



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX **V2.0 UPDATE**

31 AUGUST 2012

SUMMARY

About DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool designed to track displaced internally persons population movement and provide updated information on the basic conditions in camps and camp-like settlements in support of the Emergency Shelter and Coordination Camp 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 bimonthly 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.

Highlights:

- As of August 2012, an estimated 369,000 people (or about 94,000 households) remain in 541 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti.
- This reflects a 5% decrease in overall (individuals) population compared to last period (June 2012). The rate of decrease remains steady as compared to last period where a decrease of 7% was observed. This suggests that the effects of Tropical S ISAAC did not substantially change the total population in IDP sites.
- At least 19 of the 37 IDP sites (51%) that closed between June to August 2012 have closed through the support of return programs by various actors.
- Majority of the displaced population (61% or 224,617 IDP individuals) continue to reside in minority of the sites (7% or 37 sites) in Port-au-Prince, these sites, in the DTM are referred to as larger sites. On the other hand, 70% of sites (380 sites) host less than 100 households in each site, accounting for about 13% of the IDP population (46,720 individuals), these are referred to as small sites. The remaining 26% of the population are found in the 124 medium sites.

Recent modification to data gathering:

Feedback from partners carrying out returns programs: 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 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.

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.





Additional Verification after Tropical Storm (TS) ISAAC: For this August 2012 update, additional assessments were carried out after the onset of TS Isaac. These assessments ranged from direct field visits, feedback from partners also carrying out field visits and phone interviews.

Recent Modifications in DTM Products

Additional fields have been added to the DTM to support return programs. In sites where partners are carrying out return programs, the name and contact details of the partner are now listed on the DTM spreadsheet and displayed on the DTM website. Note that only partners that have directly provided information to IOM are listed. Any partners with return programs that are not listed are welcome to provide the needed information to IOM by emailing: dtmhaiti@iom.int

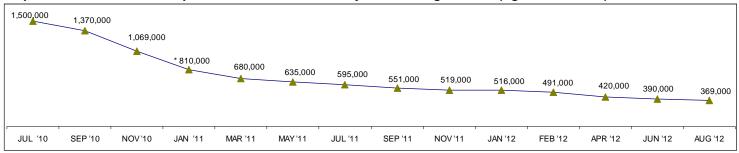


RESULTS

DTM v2.0 is on its eleventh round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted between July and August 2012⁴.

For this period, an additional verification was conducted after TS Isaac—this rapid verification consisted of direct field assessments, feedback from other partners also carrying out post storm assessments and phone verifications.

Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to August 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.

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.

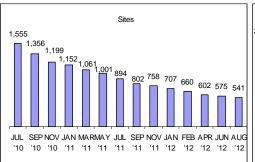


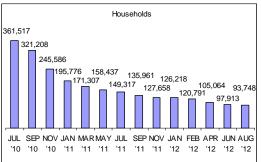


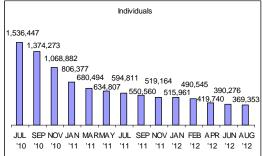
Table A: Estimated Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals Identified Through DTM – Total by Month July 2010 to August 2012

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
AUG '12	541	93,748	369,353

Graphs: Number of IDP Sites (Graph 2), Households (Graph 3), and Individuals (Graph 4), identified through DTM -Total by Month July 2010 to August 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 about 200 staff, of which 100 are field staff that carryout 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, aerial imagery 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

Data Management Unit uses various methods of data collection and validation ranging from satellite and aerial imagery, phone verifications and field visits:











