

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX V2.0 UPDATE 12 JANUARY 2013

SUMMARY

About DTM

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.

DTM also incorporates feedback from partners carrying out return programs. In sites where partners have on going return activities, IOM asks partners to report on which sites they are working and, where possible, to provide updates on the population remaining in these sites. This information is used to update the DTM database accordingly. In cases where the site cannot be visited for security concerns, IOM uses 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.

Highlights:

- Three years after the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010, an estimated 347,284 individuals (or about 87,750 households) remain in 450 IDP sites.
- Compared to 2010, this represents a decrease of about 77% in overall IDP population (individuals and households). Meanwhile a decrease of 71% is observed in total number of IDP sites remaining open.
- When comparing the latest figures to the previous period (October 2012) a decrease of 3% is observed in overall (IDP individuals and households) population. This rate of decrease is consistent with the previous periods.
- Though overall figures have decreased, some slight population increases are observed in the communes of Croix-des-Bouquets, Cite Soleil and Petit Goâve.
- Return programs continue to contribute to the closure of IDP sites this period. The largest decrease in (IDP household) population and IDP sites observed in Tabarre as a direct consequence of return programs.
- According to the latest IDP registration report, about 84% of IDP households found in IDP sites in 2012 were also found there in 2010.
- Average household size in IDP sites has decreased in 2012: 3.4 individuals per household compared to 4.3 in 2010. This is also smaller than the average household size reported in the national census (2003) of 4.5.

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

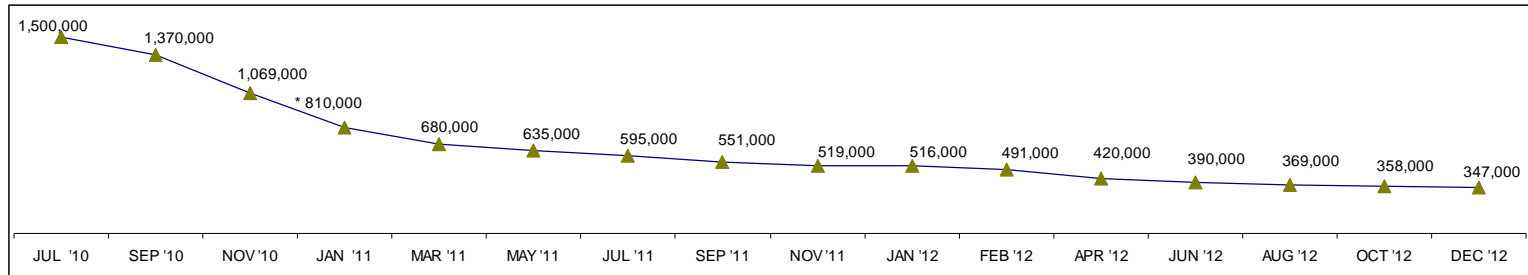
² Southern regions include Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave and Jacmel.

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 thirteenth round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted between November and December 2012⁴. The release of the December 2012 figures was postponed to January 2013 in line with the third year commemoration of the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010.

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

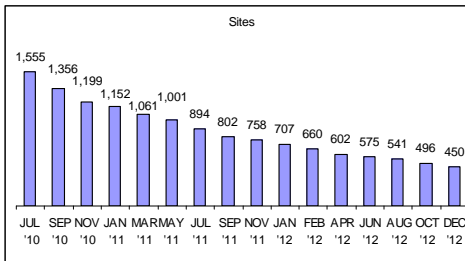
Table A: Estimated Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals Identified Through DTM – Total by Month July 2010 to December 2012

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
OCT '12	496	90,415	357,785
DEC '12	450	87,750	347,284

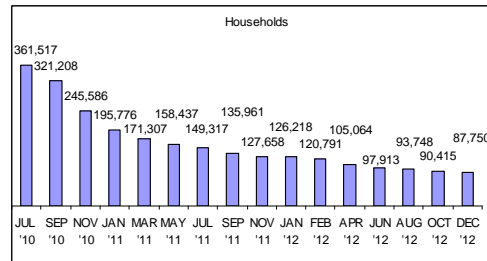
⁴ The overall figures reported continue to include the population in the surrounding locations of Corail Sector 4 IDP camp, referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as Onaville, near Corail Sector 3; these areas were included in the assessments as of January 2011.

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

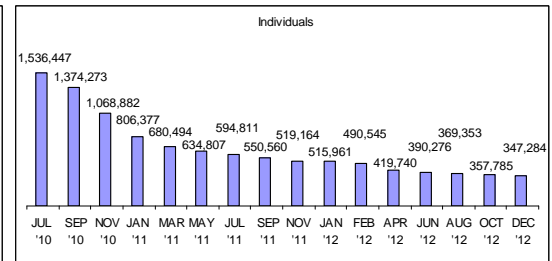
Graph 2



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 interventions 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 engaged 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.

It is important to highlight that though estimates of the IDP individual population are provided through DTM, assessments are carried out at the household level with representatives reporting the number of individuals included in their household.

