

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX V2.0 UPDATE 20 JUNE 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 (GoH) 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 June 2012, there are now less than 400,000 people living in IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti. Specifically, an estimated 390,276 IDP individuals (or 97,913 IDP households) reside in 575 camps and camp-like settlements. For this period, a decrease of 7% is observed compared to the population (individuals) in April 2012.

Compared to estimates in July 2010, when displacement was at its peak, a 75% decrease in IDP individual population is observed.

Majority of the displaced population (60% or 233,857 IDP individuals) continue to reside in the 40 sites⁴ in Port-au-Prince. On the other hand, 79% of sites (453 sites) host less than 150 households in each site, accounting for about 19% of the IDP population (72,490 individuals).

Between November 2010 and June 2012, the number of sites on private land decreased by 53% (from 882 to 413 sites), whereas sites on public land decreased only by 30% (from 222 to 155 sites).

Highlights:

- ♦ A total of 575 sites hosting 97,913 IDP households or 390,276 IDP individuals remain open across the earthquake affected area.
- ♦ Compared to the previous report (April 2012), a 7% decrease in IDP individual population is observed.
- ♦ Compared to July 2010, a decrease of 75% is observed (IDP individual population).
- ♦ Similar to previous periods, majority of the displaced population, about 60% (233,857 IDP individuals), resides in 40 of the largest sites. These sites make about 7% of all identified IDP sites.
- ♦ IDP sites hosting less than 150 IDP households make up 79% (453 IDP sites) of the total number of sites though they only host about 19% of the total IDP population (about 72,490 IDP individuals).
- ♦ The commune of Port-au-Prince reports the highest decrease in IDP population, with a 17% decrease in population as compared to April 2012: from 25,853 IDP households in April to 21,366 in June 2012 or a decrease of 18,601 individuals.
- ♦ Return projects are observed to have contributed considerably to the decrease in IDP sites and population during this period particularly in the commune of Port-au-Prince where most of the decrease (about 3,667 households) can be attributed to on-going return programs led by GOH through the UCLBP.

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.

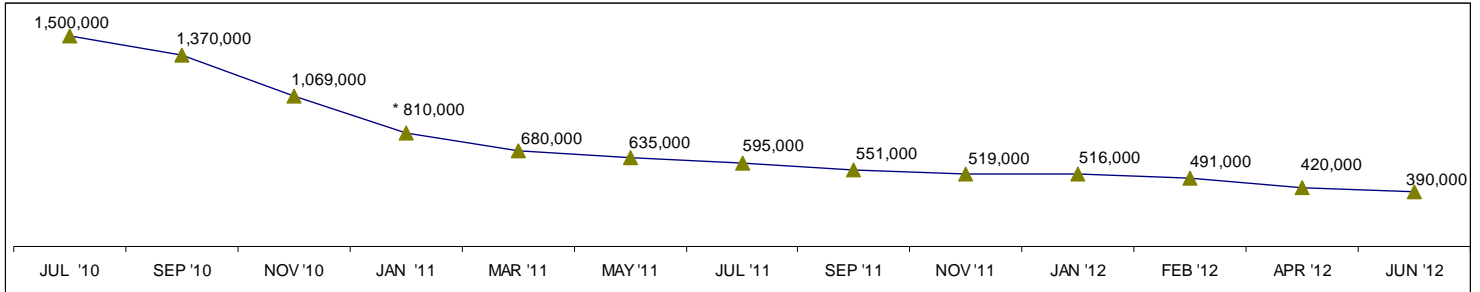
³ DTM v2.0 offers a more concise set of information on IDP site identification and population movement of the IDP population in Haiti.

⁴ Sites hosting 500 or more households

RESULTS

DTM v2.0 is on its tenth round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted between May and June 2012⁵.

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



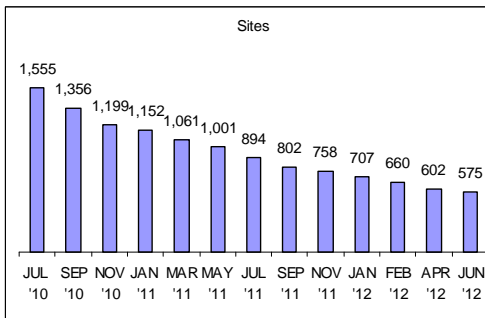
*In January 2011 the surrounding areas of Corail, known as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, were included in DTM assessments upon the request of the humanitarian community.

