

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

V2.0 UPDATE

May 30, 2011

SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in support of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, continues to implement the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This is a monitoring tool to collect the most updated data on the earthquake affected internally displaced persons (IDP) population living in IDP sites in Haiti. The DTM was initially rolled out in March 2010, and was further revised (DTM v2.0¹) in October 2010 under the supervision of the IOM Data Management Unit with the data collection being undertaken by IOM directly.



DTM Team interviews camp residents during a field assessment in Carrefour.

This report presents the results of the fourth round of the DTM v2.0 field assessments conducted between **April and May 2011**. During this period field teams visited 1,359 sites, of which 1,001 were confirmed as having IDP households living on the site.

Results indicate that the IDP population living in IDP sites has not changed substantially since the last reporting period, with only a slight decrease observed since the last assessment². The estimated IDP population in May 2011 is approximately **634,000 individuals**, a 7% decline in camp populations since the last DTM analysis in March 2011 (i.e. 680,000 individuals).

Since the height of the displacement in July 2010³, a decrease of 59% has since been observed. Note that this recent population count continues to include the population located in the surrounding areas of the Corail IDP camp, locally referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as another identified location near Corail 3 called Ona-ville. This population was first assessed in January 2011 and has now been incorporated into DTM assessments and analysis accordingly.

The IOM Data Management Unit continues to emphasize to partners the importance of understanding the methodology utilized for the DTM in order to effectively interpret the results presented in this report. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that information is collected mainly through informant interviews, observation and physical counting on site.

TRENDS:

- ◆ The total population reported in May 2011 has not changed substantially from figures released in the previous report. Only a 7% decrease has been observed. (Approximately 680,000 individuals in March compared to 634,000 individuals reported this period: a difference of approximately 46,000).
- ◆ Compared to the population reported in July 2010 (approximately 1,500,000 IDP individuals), total IDP figures have reduced by 59% (approximately 634,000 individuals remaining in IDP sites).
- ◆ The largest **decreases in the IDP population** are reported in the communes of **Port-Au-Prince, Carrefour and Delmas**.
- ◆ The largest IDP population **decreases** are reported in smaller sized IDP sites (specifically in site hosting between 10 to 99 IDP households).
- ◆ The number of small sites (hosting between one to nine households) has therefore increased by 26 sites. (Note that this does not reflect the opening of new sites but rather illustrates that the population decrease observed in medium-sized sites is resulting in an increase in the number of smaller sites).

¹ DTM v2.0 offers a more concise set of information on IDP site identification and movement behavior of the IDP population in Haiti.

² The last assessment was carried out between January and February 2011 with results released in March

Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to May 2011

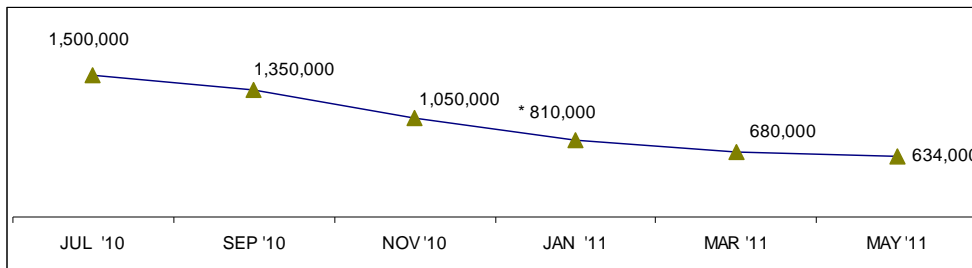
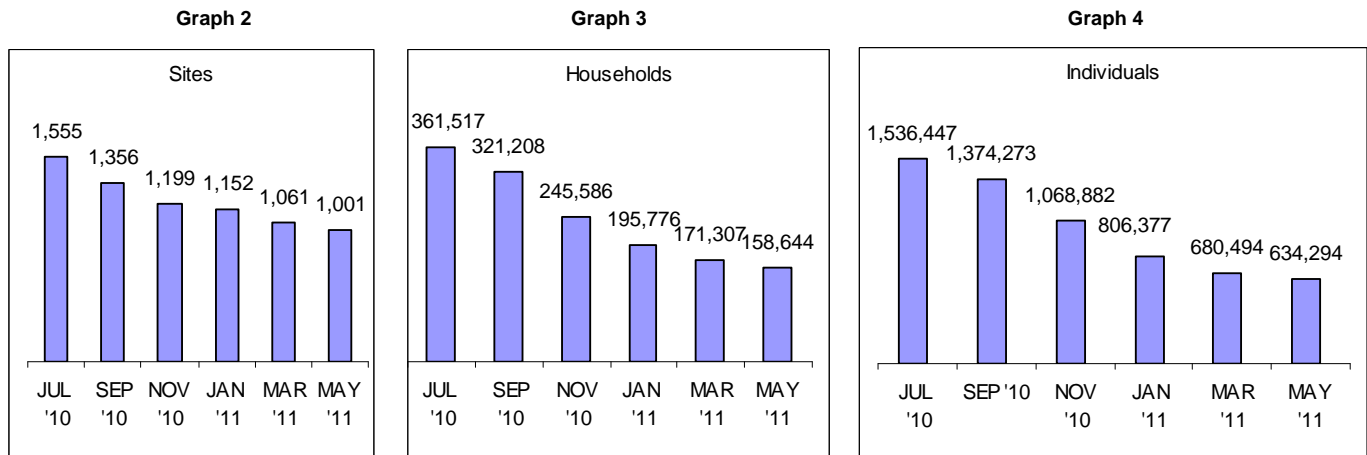


Table A Overall trend of IDP population (rounded)	
JUL '10	1,500,000
SEP '10	1,350,000
NOV '10	1,050,000
JAN '11	810,000
MAR '11	680,000
MAY '11	634,000

Table B: Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals assessed through Displacement Tracking Matrix– Total by Month July 2010 to May 2011

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	158,644	634,294

Graphs: Number of IDP Sites (Graph 2), Households (Graph 3), and Individuals (Graph 4), assessed through Displacement Tracking Matrix– Total by Month July 2010 to May 2011



³ In July 2010, an estimated 1.5 million persons were displaced and living in identified IDP sites in Haiti.



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METHODOLOGY

IOM rolled out DTM V2.0 in October 2010. This rapid, camp-based assessment is implemented by a team of 191 staff, of which 82 are field staff that carry out the data gathering activities. During a bi-monthly DTM cycle, assessments of all identified IDP sites are conducted within a six week period which includes all activities, namely, 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 Operation (CMO) teams¹, DPC officials, and other service providers. 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 can also assist in determining a variety of data, such as location and area.

More details on DTM methodology are available on the CCCM cluster website.

The DTM v2.0 assessment form gathers more concise information than the previous DTM v1.0, narrowing the focus 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.

RESULTS

The results presented in this section reflect the DTM assessments conducted between 1 April 2011 and 16 May 2011, any changes in IDP site situation and population figures after this period is not reflected in this report.

Overview

Between March and May 2011 there was a decrease of 6% in the total number of identified IDP sites from 1,061 to 1,001 IDP sites. For this period the number of IDP households living in IDP sites has declined by 7% and the number of individuals decreased by 7% as well. This observed reduction is not as considerable as the decrease observed in the previous assessment periods.

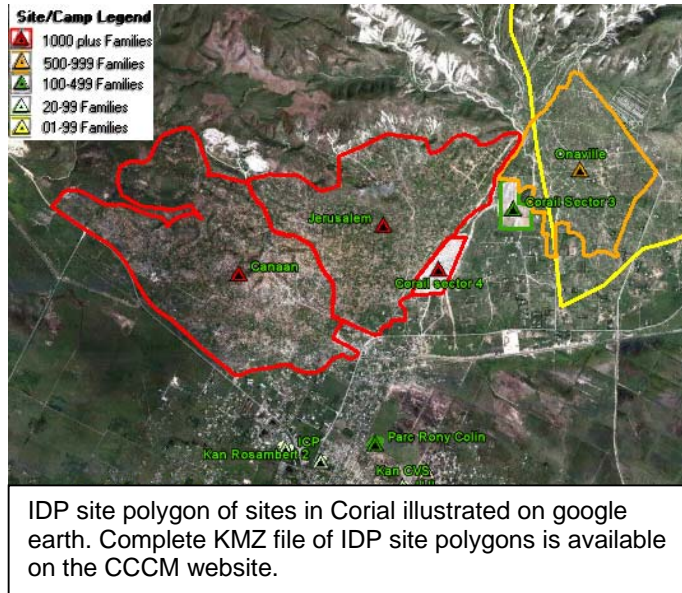
Table C: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in March and May 2011

