

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX V2.0 UPDATE 31 OCTOBER 2012

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 continues to use aerial imagery as the basis for population estimates. IOM continues to use various methods of data gathering to ensure the most updated information is available.

Additional Verification after Hurricane Sandy: Additional assessments were carried out after the passing of Hurricane Sandy. These assessments were a combination of direct field visits and phone interviews.

Highlights:

- As of October 2012, an estimated 357,785 individuals (or about 90,415 households) remain in 496 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti.
- This reflects a 3% decrease in overall (IDP individuals) population compared to August 2012. The rate of change is slightly smaller compared to the 5% rate of decrease last period.
- The passing of hurricane Sandy did not have a substantial impact on the overall population figures in IDP sites. However, the hurricane did exacerbate the reports of suspected cholera cases with about 135 suspected cases reported in IDP sites the week following the hurricane.
- An estimated 78% of sites that closed this period have closed through the support of return programs by various actors (36 of 46 IDP sites).
- Majority of the displaced population (61% or 55,400 IDP households) continue to reside in minority of the sites (sites referred to in this report as *larger sites*). Though these sites host majority of the population, they only account for 8% (37 sites) of the total number of IDP sites this period.

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.

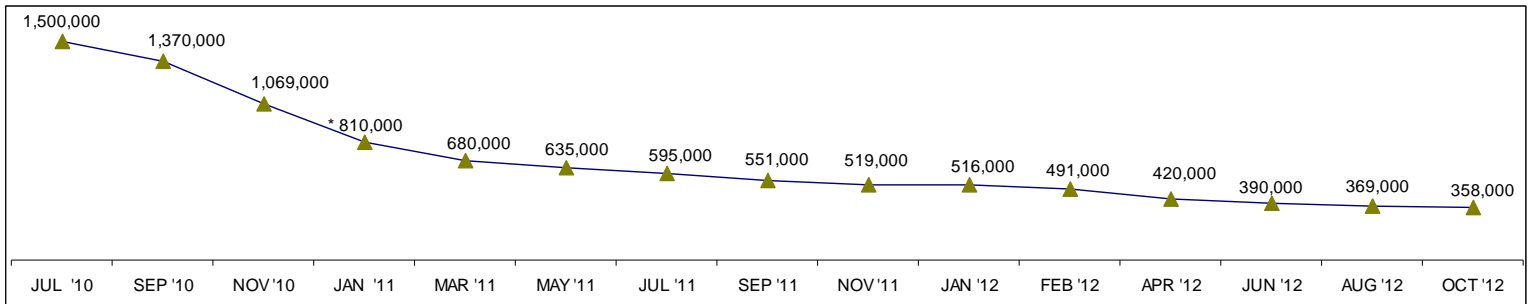
³ DTM v2.0 offers a more concise set of information on IDP site identification and population movement of the IDP population in Haiti.

RESULTS

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

For this period, an additional verification was conducted after *Hurricane Sandy*—this rapid verification consisted of direct field assessments and phone verifications.

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

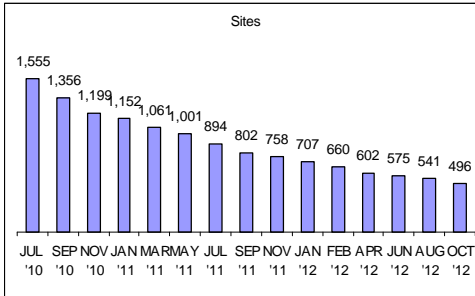
Table A: Estimated Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals Identified Through DTM – Total by Month July 2010 to October 2012

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

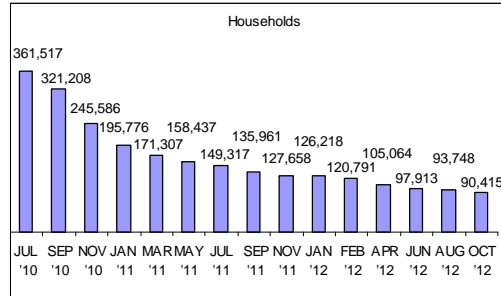
⁴ The overall figures reported continue to include the population in the surrounding locations of Corail Sector 4 IDP camp, referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as Onaville, near Corail Sector 3; these areas were included in the assessments as of January 2011.

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

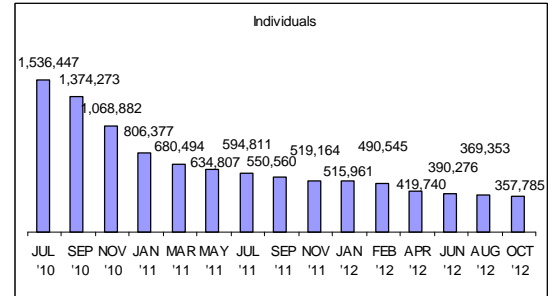
Graph 2



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.