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, October 2012 and December 2012

Commune	Sites	Sites	Sites	Households	Households	Households	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
	July '10	Oct '12	Dec '12	July '10	Oct '12	Dec '12	July '10	Oct '12	Dec '12
CARREFOUR	172	69	65	48,273	5,775	5,282	205,162	20,355	18,760
CITE SOLEIL	63	22	22	16,535	3,012	3,046	70,273	12,090	12,123
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	35	35	24,722	16,137	16,240	105,064	74,995	74,929
DELMAS	279	105	101	82,086	35,386	35,085	348,859	138,435	137,547
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	16	16	6,111	37	37
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	103	91	70,856	16,724	15,813	301,156	60,875	56,169
TABARRE	85	50	27	17,177	5,577	4,584	73,001	20,075	17,108
PETION-VILLE	112	41	40	24,604	5,370	5,342	104,560	22,650	22,578
GRAND-GOAVE	60	7	7	8,157	167	164	34,665	509	500
GRESSIER	62	12	12	10,014	266	241	42,560	1,002	863
JACMEL	54	1	1	6,145	60	60	26,115	200	200
LEOGANE	253	27	25	39,260	1,724	1,657	166,859	5,931	5,752
PETIT-GOAVE	100	23	23	12,250	201	220	52,062	631	718
Total	1,555	496	450	361,517	90,415	87,750	1,536,447	357,785	347,284
Difference Oct '12 - Dec '12	Sites			Households			Individuals		
			-46			-2,665			-10,501
% found in Dec '12	Found in Dec '12			Found in Dec '12			Found in Dec '12		
			91%			97%			97%
% of decrease in Dec '12									
			9%			3%			3%

IDP Population

Three years after the earthquake, an estimated 87,750 IDP households or 347,284 IDP individuals remain in 450 IDP sites in Haiti. This represents a decrease of about 77% in population and a 71% decrease in IDP sites compared to 2010⁵.

When compared to the previous report (October 2012), a 3% decrease in population is observed (both in terms of IDP household and individual population). This rate of decrease is similar to that observed in October 2012 and slightly slower compared to the decline between June and August 2012 (a decrease of 5%).

Return programs carried out by various partners continue to be the main reasons for the decrease in overall population between October and December 2012.

IDP Households

An overall decrease of about 2,665 households was observed between October and December 2012. The greatest decrease in household population was reported in Tabarre with a decrease of about 993 households. Majority of the decrease in this commune was a direct result of return programs.

Observations in the Commune of Tabarre

The decrease in overall population in IDP sites in Tabarre is largely a result of return programs carried out by IOM with the support of the (European) Commission's European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO). It is important to keep in mind that return programs are also on going in other communes. However, this report only highlights the programs in Tabarre where the largest population decrease was observed.

IOM continues to request that updates on return activities be shared for inclusion in DTM updates. These reports can be submitted to by emailing IOM at dtmhaiti@iom.int

⁵ Compared to DTM figures released in July 2010- when displacement was estimated to be at its height.

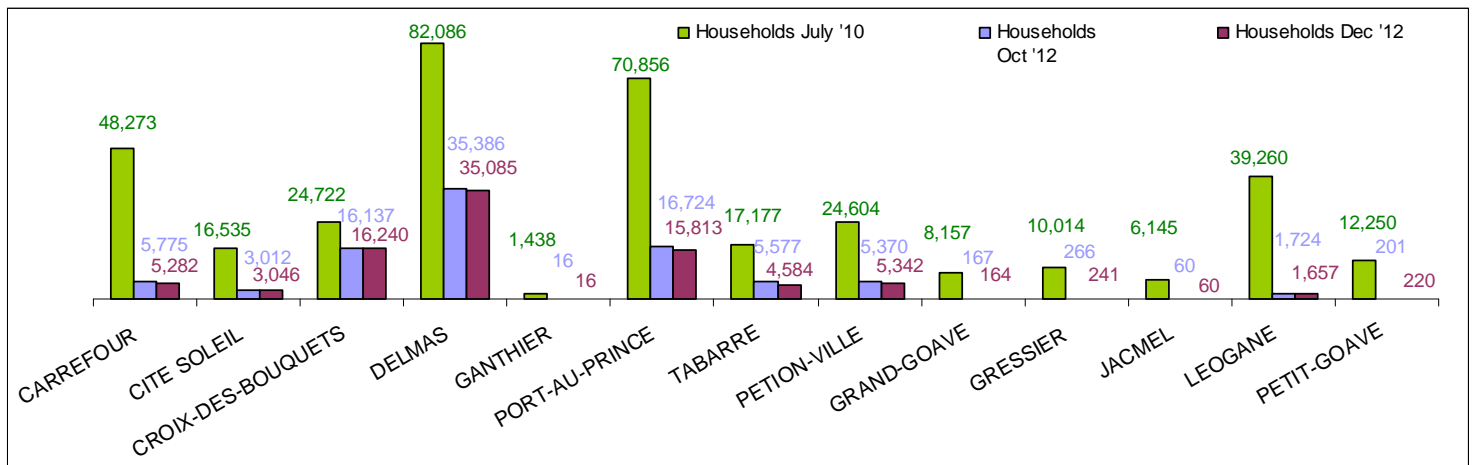
Slight Increases in Population in Some Communes

Though the over all population in IDP sites has decreased, this period a slight increase in population was observed in the communes of Croix-des-Bouquets (an increase of about 103 households), Cite Soleil (an increase of about 34 households) and Petit Goâve (an increase of about 19 household). In Croix-des-Bouquets and Cite Soleil, the slight increase is reportedly because additional households have entered IDP sites (from other sites and in some cases from the neighborhood) stating they are hoping to benefit from rental support programs because they currently have no resources to rent housing on their own. The increase in Petit Goâve is a result of Tropical Storm Sandy; additional households had lost their homes after the storm and initially sought refuge in a school. These households were then temporarily relocated by the Municipality into select IDP sites.