Commune	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	March	May	March	May	March	May
CARREFOUR	127	118	15,658	12,151	64,549	49,721
CITE SOLEIL	46	42	6,348	5,603	25,236	22,481
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	81	76	17,805	19,618	70,309	75,855
DELMAS	231	221	51,265	49,790	212,043	207,675
GANTHIER	4	4	404	380	1,998	2,068
PORT-AU-PRINCE	162	160	47,059	39,530	183,804	164,962
TABARRE	76	70	11,289	11,948	45,546	42,629
PETION-VILLE	77	80	10,136	10,015	39,348	37,489
GRAND-GOAVE	37	36	832	602	2,285	1,560
GRESSIER	34	32	1,109	963	3,147	2,913
JACMEL	19	17	1,241	1,169	4,492	3,679
LEOGANE	93	76	5,553	4,777	18,591	16,303
PETIT-GOAVE	74	69	2,608	2,098	9,146	6,959
Total	1,061	1,001	171,307	158,644	680,494	634,294
Difference March - May	Sites	-60	Households	-12,663	Individuals	-46,200
% of March	Found in May	94%	Found in May	93%	Found in May	93%
% of decrease in May		6%		7%		7%

IDP Sites

The total number of identified IDP sites decreased slightly as of this reporting period.

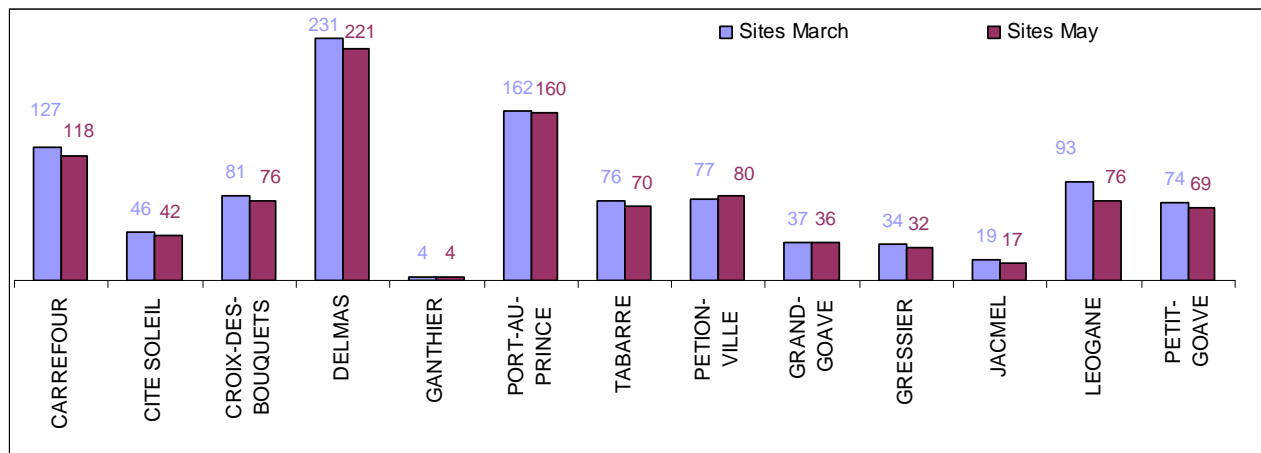
During the field assessment, a total of 84 IDP sites were found empty, while 24 sites were either reoccupied or newly identified. In addition, two sites have merged with other existing sites during the period. With the exception of Petionville⁴, all other communes reflect a decrease in the total number of IDP sites since March 2011. Note that though the number of sites increased in Petionville, a decrease in IDP population was observed in the area.



