



**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX  
V2.0 UPDATE**

December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2010

**SUMMARY**

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool utilized by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster as a means to collect updated data on the earthquake affected IDP population living in IDP sites in Haiti. The implementation of the DTM began in March 2010, under the leadership of IOM with a sub-contracted partner for data collection. However, as of mid-October 2010, IOM has revised the DTM and began the implementation of the improved DTM v2.0 under the supervision of the IOM Data Management Unit with the data collection being undertaken by IOM directly.

The DTM v2.0 is focused on collecting a concise set of information regarding the IDP site identification and the ever changing IDP population, with a specific emphasis on population movement. By narrowing the focus, DTM v2.0 will allow for monthly IDP site assessments and ensure the most accurate information possible, as well as the ability to monitor and present the situation and trends on a monthly basis.

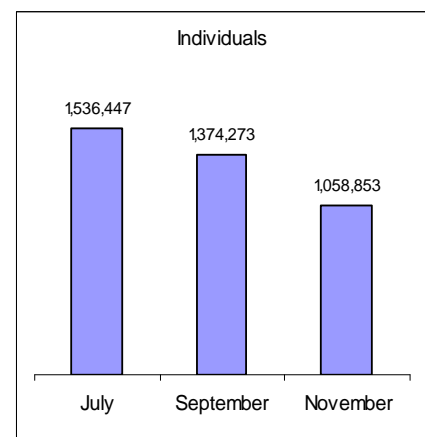
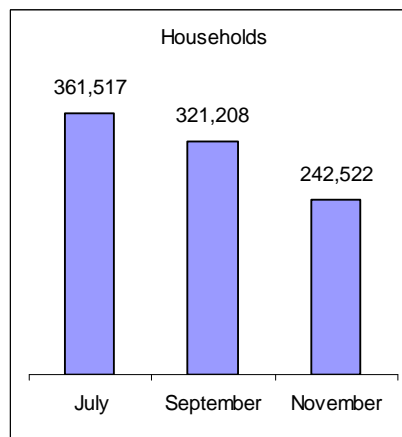
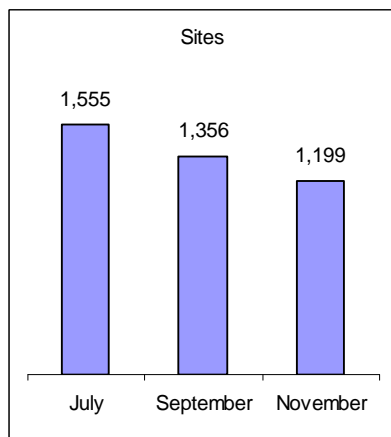
Between the 25<sup>th</sup> of October and the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, DTM field assessments were conducted in 1,356 IDP sites, of which 1,199 were confirmed as having IDP households living on the site. An estimated total of 242,522 households were living in IDP sites in November 2010, which is down by 118,995 households (or 33%) since July 2010.

The IDP population living in IDP sites has decreased significantly over the previous months, from an estimate 1,500,000 individuals in July, to 1,350,000 individuals in September, to now an estimated 1,050,000 individuals in November 2010<sup>1</sup> representing a decrease of 31% over a 5-months period.

**Displacement Tracking Matrix, Haiti IDP Sites, 2010 - Earthquake affected population in camps –  
Total Numbers per Month**

Month	Sites	Households	Individuals
July	1,555	361,517	1,536,447
September	1,356	321,208	1,374,273
November	1,199	242,522	1,058,853

Overall trend of IDP population	
July	1,500,000
September	1,350,000
November	1,050,000



<sup>1</sup> The November round of DTM V 2.0 included assessments to all sites and data collected through direct count, shelter count and/or camp respondents by IOM assessment teams. The September round of DTM V 1.0 was done by subcontracted partners with data collected primarily from camp respondents (usually camp committees). The September round was released in October 2010.

## RESULTS

### Overview

A total of 12% of the IDP sites that were in existence in September 2010 were found to be empty during the November 2010 DTM field assessments. Furthermore, the number of IDP households living in IDP sites decreased by 24%, with the number of individuals decreasing by 23%, between September and November, 2010.