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, August 2012 and October 2012

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Aug '12	Sites Oct '12	Households July '10	Households Aug '12	Households Oct '12	Individuals July '10	Individuals Aug '12	Individuals Oct '12
CARREFOUR	172	73	69	48,273	5,863	5,775	205,162	20,525	20,355
CITE SOLEIL	63	22	22	16,535	3,081	3,012	70,273	12,660	12,090
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	34	35	24,722	16,164	16,137	105,064	74,499	74,995
DELMAS	279	119	105	82,086	35,066	35,386	348,859	139,527	138,435
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	16	16	6,111	37	37
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	120	103	70,856	19,337	16,724	301,156	69,427	60,875
TABARRE	85	51	50	17,177	5,938	5,577	73,001	21,795	20,075
PETION-VILLE	112	44	41	24,604	5,450	5,370	104,560	20,973	22,650
GRAND-GOAVE	60	8	7	8,157	172	167	34,665	525	509
GRESSIER	62	15	12	10,014	280	266	42,560	1,011	1,002
JACMEL	54	2	1	6,145	396	60	26,115	1,737	200
LEOGANE	253	27	27	39,260	1,713	1,724	166,859	5,841	5,931
PETIT-GOAVE	100	25	23	12,250	272	201	52,062	796	631
Total	1,555	541	496	361,517	93,748	90,415	1,536,447	369,353	357,785
Difference Aug '12 - Oct '12		Sites	-45		Households	-3,333		Individuals	-11,568
% of Oct '12		Found in Oct '12	92%		Found in Oct '12	96%		Found in Oct '12	97%
% of decrease in Oct '12			8%			4%			3%

IDP Population

As of October 2012, an estimated 90,415 IDP households, or 357,785 IDP individuals reside in 496 IDP sites across the earthquake affected areas in Haiti. This reflects a 3% decrease (in IDP individual population) compared to the results in the August 2012 report. This rate of decrease is slightly slower compared to that observed between June and August 2012 (a decrease of 5%). It is interesting to note that the passing of Hurricane Sandy did not substantially increase the population living in IDP sites.

When compared to July 2010, when the displacement was estimated at its peak, a decrease of about 77% (of IDP individuals) is observed: 1,536,477 individuals in July 2010 compared to 357,785 in October 2012.

IDP Households

Overall, a decrease of about 3,333 households is observed between August and October 2012. This reflects a 4% decrease in households between the two periods. The greatest decrease in household population was observed in Port-au-Prince where about 2,613 households have left the IDP sites. This accounts for about 78% of the overall decrease observed this period. In this commune, overall IDP household population has decreased from 19,337 in August to 16,724 in October 2012.

Observations in the Port-au-Prince Commune

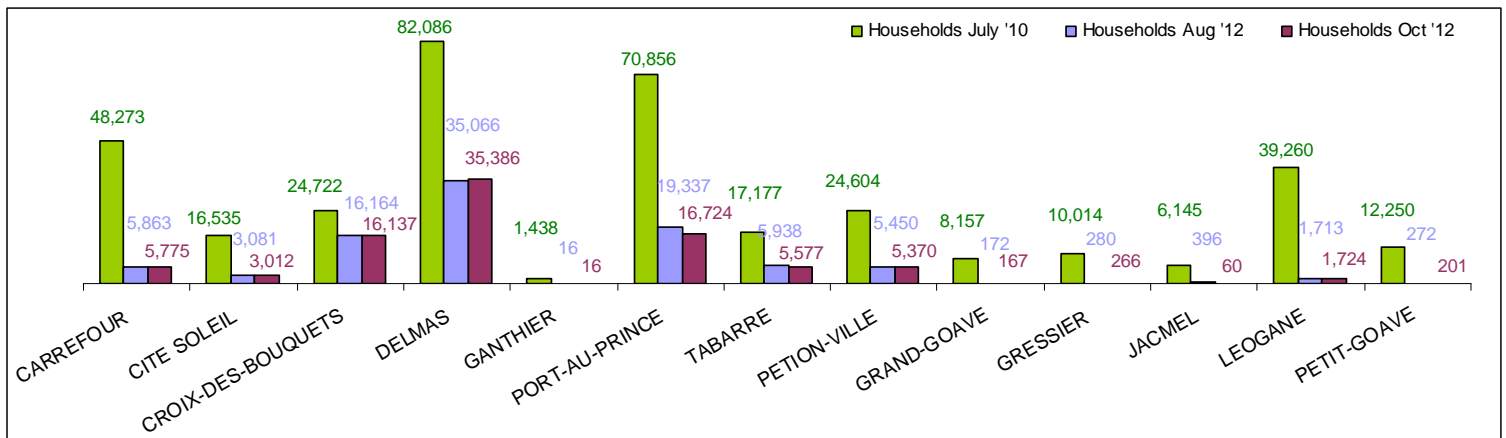
The largest decrease in population was observed in IDP sites where return programs have been carried out. For instance within this period a total of 17 IDP sites have closed as a result of return efforts led by organizations including the Canadian Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and IOM. In addition to this, large decreases have been observed in, Place de la Paix (SSID 111_01_075), Azil Komunal (SSID 112_01_495), Terrain de Golf (SSID 111_01_030) and Cite Maxo/Teren Bulos (111_01_030) as a result of on going return activities by Concern Worldwide and J/P HRO.

