



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
V2.0 UPDATE
January 7th, 2011

SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) under the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster continues to implement the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a monitoring tool utilized to collect the most updated data on the earthquake affected internally displaced persons (IDP) population living in IDP sites in Haiti. The DTM began in March 2010, while the revised DTM v2.0 began implementation in October 2010 under the supervision of the IOM Data Management Unit with the data collection being undertaken by IOM directly.

DTM v2.0 offers a concise set of information on the IDP site identification and the fluidity of the IDP population in Haiti. The second round of the DTM v2.0 field assessments were conducted between the end of November 2010 and January 2011 in 1,199 IDP sites, of which 1,150 were confirmed as having IDP households living on the site.

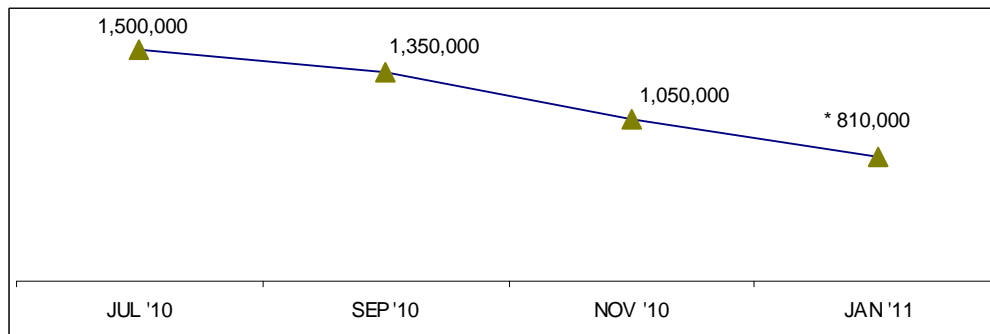
TRENDS:

- ◆ IDP population is consistently reducing, with 50% of the original, July 2010, estimated IDP population currently reported to be living in IDP sites
- ◆ Proportionally, the largest decrease in the IDP population is seen in the southern regions, likely due to higher possibilities for alternative outside the IDP sites
- ◆ The general trend of IDP site population is reducing irrespective of the size of the site
- ◆ The addition of previously unaccounted for population due to growing humanitarian concerns

The IDP population living in IDP sites continues to decrease significantly. The estimated IDP population in July 2010 was 1,500,000 individuals, which decreased to 1,350,000 individuals in September 2010 and reduced to a further 1,050,000 individuals in November 2010. As of January 2011, the displaced population is an estimated 810,000 individuals, of whom 750,150 individuals reside in the identified IDP sites where the DTM field assessments have been conducted.

A traditionally unaccounted for population make up the additional 60,000 individuals, who have been included in the total number of IDPs given the recent concerns expressed by humanitarian actors. The IOM DTM field assessment teams conducted a household count of the population currently located in the surrounding areas of the Corail IDP camp, locally referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, at the beginning of January 2011 so as to gather a reliable estimate of the actual population in this area. The additional population of 15,000 households, or 60,000 individuals, represents the population in Canaan and Jerusalem locations. The results of the physical count of the locations confirmed a high number of shelters with no sign of habitation. The spontaneous settlements have been evolving and expanding since approximately April 2010, and the locations are not defined as IDP sites by the Government of Haiti. Further assessments are required in order to ascertain more details on the nature of the population in these locations. The population is currently receiving minimal assistance from a few international NGOs, though there are considerable concerns regarding the living conditions in both locations particularly regarding the ongoing cholera outbreak.