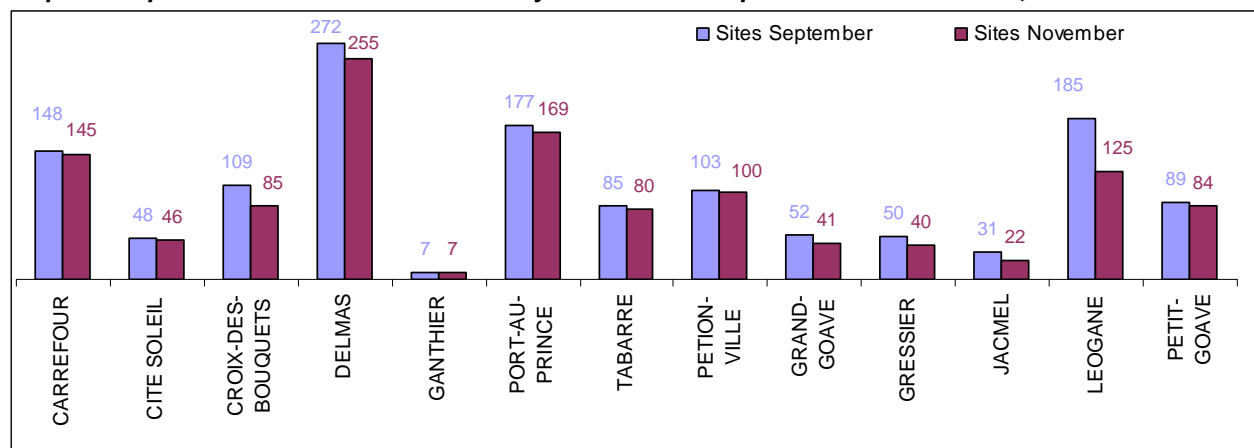
**Table: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in September and November 2010**

Commune	Sites September	Sites November	Households September	Households November	Individuals September	Individuals November
CARREFOUR	148	145	40,115	28,849	170,984	120,748
CITE SOLEIL	48	46	14,995	14,017	69,426	61,687
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	109	85	21,429	13,021	90,013	54,908
DELMAS	272	255	82,290	66,195	359,119	287,294
GANTHIER	7	7	1,423	1,217	5,624	4,195
PORT-AU-PRINCE	177	169	67,068	62,994	290,968	278,049
TABARRE	85	80	15,721	12,720	67,719	55,193
PETION-VILLE	103	100	22,620	20,570	101,173	97,445
GRAND-GOAVE	52	41	5,820	2,464	25,530	10,772
GRESSIER	50	40	8,383	4,041	35,919	17,943
JACMEL	31	22	4,043	2,064	17,598	9,033
LEOGANE	185	125	25,848	7,783	94,385	33,464
PETIT-GOAVE	89	84	11,453	6,587	45,815	28,122
Total	1,356	1,199	321,208	242,522	1,374,273	1,058,853
Difference November - September	Sites	-157	Households	-78,686	Individuals	-315,420
% of September	Found in Nov	88%	Found in Nov	76%	Found in Nov	77%
% of decrease in November		12%		24%		23%

### IDP sites

The number of IDP sites have either decreased or remained the same in all communes since the September update. The commune with the most significant decline in IDP sites is Leogane, which went from 185 IDP sites in September to 125 IDP sites in November. Other communes with noteworthy decreases include Croix-des-Bouquets, Delmas, and Gressier. Ganthier, Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville, Carrefour and Tabarre remained relatively the same.

**Graph: Comparison of number of IDP sites by commune in September and November, 2010**





Of the 1,199 IDP sites reported as open during the November DTM v2.0 round, only 39 have been reported to have an IDP population of more than 1,000 households. At the same time, **more than half of the IDP sites have been reported to have less than 100 households**, of which 512 are indicated as having between 20-99 households and a further 152 as having less than 20 households.

