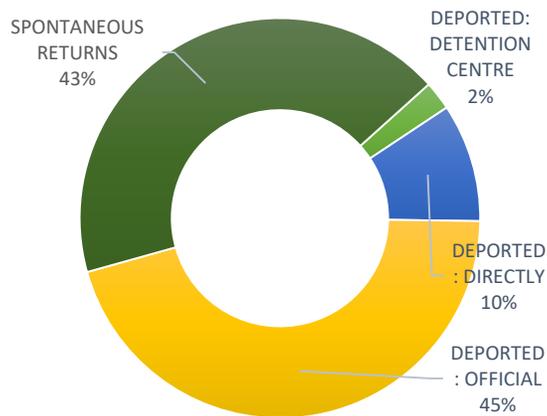
Border movements have remained consistent over the last three months, despite some of political upheaval surrounding the announcement of the official departure of MINUSTAH and political turmoil in the Dominican Republic. The situation surrounding Haitian migrants in the Dominican Republic remains highly politicized and has been used to foster nationalistic sentiment in the past, specifically after the release of the 2016 [report](#) issued by the Inter American Court for Human Rights , which placed the Dominican Republic on its blacklist because of the conditions of persecution and racism faced by Haitian migrant workers, specifically in the agricultural sector.

Looking forward, the Dominican *Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners* is set to expire on the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, amidst a last push by the Haitian government to issue passports, ID cards, and ballot papers for Haitians waiting to be registered and regularized. Estimates show that as many as 200,000 Haitians are still waiting for documentation from the Haitian government. Official figures state that around 30,000 individuals have applied for passports, and that just over 15,000 are planned to have been issued by the expiration date. A further 39,500 birth certificates have been produced and extracted from the archives.

Thanks to the government of Canada, IOM continues to monitor the situation, and will be opening four Protection centers at each of the four official border crossing points, where vulnerable migrants will be able to receive health care, psychosocial support, have a meal, and receive follow-up care directly from partner organizations and national entities charged with protection cases in Haiti.

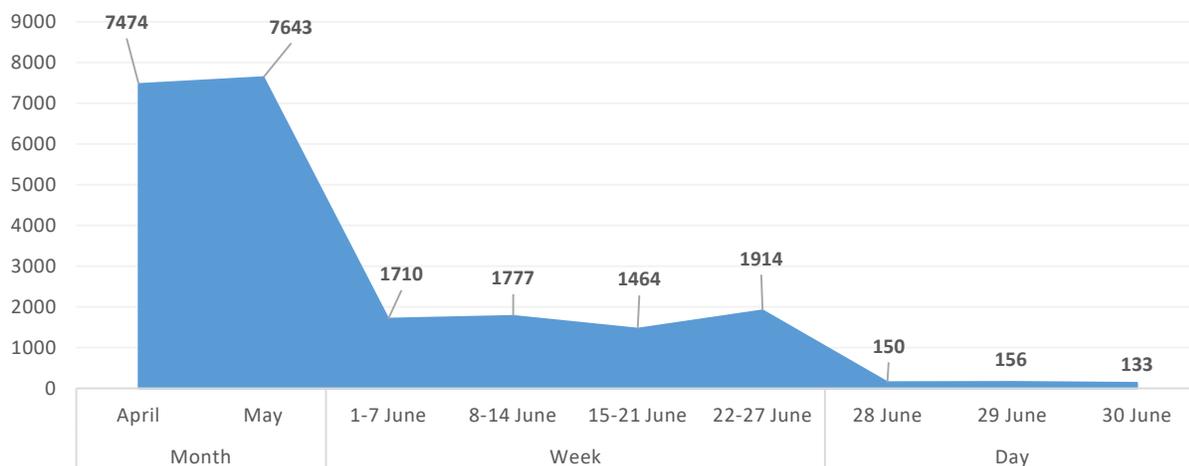
## Movements at a glance (in June 2017)

- **6,588** individuals were observed crossing the border into Haitian territory
  - **2,811** individuals returned **spontaneously**
  - **2,993** individuals were **officially deported**;
- Out of **784** **claimed** to have been deported, **154** spent time in a **detention center** beforehand;
- **No** individuals participated in a voluntary return and reintegration program (**AVRR**) this month.