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

					Table C				
Commune	Sites	Sites	Sites	Households	Househ olds	Households	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Commune	Jul '10	Jun '12	Aug '12	July '10	Jun '12	Aug '12	July '10	Jun '12	Aug '12
CARREFOUR	172	74	73	48,273	6,651	5,863	205,162	23,030	20,525
CITE SOLEIL	63	22	22	16,535	3,190	3,081	70,273	13,051	12,660
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	38	34	24,722	16,373	16,164	105,064	75,165	74,499
DELMAS	279	131	119	82,086	34,940	35,066	348,859	141,211	139,527
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	27	16	6,111	116	37
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	129	120	70,856	21,366	19,337	301,156	81,331	69,427
TABARRE	85	53	51	17,177	6,315	5,938	73,001	22,889	21,795
PETION-VILLE	112	46	44	24,604	5,821	5,450	104,560	22,189	20,973
GRAND-GOAVE	60	8	8	8,157	163	172	34,665	482	525
GRESSIER	62	15	15	10,014	312	280	42,560	1,144	1,011
JACMEL	54	4	2	6,145	753	396	26,115	2,891	1,737
LEOGANE	253	28	27	39,260	1,737	1,713	166,859	5,995	5,841
PETIT-GOAVE	100	26	25	12,250	265	272	52,062	782	796
Total	1,555	575	541	361,517	97,913	93,748	1,536,447	390,276	369,353
Difference Jun '12 - Aug '12		Sites	-34		Households	-4,165		Individuals	-20,923
					Found			Found	
% of Aug '12	Fou	ınd in Aug	94%		in Aug '12	96%		in Aug '12	95%
% of decrease in Aug '12			6%		·	4%			5%

IDP Population

As of August 2012, an estimated 93,748 IDP households, or 369,353 IDP individuals continue to reside in 541 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti. This reflects a 5% decrease (in IDP individual population) compared to the results in the previous report (June 2012). This rate of decrease is similar to last period where a 7% decrease was observed between April and June 2012. This suggests that TS Isaac did not have a considerable impact in terms of the overall population in IDP sites.

IDP Households

Overall, a decrease of 4,165 households is observed between June and August 2012. Of this decrease, about 50% (2,029 households) was observed in the commune of Port-au-Prince. In this commune, overall IDP household population has decreased from 21,366 in June 2012 to 19,337 in August 2012.

Observations in the Port-au-Prince commune:

Some of the largest decreases in population have been observed in IDP sites where return programs have been carried out. For instance large decreases have been observed in Kan Neptune (SSID 111_01_500), Place de la Paix (SSID 111_01_075), Terrain de Golf (SSID 111_01_030) and Cite Maxo/Teren Bulos (111_01_030) as a result of on going return activities by World Vision International, Concern Worldwide and J/P HRO respectively. The cumulative population decrease in these sites alone amount to about 1,087 households.

Moreover, still in the commune of Port-au-Prince, at least five sites have been reported as closed as a result of return activities. These are: Terrain Pere Solino (SSID 111_01_061), Place des Artistes (SSID_01_034), Place Petion (SSID 111 01 487), Place Dessalines (111 01 532) and Re Sevwa Boudon (SSID 111 01 487). The first site, Terrain Pere Solino was closed as a result of Catholic Relief Services (CRS) return programs while the rest have been closed as a result IOM return programs. The closure of these sites alone contributes to a decrease of about 800 households.

Note that other return programs may have contributed to the decrease in other sites though is not listed above as these programs have not officially been reported to IOM. Moreover, it is important to keep in mind that return programs are also on



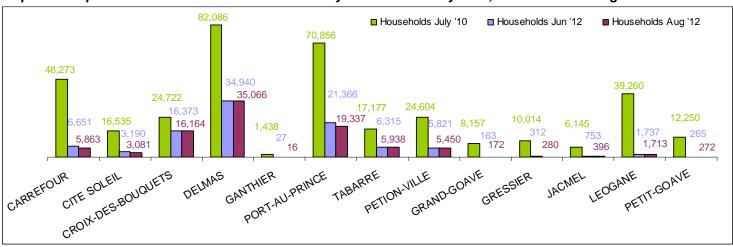


going in other communes. This narrative report however only discusses the programs in Port-au-Prince where the largest population decrease was observed.

Southern Regions:

In the regions, Jacmel reported the largest population decrease with 357 less households this period. This decrease is a direct result of a joint return program by IOM and J/P HRO.