It is important to keep in mind that return programs are also on going in other communes. This narrative report however only highlights the programs in Port-au-Prince where the largest population decrease was observed. IOM continues to request that updates on return activities be shared with IOM for inclusion in DTM updates (contact us at dtmhaiti@iom.int).

Southern Regions:

In the regions, Jacmel reported the largest population decrease with 336 less households this period. This decrease is a result of a camp integration process completed for the Mayard Planned site. This process was carried out by IOM in close partnership with the local government and in coordination with the E Shelter and CCCM Cluster. This camp integration process was developed mindful of the fact that some IDP sites have begun to join together with the neighboring community with access to services and support from municipal government that is similar to the surrounding neighborhood. The process⁵ was piloted in Jacmel and will be rolled out in other communes as the need is identified.

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

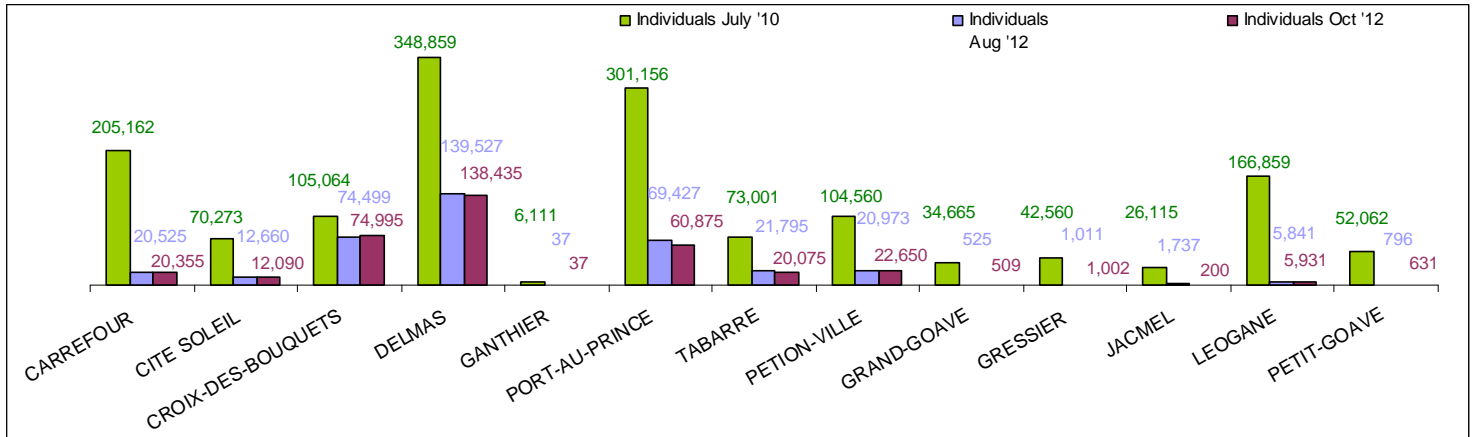


⁵ For more details on this process please contact us (dtmhaiti@iom.int).

IDP Individuals

Accordingly, the changes in IDP individual information is similar to that observed in the household population: the highest decrease in the total number of individuals was observed in Port-au-Prince, with a decrease of about 8,552 individuals between August and October 2012. In the regions, Jacmel reports the largest decrease, with a decrease from 1,737 in August to 200 individuals in October 2012.

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



Updates on Phase 2 Registration⁶

The data presented below illustrates Phase 2 data gathered from January 2012 to August 2012. Within this period, IDP registration updates were carried out in 91 sites hosting 13,836 households or 47,591 individuals. Note that for the first time, DTM is using only the most recent data (registrations carried out only in 2012 and not throughout the whole Phase 2 duration. It is interesting to highlight that the results of this analysis indicates a change in age structure, sex and household composition compared to the population in neighborhoods. Below are some highlights from the analysis of the registration data.

IOM is currently working on a comprehensive, updated registration report to provide the Government of Haiti and the humanitarian community with detailed information about the IDP population remaining in IDP sites in 2012. This report will have more information on

the detailed characteristics of the population remaining in IDP sites and the trends observed over time. The report will be released before the end of the year.



