Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Dominica
Hurricane Maria Response

Household Intention Survey

6 November 2017
KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

- 69 centers were assessed by DTM enumerators.
- 45 still open while 24 have closed.
- 147 households (corresponding to 369 individuals) voluntarily registered with IOM enumerators.
- 54% of registered households have indicated being owners of the house they resided in before the hurricane.
- 67% households have indicated that their former residence was completely destroyed by Hurricane Maria.
- 136 households have indicated having chosen the center they reside in because it is located near their area of origin.
- In terms of problems encountered while living in the center, 21% have indicated that dire living conditions in centers is the most important issue encountered.
- 87% of registered households have indicated their desire to return to their area of origin. 8% have indicated that they want to remain in the centre they reside in for the time being.
- 88% of interviewees intend to repair their homes. These households are also relying on the government and the general humanitarian community to help them rebuild or repair their homes.
- The majority of interviewed households would consider leaving the site they reside in if they receive support from the government (24%), if they have materials – such as wood, metal sheeting – to repair/rebuild their home (22%) and 18% would require construction tools (18%)
- If all or most conditions for their return are met, 40% of interviewed households would be willing to leave the sites quite quickly (1 to 2 days)
- 98% of households have indicated housing as their most urgent need in their area of origin.
- 23% of households have indicated wood/timber as the most required shelter material in the area of origin.
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.

The DTM 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: HOUSEHOLD INTENTION SURVEY

Currently, the DTM in Dominica is assessing evacuation centres (collective centres) primarily through the Mobility Tracking component which includes visits, observations, physical counts and key informant interviews. The second round of DTM teams have also included the registration and survey component to capture essential demographic information on the population as well as their intentions, perceptions to provide a comprehensive view of the displaced population and provide targeted assistance to the IDPs remaining in evacuation centres. This report includes the data collected by IOM teams during the period of 23 October to 3 November 2017.

This report presents key results of registration and survey exercises carried out with 147 households residing in the 45 open evacuation centres. A total of **147 households (369 persons)** voluntarily registered with DTM enumerators.

For additional information on collective centres, please consult the Round 2 DTM report at the following address: [http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/caribe](http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/caribe)
An important proportion of the displaced population is aged 64 and more. In addition, the most encountered vulnerability among IDPs are Vulnerable elderly persons.
HOUSE OCCUPANCY AND DAMAGE STATUS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

- **House occupancy status**
  - House occupied (without owners permission) 23%
  - House purchased/inherited 12%
  - House rented 11%
  - With friends/family 54%

- **House damage status in area of origin**
  - House completely destroyed 27%
  - House partially damaged 6%
  - House severely damaged 67%

SITUATION IN COLLECTIVE CENTERS AND COPING MECHANISMS

- **Reasons IDPs chose the center they reside in**
  - Brought by government organized movement 4
  - It is close to my family 4
  - It is near my area origin 136
  - It is secure 3

- **How often do IDPs sleep in shelters**
  - Sleep in center everyday 98%
  - I do not sleep in this site/center 1%
  - Sleep in this center several times a week 1%

- **Did IDPs reduce food portions in last 2 weeks.**
  - Did not reduce food portions 48%
  - Have reduced food portions 52%

- **Did IDPs reduce number of daily melas in last 2 weeks.**
  - Did not reduce number of daily meals 46%
  - Have reduced number of daily meals 54%
ISSUES ENCOUNTERED IN COLLECTIVE CENTER

Issues encountered in collective center

- Theft: 1%
- No access to education: 1%
- No access to health services: 2%
- Interruption of the humanitarian aid: 2%
- Physical violence: 2%
- Site closure/eviction threat: 2%
- Hostility with host community: 3%
- Not employment/or income: 3%
- Other: 4%
- Lack ID documents: 4%
- Insecurity: 4%
- Rain: 5%
- Hygiene/sanitation problems: 6%
- No access to food: 8%
- No access to water: 15%
- No problem on the site: 16%
- Living conditions: 21%

MAIN REASONS WHY IDPS STILL RESIDE IN COLLECTIVE CENTRES

- My house was destroyed: 21%
- I do not have the financial means to return: 24%
- My house was damaged: 8%
- Income generating activities have not resumed in my area...: 8%
- I lack basic house furniture: 8%
- I fear further damages, earthquakes or landslides: 0.3%
- Other, please specify: 0.3%
- There is insecurity in my place of origin: 0.3%
- I have income generating activities in this site: 0.3%
- I do not have the financial means to return: 24%
- My house was destroyed: 38%

The most important issue encountered in centres are the dire living conditions (21%) The destruction and damage to their house is the reason why 59% of IDPs still remain in centres while 24% do not have the financial means to leave.
88% of IDPs intend to repair their homes. Whether hiring a contractor or making the repairs themselves, the majority of IDPs (83%) expect a support from the government and general humanitarian community to repair their homes.
To leave the centres they reside in, 24% of the interviewed IDPs would require that the government and the general humanitarian community repair or rebuild their homes.
TENTATIVE DEPARTURE DATE IF ALL OR MOST CONDITIONS FOR RETURN ARE MET

Departure deadline if all or most conditions for return are met

- Indefinitely: 1%
- Six to nine months: 1%
- Three to four weeks: 9%
- Three to six months: 10%
- One to two weeks: 10%
- Less than a week: 14%
- One to two months: 16%
- One to two days: 40%

NEEDS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Most urgent need in areas of origin

- Housing: 98%
- Food: 1%
- NFI: 1%
- Psychotherapy: 1%

Second most urgent need in areas of origin

- NFI: 38%
- Food: 35%
- Employment: 8%
- Furniture: 3%
- Schooling: 2%
- Transport: 2%
- Water: 1%
- Psychosocial Support: 1%
- Health: 1%

If all or most conditions for their return are met, IDPs would be ready to leave shelters in 1 to 2 days.
AVAILABILITY OF BASIC SERVICES IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Availability of basic services in area of origin

- **Schools:**
  - Not functioning: 1%
  - Functioning: 79%
  - Do not know: 20%

- **Markets:**
  - Not functioning: 2%
  - Functioning: 48%
  - Do not know: 52%

- **Health centers:**
  - Not functioning: 9%
  - Functioning: 89%
  - Do not know: 2%

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

Humanitarian assistance received in area of origin

- **Food distributions:** 42%
- **Water supply:** 34%
- **Health services:** 14%
- **Shelters (metal sheeting, tarpaulin, repair kit, etc.):** 9%
- **Other:** 1%
- **Conditional cash (for food purchase for example):** 0.3%

Food distribution is the most common humanitarian assistance received in areas of origin (42%)
MOST REQUIRED SHELTER MATERIALS IN AREA OF ORIGIN

Wood and/or timber are most required shelter materials in area of origin.

WAY FORWARD

This present report is a complementary initiative to the site assessment activities carried out in collective centres. The results highlighted in this report will be used to support different sector activities in collective centres as well as provide an overview of the situation as recounted by households themselves.

In addition, results from this survey will also be fed into the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) efforts, particularly in providing household specific information for the Voluntary Return Strategy and the general humanitarian community to facilitate the dignified return of IDP households.
ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: MAP OF COLLECTIVE CENTERS ASSESSED

[Map image of collective centers assessed in Dominica, showing various locations with labels and legend indicating closed and open status.]
DONORS

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

United Nations CERF Central Emergency Response Fund

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

http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/caribe

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or consult  http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/caribe