Southern Regions:

In the regions, Léogâne reported the largest population decrease with 67 less households this period. This decrease was a result of return activities carried out by Acted and Help – Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V.. Some of the decrease was also a result of IDPs spontaneously leaving the sites.

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



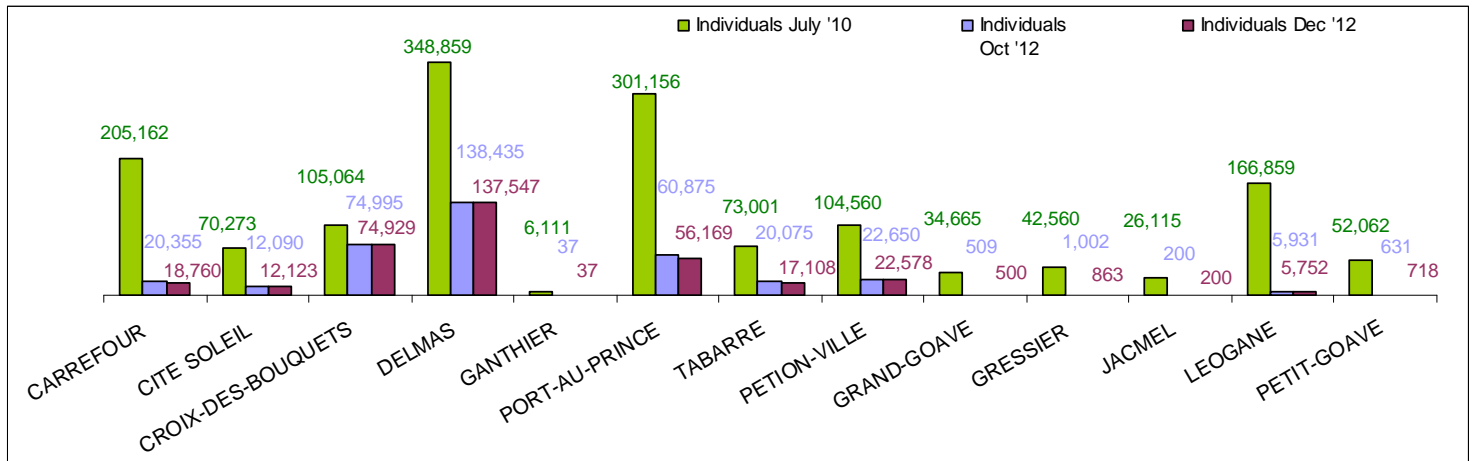
IDP Individuals

Overall observations in IDP individual population are similar to the changes observed in household population. Compared to 2010 (July) the total population remaining in IDP sites has decreased by 77%. When compared to the overall population reported in the previous period (October 2012) a 3% decrease is observed.

Differences in IDP Population Changes by Commune

When comparing IDP individual population and household population an interesting difference to note is that though Tabarre reported the largest decrease in household population, when looking at individual population, the largest decrease is observed in Port-au-Prince where a decrease of about 4,706 individuals is observed. This difference in movement behavior could be due to the fact that in some cases entire households move together as a single unit and in other cases only a portion of the household (individuals) move leaving other members behind. It is also important to consider that household size varies between communes which also influence the changes in household and individual population.

Graph 6: Comparison of number of IDP individuals by commune in July 2010, October 2012 and December 2012



Updates on IDP Registration

IOM has recently released the IDP registration report for the year 2012. The report provides detailed updates on the demographic information of the population that continue to reside in IDP sites in 2012 with comparisons to the IDP population in 2010 and, in some cases, comparisons to neighborhood information. The full report is available on the DTM website and highlights are included in this DTM release.

Refresh on the Phases of IDP Registration in Haiti:

The primary objective of IDP registration in Haiti is to make available a count and profile of the displaced populations living in IDP sites in Haiti. This data is used as a basis for identification of households and individuals in order to address their needs and identify solutions towards ending their displacement. In Haiti, the registration process has been broken down into four phases that should be viewed as an ongoing and overlapping process from emergency response through to longer term development.