IDP Phase 2 Registration in Port au Prince

⁶ IDP Registration began in February 2010 with the objective of gathering detailed information (at the household level) of the displaced population living in camps and camp-like settlements across the earthquake affected area. Phase 1 Registration (first time, emergency registration), which took place from February 2010 to October 2010, aimed to gather detailed information on all households living in identified IDP sites in the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan area and the regions (Grand-Goave, Gressier, Jacmel, Leogane and Petit-Goave). Phase 2 Registration, which aimed to update the existing IDP registry established through Phase 1, began in October 2010 and is on-going. Phase 2 Registration, which gathers additional data relevant to return and reconstruction activities, is carried out upon the request of partners or in response to eviction threats. For more information on IDP registration data and methodology, please see the DTM website (<http://iomhaitidataportal.info>).

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

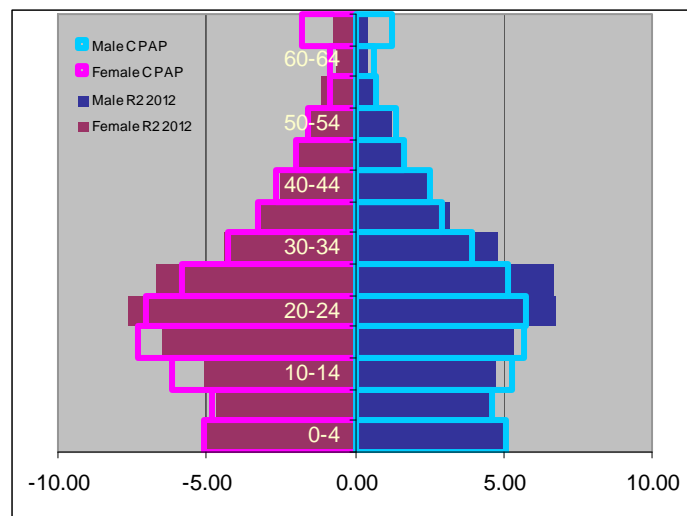
Based on this updated information from Phase 2 Registration, the following can be said about the population:

Demographic Information:

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 30. However, when comparing the age structure of the population to the national census carried out in 2003 it can be observed that in IDP sites, there are fewer children (particularly between the ages of 10 to 18) and fewer elderly people (individuals 65 years or older) than compared to the non-displaced population. In addition to this, there are also more adults in the age range of 20-39 --particularly, more males in this category.

Graph 7: Age pyramid (percentage)

R2 2012: Data from Phase 2 Registration in 2012
C PaP: Data onfrom 2003 National Census (PaP Metropolitan area)

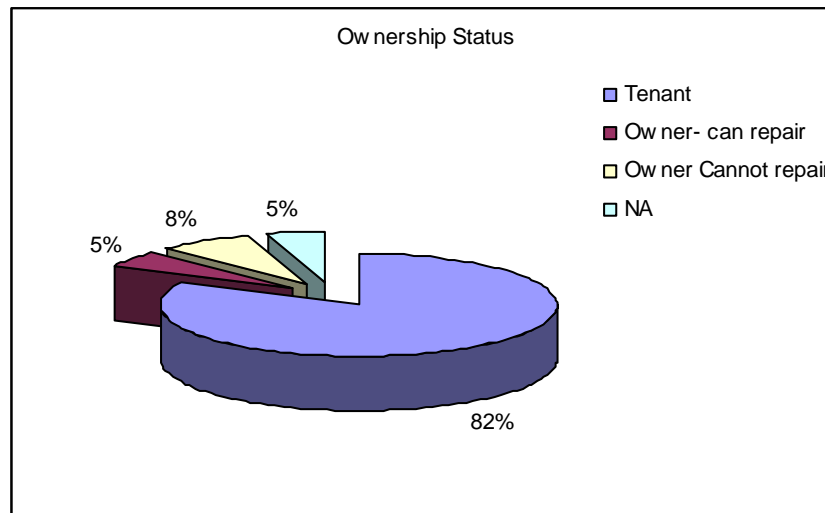


It is also interesting to note that the average household size (3.4) within IDP sites is smaller when compared to the average number of individuals per household in the IHSI survey (4.5 individuals per household) and to Registration Phase 1 data (4.3 individuals per household). See below:

Table D: Phase 2 Registration Data by commune detailing: average household size, average household ages, average individual age and average no of individuals younger than 15 per household.