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

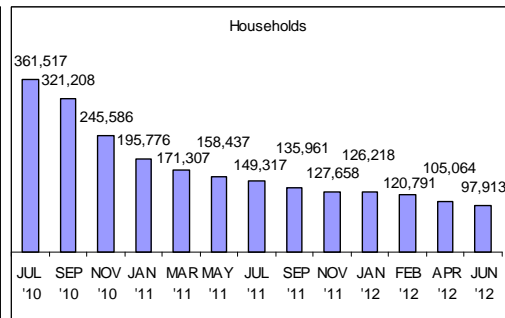
Month	Sites	Households	Individuals
JUL '10	1,555	361,517	1,536,447
SEP '10	1,356	321,208	1,374,273
NOV '10	1,199	245,586	1,068,882
JAN '11	1,152	195,776	806,377
MAR '11	1,061	171,307	680,494
MAY '11	1,001	158,437	634,807
JUL '11	894	149,317	594,811
SEP '11	802	135,961	550,560
NOV '11	758	127,658	519,164
JAN '12	707	126,218	515,961
FEB '12	660	120,791	490,545
APR '12	602	105,064	419,740
JUN '12	575	97,913	390,276

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

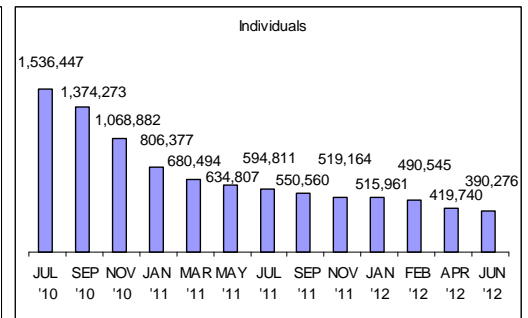
Graph 2



Graph 3



Graph 4



⁵ 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.

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 about 200 staff, of which 100 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, April 2012 and June 2012

Commune	Sites	Sites	Sites	Households	Households	Households	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
	July '10	Apr '12	Jun '12	July '10	Apr '12	Jun '12	July '10	Apr '12	Jun '12
CARREFOUR	172	77	74	48,273	7,616	6,651	205,162	27,996	23,030
CITE SOLEIL	63	23	22	16,535	3,319	3,190	70,273	13,108	13,051
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	40	38	24,722	16,406	16,373	105,064	75,346	75,165
DELMAS	279	133	131	82,086	35,660	34,940	348,859	144,035	141,211
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	22	27	6,111	52	116
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	134	129	70,856	25,853	21,366	301,156	99,932	81,331
TABARRE	85	55	53	17,177	6,406	6,315	73,001	22,925	22,889
PETION-VILLE	112	46	46	24,604	6,361	5,821	104,560	24,166	22,189
GRAND-GOAVE	60	8	8	8,157	158	163	34,665	464	482
GRESSIER	62	15	15	10,014	331	312	42,560	1,219	1,144
JACMEL	54	7	4	6,145	828	753	26,115	3,238	2,891
LEOGANE	253	34	28	39,260	1,763	1,737	166,859	6,115	5,995
PETIT-GOAVE	100	29	26	12,250	265	265	52,062	833	782
Total	1,555	602	575	361,517	104,988	97,913	1,536,447	419,429	390,276
Difference Apr '12 - Jun '12		Sites	-27		Households	-7,075		Individuals	-29,153
% of Jun '12		Found in Jun '12	96%		Found in Jun '12	93%		Found in Jun '12	93%
% of decrease in Jun '12			4%			7%			7%

IDP Population

As of June 2012, an estimated 97,913 IDP households, or 390,276 IDP individuals, remain in 575 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti. This reflects a 7% decrease (in IDP individual population) compared to the results in the previous report (April 2012). This is the first time the overall population in IDP sites is less than 100,000 households.

When compared to the estimated peak of displacement in July 2010, an overall decrease of 75% is observed in IDP individuals.

Return programs continue to be carried out by national authorities and reconstruction actors 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 return activities to report on which sites they are working and, where possible, to provide updates on the population remaining in the sites. 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.

IDP Households

Similar to the previous period, the largest decrease in population in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area is observed in the commune of Port-au-Prince where the overall IDP household population has decreased by 17 % from 25,853 in April 2012 to 21,366 in June 2012. When comparing this remaining IDP population to the estimates in July 2010 a decrease of 73% is observed.

It is of interest to highlight that in this commune majority of the decrease can be attributed to successful return programs. For instance the area referred to as Champs de Mars was originally a cluster of 11 sites hosting about 4,600 IDP households before the return program for this area had begun. To date, only about 110 households remain (compared to the 2,100 households reported last period) in three sites as a result of the ongoing return activities carried out by the UCLBP⁶ and IOM in close partnership with other GoH authorities (i.e. DPC, Municipalities).