Differences by Commune:

Delmas reported the largest decrease in the number of identified sites with an observed decrease of 10 sites (231 sites were reported in March 2011 as compared to 221 sites as of this period). Note that though several eviction cases have been reported in this commune, it is estimated that a less than 30% of the identified closed sites were empty as a result of evictions⁵. The next significant decrease was observed in the commune of Carrefour with a decrease of nine IDP sites (from 127 sites reported in March 2011 to 118 sites reported in May 2011). The most notable decrease in the southern regions⁶ is once again reported in Leogane, with a decrease from 93 sites reported in March to 76 IDP sites.

Graph5: Comparison of number of IDP sites by commune in March and May 2011



⁴ Total number of IDP sites in the commune have increased by three since March 2011.

⁵ Data gathering for this assessment period ended by mid-May, any changes in IDP Populations changes as a result any evictions that occurred after 16 May are not reflected in this report.

⁶ The southern regions are made up of Leogane, Gressier, Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Jacmel.



Size of IDP sites

The majority of the IDP population (58.7% or an estimated 372,417 individuals) reside in 70 sites or 7% of the total identified IDP sites (see numbers 4 and 5 of Table D and E below).

Large IDP sites (sites hosting 1000 or more IDP households) are concentrated in the communes of Delmas (12 IDP sites), Port-Au-Prince (7 IDP sites), Croix-Des-Bouquets (3 IDP sites), Tabarre (2 IDP sites) and Carrefour (1 IDP site).

Smaller sites (IDP sites hosting less than 100 IDP households) make up 71% of the total number of identified IDP sites; though they host only about 15% of the total IDP (households) population.

Table D: Number of IDP sites, Households and Individuals by IDP site size according to number of households.

Table D			
Site size by # of Households	Number of sites	Households	Individuals
Total	1,001	158,644	634,294
1.1) 1 to 9	131	673	2,495
1.2) 10 to 19	153	2,188	7,834
2) 20 to 99	429	20,829	76,520
3) 100 to 499	218	45,415	175,028
4) 500 to 999	45	30,245	116,614
5) 1000 plus	25	59,294	255,803

Table E: Percentage of IDP sites, Households and Individuals by IDP site size according to number of households

Table E			
Site size by # of Households	Number of sites	Households	Individuals
Total	100%	100%	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	13.1%	0.4%	0.4%
1.2) 10 to 19	15.3%	1.4%	1.2%
2) 20 to 99	42.9%	13.1%	12.1%
3) 100 to 499	21.8%	28.6%	27.6%
4) 500 to 999	4.5%	19.1%	18.4%
5) 1000 plus	2.5%	37.4%	40.3%

In line with the decrease of population observed over time, it is important to note that the number of sites hosting the smallest populations (between one to nine households) has increased by 26 sites: from 105 sites reported in March 2011 to 131 sites reported in May 2011. Note that this does not reflect the opening of new sites but simply illustrates that the population decrease observed in medium-sized sites is leading to increased number of smaller sites.

In order to provide more details to partners with regard to the population changes in these sites, the category of small sites has been further subdivided into three groups (small sites hosting 1 to 9 households, sites hosting 10 to 19 households and sites hosting 20 to 99 households).

The largest decrease in sites was reported for sites hosting 20 to 99 households (with a reported decrease of 42 sites: from 471 to 429) and 10 to 19 households (with a reported decrease of 21 sites: from 174 to 153).

Medium sized sites (sites hosting between 100 -999 households) also decreased by a total of 23 sites from 283 sites to 263 sites during this period.

It is also of interest to highlight that population in large sites continues to show little or no changes in size similar to what has been observed in the previous assessment rounds.

The communes in the southern regions continue to report that more than ¾ of all IDP sites each host less than 100 households. More specifically, Grand Goave, Petit Goave and Gressier have the highest percentage of IDP sites with less than 100 IDP households. All these communes report that 97% of sites host less than 100 IDP households. In the Port-Au-Prince area, Croix-Des-Bouquets and Ganthier reported the highest percentage of IDP sites hosting less than 100 IDP households: 76% and 75% respectively.

