

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX V2.0 UPDATE 30 April 2012

SUMMARY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool designed to track internally displaced persons (IDP) population movement and provide updated information on the basic conditions in camps and camp-like settlements in support of the Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (E-Shelter/CCCM) Cluster and other humanitarian and recovery actors in Haiti. The DTM is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in partnership with the Government of Haiti through the Department of Civil Protection (DPC in French).

Assessments are carried out on a bi-monthly basis across all identified IDP locations in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area¹ and the southern regions² affected by the 12 January 2010 earthquake. The DTM has been utilized to monitor the population living in IDP sites since March 2010, and was revised (DTM v2.0³) in October 2010 to meet the changing information needs as the displacement situation evolved.

As of April 2012, an estimated 421,000 IDP individuals (or 105,000 IDP households) continue to reside in 602 camps and camp-like settlements across the earthquake affected area. This reflects a decrease of 14% (of IDP individuals) living in IDP sites compared to the previous report in February 2012. This is the highest rate of decrease observed since March 2011.

Compared to estimates in July 2010, when displacement was at its peak, a 73% decrease in IDP individual population is observed.

As in previous periods, majority of IDP sites that remain open today were established immediately after the earthquake. Specifically, of the 602 sites open today, 90% (543 sites) were reportedly established in January 2010. Only 9% (53 sites) were established in the later months of 2010, and even fewer sites, 1% (6 sites), were established in 2011.

Sites located on private land continue to close at a faster rate compared to those on public land. Between November 2010 and April 2012, the number of sites on private land decreased by 51% (from 882 to 432 sites), when only a decrease of 27% (from 222 to 163 sites) is seen with sites on public land.

Highlights:

- ♦ Compared to the previous report (February 2012), a 14% decrease in IDP individual population is observed. This rate of decrease is the largest observed since March 2011.
- ♦ A total of 602 sites hosting 105,270 IDP households or 420,513 IDP individuals remain open across the earthquake affected area.
- ♦ Compared to July 2010, a decrease of 73% is observed (IDP individual population).
- ♦ The commune of Port-au-Prince reports the highest decrease in IDP population, with a 21% decrease in population, from 131,859 IDP individuals in February to 100,783 in April 2012
- ♦ Similar to previous periods, majority of the displaced population, about 59% (61,571 households), resides in 48 of the larger sites (sites hosting more than 500 households). These sites make up only 8% of all identified IDP sites.
- ♦ IDP sites hosting less than 100 IDP households make up 68% (408 IDP sites) of the total number of sites though they only host about 13% of the total IDP population (about 13,372 IDP households).
- ♦ Return projects are observed to have contributed considerably to the decrease in IDP sites and population during this period. Of particular interest is the ongoing intervention in Champs de Mars, which has resulted in the closure of five of the 11 camps in the area, and more than 50% of the original population (estimated at around 5,000 IDPs) provided with return/relocation assistance.

¹ The seven communes in the metropolitan area are: Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-Des-Bouquets, Delmas, Petionville, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre

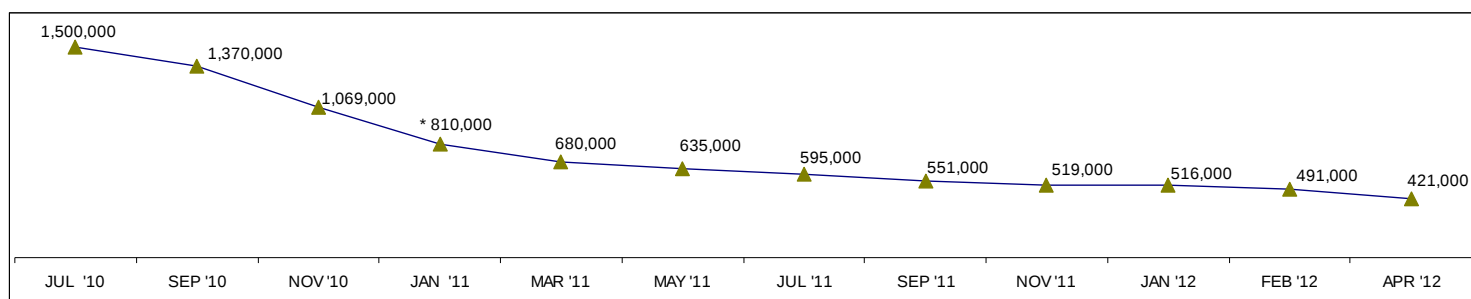
² Southern regions include Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave and Jacmel.

³ DTM v2.0 offers a more concise set of information on IDP site identification and population movement of the IDP population in Haiti.

RESULTS

DTM v2.0 is on its ninth round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted from March through April 2012⁴.

Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to April 2012 (figures rounded)



*In January 2011 the surrounding areas of Corail, known as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, were included in DTM assessments upon the request of the humanitarian community.