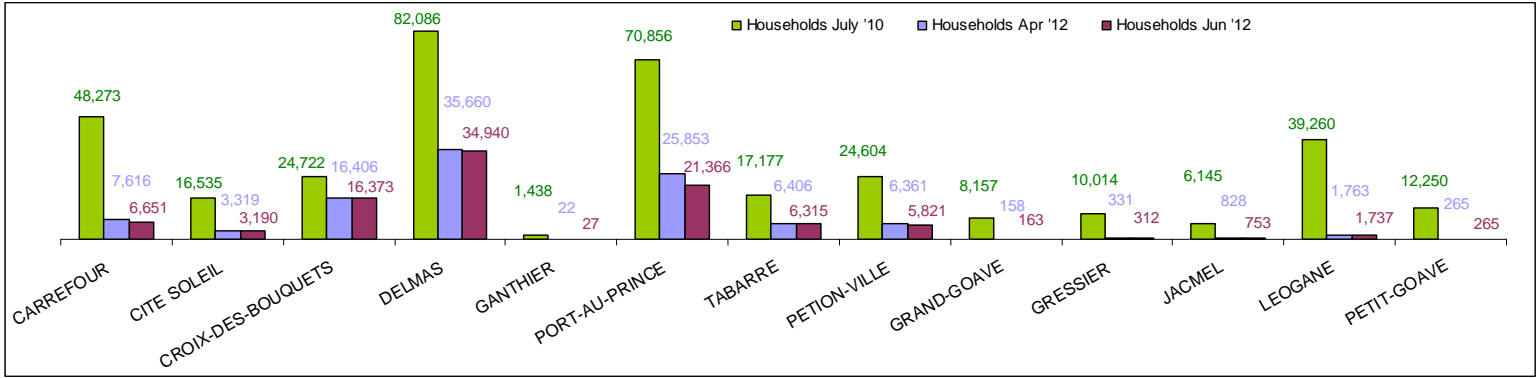
Other ongoing interventions by return and reconstruction actors including the American Red Cross, World Vision International, and Concern Worldwide, have also contributed to the decrease in population observed in this commune. Place de la Paix, for instance was originally one of the largest sites in the commune with over 2,200 households. As of this period only 565 households remain as a result of ongoing return efforts by Concern Worldwide.

In the southern regions, the largest decrease was observed in Jacmel, with a reported decline of about 75 households. It is anticipated that a more significant decrease in IDP population will be observed in this commune in the coming months as J/P Haitian Relief Organization (J/P HRO) and IOM begin joint return programs in the area.

In the regions, Léogâne continues to be the commune hosting the largest population of IDPs.

⁶ Unité de construction de logements et de bâtiments publics.

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



IDP Individuals

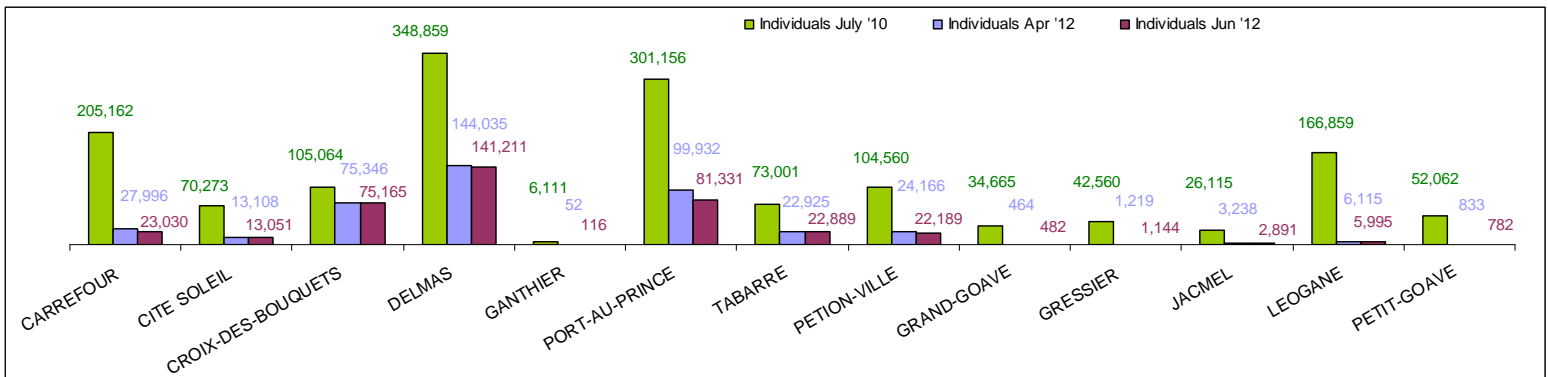
For this period, a total of 390,276 IDP individuals remain in 575 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti. This reflects a 7% decrease (in IDP individual population) compared to the results in the previous report (April 2012).

When compared to the estimated peak of displacement in July 2010, an overall decrease of 75% is observed in IDP individuals.