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



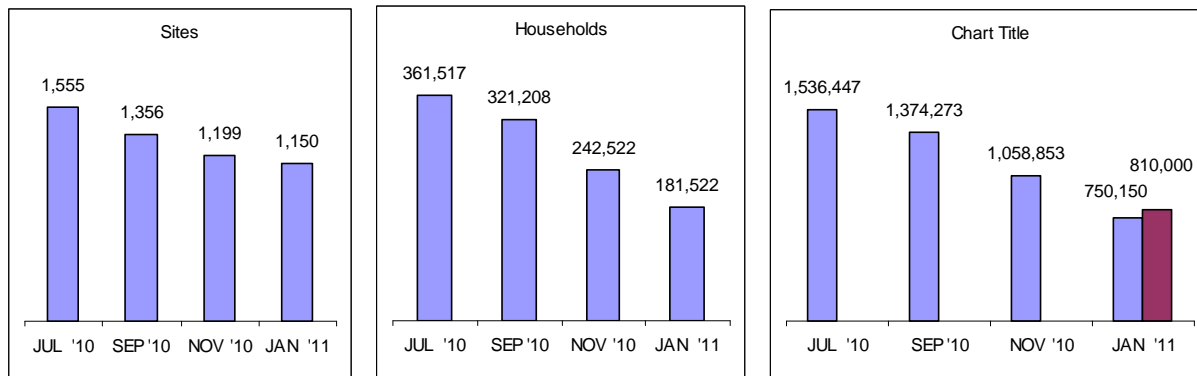
Overall trend of IDP population (rounded)	
JUL '10	1,500,000
SEP '10	1,350,000
NOV '10	1,050,000
JAN '11	* 810,000



Table: Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals assessed through Displacement Tracking Matrix and total individuals including Canaan and Jerusalem – Total by Month July 2010 to January 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	242,522	1,058,853
JAN '11	1,150	181,522	750,150
JAN '11	N/A	N/A	* 810,000

Graphs: Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals assessed through Displacement Tracking Matrix and total individuals including Canaan and Jerusalem – Total by Month July 2010 to January 2011



* As noted above, the population figure presented for January 2011 includes the population assessed through the DTM monthly field assessments from November 2010 to January 2011, as well as the household count for Canaan and Jerusalem locations conducted in January 2011.

METHODOLOGY

The DTM v1.0 began implementation in March 2010 under the leadership of IOM with field data collection conducted by a sub-contracted agency. As of October 2010, IOM began directly implementing the field assessments by utilizing the existing knowledge and capacity within IOM Haiti. The IOM Registration Unit and the DTM team were merged together to form the Data Management Unit of IOM Haiti. Experienced and well trained staffs now work under one unit to compile a comprehensive view of the IDP situation using the relevant data collected.

The Data Management Unit is made up of approximately 230 staff, of which 150 are field staff who conduct daily assessments. During a monthly DTM cycle, assessments of all identified IDP sites are conducted within a 3 week period, which include 2 weeks for assessments and 1 week for verification, followed by another week for data processing and analysis.

The DTM v2.0 makes use of a more compact tool than the previous DTM v1.0, therefore narrowing the focus to allow all existing IDP sites to be assessed on a monthly basis and produce monthly reports. The CCCM cluster aims to collect specific data concerning the IDP site identification and other relevant information to CCCM.

For more information regarding the methodology utilized for the DTM, including the tools, please refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, October 2010 document available at: <http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info/>

RESULTS

The results presented in this section reflect the DTM assessments conducted between November 2010 and January 2011 in the identified IDP sites only. The results do not include any data from the Canaan or Jerusalem locations discussed above.

Overview

Between November 2010 and January 2011 there was a decrease of 4% in the total number of IDP sites with IDPs residing on the site, from 1,199 to 1,150 IDP sites. During the field assessments, a total of 70 IDP sites were found to be empty, while a further 21 sites were either re-occupied or identified during the period. Furthermore, the number of IDP households living in IDP sites reduced by 25%, whereas the number of individuals decreased by 29% between November 2010 and January 2011.