Table F: Number of IDP sites by IDP site size by number of households by Commune

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	1001	131	153	429	218	45	25
CARREFOUR	118	17	17	53	27	3	1
CITE SOLEIL	42	5	4	21	9	3	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	76	15	14	29	10	5	3
DELMAS	221	15	33	96	53	12	12
GANTHIER	4	1	-	2	1	-	-
PETION-VILLE	80	7	11	37	18	7	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	160	2	16	65	61	9	7
TABARRE	70	2	8	32	21	5	2
GRAND-GOAVE	36	22	3	10	1	-	-
GRESSIER	32	11	7	13	1	-	-
JACMEL	17	3	4	8	2	-	-
LEOGANE	76	16	19	28	12	1	-
PETIT-GOAVE	69	15	17	35	2	-	-

Empty Tents

This current DTM report estimates that, on average, about 13% of tents in the IDP sites are empty. During this assessment period, 651 IDP sites were reported to have empty tents. The area of Ganthier was identified as having the largest number of identified empty tents with 286 reported empty tents within three sites that host a total population of 60 households. In Croix-Des-Bouquets, 6,082 tents were found empty in 62 IDP sites that host a combined total IDP household population of 16,251. Assuming that the IDP households remaining in the sites occupy on average one tent each, it can be estimated that about 83% of the tents in the three IDP sites in Ganthier are empty while approximately 27% of the tents in 62 IDP sites in Croix-Des-Bouquets are empty.

Table G: Empty tents as identified by commune with comparison to total IDP site and IDP population (household) figures.

Commune	Total IDP sites in the commune	No. of sites with empty tents	Total no of IDP households in the commune	No. of IDP Households in IDP sites with empty tents	No. of empty tents	Approximate Percentage of empty tents **
CARREFOUR	118	75	12,151	9,324	1,284	12%
CITE SOLEIL	42	33	5,603	5,017	749	13%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	76	62	19,618	16,251	6,082	27%
DELMAS	221	122	49,790	19,789	1,228	6%
GANTHIER	4	3	380	60	286	83%
GRAND-GOAVE	36	31	602	588	488	45%
GRESSIER	32	28	963	812	285	26%
JACMEL	17	7	1,169	261	44	14%
LEOGANE	76	60	4,777	3,490	1,150	25%
PETION-VILLE	80	40	10,015	6,410	250	4%
PETIT-GOAVE	69	59	2,098	1,624	704	30%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	160	79	39,530	18,848	787	4%
TABARRE	70	52	11,948	10,127	549	5%
Total	1,001	651	158,644	92,601	13,886	13%

**Assuming that of the remaining IDP households, on average one IDP household occupies one tent in the sites with reported empty tents.



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Camp Management Agency (CMA) Coverage of IDP sites:

Table F: Camp Management Agency Coverage:

Coverage	# of Sites	# of Families	# of Individuals
With CMA coverage	170	80,954	336,326
Without CMA coverage	831	77,690	297,968
Total Sites	1,001	158,644	634,294

For this reporting period, feedback from partners indicates that 170 out of 1,001 identified IDP sites have designated CMAs. This is a decrease of 19% in sites covered by CMAs (211 sites were reported with designated CMAs in March 2011).

As of this reporting period nine partners are providing CMA support to these 170 sites⁷. These are: Concern Worldwide, Department of Civil Protection (DPC in French), International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA) Relief, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Islamic Relief, J/P Haitian Relief Organization (J/P HRO), VIS/Freres Salesiens, Lutheran World Federation, Word Vision International (WVI).

These 170 sites host approximately 51% of the total IDP population (80,954 households or 336,326 individuals). Despite the reduction in the number of sites covered by CMAs, for this period the percentage of IDP population living in sites covered by CMAs has increased (from 36% reported in March to 51% in May. This increase is a result of the number of sites that have closed between February and May 2011 (most sites that closed within this assessment period did not have designated CMAs). CMAs continue to carryout capacity building activities as part of their exit strategy. CMAs report that though coverage of sites continue, capacity and responsibilities of partner CMAs continue adapt to the change in needs and declining resources to carry out camp management responsibilities.