Similar to what was observed with IDP households, Port-au-Prince reported the highest decrease in the total number of individuals, with a decrease of about 18,601 individuals from April to June 2012.

In the regions, Jacmel reports the largest decrease, with a decrease from 3,238 in April 2012 to 2,891 in June 2012 (a decrease of 347 individuals).

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



Updates on Phase 2 Registration⁷

The IDP registration information for 367 sites hosting 60,128 IDP households or 230,950 individuals has been updated as of June 2012. Findings for this period show similar trends as last period, no significant changes in the profile of the displaced population is observed.

Table C: Number of sites, households and individuals registered in Phase 2 operations by commune as of June 2012

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	74	17,422	69,023
Petion-ville	42	4,389	16,617
Port-au-Prince	70	18,266	68,938
Tabarre	58	9,795	38,207
PaP Metropolitan Area	306	57,070	220,987
Gressier	25	667	2,341
Leogane	36	2,391	7,622
Other Communes	61	3,058	9,963
Grand Total	367	60,128	230,950

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:

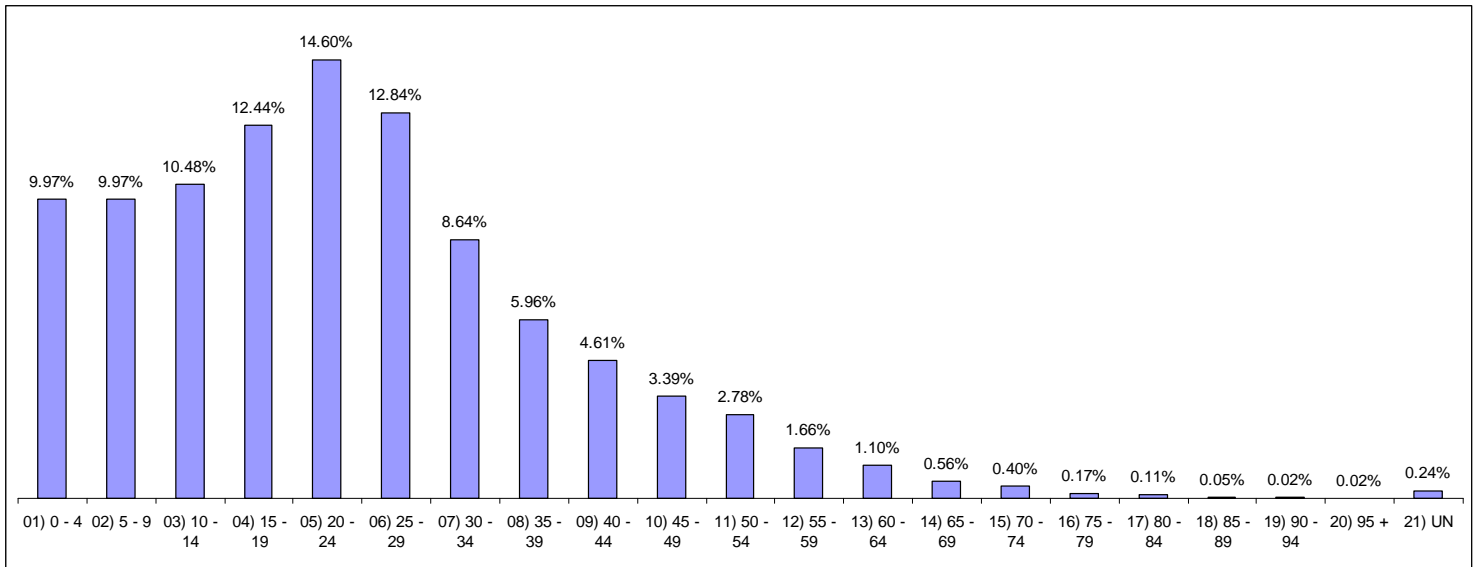
About 52% of the population in IDP sites is female and 48% is male. Moreover, about 70% of the IDP population is below the age of 29. This is similar to the structure of population estimates of the National Statistics Institute (IHSI⁸) for the 2010 urban population in Haiti.⁹

⁷ 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, gathers additional data relevant to return and reconstruction activities, is carried out upon the request of partners or in response to eviction threats. For more information on IDP registration data and methodology, please see the DTM website (<http://iomhaitidataportal.info>).