Table: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in November 2010 and January 2011

Commune	Sites November	Sites January	Households November	Households January	Individuals November	Individuals January
CARREFOUR	145	140	28,849	16,742	120,748	68,398
CITE SOLEIL	46	47	14,017	6,782	61,687	26,529
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	85	82	13,021	9,072	54,908	35,091
DELMAS	255	243	66,195	57,752	287,294	246,432
GANTHIER	7	5	1,217	734	4,195	2,593
PORT-AU-PRINCE	169	167	62,994	49,880	278,049	207,755
TABARRE	80	75	12,720	11,715	55,193	47,871
PETION-VILLE	100	94	20,570	12,647	97,445	52,119
GRAND-GOAVE	41	40	2,464	1,806	10,772	7,316
GRESSIER	40	37	4,041	1,431	17,943	5,077
JACMEL	22	21	2,064	1,772	9,033	7,893
LEOGANE	125	117	7,783	6,740	33,464	25,990
PETIT-GOAVE	84	82	6,587	4,449	28,122	17,086
Total	1,199	1,150	242,522	181,522	1,058,853	750,150
Difference November - January	Sites	-49	Households	-61,000	Individuals	-308,703
% of November	Found in JAN	96%	Found in JAN	75%	Found in JAN	71%
% of decrease in January		4%		25%		29%

IDP sites

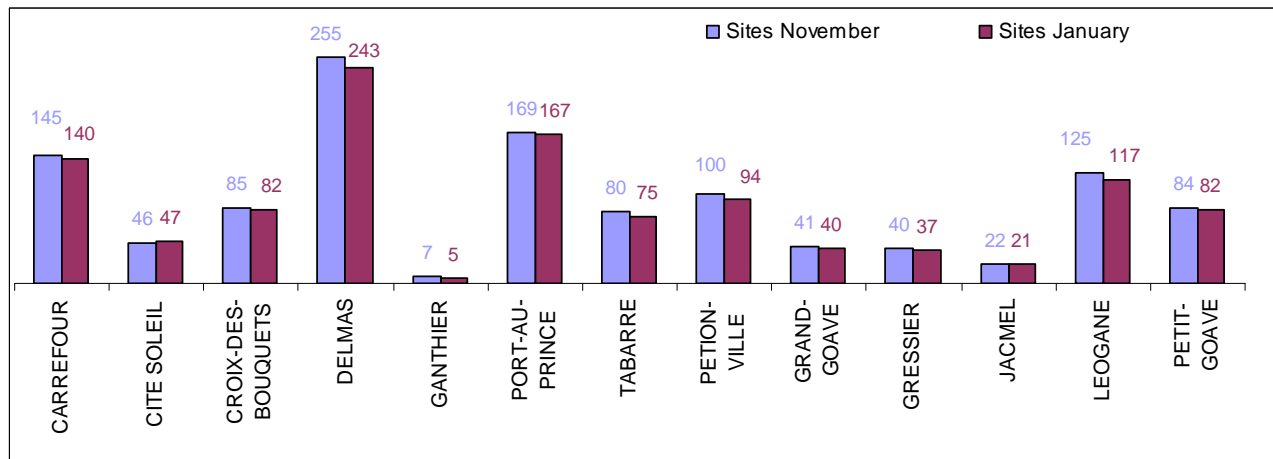
The number of IDP sites continues to either decrease or remain the same in all communes since the November 2010 update with the exception of Cite Soleil, which has two additional sites. The decrease in IDP sites from November 2010 to January 2011 is much less notable than the last update in November 2010, with the majority of the IDP sites remaining but the population decreasing. The most significant decrease can be seen in the commune of Delmas, which went from 255 IDP sites to 243 IDP sites, followed by Petion-Ville that had 100 IDP sites in November 2010 and reported 94 IDP sites in January 2011. The most notable decrease in IDP sites in the southern regions¹ is once again reported in Leogane.



Photo: IDP site in Leogane

¹ The southern regions are made up of Leogane, Gressier, Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Jacmel.

Graph: Comparison of number of IDP sites by commune in November 2010 and January 2011



Of the 1,150 IDP sites reported to have IDP households living in the IDP sites in January 2011, only 26 have reported to have a population of more than 1,000 households, which is a reduction of 13 from 39 IDP sites with a population of over 1,000 in the November 2010 DTM results. The 13 IDP sites in question have simply reduced in the overall population. Furthermore, 69% of the IDP sites host less than 100 households, with 555 IDP sites indicated as having between 20-99 households and a further 238 sites with less than 20 households.