Graph 23: Total border movements May 2017

Since August 2016, the total number of returnees has averaged between 6000 and 8000 individuals on a monthly basis. There have been no abnormal increases or decreases in monthly returns, and the same is true for June 2017. Daily totals vary, while weekly totals have hovered between 1,400 and 1,700 quite consistently as well.



Graph 24: Total returns between May - June 2017

## Returnee Profiles

This report focuses on two categories – forced and voluntary movements. Voluntary movements consist in migrants who are individuals who returned spontaneously to Haiti – this is taken to mean that they return of their own volition and are not moved by a government or military agency. IOM Haiti recognizes two types of deportees; those who were officially deported and those who were unofficially deported and therefore not notified beforehand but picked up without notice. Of these ‘claimed’ deportations, a small percentage spent time in a detention center before being deported across the border.

The average returned person is...

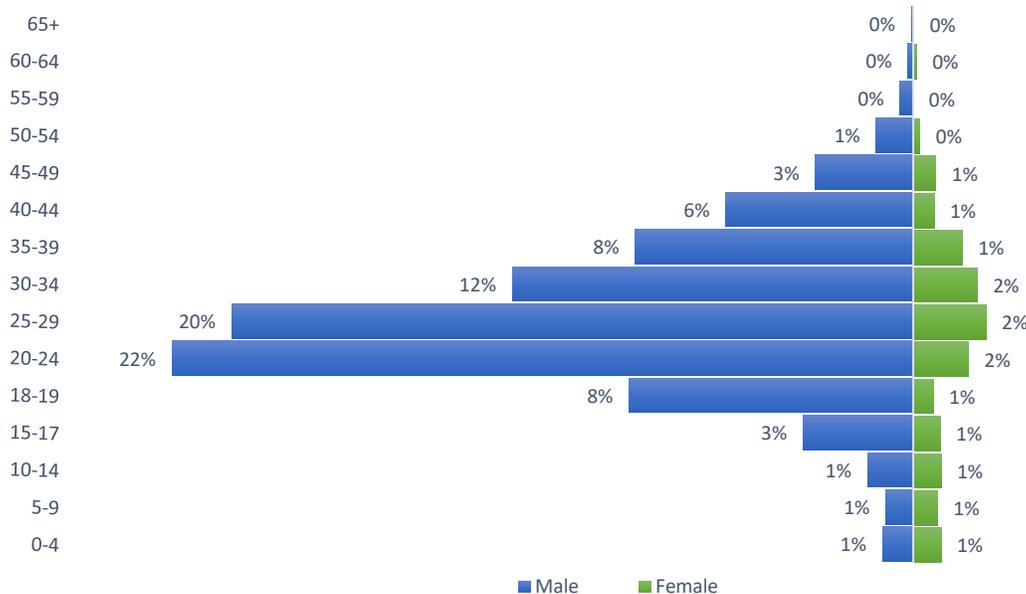


A 26 year old **male** who travelled **alone**, works in **construction**, and plans to **stay with family** in Haiti.

## Demographics

The vast majority (79%) of deported individuals are men between the ages of 18-49, 70% of whom are seasonal construction and agriculture workers. As mentioned, these individuals often receive discriminatory treatment, face poor working conditions, and have limited access to rights or basic services while in the Dominican Republic.<sup>2</sup> While these workers may have family or dependents living in the DR, they are most often deported individually and are most often taken directly from work, or while walking on the street.