Chart 1: CMA Coverage by IDP site

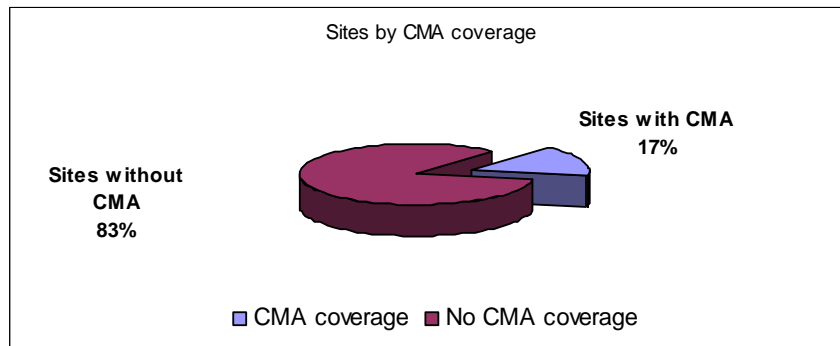
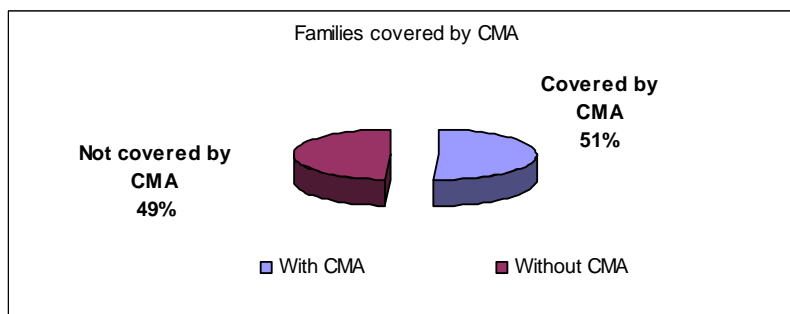


Chart 2: CMA Coverage by IDP Population



⁷ Breakdown of the distribution of agencies for each site is available in the DTM List (excel format) on the CCCM website.



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In order to adapt to the changes in CMA coverage, Camp Management Operations (CMO) teams have revised strategies and increased presence in camps. CMO teams maintain their presence in all communes hosting IDP sites namely: Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-Des-Bouquets (and Ganthier), Delmas, Port-Au-Prince, Petionville, Tabarre in the Port-Au-Prince Metropolitan Area and the regions: Grand Goave, Jacmel, Leogane (and Gressier) and Petit Goave. The teams continue to work to facilitate the coordination of CCCM partners at the local level and work closely with municipalities to augment the capacities of partners (including the Government) in camp management. CMOs are now focusing on providing direct camp management support in 106 IDP sites.

In order to provide assistance to IDP sites that do not have dedicated CMAs, the presence of mobile CMO teams has increased, with one mobile team now assigned to each commune within the Port-Au-Prince Metropolitan Area. In accordance with the exit strategy, partnerships with municipal representatives continue to be strengthened.

IDP Population

The overall population of IDPs reported to be living in identified IDP sites has not changed significantly. Between March and May 2011 a small decrease of 7% in overall IDP households and 7% decrease in IDP individuals were reported. See *Table C*.

It is of importance to highlight the estimated 634,294 households that remain in the identified IDP sites are exposed to the heightened risks due to the onset of the rainy season and the increased incidences of cholera in IDP sites.

Note: To gain a better understanding of over all trends across several months, the tables in this section include data from July 2010 in addition to the latest March and May 2011 figures.