2012 Commune of IDP site	Average HH size	Average age of Head of HH	Average age of IDPs	Average N <15 yrs per HH
CARREFOUR	3.7	37.1	23.2	1.2
CITE SOLEIL	4.3	38.1	22.5	1.6
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	2.8	37.0	24.5	0.9
DELMAS	3.5	35.1	23.9	1.0
PETION-VILLE	3.5	36.5	23.9	1.0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	3.3	35.8	24.5	0.9
TABARRE	3.0	34.9	24.2	0.8

Chart 1: Ownership Status



Ownership status results remain similar to findings in previous reports: 82% of IDP households reporting being tenants and 13% 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 8% reporting being owners that do not have the means to repair their homes⁷. The remaining 5% of the population was unable to provide data on ownership status.

⁷ 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.

IDP Sites

A total of 496 IDP sites remain open⁸ as of this period. This reflects an 8% decrease in total number of sites open compared to August 2012: from 541 in August to 496 in October 2012. Specifically, a total of 46 sites have closed in this period, while 1 has re-opened.

It is of interest to highlight that of the 46 sites closed between August and October this year, at least⁹ 36 sites have closed as a result of successful return programs by the Haitian Government and organization such as the Canadian Red Cross, IFRC and IOM.

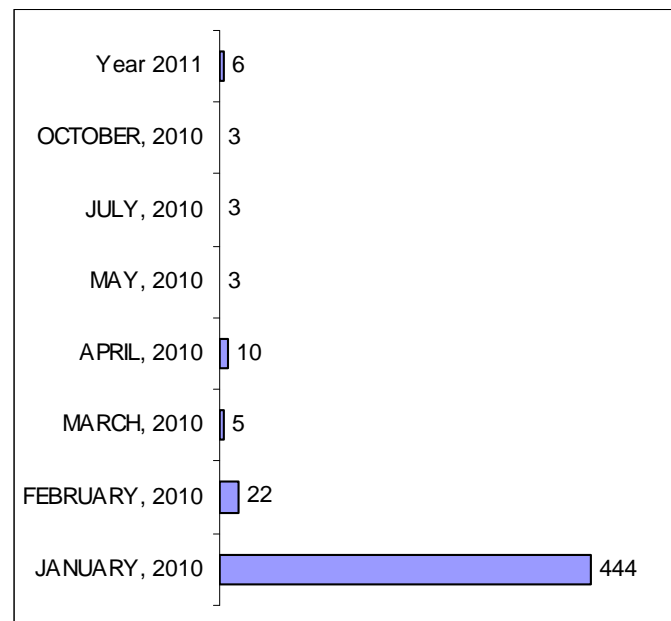
For this period, only one site has closed as a result of eviction (CR 10, SSID 112_01_600 in Delmas) and one site (Mayard Planned site, SSID 211_01_535) has been removed from the DTM as a result of camp integration process. Limited information is available for the reasons for closure of the remaining eight IDP sites.

Date of Establishment

Of the 496 open sites during this reporting period, 90% (444 sites) were established in January 2010 and have remained open to date. About 9% (46 sites) of existing sites were established in the latter months of that same year. The remaining 1% (6 sites) was established in 2011. These percentages are similar to that reported in the previous period.

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

Month IDP site was Established	Number of Sites	Percentage
JANUARY, 2010	444	90%
FEBRUARY, 2010	22	4%
MARCH, 2010	5	1%
APRIL, 2010	10	2%
MAY, 2010	3	1%
JULY, 2010	3	1%
OCTOBER, 2010	3	1%
Year 2011	6	1%
Total	496	100%



Graph 8: Number of identified sites by date of establishment

⁸ Sites occupied by one or more IDP individuals.

⁹ 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.

Types of Shelters within IDP sites

Consistent with findings in previous periods, majority of sites that remain open are made up of makeshift structures. Specifically 91% (449 of 496 sites) are observed to have no transitional shelters (T-Shelters) on site, while about 7% (36 sites) have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters, and some T-Shelters. The remaining 2% (11 sites) are IDP sites that are mostly¹⁰ composed of T-Shelters.

Table F: Breakdown of IDP sites by shelter composition

T-Shelter Category	Number of Sites	Percentage
No T-Shelter (0 %)	449	91%
Mixed sites (1 - 90 %)	36	7%
T-Shelter sites (91 % plus)	11	2%
Total	496	100%

The 11 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), 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 3,831 households and 17,087 individuals.

Note that the total number of T Shelter sites has decreased from 12 to 11 this period for the reason that Mayard Planned site has now been removed from the DTM as a result of the camp integration process.