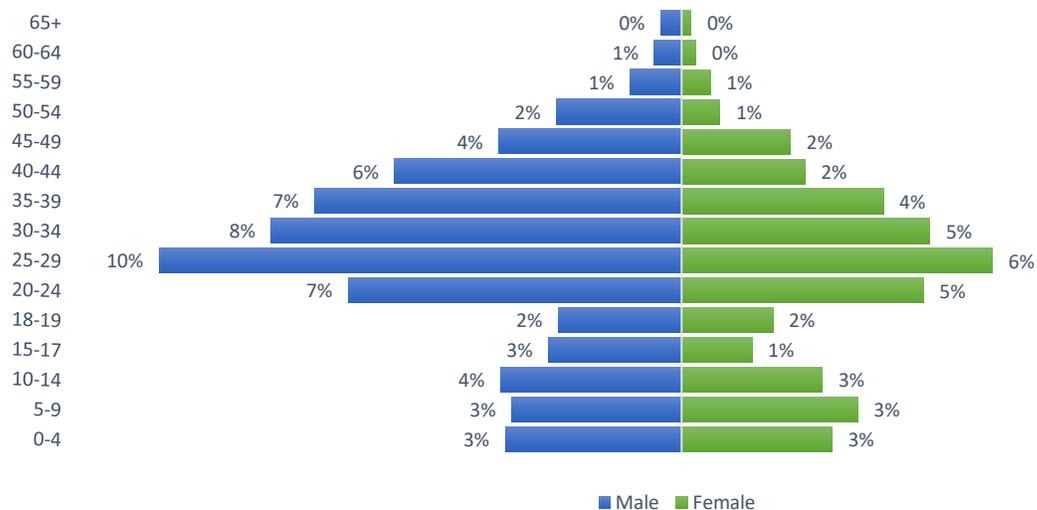
*79% of officially deported individuals are men of working age.*



Graph 25: Age/Sex Breakdown of Deported Individuals

The profile of spontaneously returned individuals varies substantially. 39% are female and 21% are under 18, and household sizes vary across the board. The vast majority (92%) of all returns plan to stay with family or friends in Haiti.

<sup>2</sup> Read a detailed report of the human rights situation of Haitian migrant workers in the Dominican Republic here.



Graph 26 : Age/Sex Breakdown of Spontaneous Returned Individuals

## Occupations

Several clear trends emerge when the primary occupations of spontaneously returned and deported individuals are compared.

As is shown, **55% of spontaneous returned individuals work in agriculture** – of these, 66% do seasonal work. Of the 20% who work in construction, more than half (65%) have permanent jobs – it is therefore safe to assume that many of these migrants travel with some degree of frequency between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, or are returning to Haiti only temporarily.

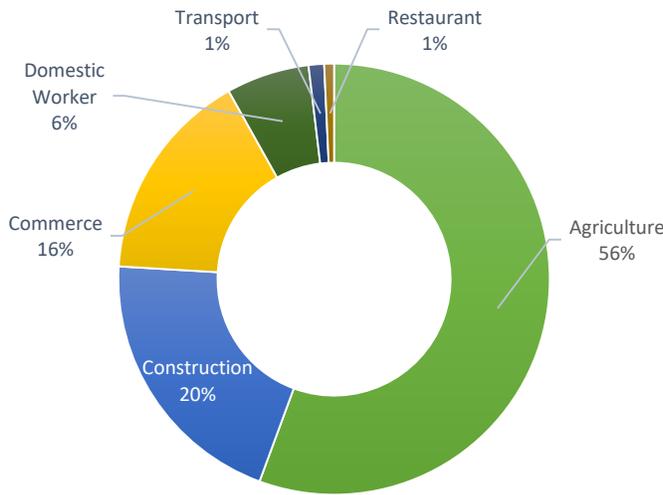
For deported migrants, on the other hand, of the **49% who worked in construction in the DR**, 41% reported working either seasonally or being ‘unsure’ – which we assume to mean that they do not have a fixed contract. Overall trends have continued to show that deported individuals are picked up most often (may 86% of the time) in the streets, which, when added to the nature of illegal or undocumented construction work in the Dominican Republic, and the known