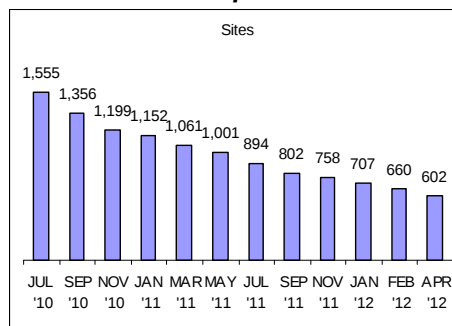
Table A: Estimated Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals identified through DTM – Total by Month July 2010 to April 2012

Month	Sites	Households	Individuals
JUL '10	1,555	361,517	1,536,447
SEP '10	1,356	321,208	1,374,273
NOV '10	1,199	245,586	1,068,882
JAN '11	1,152	195,776	806,377
MAR '11	1,061	171,307	680,494
MAY '11	1,001	158,437	634,807
JUL '11	894	149,317	594,811
SEP '11	802	135,961	550,560
NOV '11	758	127,658	519,164
JAN '12	707	126,218	515,961
FEB '12	660	120,791	490,545
APR '12	602	105,270	420,513

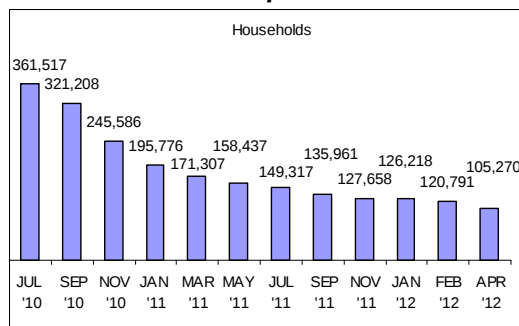
⁴ The overall figures reported continue to include the population in the surrounding locations of Corail Sector 4 IDP camp, referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as Onaville, near Corail Sector 3; these areas were included in the assessments as of January 2011.

Graphs: Number of IDP Sites (Graph 2), Households (Graph 3), and Individuals (Graph 4), identified through DTM – Total by Month July 2010 to April 2012

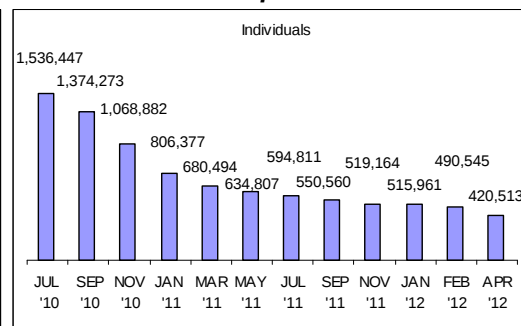
Graph 2



Graph 3



Graph 4



METHODOLOGY

IOM rolled out DTM V2.0 in October 2010. The DTM v2.0 gathers more concise information than the previous DTM v1.0, narrowing the focus and providing basic information on IDP sites and IDP populations for the benefit of humanitarian actors carrying out intervention in the earthquake affected areas across the country. This rapid camp-based assessment is implemented by a team of 191 staff, of which 82 are field staff that carry out the data gathering activities. During a bi-monthly DTM cycle, assessments of all identified IDP sites are conducted within a six week period which includes all activities, such as: data collection, verification, data-processing and analysis.

The DTM field teams use the DTM v2.0 - IDP Site/Camp Information form for each assessment. The teams use various methods, including key respondent interviews with camp managers and camp committees, and observation and physical counting in order to collect all data to complete the form. The field teams approach each individual IDP site in a targeted manner, meaning that the method of data collection can vary depending on the situation of that specific IDP site.

After the data is gathered, consultation is carried out with actors that have a regular presence on the ground, namely, IOM Camp Management Operations (CMO) teams, representatives from the DPC, and other actors carrying out interventions in IDP sites. The IOM Data Management Unit's call centre is also employed to verify data directly with IDP Camp Committees or other relevant respondents. Google Earth and other available technology are also used to assist in validating a variety of data, such as location and area.

For more information regarding the methodology utilized for the DTM, including the tools, please refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, May 2011 document available at: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info>

Table B: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in July 2010, February 2012 and April 2012

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Feb '12	Sites Apr '12	Households July '10	Households Feb '12	Households Apr '12	Individuals July '10	Individuals Feb '12	Individuals Apr '12
CARREFOUR	172	84	77	48,273	8,002	7,616	205,162	30,042	27,996
CITE SOLEIL	63	23	23	16,535	3,508	3,395	70,273	14,169	13,419
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	41	40	24,722	16,440	16,406	105,064	75,482	75,346
DELMAS	279	140	133	82,086	41,612	35,660	348,859	171,079	144,035
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	27	22	6,111	82	52
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	139	135	70,856	32,976	26,086	301,156	131,859	100,783
TABARRE	85	60	55	17,177	7,394	6,406	73,001	27,175	22,925
PETION-VILLE	112	53	46	24,604	7,040	6,361	104,560	27,489	24,166
GRAND-GOAVE	60	9	8	8,157	184	158	34,665	495	464
GRESSIER	62	20	15	10,014	401	331	42,560	1,491	1,219
JACMEL	54	7	7	6,145	828	828	26,115	3,238	3,238
LEOGANE	253	44	33	39,260	2,072	1,736	166,859	7,010	6,037
PETIT-GOAVE	100	39	29	12,250	307	265	52,062	934	833
Total	1,555	660	602	361,517	120,791	105,270	1,536,447	490,545	420,513
Difference Feb '12 - Apr '12	Sites			Households		-15,521	Individuals		-70,032
% of Feb '12	Found in Apr '12			Found in Apr '12		87%	Found in Apr '12		86%
% of decrease in Apr '12						13%			14%

IDP Population

An estimated 105,270 IDP households, or 420,513 IDP individuals, remain in 602 IDP sites as of April 2012. This reflects a 14% decrease (in IDP individual population) compared to the results in the February 2012. This is the highest rate of decrease observed since March 2011. Specifically, the rate of decrease in March 2011 was reported at 16% compared to January. While from May 2011 to Feb 2012 the rate of population decrease ranged from 5% to 7%.