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

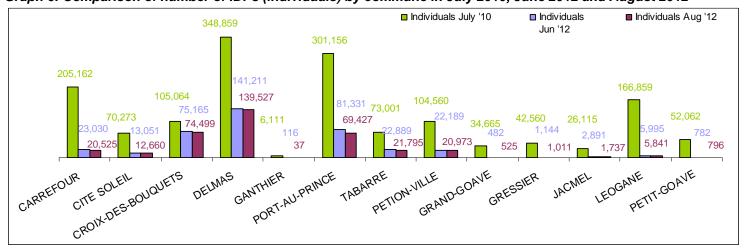


IDP Individuals

For this period, a total of 369,353 IDP individuals remain in 541 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti. This reflects a 5% decrease (in IDP individual population) compared to the estimates in the June 2012. When compared to the estimated peak of displacement in July 2010, an overall decrease of 76% is observed in IDP individuals.

Consequently, the highest decrease in the total number of individuals was observed in the commune of Port-au-Prince, with a decrease of about 11,904 individuals between June and August 2012. While in the regions, Jacmel reports the largest decrease, with a decrease from 2,891 in June 2012 to 1,737 in August 2012.

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







Updates on Phase 2 Registration⁵

The data presented below illustrates Phase 2 data gathered from November 2011 up to August 2012. Within this period, IDP registration information for 154 sites hosting 24,594 households or 86,866 individuals has been updated. Findings for this period show similar trends as last period, no large 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 between November 2011 and August 2012

Communes	Sites	Households	Individuals
Carrefour	19	2,555	9,397
Cite Soleil	5	1,100	4,746
Croix-Des-Bouquets	9	828	3,106
Delmas	38	3,429	12,426
Petion-ville	8	801	2,644
Port-au-Prince	47	14,046	48,604
Tabarre	28	1,835	5,943
PaP Metropolitan Area	154	24,594	86,866
Gressier	-	-	-
Leogane	-	-	-
Other Communes	-	-	-
Grand Total	154	24,594	86,866

Based on the information collected through Phase 2 Registration, the following can be said about the population:

Demographic Information:

About 52% of the population in IDP sites is female and 48% is male. Moreover, about 69% 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

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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, 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 set the DTM website (http://iomhaitidataportal.info).

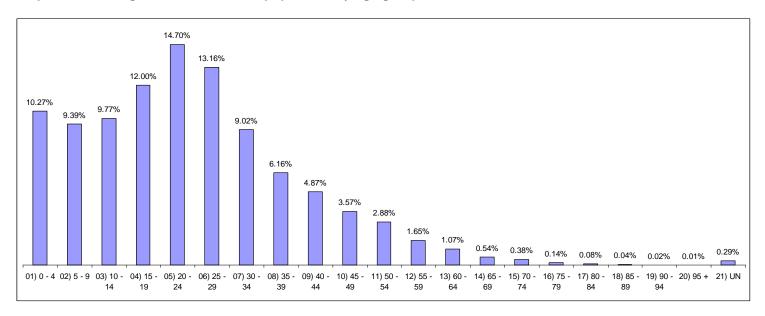
Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique

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

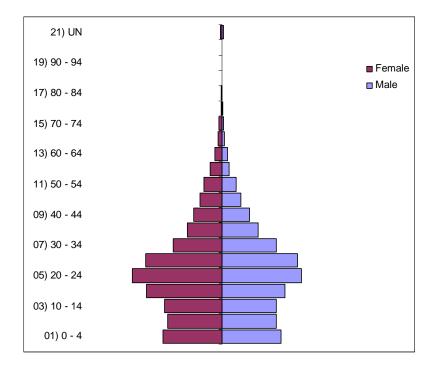
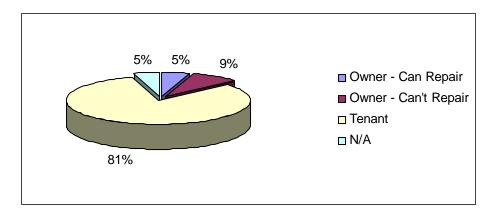






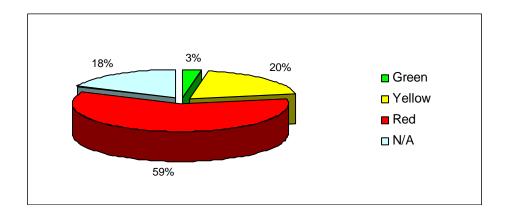
Chart 1: Ownership Status



Ownership status results remain similar to findings in previous reports: 81% of IDPs reporting being tenants and 14% reporting being home owners. The group of IDPs households that report being owners can be further broken down into: 5% of overall population reporting being owners that have the means to repair their homes, and 9% reporting being owners that do not have the means to repair their homes⁸. The remaining 5% of the population was unable to provide data on ownership status.