⁸ Institut Haitien de Statistique et d' Informatique

⁹ 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

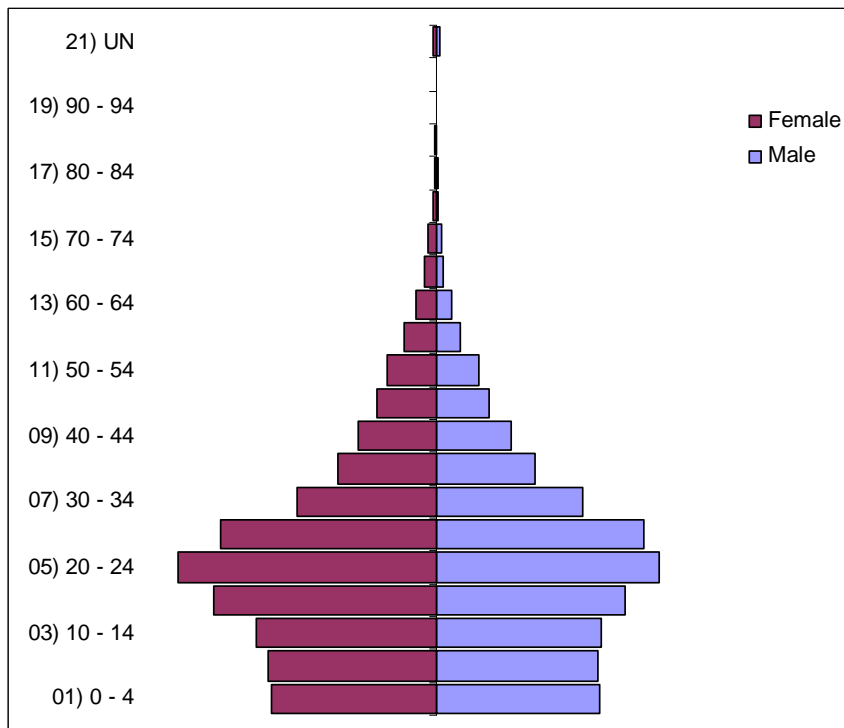
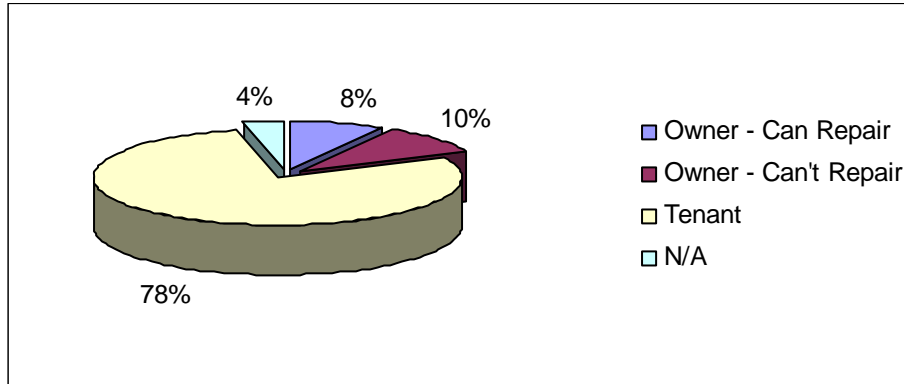
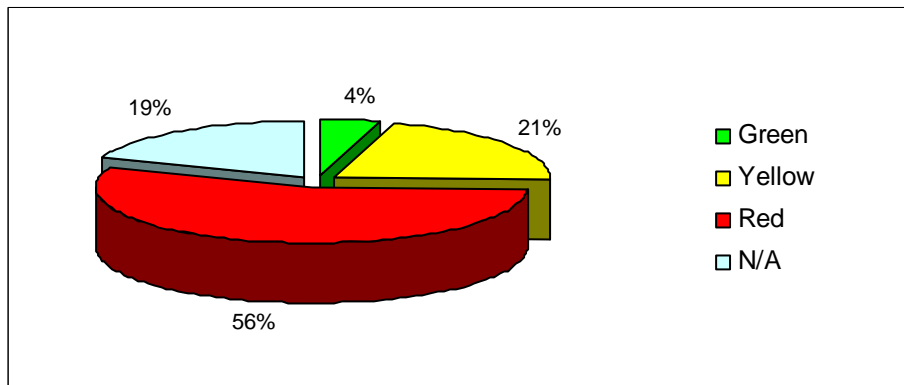


Chart 1: Ownership Status



Ownership status results remain similar to previous reports: 78% of IDPs reporting being tenants and 18% reporting being home owners. The group of IDPs households that report being owners can be further broken down into: 8% 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 homes¹⁰. The remaining 4% of the population was unable to provide data on ownership status.

Chart 2: Reported MTPTC¹¹ status¹²



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 19%¹³ were not able to provide information on the status of their previous residence.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications. In French: Ministère des Travaux Publics, du Transport et de la Communication.

¹² Following the 12 January 2010 earthquake, the Government of Haiti, through the MTPTC, carried out structural assessments throughout 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*.

¹³ 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.