Differences by Commune

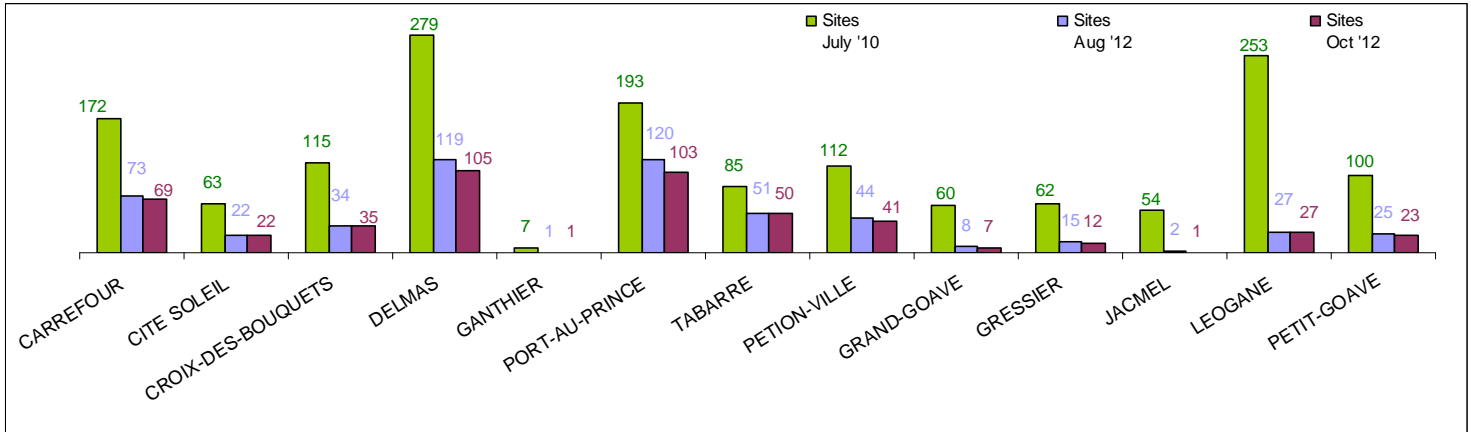
The largest decrease in IDP sites is observed in Port-au-Prince with 103 sites remaining as of this period: this reflects a decrease of 17 sites. It is interesting to note that all 17 sites were closed as a direct result of return programs carried out by organizations including the Canadian Red Cross, IFRC and IOM.

Delmas is the next commune with the largest number of sites closed this period from 119 sites in August to 105 sites in October (a decrease of 14 sites). Of the 14 sites closed this period a total of 12 were closed as a result of return programs. The remaining two were closed as a result of eviction and security issues.

In the regions, a cumulative decrease of seven sites is observed. One site was removed from the DTM as a result of the camp integration process (Mayard planned site, SSID 211_01_535) while the remaining six need further information. Initial reports state that return programs have resulted in the closure of two sites in Petite Goave and 1 in Gressier, IOM is waiting for confirmation from return actors for further validation.

¹⁰ More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters

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



Size of IDP sites

As in previous periods, the majority of the displaced population (61% of IDP households) continues to reside in the larger¹¹ sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. The total number of sites hosting more than 500 households has not changed compared to the previous period: 37 sites in total (accounting for 8% of all sites open this period).

Meanwhile, 13% of the population (IDP households) is found in 347 sites (70% of all open sites this period). Each of these sites host less than 100 households each (these sites are categorized in the DTM as *small sites*).

The remaining 26% of the population (IDP households) is found in 112 medium size sites (sites hosting 100 to 499 households).

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

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	Percentage	Number of sites	Percentage	Households	Percentage	Individuals
Total	100.0%	496	100.0%	90,415	100.0%	357,785
1.1) 1 to 9	17.3%	86	0.5%	417	0.4%	1,408
1.2) 10 to 19	10.3%	51	0.8%	747	0.8%	2,760
2) 20 to 99	42.3%	210	11.5%	10,392	10.2%	36,569
3) 100 to 499	22.6%	112	25.9%	23,439	24.4%	87,148
4) 500 to 999	3.6%	18	14.1%	12,725	14.1%	50,587
5) 1000 plus	3.8%	19	47.2%	42,695	50.1%	179,313

¹¹ 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.

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 October 2012 (More detailed breakdown of sites by size)

Site size by # of Households	Percentage	Number of sites	Percentage	Households	Percentage	Individuals
Total	100%	496	100%	90,415	100%	357,785
1) 1 to 49	52.0%	258	5.7%	5,148	5.2%	18,534
2) 50 to 99	17.9%	89	7.1%	6,408	6.2%	22,203
3) 100 to 149	9.9%	49	6.5%	5,869	6.0%	21,421
4) 150 to 199	4.4%	22	4.2%	3,773	3.9%	13,853
5) 200 to 249	1.0%	5	1.2%	1,129	1.1%	3,951
6) 250 to 299	2.0%	10	3.0%	2,736	2.7%	9,744
7) 300 to 349	1.8%	9	3.2%	2,912	3.3%	11,909
8) 350 to 399	1.6%	8	3.3%	3,017	3.4%	12,052
9) 400 to 449	1.0%	5	2.4%	2,127	2.1%	7,514
10) 450 to 499	0.8%	4	2.1%	1,876	1.9%	6,704
11) 500 to 999	3.6%	18	14.1%	12,725	14.1%	50,587
12) 1000 plus	3.8%	19	47.2%	42,695	50.1%	179,313