In addition, the vast majority of the IDP population (84%) living in IDP sites are currently residing in only 31% of the IDP sites. In particular, 54% of the IDP population in IDP sites is currently living in sites that have more than 500 households (20% in sites of 500-999 households and 33% in sites of 1000 plus households), which represents only 7% of the overall percentage of IDP sites. On the other hand, 69% of the IDP sites have less than 100 households; however represent only 15% of the overall IDP population living in IDP sites.

Tables: Number and Percentage of IDP sites, Households and Individuals by IDP site size by number of households

Site size by # of Households	Number of sites	Households	Individuals	Site size by # of Households	Number of sites	Households	Individuals
Total	1,150	181,522	750,150	Total	100%	100%	100%
1 to 19	238	2,782	10,430	1 to 19	21%	2%	1%
20 to 99	555	27,636	104,058	20 to 99	48%	15%	14%
100 to 499	278	55,692	228,773	100 to 499	24%	31%	30%
500 to 999	53	36,180	149,824	500 to 999	5%	20%	20%
1000 plus	26	59,232	257,065	1000 plus	2%	33%	34%

The communes in the southern regions reported that more than ¾ of all IDP sites have less than 100 households. More specifically, Gressier and Grand-Goave have the highest percentage of IDP sites with less than 100 households, with 97% and 90% respectively. In the PaP area, Croix-des-Bouquets and Carrefour reported the highest percentage of IDP sites with less than 100 households, with 74% and 71%.

On the other hand, the commune with the highest percentage of IDP sites with more than 100 households is Petion-Ville, with 51%. Petion-Ville is the only commune with more than 50% of IDPs living in IDPs sites of more than 100 households. The next highest percentages are noted in Ganthier²(40%), Delmas (39%), and Cite Soleil and Tabarre (36% each). Jacmel has the highest percentage of IDPs living in IDP sites of more than 100 households in the southern regions, with 24%.

² It should be noted that the overall IDP population in Ganthier is significantly less than other communes, as it has only 5 open IDP sites as of January 2011.

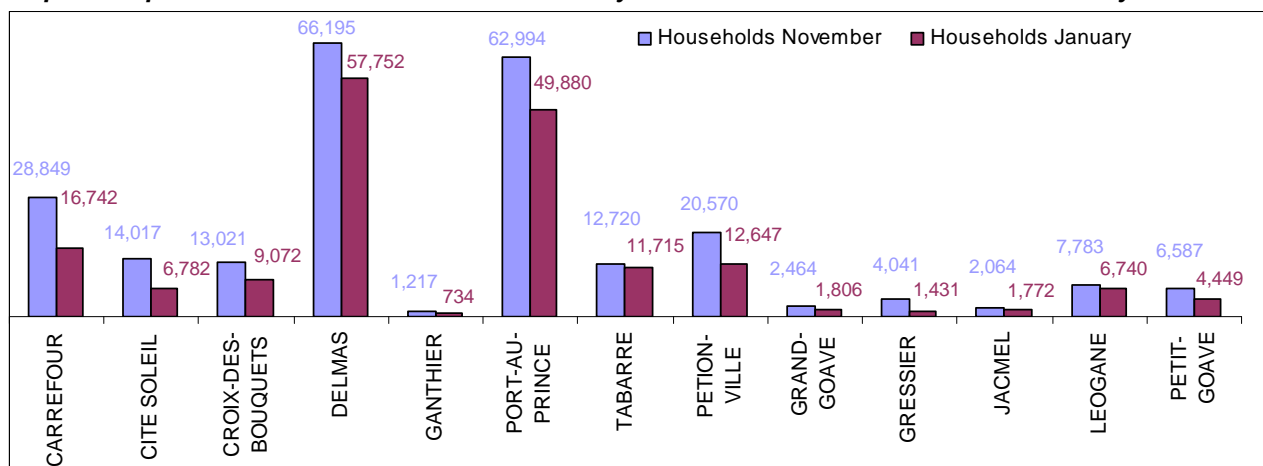
Table: Number of IDP sites by IDP site size by number of households by Commune