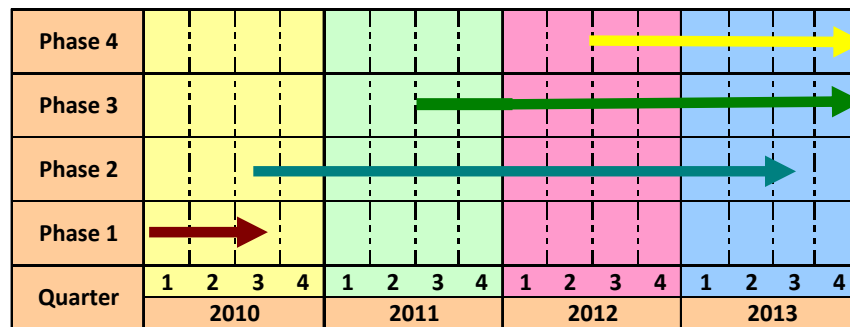
The four phases⁶ are as follows:

- Phase 1: Emergency Registration:** first-time registration of all IDPs due to the earthquake. Phase 1 includes the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area as well as the southern regions.
- Phase 2: Movement Verification and Updating of Existing Registry:** verification and updating of data collected during Phase 1 to ensure that the information available to partners carrying out camp management and return⁷ programs are up to date.
- Phase 3: Return and Referral:** monitoring the return and identification of the most vulnerable groups for improved service planning.
- Phase 4: Identification for Individual Assistance and De-registration:** strengthening of Government structures to provide targeted services for the most vulnerable individuals, and de-registration of households that have returned.

⁶ Note that taking to account the changes in the overall situation in Haiti these phases have been slightly revised since their development in 2010.

⁷ Return programs in Haiti are initiatives carried out by reconstruction partners with the objective for providing sustainable shelter solutions for the displaced population.

Chart 1: IOM IDP Registration Phases



Phase 1 of the registration process began at the end of February 2010 and was completed by October 2010. This first phase of registration provided the first overall picture of the population residing in IDP sites after the earthquake. Phase 2 began immediately after in order to capture the changes of this highly fluid population. Phase 2 registration was carried out only in sites upon the request of partners to support their camp management or return activities or in sites threatened by eviction. This second phase of registration continues to be implemented as of this reporting period with most operations carried out in support of return activities.

Phase 3 of the process began in mid-2011⁸ and continues complementary to Phase 2 operations. This is commonly referred to as returns tracking. Phase 4 of the process has also commenced in the later quarters of 2012 and continues in a parallel and complementary manner.

Comparing Phase 1 and Phase 2 Data:

When comparing Phase 1 and Phase 2 data it is interesting to highlight that at least 84% of the IDP population found in IDP sites 2012 were already registered in 2010. Though further analysis is needed, this could suggest that majority of the population remaining in IDP sites have been there since 2010.

Registration Phase 2 Updates:

The table below illustrates the total IDP population in sites where Phase 2 registration was carried out in 2012. This group was used as the sample population for the 2012 Registration Report.

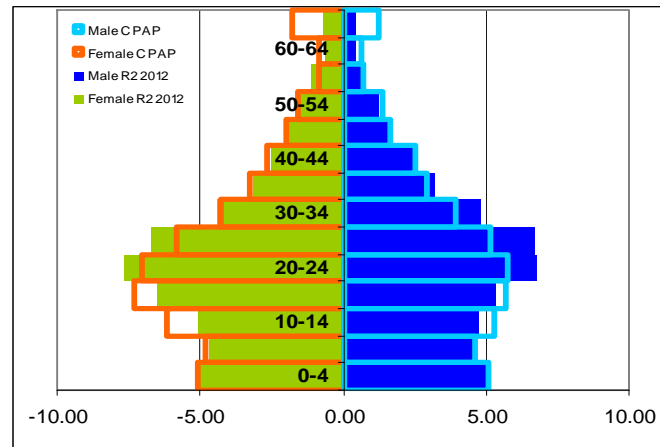
Table C: Number of sites, households and individuals registered in Phase 2 operations by commune between January 2012 and August 2012

Communes	No. Sites	No. Households	No. Individuals	% of sample (individuals)
CARREFOUR	14	2,112	7,870	16.5
CITE SOLEIL	4	1,094	4,724	9.9
CROIX DES BOUQUETS	6	43	122	0.3
DELMAS	13	1,067	3,717	7.8
PETION VILLE	4	557	1,924	4.0
PORT AU PRINCE	28	8,222	26,977	56.7
TABARRE	22	741	2,257	4.7
TOTAL	91	13,836	47,591	100

⁸ This is specific to IOM return programs only.

Demographic Information (Individuals and Households):

Graph 7: Age pyramid (percentage) in IDP sites by individuals (Male and Female R2 2012) compared to neighborhood/2003 Census (Male and Female C PAP)



Legend in Graph 7:

Male / Female R2 2012: Data from Phase 2 Registration 2012
 Male/Female C PAP: Population Census 2003 in the seven PAP communes

Similar to previous reports the data reflects that 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.

However, when comparing the age structure of the population to the 2003 National Census (See Age Pyramid) it can be observed that there are fewer children (between the ages of 10 to 19) and fewer elderly people (individuals 65 years or older) in IDP sites compared to the neighborhoods. In addition to this, there are also more adults in the age range of 20-39, with more males in this category.

Table D: Phase 2 Registration data by commune and average household size, household and head of household ages, and number of individuals younger than 15 per household.