IDP Households

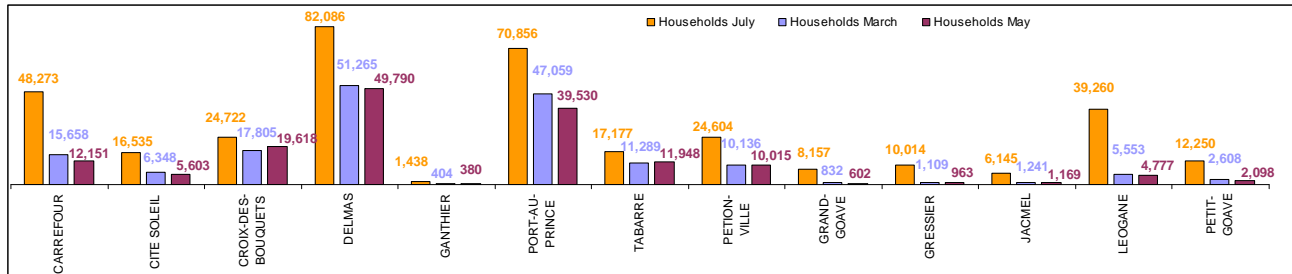
Comparing the results across all assessed communes⁸ in the Port-Au-Prince metropolitan area, the most significant decrease in IDP households is noted in Port-Au-Prince, with about 7,529 IDP households reported to have moved out of the IDP sites since March 2011. The next notable decrease is seen in Carrefour with 3,507 households reported to have moved out of the IDP sites.

In Croix des Bouquets a slight increase in population is observed (from 17,805 reported in March to 19,618 reported in May). The IDP population increase in this commune is primarily observed in the areas surrounding Corail. CMO teams report that a possible reason for this increase is the evictions occurring all across the earthquake affected communes. Once evicted, it is possible that the area around Corail is considered by the IDPs as one of the only other options.

In the southern regions, Leogane showed the highest decrease in IDP household population, with 776 IDP households reported to have left the IDP sites. Similar to the general overall observations regarding IDPs moving out of IDP sites, CMO teams in the commune report that the decrease in population is primarily as a result of IDPs returning to their places of origin though not always with a durable solution available. Petit Goave reported the second largest decrease of IDP household population in the regions with a decrease of 510 IDP households. Reasons for the decrease in this area include: return/shelter programs implemented by partners, evictions and poor conditions in IDP sites.

⁸ Communes include: Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-Des-Bouquets, Delmas, Ganthier, Petionville, Port-Au-Prince and Tabarre,

Graph 6: Comparison of number of IDP households by commune in July 2010, March and May 2011

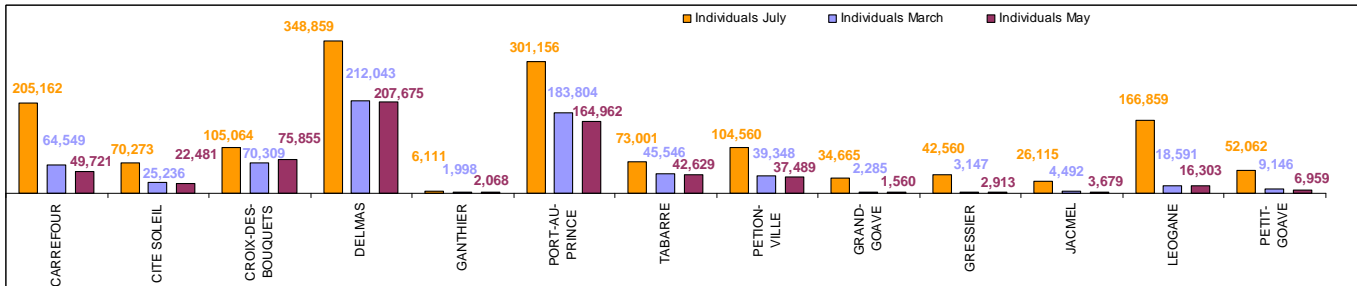


IDP Individuals

When taking into consideration the total number of individuals per commune (See graph 7) the most significant decrease is reported in the commune of Port-Au-Prince with a decrease of 18,842 individuals (183,804 individuals reported in March compared to 164,962 individuals reported in May). The second largest decrease in IDP (individuals) population is observed in the commune of Carrefour with 14,828 IDPs reported to have moved out of IDP sites (64,549 individuals in March compared to 49,712 individuals in May).

In the southern region, Leogane reported the largest decrease in IDP figures with a decrease of 2,288 IDP individuals since March 2011. Petit Goave reported the second largest decrease in the regions from 9,146 IDP individuals in March to 6,959 individuals in May (a decrease of 2,187).