In total, 44% of the IDP sites accommodate 89% of the total IDP population living in IDP sites. More specifically, 53% of the IDP population are living in IDP camps of more than 500 households (20% in sites of 500-999 households and 33% in sites of 1000 plus households), which consist of only 9% of the overall number of IDP sites. On the other hand, the majority of the IDP sites, or 56%, of the IDP sites are stated to have less than 100 households, and accommodate only 11% 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>242,522</b>	<b>1,058,853</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
1 to 19	152	1,786	7,523	1 to 19	13%	1%	1%
20 to 99	512	26,787	110,420	20 to 99	43%	11%	10%
100 to 499	424	88,782	384,207	100 to 499	35%	37%	36%
500 to 999	72	48,789	211,557	500 to 999	6%	20%	20%
1000 plus	39	76,378	345,146	1000 plus	3%	31%	33%

All of the communes in the southern regions<sup>2</sup> noted that well above half of the IDP sites have less than 100 households. In particular, 86% of the IDP sites in Leogane and 83% of those in Grand-Goave have less than 100 households. In the PaP area, Tabarre has the highest number of IDP sites with less than 100 households, at 64%, followed by Croix-des-Bouquets, at 59%.

Contrarily, Port-au-Prince commune noted the highest number of IDP sites with more than 100 household, at 73%. This is followed by Cite Soleil (59%), Ganthier (57%), and Delmas (54%). The communes with the most sites over 500 households are Port-au-Prince, at 18%, preceded by Cite Soleil at 13% and Delmas at 12%.

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>39</b>
CARREFOUR	145	17	53	59	13	3
CITE SOLEIL	46	3	16	21	2	4
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	85	14	36	30	2	3
DELMAS	255	20	98	107	18	12
GANTHIER	7	2	1	4	0	0
PETION-VILLE	100	7	49	34	5	5
PORT-AU-PRINCE	169	8	38	92	22	9
TABARRE	80	8	43	22	4	3
GRAND-GOAVE	41	10	24	7	0	0
GRESSIER	40	4	27	7	2	0
JACMEL	22	6	9	6	1	0
LEOGANE	125	38	70	14	3	0
PETIT-GOAVE	84	15	48	21	0	0

Of the total IDP sites, 617 have been classified as an IDP camp. The remaining sites have been classified as a settlement (420), a location (144) and an urban scattered IDP location (18)<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> The southern regions are made up of Leogane, Gressier, Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Jacmel.

<sup>3</sup> The classification of IDP sites has been defined by the CCCM cluster and is outlined DTM site classification document, "Classification of IDP sites types related to the earthquake in Haiti"

Delmas is the commune with the highest number of IDP sites, at 255, followed by Port-au-Prince with 169, Carrefour with 145, and Leogane with 125. Ganthier has the smallest number of IDP sites, with only 7 sites, while Jacmel has 22 IDP sites, Gressier with 40, and Grand-Goave with 41 IDP sites.

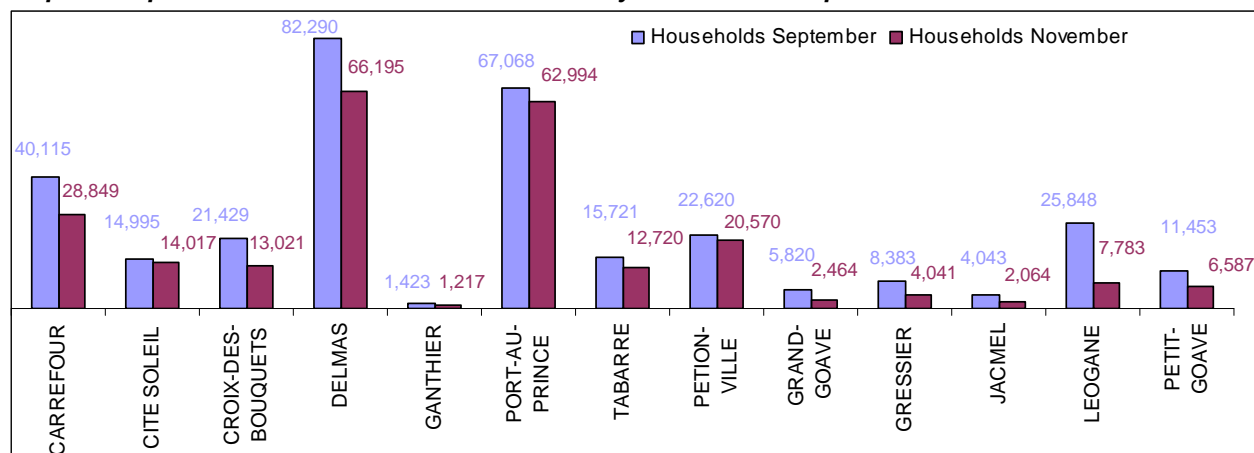
**Table: Number of IDP sites by IDP site classification by Commune**