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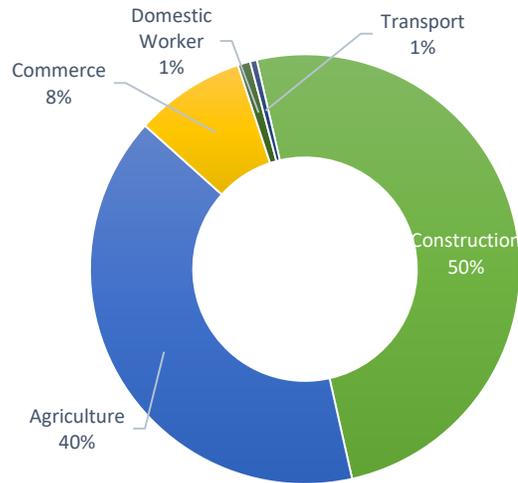
*34% of spontaneous returns have fixed contracts, while 50% of deported individuals are seasonal workers.*

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discrimination and racism faced by many Haitians, can perhaps explain how this group, together with agricultural laborers, are deported with the greatest frequency.



Graph 27: Occupations of *Spontaneously Returned* Individuals



Graph 28: Occupations of *Deported* Individuals

## Documentation

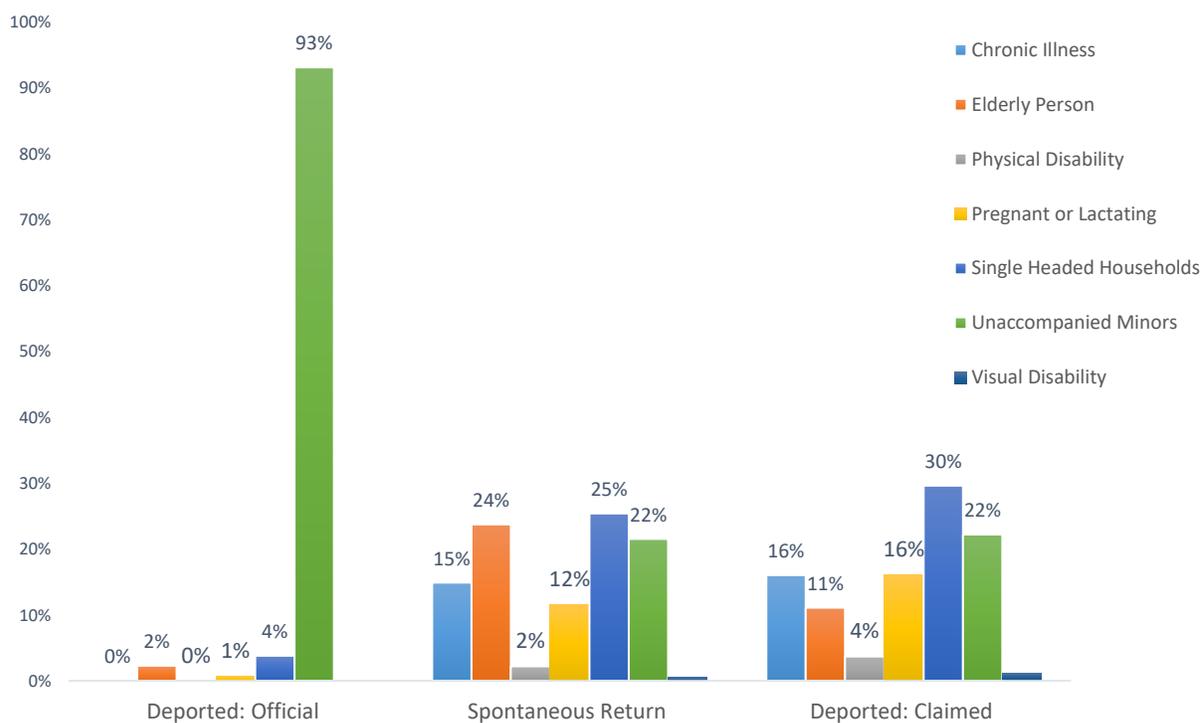
In June, IOM reported on the trend that Dominican citizens of Haitian descent are also being deported, both officially and unofficially. 2% of officially deported individuals, a total of **412 people claimed to be born in the Dominican Republic**. Only 107 people had Dominican identification documents (Passports, ID, Birth Certificate). 18 returnees, of the 6,588 had Haitian passports, and more than 62% had no documentation at all.