When compared to the estimated peak of displacement in July 2010, an overall decrease of 73% is observed in IDP individuals.

The decrease in population for this period can be attributed to various reasons including: the effective implementation of return and relocation projects, and the voluntary departure of populations from IDP sites. However, other variables such as forced evictions and the consistent onset of heavy precipitation as the rainy season approaches have also affected overall movement patterns for this period.

It is important to highlight that return interventions have been increasing in pace in the past months, and feedback from partners suggest that, in some cases, visiting IDP sites for the purpose of updating population estimates may cause challenges for their activities as this sometimes results in populations re-entering the sites. In order to address this, IOM has asked partners with ongoing returns interventions to report on which sites they are working and, where possible, to provide updates on the population remaining in the site. This data is used to update the DTM database accordingly. In cases where the site cannot be visited for security concerns, IOM continues to use satellite images and will soon use aerial imagery as the basis for population estimates. IOM continues to use various methods of data gathering to ensure the most updated information is available with minimal impact on ongoing efforts of partners in IDP sites.

IDP Households

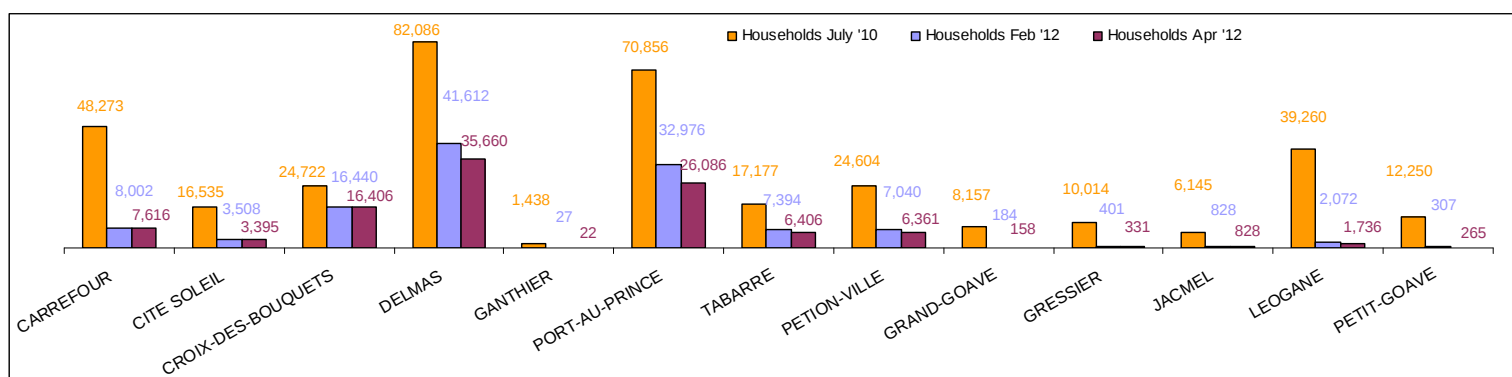
In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, the largest decrease in population is observed in the commune of Port-au-Prince, where the overall IDP household population has decreased by 21 % from 32,967 in February 2012 to 26,086 in April 2012.

It is particularly of interest to highlight the decrease in population in the IDP sites in Champs de Mars (located within the Port-au-Prince commune). Originally, the area referred to as Champs de Mars was a cluster of 11 sites hosting about 4,600 IDP households. To date, only about 2,100 households remain in six sites as a result of the ongoing return activities carried out by IOM in close partnership with the Government of Haiti.

Other ongoing interventions by return and reconstruction actors including the American Red Cross, World Vision International, and Concern International, have also contributed to the decrease in population observed in this commune.

In the southern regions, the largest decrease was observed in Léogâne, with a reported decline of about 336 households. This decrease can also be attributed to support provided by E-Shelter and CCCM partners. However, even with this decrease, Léogâne continues to host the largest IDP population in the regions with 1,736 households reported as still living in identified IDP sites.