Commune	Site size by # of Households					
	Total	1 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500 to 999	1000 plus
Total	1150	238	555	278	53	26
CARREFOUR	140	21	78	33	6	2
CITE SOLEIL	47	6	24	12	5	0
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	82	28	33	19	1	1
DELMAS	243	37	112	70	10	14
GANTHIER	5	1	2	2	0	0
PETION-VILLE	167	14	67	65	14	7
PORT-AU-PRINCE	75	12	39	17	5	2
TABARRE	94	15	45	25	9	0
GRAND-GOAVE	40	13	23	4	0	0
GRESSIER	37	13	23	1	0	0
JACMEL	21	7	9	4	1	0
LEOGANE	117	50	52	13	2	0
PETIT-GOAVE	82	21	48	13	0	0

IDP Population

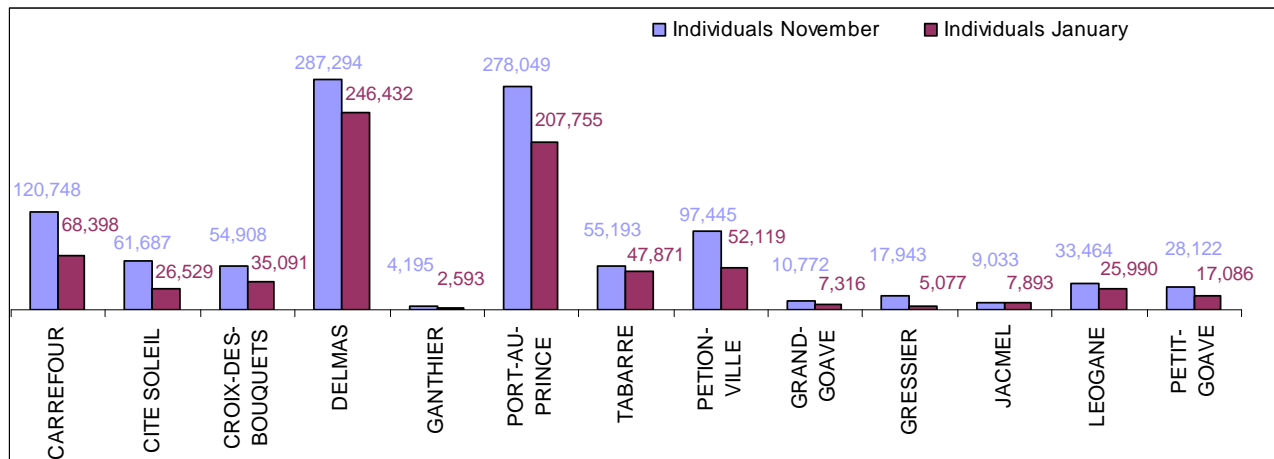
The number of IDPs living in IDP sites has continued to decline between November 2010 and January 2011. The most significant decrease in the percentage of IDP households by commune is noted in Cite Soleil, with 52% of the population moving out of the IDP sites. Other notable decreases in the PaP area are reported in the communes of Carrefour, with 42% decrease, Ganthier with 40%, and Petion-Ville with a 38% reduction. In the southern regions, Gressier noted the highest decrease in the percentage of the IDP household population, with 65% leaving the IDP sites. Petit Goave, which noted the lowest decrease in the November 2010 update, now indicates the second highest decrease in the southern regions, at 32%, followed by Grand Goave at 27%.

Graph: Comparison of number of IDP households by commune in November 2010 and January 2011



At the same time, when looking at the absolute numbers, the most prominent decrease in the number of IDP households living in IDP sites is found in the commune of Port-au-Prince, which noted a decrease of 13,114 IDP households from 62,994 households in November 2010 to 49,880 households in January 2011. The commune of Carrefour also reported a significant decrease of 12,107 IDP households from 28,849 households to 16,742 households, whereas 8,443 IDP households left the IDP sites in Delmas from 66,195 households to 57,752 households. Petion-Ville and Cite Soleil also note high numbers of people leaving the IDP sites, with more than 7,000 reported to have left between November 2010 and January 2011 in both communes.