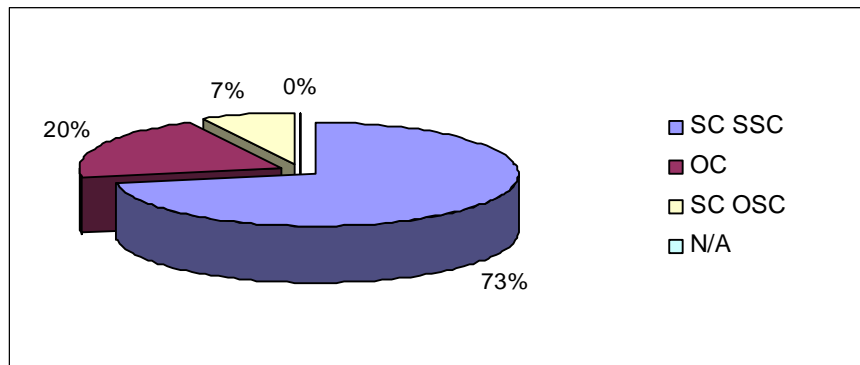
Table D: Comparison of reported MTPTC rating and reported ownership status

House Status	Total	Green	Yellow	Red	N/A
Total	100%	4%	21%	55%	19%
Owner-Can Repair	8%	1%	5%	2%	1%
Owner-Cannot Repair	10%	0%	1%	8%	1%
Tenant	78%	3%	15%	44%	16%
N/A	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%

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.



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 sites¹⁴ reduced from 602 in April to 575 in June 2012. This represents a 4% decrease in the overall number of open sites. Specifically, a total of 38 sites have closed in this period, while 11 have been newly identified or re-opened.

Of the 575 open sites identified during this reporting period, 91% (521 sites) were established in January 2010 and have remained open to date. 9% (49 sites) of existing sites were established in the latter months of that same year. The remaining 1% (5 sites) was established in 2011.

Table E: Number and percentage of identified sites by date of establishment (percentages rounded) as of June 2012

Month IDP Site was Established	Number of Sites	Percentage
JANUARY, 2010	521	91%
FEBRUARY, 2010	23	4%
MARCH, 2010	5	1%
APRIL, 2010	10	2%
MAY, 2010	3	1%
JULY, 2010	3	1%
SEPTEMBER, 2010	1	0%
OCTOBER, 2010	4	1%
YEAR 2011	5	1%
Total	575	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% (519 of the 575 sites) are observed to have no transitional shelters (T-Shelters) on site, while 8% (44 sites) have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters, and some T-Shelters. The remaining 2% (12 sites) are IDP sites that are mostly¹⁵ composed of T-Shelters.

Table F: Breakdown of IDP sites by shelter composition

T-Shelter Category	Number	Percentage
No T-Shelter (0 %)	519	90%
Mixed Shelters (1 - 90 %)	44	8%
T-Shelter (91 % plus)	12	2%
Total	575	100%

In the next round of the DTM, the CCCM/Emergency Shelter Cluster will analyze whether these 12 sites constitute durable solutions per the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs¹⁶.

The 12 sites are: Radio Commerce (Cite Soleil), Santo 17 (Croix-des-Bouquets), Corail Sector 3 (Croix-des-Bouquets), Corail Sector 4 (Croix-des-Bouquets), Union Centre d'Hebergement de Lilavois 42 (Croix-des-Bouquets), Mayard (Jacmel), La voix des sans voix (Léogâne), Belle Alliance (Léogâne), Camp Rico (Léogâne), Centre d'Hebergement de Galette Greffin (Petion

¹⁴ Sites occupied by one or more IDP individuals.

¹⁵ More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters

¹⁶ Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs, <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2010/04/durable-solutions> (April 2010)

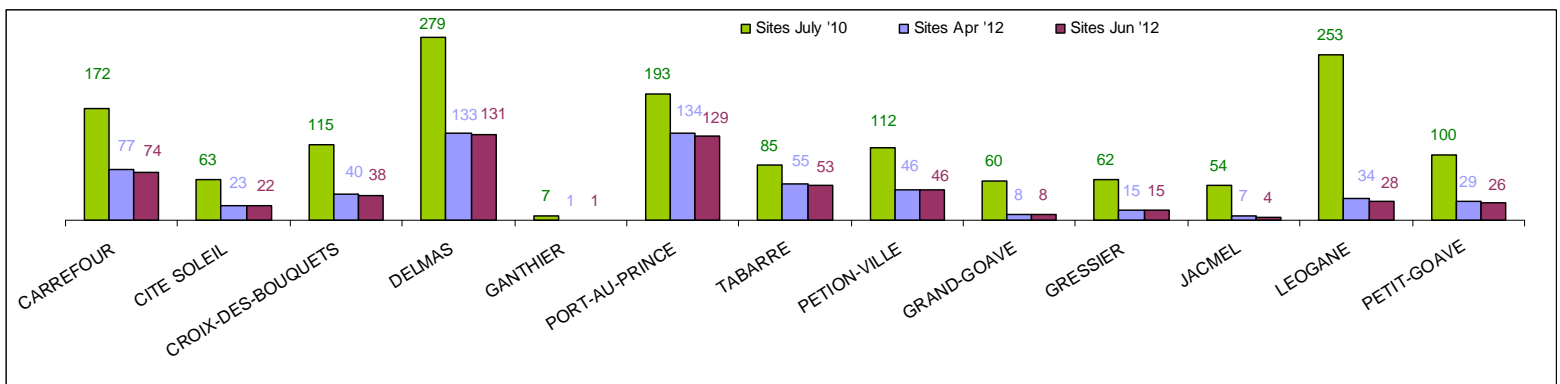
Ville), Tabarre Isa (Petion Ville), Village Eden (Tabarre). All these sites presently have majority T-Shelters. In total they host 4,165 households and 18,445 individuals.