Graph 5: Comparison of number of IDP households by commune in July 2010, February 2012 and April 2012

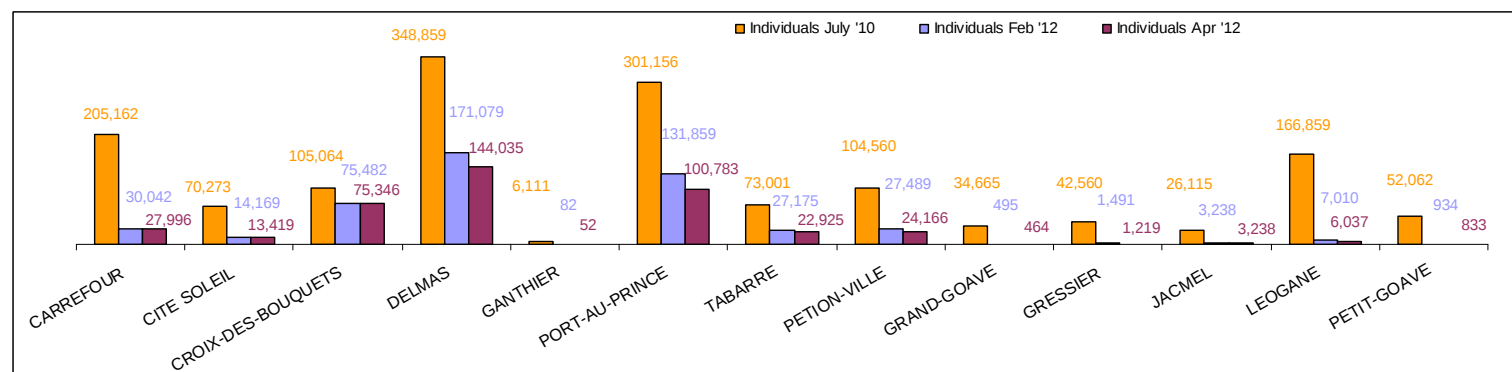


IDP Individuals

Similar to what was observed with IDP households this period, Port-au-Prince reported the highest decrease in the total number of individuals, with a decrease of about 31,076 individuals. Delmas reported the second largest decrease, from 171,079 in February 2012 to 144,035 in April 2012 (a decrease of 27,044 individuals).

In the regions, Léogâne reports the largest decrease, with a decrease from 7,010 in February to 6,037 in April.

Graph 6: Comparison of number of IDPs (individuals) by commune in July 2010, February 2012 and April 2012



Updates on Phase 2 Registration⁵

The IDP registration information for 364 sites hosting 58,935 IDP households or 226,899 individuals has been updated as of April 2012

Table C: Number of sites, households and individuals registered in Phase 2 operations by commune

Communes	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	36	2,785	10,680
CITE SOLEIL	9	1,611	6,876
CROIX DES BOUQUETS	17	2,802	10,646
DELMAS	73	16,618	66,188
PETION-VILLE	41	4,376	16,678
PORT-AU-PRINCE	70	18,254	68,897
TABARRE	57	9,431	36,971
PAP METROPOLITAN AREA	303	55,877	216,936
GRESSIER	25	667	2,341
LEOGANE	36	2,391	7,622
OTHER COMMUNES	61	3,058	9,963
Grand Total	364	58,935	226,899

Using the Phase 2 Registration data as a representative sample set, the following can be said about the displaced population in IDP sites:

Demographic Information:

About 52% of the population in IDP sites are female and 48% are male. Moreover, about 70% of the IDP population is below the age of 29. This is similar to the structure of population estimates of the National Statistics Institute (IHSI⁶) for the 2010 urban population in Haiti.⁷



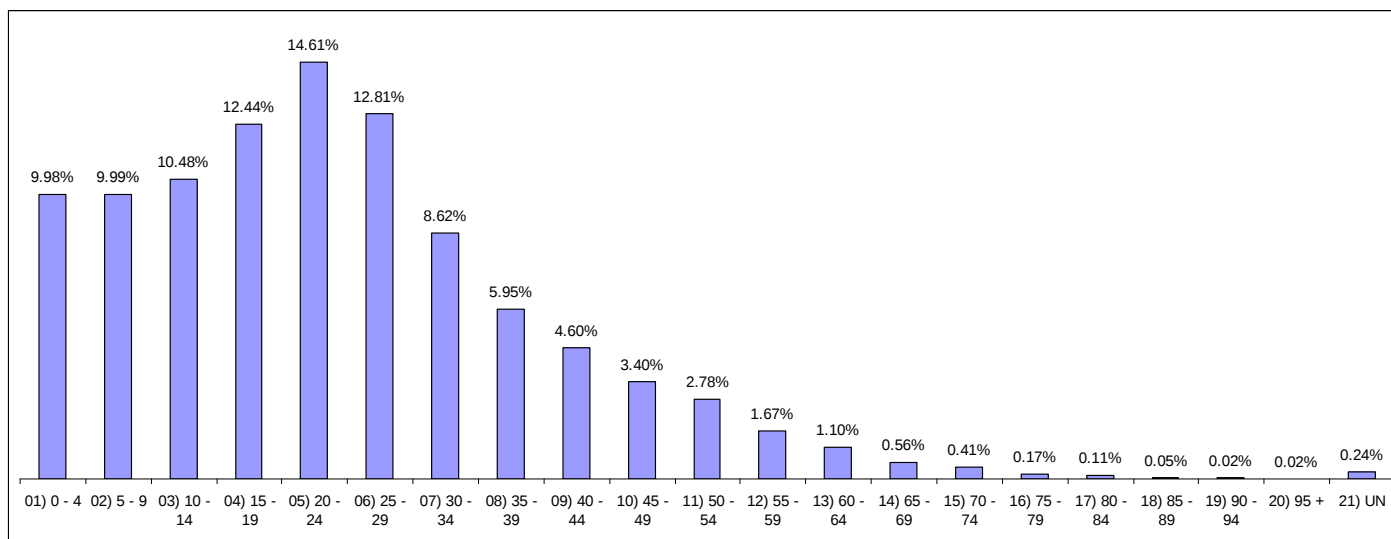
Youth at the water pump in Marassa 9 in Croix des Bouquets.