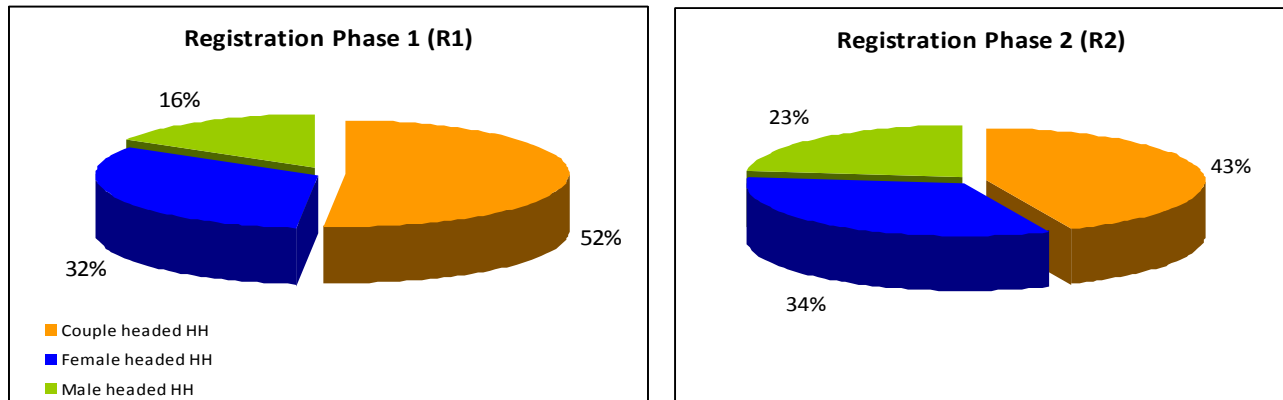
2012	No. of IDP Households	No. Individuals	Average Household size	Average age of Head of Households	Average age of Individuals	Average N <15 yrs per Households
Carrefour	2,112	7,870	3.7	37.3	23.2	1.2
Cite Soleil	1,094	4,724	4.3	38.4	22.5	1.6
Croix-des-Bouquets	43	122	2.8	37.7	24.5	0.9
Delmas	1,067	3,717	3.5	35.2	23.9	1.0
Petion-ville	557	1,924	3.5	36.6	23.9	1.0
Port-au-Prince	8,222	26,977	3.3	36.0	24.5	0.9
Tabarre	741	2,257	3.0	35.0	24.2	0.8
TOTAL (2012)	13,836	47,591	3.4	36.0	23.8	1.0

It is also significant to note (see table above) that the average household size (3.4 individuals per household) within IDP sites is smaller when compared to national census (4.5) and to registration Phase 1 data (4.3).

Majority of registered IDP households (57%) report being single headed (See Chart 2). Specifically: 34% of households report being single and headed by a woman while 23% of households report being single and headed by a man. This represents an

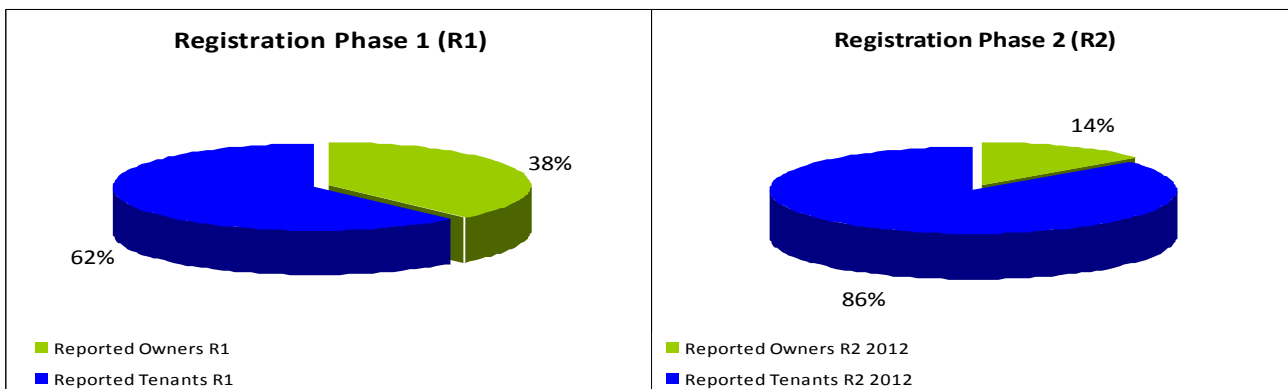
increase compared to Phase 1: 48% of IDP households registered in the first phase reported being single headed (32% single female headed and 16% single male headed).

Chart 2: Comparison of IDP households (percentage) by type: couple headed, single female or single male headed



Ownership status shows an increase in tenants and a decrease in home owners compared to registration Phase 1. 82% of IDP households declared being tenants in 2012 compared to 62% in 2010, and 13% being home owners.

Chart 3: Comparison of reported ownership status between registration Phase 1 and 2



Education and Occupation

Net Enrollment Rate⁹ in IDP sites is 39 for both boys and girls, dropping from 80 in Primary School to 17 in Secondary School. Small differences are observed in the percentage of females and males in school, dropping out, or who have never been to school.

Unemployment in camps in 2012 is 58%; taking into account the Net Dependency Ratio of 43.1, each working IDP has to support 2.4 non active IDPs. 54% of IDPs work in informal occupations or as unskilled labour force.

⁹ Net Enrollment Rate is calculated dividing the number of pupils attending each level of schooling by the number of people in the appropriate age group, or the age group that should be enrolled in that grade.