Differences by Commune

The largest decrease in IDP sites is also observed in the commune of Port-au-Prince this period with 129 sites remaining in June 2012 compared to 134 sites in the previous period. Of the five sites closed this period, three are part of Champs de Mars and thus closed as a result of return activities.

In the southern regions, Léogâne reported the largest decrease in sites with a decrease of 6 sites from 34 sites in April to 28 sites in June 2012.

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



Size of IDP sites

As in previous periods, majority of the displaced population (60% of IDP individuals or 56% of IDP households) continue to reside in the 40 larger¹⁷ sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

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

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Total	100.0%	575	100.0%	97,913	100.0%	390,276
1.1) 1 to 9	15.5%	89	0.4%	440	0.4%	1,474
1.2) 10 to 19	11.5%	66	0.9%	921	0.9%	3,321
2) 20 to 99	41.9%	241	12.2%	11,960	11.0%	43,119
3) 100 to 499	24.2%	139	30.3%	29,623	27.8%	108,505
4) 500 to 999	4.2%	24	17.8%	17,386	17.8%	69,388
5) 1000 plus	2.8%	16	38.4%	37,583	42.1%	164,469

¹⁷ Sites hosting 500 or more households

If the categories of sites by size are further broken down the following can be observed:

Table H: Number and percentage of IDP sites, households and individuals by IDP site size in June 2012 (Detailed breakdown of sites with less than 500 households)

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Total	100.0%	575	100%	97,913	100.0%	390,276
1) 1 to 49	49.7%	286	5.8%	5,642	5.4%	20,993
2) 50 to 99	19.1%	110	7.8%	7,679	6.9%	26,921
3) 100 to 149	9.9%	57	7.0%	6,846	6.3%	24,576
4) 150 to 199	4.5%	26	4.5%	4,411	4.1%	16,114
5) 200 to 249	1.7%	10	2.2%	2,173	1.9%	7,586
6) 250 to 299	2.8%	16	4.4%	4,352	3.8%	14,679
7) 300 to 349	1.6%	9	3.0%	2,899	3.0%	11,861
8) 350 to 399	1.0%	6	2.3%	2,267	2.4%	9,472
9) 400 to 449	1.7%	10	4.3%	4,233	3.9%	15,056
10) 450 to 499	0.9%	5	2.5%	2,442	2.3%	9,161
11) 500 to 999	4.2%	24	17.8%	17,386	17.8%	69,388
12) 1000 plus	2.8%	16	38.4%	37,583	42.1%	164,469

As of April 2012, 79% of sites (453 sites) host less than 150 families in each site – this account for about 19% of the IDP population (72,490 individuals).

When taking into consideration this same group by household population, it is observed that 21% (20,167 households) reside in these 453 sites.