⁵ IDP Registration began in February 2010 with the objective of gathering detailed information (at the household level) of the displaced population living in camps and camp-like settlements across the earthquake affected area. Phase 1 Registration (first time, emergency registration), which took place from February 2010 to October 2010, aimed to gather detailed information on all households living in identified IDP sites in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan area and the regions (Grand-Goave, Gressier, Jacmel, Leogane and Petit-Goave). Phase 2 Registration, which aimed to update the existing IDP registry established through Phase 1, began in October 2010 and is on-going. Phase 2 Registration, which gathers additional data relevant to return and reconstruction activities, is carried out upon the request of partners or in response to the threat of evictions. For more information on Registration data and methodology, please see the DTM website (<http://iomhaitidataportal.info>).

⁶ Institut Haitien de Statistique et d' Informatique

⁷ This is based on the 2003 national census that reported: 68% of the urban population would be less than 29 years old in 2010.

Graph 7: Percentage breakdown of IDP population by age group.



Graph 8: IDP population by age group and gender

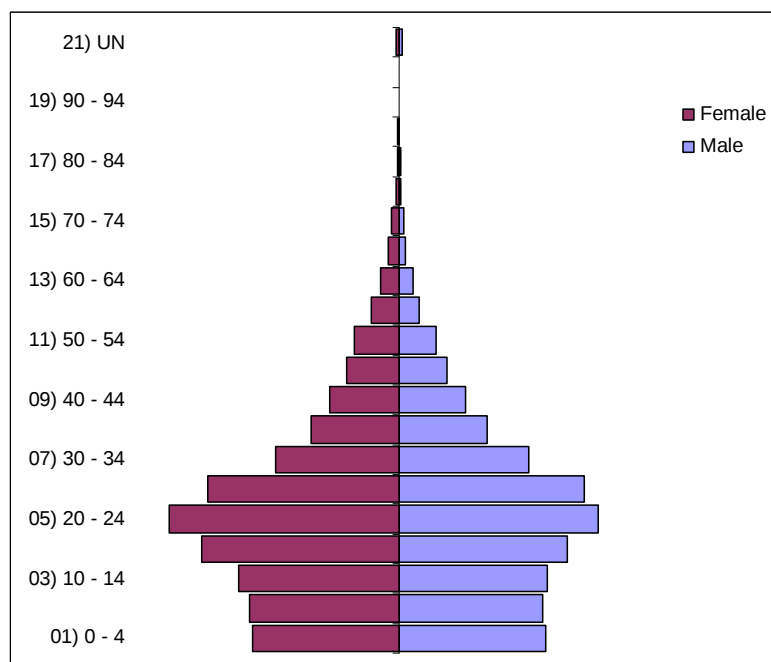
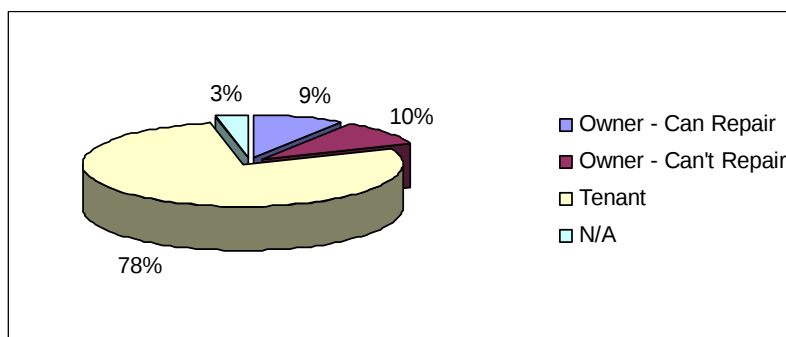
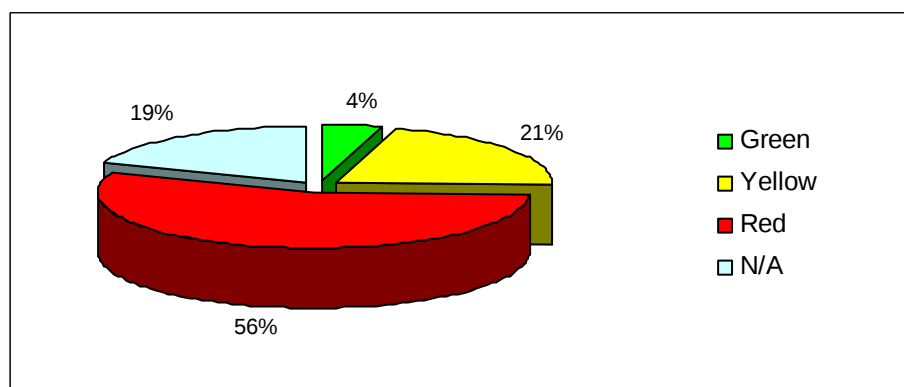


Chart 1: Ownership Status



Ownership status results remain similar to previous reports: 78% of IDPs reporting being tenants and 19% reporting being home owners. The group of IDPs households that report being owners can be further broken down into: 9% of overall population reporting being owners that state they have the means to repair their homes, and 10% reporting being owners that state they do not have the means to repair their homes⁸. The remaining 3% of the population was unable to provide data on ownership status.