IDP Sites

A total of 450 IDP sites, or 36% of the initial 1,255 sites registered in 2010, remain open¹⁰ as of this period. This reflects a 9% decrease in total number of sites open compared to October 2012: from 496 in October to 450 in January 2013.

A total of 49 sites have closed in this period. Of this, at least¹¹ 39 sites have closed as a direct result of successful return programs. The remaining 10 sites reportedly closed as a result of spontaneous movement of the population out of the sites. During this period about three sites re-opened in the commune of Delmas. As a result total decrease of sites from October to December 2012 is 46.

Date of Establishment

Of the 450 open sites during this reporting period, 90% were established in January 2010 and 4% in February 2010, and have remained open to date. Only 1% (6 sites) was established in 2011. These percentages are similar to that reported in the previous periods.

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

Month IDP site was Established	Number of sites	Percentage
JANUARY, 2010	405	90%
FEBRUARY, 2010	17	4%
MARCH, 2010	4	1%
APRIL, 2010	9	2%
MAY, 2010	3	1%
JULY, 2010	3	1%
OCTOBER, 2010	3	1%
Year 2011	6	1%
Total	450	100%

Types of Shelters within IDP sites

Majority of sites that remain open are made up of makeshift structures. Specifically 89% (401 of 450 sites) are observed to have no transitional shelters (T-Shelters) on site, while about 8% (37 sites) have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters, and some T-Shelters. The remaining 3% (12 sites) are IDP sites that are mostly¹² composed of T-Shelters.

Table F: Breakdown of IDP sites by shelter composition

T-Shelter Category	N	%
No T-Shelter (0 %)	401	89%
Mixed sites (1 - 90 %)	37	8%
T-Shelter sites (91 % plus)	12	3%
Total	450	100%

¹⁰ Sites occupied by one or more IDP individuals.

¹¹ 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. In these cases they may be reflected in DTM as closures as a result of spontaneous movement.

¹² More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters

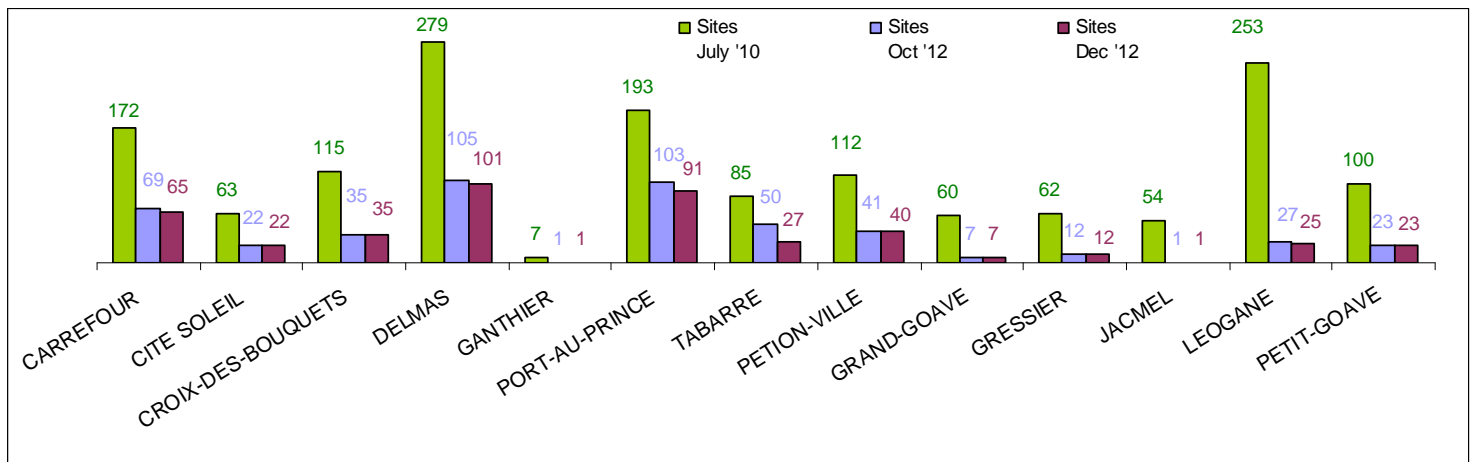
The 12 sites are: Radio Commerce (SSID 117_02_304), Santo 17 (SSID 131_02_316), Corail Sector 3 (SSID 131_09_406), Corail Sector 4 (SSID 131_02_424), Union Centre d'Hebergement de Lilavois 42 (SSID 131_02_427), La voix des sans voix (SSID 121_03_378), Belle Alliance (SSID 121_02_449), Camp Rico (SSID 121_02_449), CSC (121_01_029), 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 3,963 households and 17,568 individuals.

Differences by Commune

The largest decrease in IDP sites is observed Tabarre with a decrease of 23 sites from October to December 2012. All sites closed in this commune are a direct result of return programs¹³. The second largest decrease in sites is observed in Port-au-Prince where total number of sites reduced from 103 to 91 between October and December 2012. Of the 12 sites that closed in Port-au-Prince at least eight sites closed as a direct result of return programs by Concern Worldwide, GOAL and IOM.