Graph: Comparison of number of IDPs by commune in November 2010 and January 2011



ANALYSIS OF POPULATION MOVEMENT

The earthquake affected IDP population in Haiti remains a very fluid population. The DTM field assessments continue to facilitate the identification and regular updates of the IDP sites in the complex context. In January 2011, the DTM field assessments confirmed that 1,150 IDP sites have IDP residing on the site - a decrease from 1,199 IDP sites noted in November 2010 and 1,500 IDP sites reported in July 2010. The IDP population has also been continuously decreasing. Explanations for such a decrease in the IDP population vary, though are often inter-related. The trends identified in the previous DTM update of November 2010 continue to be seen as the primary reasons for the population movement.

Of the 720 IDP sites where IDPs reported population movement out of the IDP site during the DTM field assessments for the period, 69% stated that the primary reason for leaving the site was that the IDPs “went home”. A further 8% of IDPs noted the primary reason for movement was that IDPs went to another IDP site within the same commune, whereas another 3% stated that IDPs moved to another commune. A further 20% did not specify a reason.

The programmatic response to the displacement through return and resettlement assistance projects has been noted as a one of the reasons why IDPs are leaving the IDP sites. As the DPC/IOM Registration data indicates, the vast majority of the IDPs are displaced within the same section communal as their place of origin³. As many IDPs have reported returning “home”, it is stated that a number of IDPs with green houses have returned to the place of origin, whereas those with yellow or red houses have either returned to the place of origin or set up shelter in a nearby location.

The Haiti Earthquake Response update of the 18th of December⁴ confirmed that 19,197 t-shelters had been constructed that provided housing to at least 95,985 individuals as of November 2010. By January, it is expected that over 30,000 t-shelters will have been constructed. In addition to this, the Shelter Cluster reported the construction of 1,119 permanent houses and 2,074 repaired permanent houses in December 2010. In other cases, IDPs have been offered return/resettlement packages by various actors, including rubble removal projects, which have provided incentives to IDPs to return to their place of origin or resettle in another location.

During the recent months, the anticipation and effects of the hurricane season and hurricane Thomas, as well as the cholera outbreak experienced in the last months, have reportedly had an impact on the decision of IDPs to leave the IDP sites in search of alternative solutions. A lack of adequate shelters to

³ IOM/DPC registration results indicated that 73% of registered IDPs are displaced within the same commune and the same section communal as their place of origin.

⁴ The Haiti Earthquake Response update of December 18th, 2010. The update is published by the Humanitarian Communications Group through UNOCHA.



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withstand a hurricane, as well as poor sanitation facilities and fears and stigma related to cholera have been reported by IDPs as contributing factors. Furthermore, there have been reports that the recent electoral violence has encourage IDPs in some of the larger, more volatile, IDP sites to seek alternative solutions outside of IDP sites.

IDPs have furthermore reported a reduction of assistance in the IDP sites. As such, IDPs have reported seeking alternative solutions within the community setting.

Evictions have constituted one of the reasons why IDPs have left the IDP sites. In total, evictions in 36 IDP sites have been reported to the CCCM Cluster as of December 31st, 2010. Moreover, another 136 IDP sites are currently at risk of eviction. At the same time, the number of eviction cases reported during the field assessment in December 2010 was much less than in previous months, which is likely due to the elections and the holiday season. IDPs have nevertheless consistently reported threats and fears of eviction, which is deemed to have influenced their will to seek another option outside of the IDP site. Additionally, there are fears of increased evictions in 2011.

It has also been stated by IDPs and observed by the DTM field teams that the number of household members per household has reduced. In some cases, IDPs have indicated that they have sent their children to the regions or other locations for school, whereas others have stated that some of the household members have returned to the place of origin, in some cases on a temporary basis due to the holiday season. As such, it is possible to deduced that IDPs have decide to keep some household members in the IDP sites so as to access services that may potentially come their way in the future, while other family members return or resettle elsewhere.

The IDP population in Haiti continues to demonstrate the will to seek alternative housing options outside of IDP sites.