Chart 2: Reported MTPTC⁹ status¹⁰



As of this period, 56% of the population report coming from a house reported as *red* by the MTPTC, 21% report coming from houses rated *yellow* and 4% report coming from houses rated *green*. The remaining 28%¹¹ were not able to provide information on the status of their previous residence.

⁸ Note that this is based on what is reported to the IOM data management team at the time of IDP registration. IDP household representatives that report they are owners of home are asked a follow up question about whether they have the capacity to rebuild their houses. For details about the specific capacity of each household, further investigation would be needed.

⁹ Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications. In French: Ministère des Travaux Publics, du Transport et de la Communication.

¹⁰ Following the 12 January 2010 earthquake, the Government of Haiti, through the MTPTC, carried out structural assessments through out the earthquake affected areas. Houses assessed as safe to reoccupy were categorized as *green*, houses that could be re-occupied after some repairs were made were rated *yellow* and houses completely damaged and uninhabitable were rated as *red*.

¹¹ As 78% of the population report being tenants, it is understandable that a considerable number of households are not able to provide information in the MTPTC status of the house they occupied before the earthquake.

Table D: Comparison of reported MTPTC rating and reported ownership status

House Status	Green	Yellow	Red	N/A
Owner-Can Repair	472	2,952	984	620
Owner-Cannot Repair	90	315	4,760	577
Tenant	1,997	8,872	26,066	9,204
N/A	69	310	738	909

When comparing the location of IDPs to their reported place of origin, the following can be observed:

Chart 3: Displacement location as reported by registered IDPs (by IDP household)

SC SSC: Displaced within the same commune and the same section communal as place of origin.

SC OSC: Displaced within the same commune but other section communal as place of origin.

OC: Other commune as place of origin.

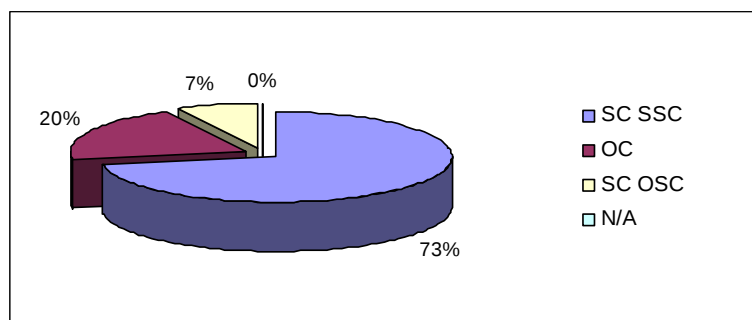


Table E: Displacement location as reported by registered IDPs (by IDP household)

Place of Origin *	Households
SC SSC	42,660
SC OSC	4,379
OC	11,849
N/A	47

Similar to observations in previous periods, majority of the population (73%) reported that they remained in IDP sites that are within same commune and section communal (SC SSC) as their place of origin before the earthquake. 20% reported being displaced in other communes (OC), and 7% report that they are in IDP sites that are in the same commune but a different section communal as their place of origin (SC OSC). Less than 1% was unable to provide information on this.

IDP Sites

The total number of open sites¹² reduced from 660 in January to 602 this period. This represents a 9% decrease in the overall number of open sites. Specifically, a total of 70 sites have closed in this period, while 12 have been newly identified or re-opened.



IDP family getting ready to leave their tent in Champs de Mars and move into their new home.

It is interesting to highlight that five of the 11 sites in Champs de Mars have been closed as a result of successful return and relocation operations. In December 2011, when the Champs De Mars registration data was updated to support return activities a total of about 4,600 households were found living in the 11 sites. As of April, only 6 sites remain hosting about 2,100 IDP households. This remaining population is about 46% of the population found in December.

Moreover, Mais Gate I and Cake Mocra, the two IDP sites most visible from the Toussaint Louverture International Airport, in Port-au-Prince, have also been closed through efforts from the IFRC¹³.

Of the 602 open sites identified during this reporting period, 90% (543 sites) were established in January 2010 and have remained open to date. 9% (53 sites) of existing sites were established in the latter months of that same year. The remaining 1% (6 sites) was established in 2011.

¹² Sites occupied by one or more IDP individuals.

¹³ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Table F: Number and percentage of identified sites by date of establishment (percentages rounded)

Month IDP site was Established	Number of sites	Percentage
JANUARY, 2010	543	90%
FEBRUARY, 2010	26	4%
MARCH, 2010	5	1%
APRIL, 2010	11	2%
MAY, 2010	3	0%
JULY, 2010	3	0%
SEPTEMBER, 2010	1	0%
OCTOBER, 2010	4	1%
Year 2011	6	1%
Total	602	100%

Types of Shelters within IDP sites

Consistent with findings from the previous period, majority of sites that remain open are made up of tents and makeshift structures. Specifically 90% (540 of the 602 sites) are observed to have no transitional shelters (T-Shelters) on site, while 8% (49 sites) have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters, and some T-Shelters. The remaining 2% (13 sites) are IDP sites that are mostly¹⁴ composed of T-Shelters.