In the regions, the number of sites has not changed with the exception of Léogâne where two sites have closed as a result of spontaneous movement of IDPs out of the site.

Graph 8: Comparison of number of IDP sites by commune in July 2010, October 2012 and December 2012



Size of IDP sites

As in previous periods, the majority of the displaced population (62.5% of IDP households) continues to reside in the larger¹⁴ sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. None of the larger camps was closed since the October DTM, so the total number of sites hosting more than 500 households has not changed: 37 large sites in total (accounting for 8.2% of all sites open this period).

Meanwhile, 12% of the population (IDP households) is found in the 307 sites that host less than 100 households each, or those categorized in the DTM as *small sites* (68% of all open sites this period), showing a slight decrease in the proportion of IDP households living in small sites (12.8% Vs 11.8%) compared to the previous DTM round.

The remaining 26% of the population (IDP households) is found in 112 medium size sites (sites hosting 100 to 499 households), and no changes are observed when comparing with the previous DTM round.

¹³ Partners involved in these return programs are reported in the IDP Households section of this document.

¹⁴ 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.

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

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	450	100.0%	87750	100.0%	347284	100.0%
1.1) 1 to 9	74	16.4%	310	0.4%	1115	0.3%
1.2) 10 to 19	49	10.9%	705	0.8%	2697	0.8%
2) 20 to 99	184	40.9%	9370	10.7%	33166	9.6%
3) 100 to 499	106	23.6%	22577	25.7%	84306	24.3%
4) 500 to 999	18	4.0%	12689	14.5%	50158	14.4%
5) 1000 plus	19	4.2%	42099	48.0%	175842	50.6%

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

Table H: Number and percentage of IDP sites, households and individuals by IDP site size in December 2012 (detailed breakdown of sites by size)

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	450	100.0%	87750	100.0%	347284	100.0%
1) 1 to 49	219	48.7%	4096	4.7%	15237	4.4%
2) 50 to 99	88	19.6%	6289	7.2%	21741	6.3%
3) 100 to 149	41	9.1%	4870	5.5%	17865	5.1%
4) 150 to 199	26	5.8%	4454	5.1%	16322	4.7%
5) 200 to 249	5	1.1%	1135	1.3%	4093	1.2%
6) 250 to 299	8	1.8%	2193	2.5%	7900	2.3%
7) 300 to 349	9	2.0%	2921	3.3%	11936	3.4%
8) 350 to 399	8	1.8%	2995	3.4%	11953	3.4%
9) 400 to 449	5	1.1%	2133	2.4%	7533	2.2%
10) 450 to 499	4	0.9%	1876	2.1%	6704	1.9%
11) 500 to 999	18	4.0%	12689	14.5%	50158	14.4%
12) 1000 plus	19	4.2%	42099	48.0%	175842	50.6%

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

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	450	74	49	184	106	18	19
CARREFOUR	65	7	10	35	11	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	22	1	-	13	7	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	35	9	3	8	9	2	4
DELMAS	101	6	12	39	27	4	13
GANTHIER	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	40	6	6	16	8	4	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	91	6	8	43	30	2	2
TABARRE	27	2	2	11	9	3	-
GRAND-GOAVE	7	3	2	2	-	-	-
GRESSIER	12	6	2	4	-	-	-
JACMEL	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
LEOGANE	25	10	1	9	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	23	18	2	3	-	-	-

The 19 sites hosting more than 1000 households are concentrated in the communes of Delmas (13 sites), Croix-des-bouquets (4 sites) and Port-au-Prince (2 sites). These sites host about 42,099 IDP households, showing an increase in the proportion of households from 47% to 52%.

Camp Management Support in IDP sites

Of the 450 sites that are open this period, 23 have dedicated camp management support. Though this coverage only account for about 5% of all open sites, they host about 33% of the total IDP (household) population. At present Camp Management support is being provided by three partners: JP/HRO in 2 IDP sites and DPC with the support of IOM in 23 sites.

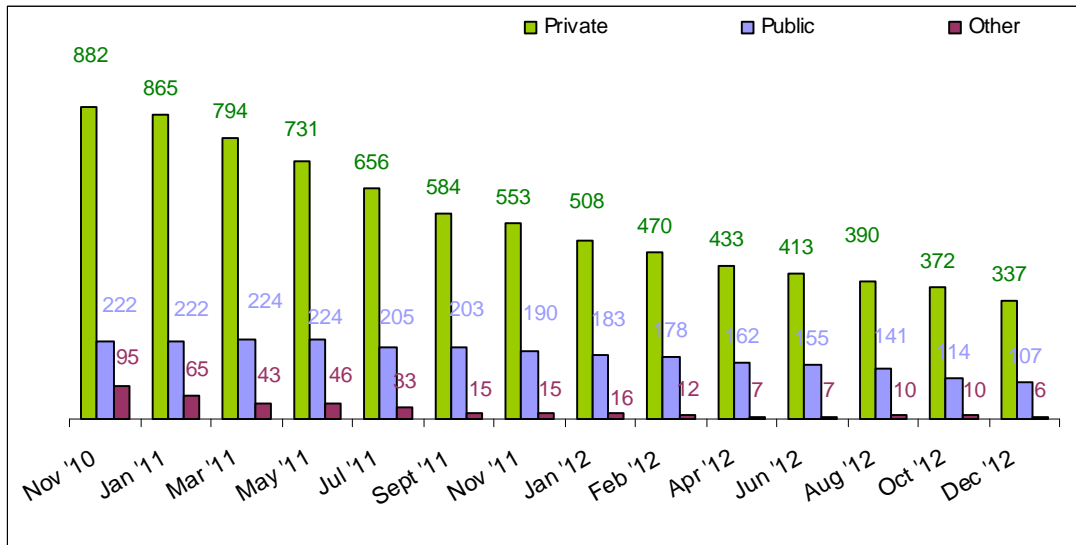
Table J: Camp management agency coverage by sites and IDP population