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

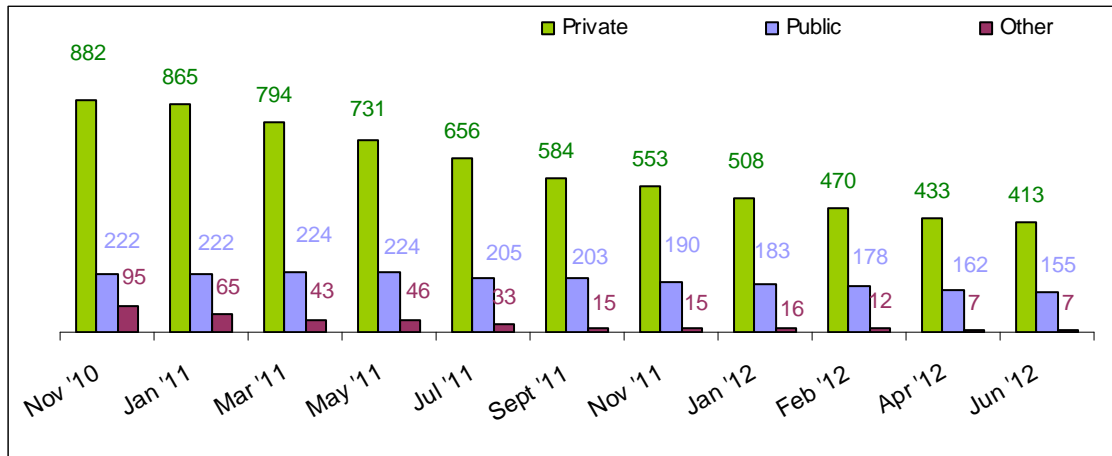
Commune	Site size by # of Households						
	Total	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus
Total	575	89	66	241	139	24	16
CARREFOUR	74	7	10	37	18	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	22	-	1	13	7	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	38	9	4	12	7	2	4
DELMAS	131	11	14	50	39	7	10
GANTHIER	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	46	3	9	20	10	4	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	129	10	15	60	37	5	2
TABARRE	53	8	2	28	12	3	-
GRAND-GOAVE	8	3	3	2	-	-	-
GRESSIER	15	7	2	6	-	-	-
JACMEL	4	-	-	1	3	-	-
LEOGANE	28	10	3	10	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	26	21	3	1	1	-	-

The 16 largest sites (sites hosting more than 1,000 households) are concentrated in the communes of Delmas (10 sites), Croix-des-bouquets (4 sites) and Port-au-Prince (2 sites). These sites host about 42% of the individual population (164,469 individuals).

*Public vs. Private Land*¹⁸

Of the 575 IDP sites identified this period, 72% (413 sites) are reported as being located on private land, while the 27% (155 sites) are reported as being on public property. Information on the remaining 1% (7 sites) was insufficient to adequately categorize the site.

Graph 10: Land ownership status comparison November 2010 to June 2012



When comparing data from this current assessment to that of November 2010¹⁹, a greater decrease in private sites is observed: of the 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 413 remain open in June 2012, reflecting a decrease 53%. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 155 sites remain open this period, reflecting a decrease of 30%.

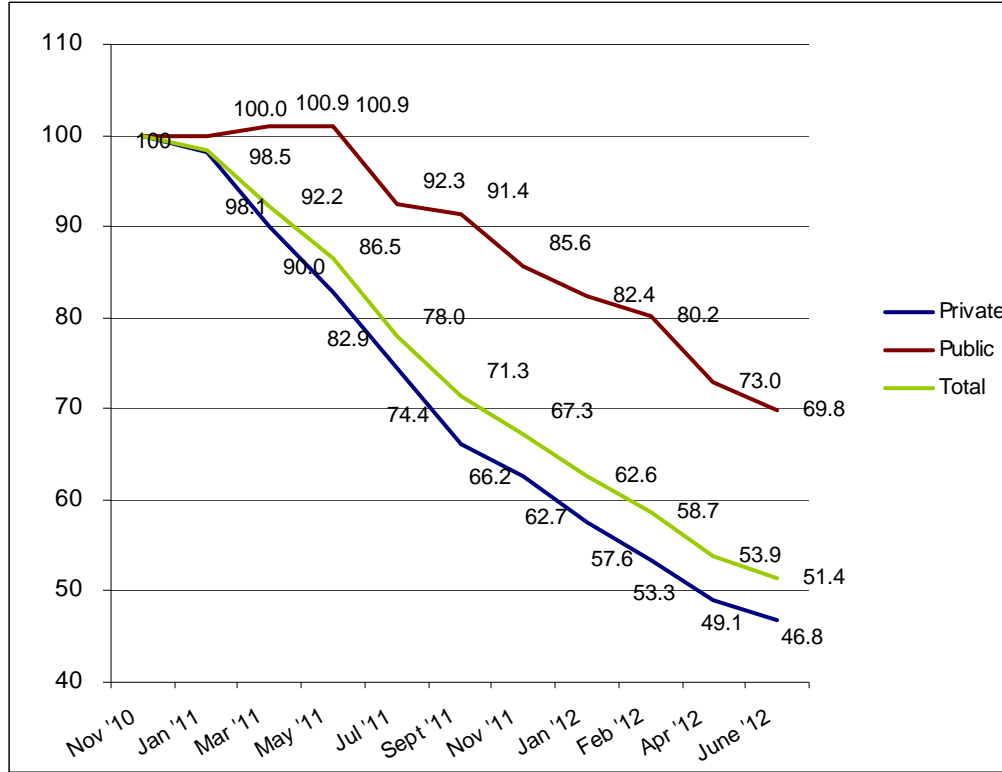
Table J: Index comparing open sites in public and private land from November 2010 to April 2012

Reporting Period	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	49.1	73.0	53.9
June '12	46.8	69.8	51.4

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



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