Table G: Breakdown of IDP sites by shelter composition

T-Shelter Category	Percentage	Number of Sites
NO T SHELTER (0 %)	90%	540
MIXED SHELTER (1 - 90 %)	8%	49
T SHELTER (91 % plus)	2%	13
Total	100%	602

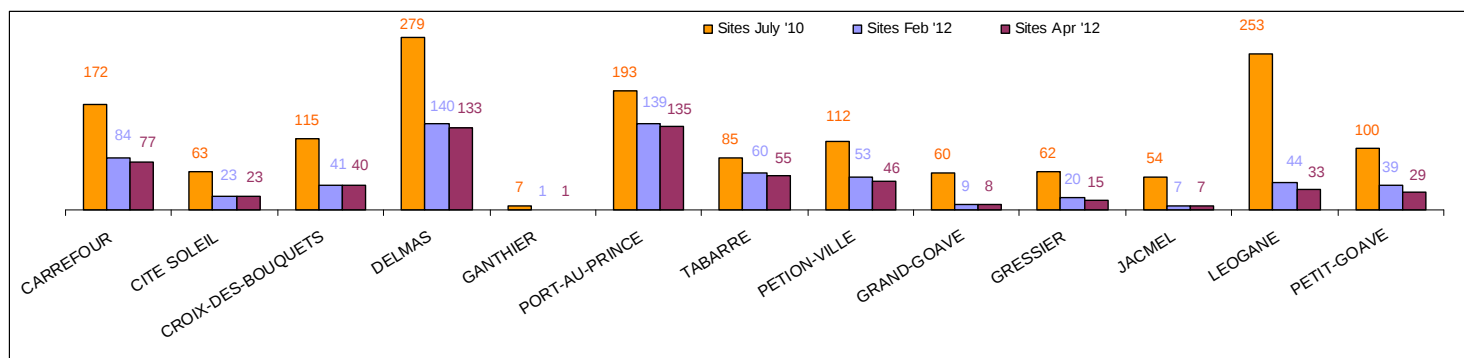
Differences by Commune

The communes of Carrefour, Delmas and Petion Ville report the highest decrease in total number of sites this period, with each commune reporting a decrease of seven sites.

In the southern regions, Léogâne reported the largest decrease in sites with a decrease of 11 sites from 44 sites in February to 33 sites in April. Of this, nine sites were closed as a result of return and relocation support. Petit Goâve reports the next highest decrease in sites with ten less sites (39 open sites in February 2012 compared to 29 sites in April 2012).

¹⁴ More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters

Graph 9: Comparison of number of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, February 2012 and April 2012



Size of IDP sites

As in previous periods, majority of the population continues to be concentrated in a small group of sites. More specifically, about 59% of the total IDP population (61,571 IDP households) is found residing in 48¹⁵ sites (this constitutes 8% of the total number of IDP sites).

Meanwhile 13% of the IDP population (about 13,372 IDP households) are scattered across 408 sites¹⁶ (this constitutes 68% of all open IDP sites).

The remaining 29% of the population (30,327 IDP households) is found in 146 sites¹⁷ See detailed breakdown below:

Table H: Number and percentage of IDP sites, households and individuals by IDP site size in April 2012

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Total	100%	602	100%	105,270	100%	420,513
1.1) 1 to 9	15%	89	0.4%	400	0.3%	1,354
1.2) 10 to 19	12%	71	0.9%	986	1%	3,573
2) 20 to 99	41%	248	11.4%	11,986	10%	43,321
3) 100 to 499	24%	146	28.8%	30,327	27%	113,375
4) 500 to 999	5%	31	20.9%	22,005	20%	86,020
5) 1000 plus	3%	17	37.6%	39,566	41%	172,870

Sites estimated to host over 1,000 households are concentrated in the communes of Demas (nine sites), Port-au-Prince (four sites), Croix-des-Bouquets (three sites) and Carrefour (one site).

Majority of sites in all communes host a total population of less than 100 households in each site. In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, Carrefour and Tabarre reported the highest percentage of IDP sites falling within this category: 74% of all sites in Carrefour and 71% of all sites Tabarre host less than 100 households. This is similar to observations from the previous reporting period.

As for the southern regions, 100% of sites in Grand-Goave and Gressier host less than 100 families, while 97% of sites in Petit Goave, 82% of sites in Léogâne and 57% of sites in Jacmel host this small population.

¹⁵ These are the larger sites, sites hosting 500 or more households.

¹⁶ These sites fall under the category of small sites (hosting less than 100 IDP households).

¹⁷ These sites host between 100 and 499 households each.