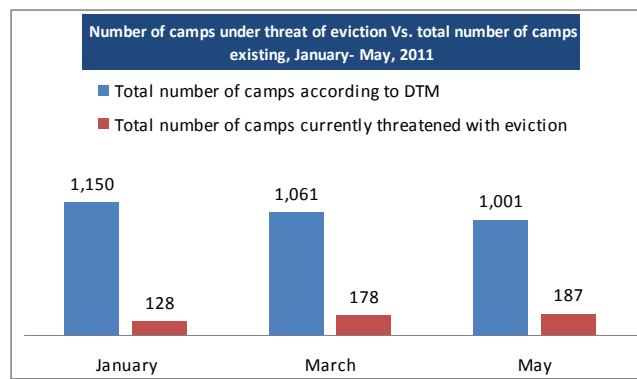
Graph 7: Comparison of number of IDPs (individuals) by commune in March and May 2011



Evictions: Comparing DTM and Eviction Data

All partners- including representatives from the IDP community continue to report cases of eviction occurring in IDP sites across the different communes. According to the latest Evictions Report 312 cases of threats of eviction have been reported as of May 31st 2011. Moreover, the number of sites with reported eviction cases has increased by 5%: 178 sites with reported eviction cases in March 2011 compared to 187 sites reported in May 2011. Note that these 187 cases include all categories of eviction as categorized in the Eviction Report⁹, namely, evicted, in mediation, partially evicted, temporarily resolved, resolved and identified¹⁰.

Graph8 from the May 2011 Eviction Report comparing number of Identified sites with number of sites with identified eviction cases.



ANALYSIS OF POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Results of the May 2011 DTM analysis reflect that the population remaining in IDP sites has not changed significantly in the last two months with a decrease of only 7%.

The population in large sites (sites hosting over 1000 households) has remained steady, most population changes for this reporting period were observed mainly in small sites (sites hosting between 1 to 99 households).

The majority of the IDP population (58.7% or an estimated 372,417 individuals) reside in 70 sites or 7% of the total identified IDP sites. Smaller sites (IDP sites hosting less than 100 IDP households) make up 71% of the total number of identified IDP sites; though they host only about 15% of the total IDP (households) population.

The communes in the southern regions (Leogane, Petit Goave and Grand Goave,) continue to reflect the most significant decreases in sites and populations. Camp Management Officers (CMOs) in these communes report that the primary reasons for the decrease can be attributed to return/reconstruction efforts of partners as well as evictions and poor conditions within existing sites. It is of important to note that though a significant number of IDPs have left the sites, durable solutions are not always available for these populations. Some have moved to reside with relatives and others (in response to evictions) have moved to their return areas to reside in tents or structurally unsafe buildings.

Average household size within the sites has remained relatively the same within the Port-Au-Prince area¹¹ reporting an average of 4 individuals per household compared to the reported average of 4.1 in

⁹ For more information on evictions please refer to the May 2011 IOM Eviction report available on the CCCM website at www.cccmhaiti.info.

¹⁰ Definitions of each category are available in the full evictions report.

¹¹ Including the communes of Carrefour, Cite Soliel, Croix des Bouquets, Delmas, Ganthier, Port-Au-Prince, Tabarre and Petionville



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March. In the regions, average household size remains at 3.3 as reported in the previous assessment period.

IDPs continue to report a decrease of assistance in the IDP sites. As such, IDPs have reported seeking alternative solutions within the community setting. The IDP population continues to demonstrate active engagement in identifying alternative housing options outside of IDP sites.

There remains a need to carry out assessments at the neighborhood level, however to provide more information on the conditions of individuals and households that have left the identified sites.

Mindful of the need for more detailed information about IDPs remaining in the sites, IOM will release a more detailed IDP profile in the first Registration Phase 2¹² report by the end of June 2011. This information will complement the overall results presented in the DTM report, providing more detailed information including data on age, demographics, reported ownership status (renters or owners), and reported movement intentions of the registered population. This report will present data gathered in more than 150 sites with over 35,000 households.

¹² Tools and Methodology for Phase 2 Registration are available on the CCCM website at www.cccmhaiti.info.