*18 of 6,588 returnees possessed a Haitian passport.*

## Vulnerabilities

This month, **393** individuals with vulnerabilities crossed the border:

- **366 children were deported (33% of the total number of children** who crossed the border in June). Of the total of children deported, 140 were presumed unaccompanied or separated children were identified, of which **122 were officially deported**.
- **Single-headed households** are the **second most common vulnerability** among **spontaneous returns**, as well as individuals who **claim to have been deported**.



Graph 29: Returnee Vulnerabilities June 2017

All the monitoring which occurs at the border is done to support the IOM protection teams who receive and refer cases of unaccompanied minors, pregnant women, persons at risk of statelessness, and any other persons who have been victims of violations of their human rights (including GBV) to a specialized network of partners, including IOM

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Key Definitions

**A: Assisted Voluntary Return:** Administrative, logistical, financial, and reintegration support to rejected asylum seekers, victims of trafficking in human beings, stranded migrants, qualified nationals and other migrants unable or unwilling to remain in the host country who volunteer to return to their countries of origin. (IOM, 2011)

**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.

**D: Dependent:** In general use, one who relies on another for support. In the migration context, a spouse and minor children are generally considered dependents, even if the spouse is not financially dependent. (IOM, 2011)

**Deportation:** The act of a State in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain. (IOM, 2011)

- Official Deportation (Haiti): Government organized returns carried out at official border crossing points between the hours of 8:00 AM and 6:00 PM. Before official deportations, relevant returnees receive an official notification regarding their impending deportation. Information regarding the time and point of deportation are communicated the Haitian authorities (Embassy/consulate). Official deportations are generally carried out by the DR Immigration services (DGM)/
- Other Deportations (Claimed, Direct, Detention Center): Any forceful return which does not follow the aforementioned guidelines.

**Displacement:** A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters. (IOM, 2011)

**E: Environmentally Displaced Person:** Persons who are displaced within their country of habitual residence or who have crossed an international border and for whom environmental degradation, deterioration or destruction is a major cause of their displacement, although not necessarily the sole one. This term is used as a less controversial alternative to environmental refugee or climate refugee, which have no legal basis or *raison d'être* in international law, to refer to a category of environmental migrants whose movement is of a clearly forced nature. (IOM, 2011)

**F: Forced migration:** General term used to describe a migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes. (IOM, 2004)

**G: Gender based violence:** Any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to a person due to his or her gender, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. (IOM, 2011)

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**I:** Internal Migration: A movement of people from one area of a country to another for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin. (IOM, 2011)

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)

Irregular Migration: Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit, and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside, or work in a country. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. (IOM, 2004)

**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)

**P:** Planned Camps: Places where displaced populations find accommodation on purpose built-sites, where service infrastructure is provided and distributions take place.

**R:** Returnee: Any person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence. (IOM, 2004)

**S:** Self-settled camps/spontaneous sites: Displaced groups may settle in camps that are independent of assistance from the government or humanitarian community. Self-settled camps, sometimes known as ‘spontaneous sites,’ may be sited on state-owned, private, or communal land, usually after limited negotiations with the local population or private owners over use and access.

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)

Spontaneous Return: Individuals or groups who initiate and proceed with their migration plans without outside assistance.

Stranded migrants: migrants who are caught between removal from the state in which they are physically present, inability to return to their state of nationality or former residence, and refusal by any other state to grant entry.”

**T:** Trafficking in persons: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. (Art 3(0), UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention Against Organized Crime, 2000) (IOM, 2011)

Transit Camps and Reception Centers: Transit camps and reception centers provide temporary accommodation for displaced persons pending transfer to a suitable, safe, longer term camp, or at the end of an operation as a staging point of return. Reception and transit camps are usually either intermediate or short-term installations.