Chart 2: Reported MTPTC9 status10

As of this period, 59% of the population report coming from a house reported as red by the MTPTC, 20% report coming from houses rated yellow and 3% report coming from houses rated green. The remaining 18%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.

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*.

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 MTPC status of the house they occupied before the earthquake.





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

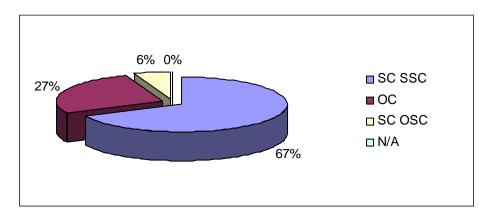
House Status	Total	Green	Yellow	Red	N/A
Total	100%	2.76%	19.58%	59.18%	18.47%
Owner-Can Repair	5.05%	0.31%	3.1%	1%	1%
Owner-Cannot Repair	8.54%	0.03%	0.3%	7%	1%
Tenant	81.88%	2.30%	15.4%	49%	16%
N/A	4.53%	0.13%	0.7%	2%	2%

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 (67%) 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. 27% reported being displaced in other communes (OC), and 6 % 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 has reduced by 6% this period: from 575 in June 2012 to 541 in August 2012. Specifically, a total of 37 sites have closed in this period, while 3 have been newly identified or re-opened.

It is of interest to highlight that of the 37 sites closed between June and August this year, at least 13 19 sites have closed as a result of successful return programs by Organization such as CRS, IOM, The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Canadian Red Cross. These closures will be described further in the section labeled Differences by Commune.

Date of Establishment

Of the 541 open sites identified during this reporting period, 90% (488 sites) were established in January 2010 and have remained open to date. About 9% (48 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 August 2012

Month IDP site	Number	
was established	of sites	Percentage
JANUARY, 2010	488	90%
FEBRUARY, 2010	22	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	541	100%

Types of Shelters within IDP sites

Consistent with findings from the previous period, majority of sites that remain open are made up of makeshift structures. Specifically 91% (490 of the 541 sites) are observed to have no transitional shelters (T-Shelters) on site, while about 7% (39 sites) have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters, and some T-Shelters. The remaining 2% (12 sites) are IDP sites that are mostly 14 composed of T-Shelters.

Table F: Breakdown of IDP sites by shelter composition

T-Shelter Category	Number of IDP sites	Percentage
No T-Shelter (0 %)	490	91%
Mixed sites (1 - 90 %)	39	7%
T-Shelter sites (91 % plus)	12	2%
Total	541	100%

¹² Sites occupied by one or more IDP individuals.

¹³ It is possible that there are more sites that have closed as a result of return programs though this information was not reported to IOM by the partner during this assessment period.

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





The 12 sites are: Radio Commerce (SSID 117_02_304), Santo 17 (SSID 131_02_316), Corail Sector 3 (SSID 131_09_406), Corail Sector 4 (SSID 131_02_424), Union Centre d'Hebergement de Lilavois 42 (SSID 131 02 427), Mayard (SSID 211 01 535), La voix des sans voix (SSID 121 03 378), Belle Alliance (SSID 121 02 449), Camp Rico (SSID 121_02_449), Centre d'Hebergement de Galette Greffin (SSID 114_05_478), Tabarre Isa (SSID 114_05_353), Village Eden (SSID 118 03 478). All these sites presently have majority T-Shelters. In total they host 4,167 households and 18,592 individuals.

At present a review is ongoing starting with three of the above mentioned sites: Mayard Planned site, Santo 17, Tabarre Isa. IOM is preparing a dossier of the history and present conditions of the site, in comparison to its surrounding neighborhood and the willingness of the local authorities to consider these sites as integrated into the neighborhood. Once completed the dossier will be submitted to the E-Shelter / CCCM cluster for review and submission to the National Government for final decision on whether these sites can be considered effectively integrated into the community.