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

Commune	Site size by # of Households						
	Total	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus
Total	496	86	51	210	112	18	19
CARREFOUR	69	8	9	37	13	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	22	1	-	13	7	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	35	9	3	9	8	2	4
DELMAS	105	8	12	38	30	4	13
GANTHIER	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	41	6	6	17	8	4	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	103	10	8	50	31	2	2
TABARRE	50	8	2	27	10	3	-
GRAND-GOAVE	7	3	2	2	-	-	-
GRESSIER	12	5	2	5	-	-	-
JACMEL	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
LEOGANE	27	9	4	9	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	23	19	2	2	-	-	-

The 19 sites (sites hosting more than 1,000 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 47% of the household population (42,695 individuals).

Camp Management Support in IDP sites

Of the 496 sites that are open this period, 25 have dedicated camp management support. Though this coverage only accounts for 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 (CMAs)	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	percentage	Number of sites	percentage	Number of households	percentage	Number of Individuals
CMA coverage	5%	25	33%	29,663	32%	113,797
No CMA coverage	95%	471	67%	60,752	68%	243,988
Totals	100%	496	100%	90,415	100%	357,785

Chart 2: IDP sites covered by CMAs

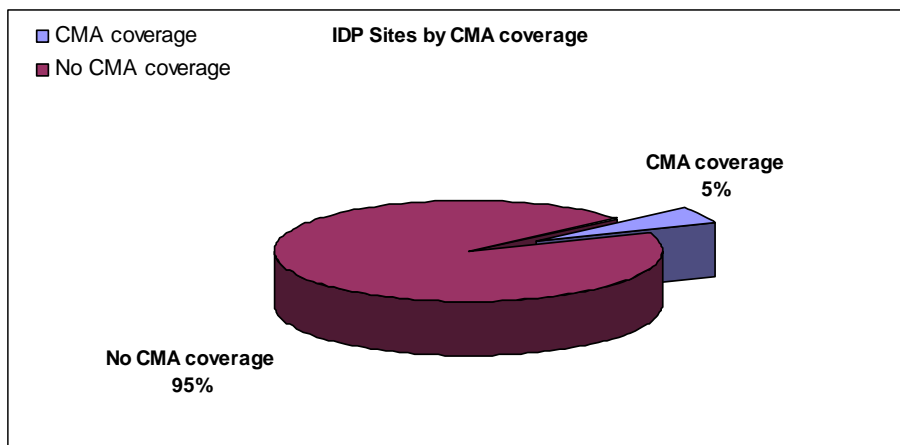
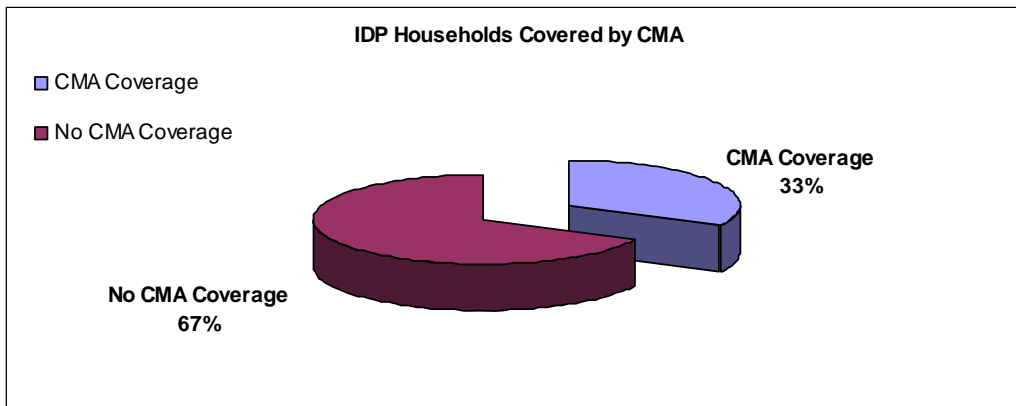