Camp Management Agencies (CMA)	N of Sites	% of Sites	N of Households	% of Households	N of Individuals	% of Individuals
CMA coverage	23	5%	28,971	33%	110,324	32%
No CMA coverage	427	95%	58,779	67%	236,960	68%
Total Sites	450	100%	87,750	100%	347,284	100%

Public vs. Private Land¹⁵

Of the 450 IDP sites identified this period, 75% (337 sites) are reported as being located on private land, while 24% (107 sites) are reported as being on public property. Information on the remaining 1% (10 sites) was insufficient to adequately categorize the sites.

Graph 9: Land Ownership status comparison November 2010 to December 2012



When comparing data from November 2010¹⁶, a greater decrease in private sites is observed: of the 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 337 remain open in December 2012, reflecting a 62% decrease. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 107 sites remain open this period, reflecting a decrease of 52%.

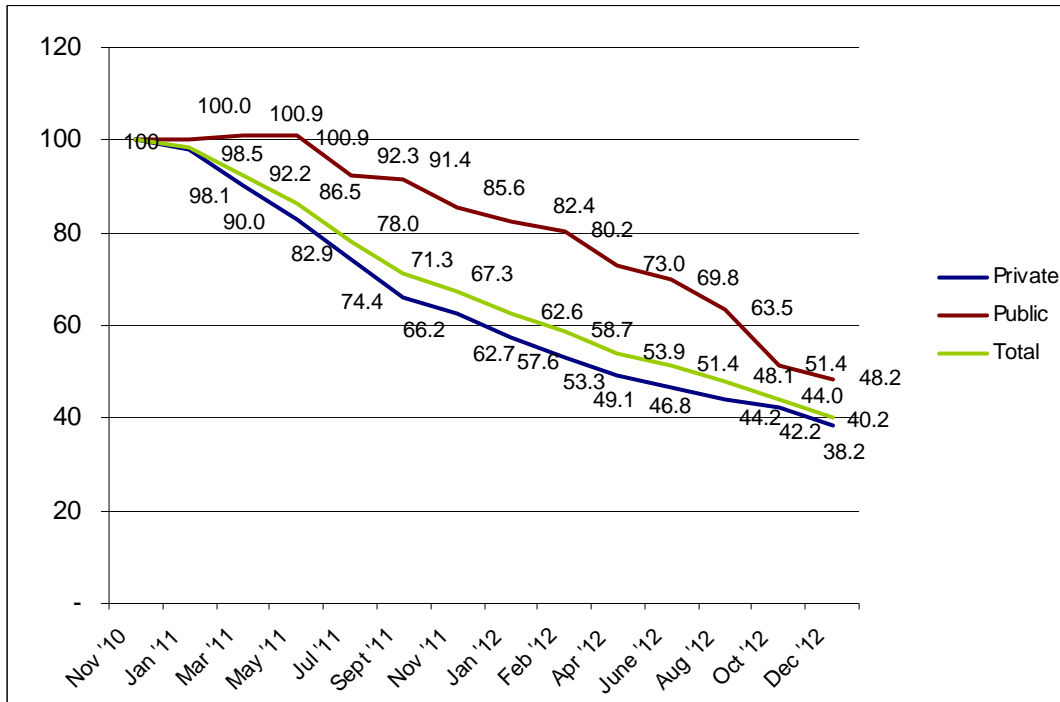
Table J: Index comparing open sites on public and private land from November 2010 to December 2012

Nov '10	100	100
Jan '11	98.1	100.0
Mar '11	90.0	100.9
May '11	82.9	100.9
Jul '11	74.4	92.3
Sept '11	66.2	91.4
Nov '11	62.7	85.6
Jan '12	57.6	82.4
Feb '12	53.3	80.2
Apr '12	49.1	73.0
June '12	46.8	69.8
Aug '12	44.2	63.5
Oct '12	42.2	51.4
Dec '12	38.2	48.2

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ The first round of assessments: DTM V2.0 was the first time this type of data was collected.

Graph 10: Comparison of land ownership status of IDP sites by percentage from November 2010 to December 2012



Evictions Data:

Of the 450 sites open to date 86 remain under the threat of eviction with various partners continuing to work with land owners and the local government to mediate these cases. Since 2010, it is estimated that about 130 sites have closed as a result of evictions and at least 284 sites have been threatened by the risk of evictions. IOM continues to monitor, track and where possible, respond eviction cases as these incidents are identified. For more information on evictions please do not hesitate to email the DTM team at dtmhaiti@iom.int

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