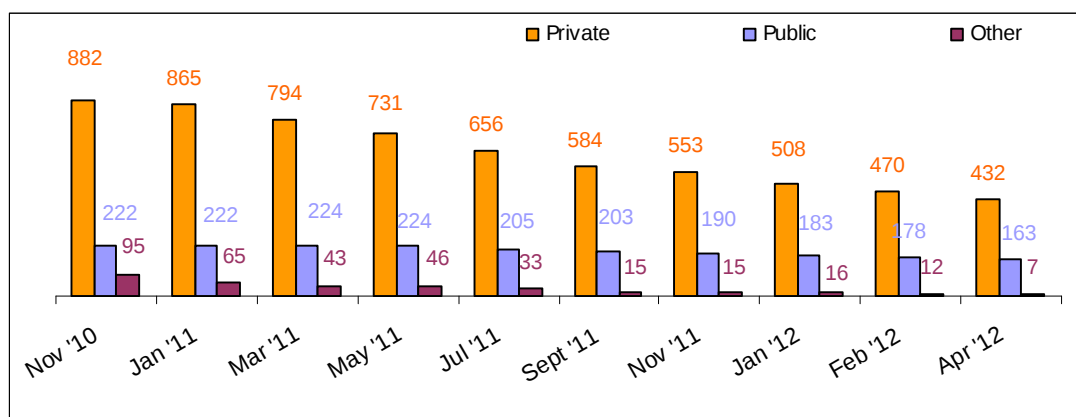
Table I: Number of IDP sites by IDP site size by number of households per commune in April 2012

Commune	IDP Sites By Site size						
	Total	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus
Total	602	89	71	248	146	31	17
CARREFOUR	77	7	9	41	18	1	1
CITE SOLEIL	23	1	1	13	5	3	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	40	9	6	11	8	3	3
DELMAS	133	7	14	52	41	10	9
GANTHIER	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	46	2	8	21	11	4	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	135	10	13	60	41	7	4
TABARRE	55	6	6	27	13	3	-
GRAND-GOAVE	8	3	3	2	-	-	-
GRESSIER	15	7	2	6	-	-	-
JACMEL	7	1	1	2	3	-	-
LEOGANE	33	14	3	11	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	29	22	5	1	1	-	-

Public vs. Private land¹⁸

Of the 602 IDP sites identified this period, 72% (432 sites) are reported as being located on private land, while the 27% (163 sites) are reported as being on public property. Information on the remaining 1% (seven sites) was insufficient to adequately categorize the site.

Graph 10: Land ownership status comparison November 2010 through April 2012



Similar to patterns observed in previous periods, the rate of closure of sites located on private land is faster than that observed for sites on public land. When comparing data from this current assessment to that of November 2010¹⁹, a greater decrease in private sites is observed. Specifically, of 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 432 remain open in April 2012, reflecting a decrease 51%, whereas of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 163 sites remain open this period, reflecting a decrease of 27%.

¹⁸ It is important to emphasize that this information is gathered through interviews with the camp committee and/or IDP representatives on the site. No legal investigation on land tenure status was carried out.

¹⁹ The first round of assessments: DTM V2.0 and the first time this type of data was collected.

Graph 11: Comparison of land ownership status of IDP sites by percentage

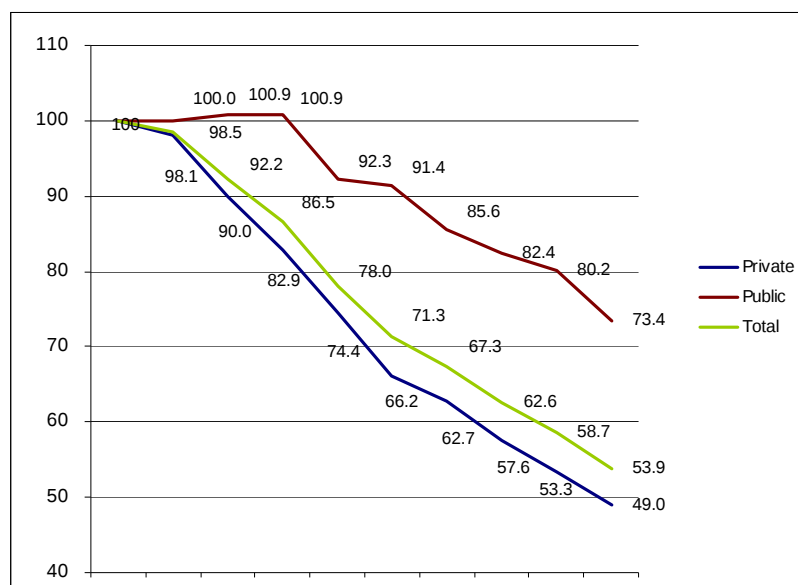


Table J: Index comparing open sites in public and private land from November 2010 to April 2012

Round	Private	Public	Total
Nov '10	100	100	100
Jan '11	98.1	100.0	98.5
Mar '11	90.0	100.9	92.2
May '11	82.9	100.9	86.5
Jul '11	74.4	92.3	78.0
Sept '11	66.2	91.4	71.3
Nov '11	62.7	85.6	67.3
Jan '12	57.6	82.4	62.6
Feb '12	53.3	80.2	58.7
Apr '12	49.0	73.4	53.9

All results from this report (as well as data from past periods) is available on the DTM website:
<http://iomhaitidataportal.info>

The IOM Data Management Unit (DMU) continues to encourage data users to review the DTM methodology in order to effectively interpret the results presented in this report and other information products. Detailed information on methodology is available on the website listed above. For more information, email: dtmhaiti@iom.int