**U:** Unaccompanied Children: 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)

Sources:

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2004). International Migration Law. *Glossary on Migration*. Geneva: International Organisation for Migration.

<http://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg1-glossary-migration>

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2011). Intentional Migration Law. *Glossary on Migration 2nd Edition*. Geneva: International Organisation for Migration.

<https://dmsportal/PublishedDocuments/Serial%20Publications/International%20Migration%20Law/Glossary%20nd%20e%20web.pdf#search=International%20Migration%20Law%20N%C2%B025%20%2D%20Glossary%20on%20Migration>

## Annex 2: List of open sites (DTM IDP 2010) (as of 2<sup>nd</sup> of July)

SSID	Commune	Site Name	Households	Individuals	Number of Shelters	Type of shelters
116_03_001	Gressier	Teren de la Kolin	139	604	0	Tent site
117_02_304	Cite Soleil	RADIO COMMERCE	449	2292	395	T-Shelter
114_05_353	Petion-Ville	Tabarre ISA	546	2894	553	T-Shelter
121_03_007	Leogane	Parc Mont Pelier	139	693	170	T-Shelter
111_01_459	Port-Au-Prince	kano	500	2157	500	Tent site
131_05_431	Croix-Des-Bouquets	New Life Village	28	105	28	T-Shelter
113_10_301	Carrefour	Centre d'hebergement Ti Kajou	425	1275	425	Tent site
113_10_450	Carrefour	CHEGER/ Des gens sans abri	328	1502	467	Tent site
131_02_316	Croix-Des-Bouquets	Santo17	421	1658	209	T-Shelter
121_03_357	Leogane	MODSOL	458	1776	334	Tent site
131_09_406	Croix-Des-Bouquets	Corail Sector3	900	3939	900	T-Shelter
131_02_424	Croix-Des-Bouquets	Corail Sector4	1121	5068	1121	T-Shelter
118_03_027	Tabarre	Centre Refugies Hatiens	260	1237	224	Tent site
118_03_016	Tabarre	St Etienne 1	96	461	91	T-Shelter
121_03_326	Leogane	MOPAL	6	28	6	Tent site
121_01_029	Leogane	CSC	120	559	68	T-Shelter
121_03_391	Leogane	CCDL	7	32	7	T-Shelter
118_03_420	Tabarre	Site d'Hebergement des Employes de l'EDH	92	300	0	Tent site
118_03_427	Tabarre	Village Eden	91	389	70	T-Shelter
121_03_378	Leogane	La voix des sans voix	76	289	76	T-Shelter
112_01_130	Delmas	CSSVM	234	772	234	Tent site
112_01_404	Delmas	Terrain Toto	1442	4759	1442	T-Shelter
112_01_482	Delmas	Kan de Benediction	328	1315	392	Tent site
112_01_483	Delmas	Village Des Refugies	341	1125	341	Tent site
112_01_542	Delmas	Camp Canaan	516	1703	516	Tent site
112_01_643	Delmas	Comité de Crise Teren Toto (CCTT)	148	488	148	T-Shelter
118_03_017	Tabarre	St Etienne 2	136	547	125	T-Shelter