Differences by Commune

The largest decrease in IDP sites is observed in Delmas this period with 119 sites remaining in June 2012 compared to 131 sites in the previous period. Of the 12 sites closed in this commune, six have closed as a result of return programs by IFRC and the Canadian Red Cross.

Also interesting to note that within this period (in July 2012) all sites around the National Palace (Port-au-Prince Commune)sites commonly known as Champs De Mars have officially been closed through the return program led by IOM in partnership with the GoH. The Return Program for this cluster of sites officially began in January 2012 with the objective of moving all IDP households from these sites to safer, longer term housing solutions. By July 2012 a total of 4,624 IDP households in Champs De Mars were provided with rental support grants to facilitate their transition back to their way of life before the 2010 earthquake.

In the regions, two sites in Jacmel have closed this period as a result of a return program by IOM and JP HRO. To date only two sites remain in Jacmel. Given the conditions in these two remaining sites (Mayard SSID 211 01 535 and Potay Le Wogan SSID 211_06_002) discussions are on going with local authorities to eventually hand over these sites to the local government as conditions and services in the site are similar to that of the neighborhood and therefore could potentially be integrated as part of the neighborhood that surrounds them.



Pictures above: Mayard Planned Site (SSID 211 01 535), Jacmel





■ Sites Sites Sites Jul '10 Jun '12 Aug '12 253 193 31/19 120 112 100 60 ⁵³51 34 CROIX DES BOUQUETS GRAND GOAVE

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

Size of IDP sites

As in previous periods, majority of the displaced population (61% of IDP individuals) continue to reside in the larger 15 sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. What is interesting to note is that these large sites are slowly decreasing as a direct result of return programs: for instance between June and August 2012 the number of large sites has decreased from 40 to 37. Specifically: Kan Neptune (SSID 111 01 500) and Place de la Paix (SSID 111 01 075) – all sites that previously hosted more than 500 households have now decreased considerably through return programs led by Concern Worldwide and World Vision International. Moreover, Teren Pere Solino (SSID 111 01 061) previously hosting over 600 households has closed as a result of CRS return programs.

Meanwhile, 70% of sites (380 sites) host less than 100 households in each site, accounting for about 13% of the IDP population (46,720 individuals): these are referred to as small sites. The remaining 26% of the population are found in the 124 medium sites. It is important to note that return programs have also influenced the decrease of population and closure of medium and small sized sites.

However, though returns contribute to the decrease and closure of sites this period, evictions have also led to the closure of at least four sites this period and 121 sites remain under threat of eviction as of August 2012. These 121 sites represent 22% of the total sites open this period and host a total of about 78,175 individuals (about 21% of the total IDP individual population).

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

¹⁵ For the purposes of analysis, DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more households and labeled them as larger sites. Note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM Cluster in 2010 where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.





Site size by	Sites	6	House	Households		duals
# of	_		_		_	
Households	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Total	100.0%	541	100.0%	93,748	100.0%	369,353
1.1) 1 to 9	16.1%	87	0.4%	419	0.4%	1,410
1.2) 10 to 19	11.1%	60	0.9%	884	0.9%	3,278
2) 20 to 99	43.1%	233	12.6%	11,807	11.4%	42,032
3) 100 to 499	22.9%	124	28.5%	26,765	26.5%	98,016
4) 500 to 999	3.5%	19	14.4%	13,538	14.3%	52,735
5) 1000 plus	3.3%	18	43.0%	40,335	46.5%	171,882

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 August 2012 (Detailed breakdown of sites with less than 500 households)