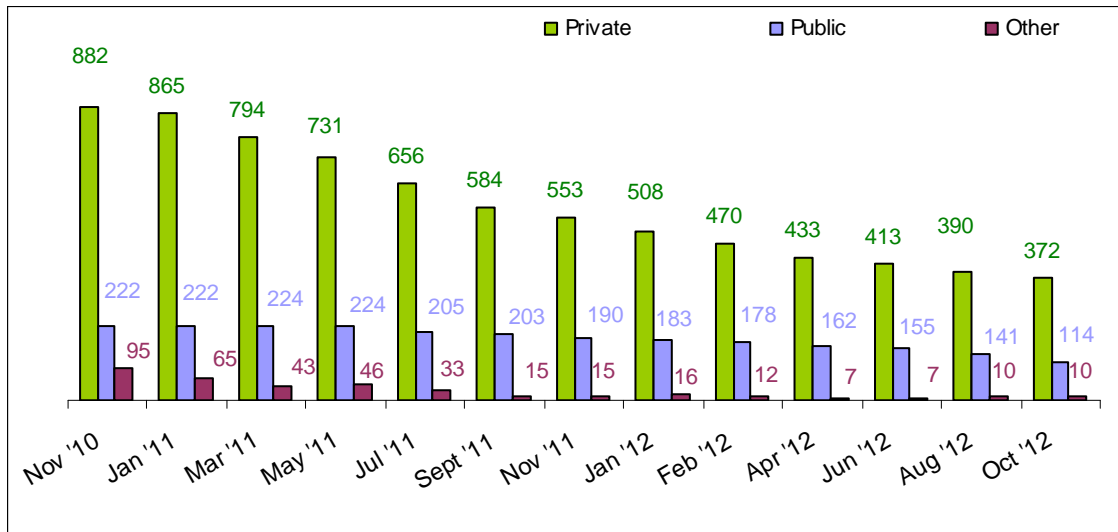
Chart 3: IDP household population covered by CMAs



Public vs. Private Land¹²

Of the 496 IDP sites identified this period, 75% (372 sites) are reported as being located on private land, while the 23% (114 sites) are reported as being on public property. Information on the remaining 2% (10 sites) was insufficient to adequately categorize the sites.

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



When comparing data from November 2010¹³, a greater decrease in private sites is observed: of the 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 372 remain open in October 2012, reflecting a decrease 58%. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 114 sites remain open this period, reflecting a decrease of 49%.

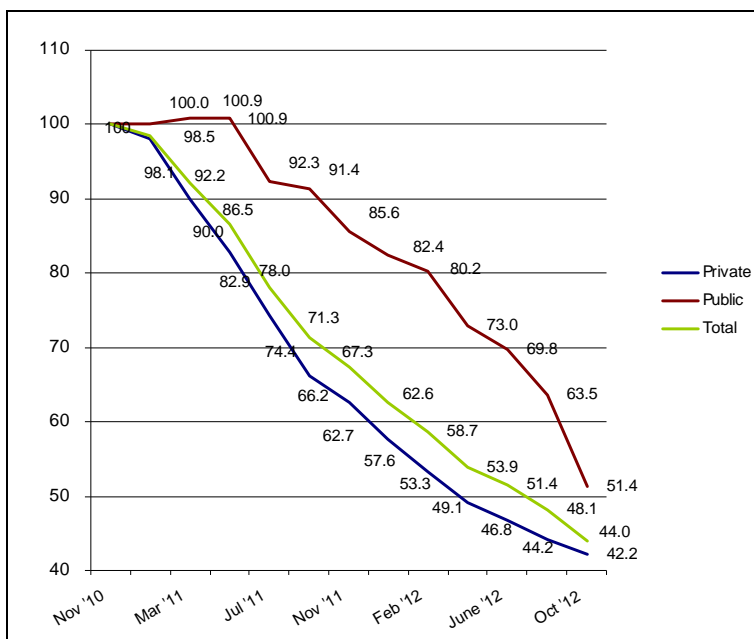
Table K: Index comparing open sites in public and private land from November 2010 to October 2012

Round	Private	Public
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

¹² 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.

¹³ The first round of assessments: DTM V2.0 was the first time this type of data was collected.

Graph 11: Comparison of land ownership status of IDP sites by percentage from November 2010 to October 2012



Additional Data this Period:

Suspected Cholera Cases in IDP sites after Hurricane Sandy:

IOM Health Unit has a monitoring mechanism in place in 36 priority sites. These sites were identified based on prevalence and susceptibility to cholera in 2011, at the peak of the cholera outbreak. Reports received immediately after Hurricane Sandy (data gathered between 24 to 30 October) indicate an increase in suspected cholera cases in these sites. The commune of Tabarre reported the most number of suspected cases with 59 new cases followed by Delmas with 37 reported cases. IOM continues to monitor the situation in IDP sites, advocating for the resources to address these urgent health needs.

Table L: Suspected Cholera Cases reported in IDP sites from 24 to 30 October 2012

Commune	No. of sites reporting suspected cholera cases	Total suspected cases reported
CITE SOLEIL	3	10
CROIX DES BOUQUETS	4	8
DELMAS	15	37
PETION VILLE	4	11
PORT AU PRINCE	4	10
TABARRE	6	59
Total	36	135

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