## Annex 3: List of open sites (Hurricane Matthew) (as of 2<sup>nd</sup> of July)

All DTM Datasets are available here: <http://haiti.iom.int/dtm-documents>

Site	SSID	Commune	Department	Households	Individuals
Parc Larco	711_01_S002	Les Cayes	Sud	70	200
Ecole Nationale de Suire	711_01_S003	Les Cayes	Sud	42	123
Ecole Frere du Sacre Coeur	711_01_S012	Les Cayes	Sud	1	4
Resd Senateur Herve Foucan	711_01_S030	Les Cayes	Sud	3	16
Ecole Nationale de Perrien	712_00_S002	Torbeck	Sud	7	17
Ecole St Therese	712_00_S005	Torbeck	Sud	1	3
Ecole Nationale Mixte de Torbeck	712_01_S003	Torbeck	Sud	32	94
Ecole Presbytérale St Paul	712_01_S008	Torbeck	Sud	3	10
Ecole Institut Mixte Thomas Rodrigue de Gaetan	714_02_S009	Camp Perrin	Sud	4	15
Eglise Bethanie Maniche	715_00_S001	Maniche	Sud	1	7
Ecole National de Dory	715_02_S002	Maniche	Sud	20	88
Accademie Des Genies de Melon	715_03_S002	Maniche	Sud	1	6
Ecole Aubris de Dupin	721_01_S004	Port Salut	Sud	35	120
Hotel Macaya	721_01_S006	Port Salut	Sud	48	197
Ecole Nationale de Douyon	721_02_S002	Port Salut	Sud	13	38
Ecole Effacap de Carrefour Joute	722_01_S003	St Jean du Sud	Sud	18	78
Presbitere de Chateau	723_01_S002	Arniquet	Sud	2	3
Chez Monseigneur Romellus	723_02_S001	Arniquet	Sud	2	3
La cour Jude Bernard	723_02_S003	Arniquet	Sud	2	10
Eglise Mont des Diviers de Cazeau	723_03_S002	Arniquet	Sud	1	2
Cite Lafoi	733_02_S001	Cavaillon	Sud	153	267
Cite Jerusalem ( digosolon)	733_02_S003	Cavaillon	Sud	40	75
Ecole Coeurs Unis de Rousseau	733_03_S005	Cavaillon	Sud	16	48
Collège Saint Joseph de Damassin	741_02_S004	Coteaux	Sud	6	41
Kay Eugene Louines	741_02_S011	Coteaux	Sud	3	3
Kay Maitre la Pierre	741_03_S001	Coteaux	Sud	2	4
Kay Maitre Nathan Alcidor	741_03_S002	Coteaux	Sud	6	8
Nan Figuier	742_01_S009	Port a Piment	Sud	5	15
AMERHILOVE - Hotel -NIGTH Club	743_02_S001	Roche a Bateau	Sud	3	3
Nan Zenmi	743_02_S004	Roche-à-bateau	Sud	4	20
Eglise communautaire du Christ	751_03_S004	Chardonnières	Sud	9	15
Salle / Ecole paroissiale die l'eglise St Jean Baptiste	753_01_S006	Tiburon	Sud	1	1
Site chateau	811_01_S016	Jeremie	Grande Anse	96	504

<b>Site Vertigo</b>	811_04_S010	Jeremie	Grande Anse	13	41
<b>Kafou Diri</b>	811_04_S011	Jeremie	Grande Anse	96	504
<b>Ecole Chretienne</b>	811_09_S039	Jeremie	Grande Anse	12	27
<b>Latanier</b>	822_01_S008	Dame Marie	Grande Anse	21	76
<b>Cite Mathieu</b>	822_01_S010	Dame Marie	Grande Anse	24	93
<b>Lycee Germain Semersier Cour</b>	822_01_S011	Dame Marie	Grande Anse	105	225
<b>Centre de sante petite riviere</b>	822_04_S002	Dame Marie	Grande Anse	7	18
<b>Ecole Nationale de Laye</b>	822_05_S004	Dame Marie	Grande Anse	102	390
<b>Mapou Balai</b>	834_03_S904	Port a Piment	Sud	33	87
<b>Nan sable</b>	834_03_S906	Roche a Bateau	Sud	6	41
<b>Dispensaire de Notre Dame</b>	temp100	Cavaillon	Sud	1	5
<b>Bureau Sect. Com. de Boulay</b>	temp112	St Jean du Sud	Sud	3	5
<b>Kay Madan Fritz</b>	temp248	Port Salut	Sud	5	24
<b>Chez Jean Rene Vante</b>	temp249	Port Salut	Sud	4	17
<b>Centre de Sante St Anne (Sucrierie Henry)</b>	temp254	St. Louis du Sud	Sud	2	6

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## Contact Information

For questions or requests please contact [dtmhaiti@iom.int](mailto:dtmhaiti@iom.int).