Site size by #	Site	es	Households		Individ	uals
of						
Households	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Total	100%	541	100%	93,748	100%	369,353
1) 1 to 49	50.6%	274	5.8%	5,455	5.4%	19,791
2) 50 to 99	19.6%	106	8.2%	7,655	7.3%	26,929
3) 100 to 149	9.6%	52	6.7%	6,244	6.1%	22,435
4) 150 to 199	4.1%	22	4.0%	3,738	3.6%	13,443
5) 200 to 249	1.1%	6	1.4%	1,334	1.4%	5,019
6) 250 to 299	2.4%	13	3.7%	3,509	3.3%	12,231
7) 300 to 349	2.0%	11	3.8%	3,570	3.7%	13,791
8) 350 to 399	1.5%	8	3.3%	3,051	3.3%	12,142
9) 400 to 449	1.5%	8	3.6%	3,379	3.2%	11,820
10) 450 to 499	0.7%	4	2.1%	1,940	1.9%	7,135
11) 500 to 999	3.5%	19	14.4%	13,538	14.3%	52,735
12) 1000 plus	3.3%	18	43.0%	40,335	46.5%	171,882

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





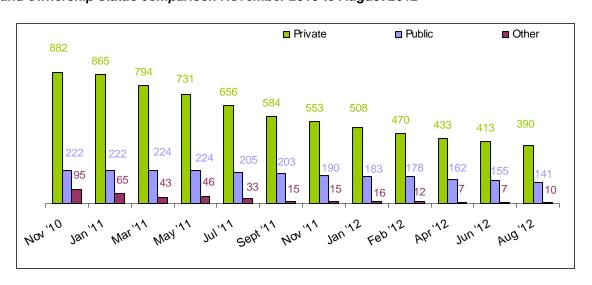
	Site size by # of Households						
Commune	Total	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus
Total	541	87	60	233	124	19	18
CARREFOUR	73	7	11	40	13	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	22	-	1	12	8	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	34	9	2	10	7	2	4
DELMAS	119	10	12	47	33	5	12
GANTHIER	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	44	5	8	19	8	4	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	120	9	12	58	37	2	2
TABARRE	51	7	2	28	11	3	-
GRAND-GOAVE	8	3	3	2	-	-	-
GRESSIER	15	8	2	5	-	-	-
JACMEL	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
LEOGANE	27	10	2	10	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	25	19	4	1	1	-	-

The 18 sites (sites hosting more than 1,000 households) are concentrated in the communes of Delmas (12 sites), Croix-desbouquets (4 sites) and Port-au-Prince (2 sites). These sites host about 47% of the individual population (171,882 individuals).

Public vs. Private Land16

Of the 541 IDP sites identified this period, 72% (390 sites) are reported as being located on private land, while the 26% (141 sites) are reported as being on public property. Information on the remaining 2% (10 sites) was insufficient to adequately categorize the site.

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



¹⁶ 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.





When comparing data from this current assessment to that of November 2010¹⁷, a greater decrease in private sites is observed: of the 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 390 remain open in August 2012, reflecting a decrease 56%. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 141 sites remain open this period, reflecting a decrease of 37%.

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

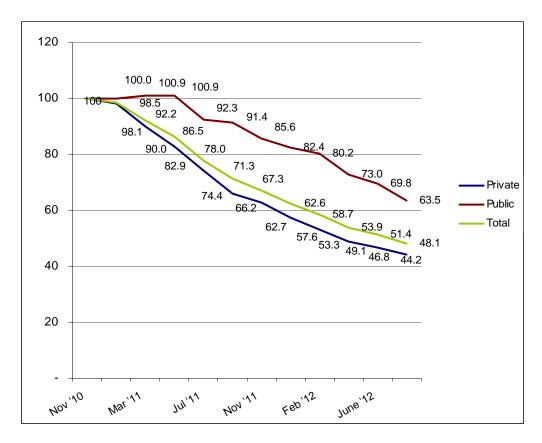
Round	Private	Public	Total
Nov '10	100	100	100
Jan '11	98.1	100.0	98.5
Mar '11	90.0	100.9	92.2
May '11	82.9	100.9	86.5
Jul '11	74.4	92.3	78.0
Sept '11	66.2	91.4	71.3
Nov '11	62.7	85.6	67.3
Jan '12	57.6	82.4	62.6
Feb '12	53.3	80.2	58.7
Apr '12	49.1	73.0	53.9
June '12	46.8	69.8	51.4
Aug '12	44.2	63.5	48.1

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

¹⁷ The first round of assessments: DTM V2.0 and the first time this type of data was collected.







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