Commune	Total Sites	Camp	Location	Settlement	Urban scattered IDP Location
<b>Total sites</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>18</b>
CARREFOUR	145	81	17	45	2
CITE SOLEIL	46	29	3	14	0
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	85	36	14	35	0
DELMAS	255	145	18	86	6
GANTHIER	7	4	2	1	0
PETION-VILLE	100	51	7	40	2
PORT-AU-PRINCE	169	136	7	25	1
TABARRE	80	31	8	41	0
GRAND-GOAVE	41	11	10	19	1
GRESSIER	40	10	4	26	0
JACMEL	22	10	5	6	1
LEOGANE	125	35	35	54	1
PETIT-GOAVE	84	38	14	28	4

## IDP Population

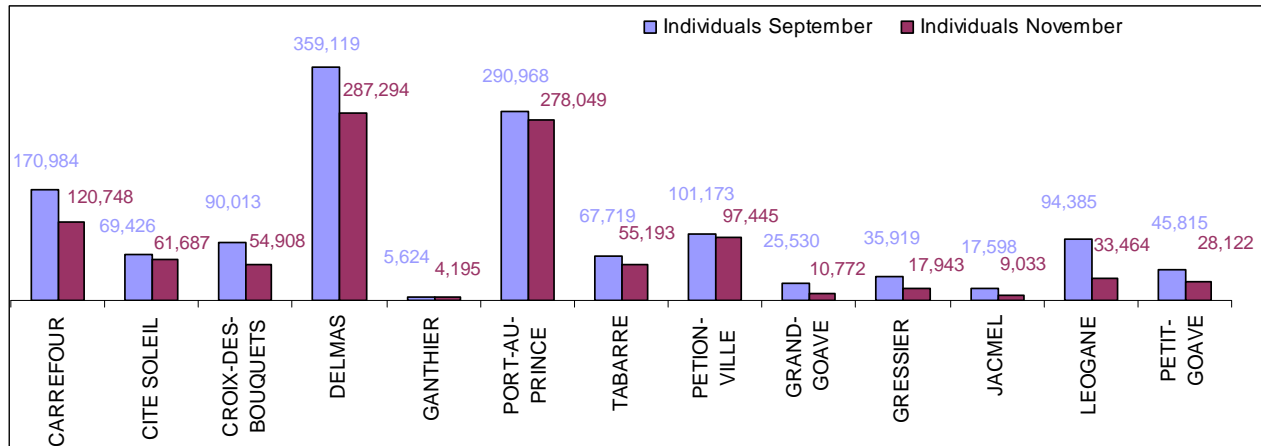
In keeping with the decrease in IDP sites, a decline in the number of IDPs living in IDP sites has been noted in a number of communes. The percentage of IDPs living in IDP sites in the southern regions significantly decreased between September and November 2010. Leogane is the most notable example of this fact, with a decrease of 65%, followed by Grand-Goave with 58%, Gressier with 50%, Jacmel with 49% and Petit-Goave with the lowest decrease at 39%.

**Graph: Comparison of number of IDP households by commune in September and November 2010**



Nevertheless, the absolute numbers reveal that the most prominent decrease in the number of IDPs living in IDP sites is in the commune of Delmas, which showed a decrease of 71,825 IDPs living in IDP sites. Leogane is the second commune with the highest drop, with 60,921 less IDPs living in IDP sites, followed by Carrefour with 50,236, Croix-des-Bouquets with 35,105 and finally Port-au-Prince with 12,919 less IDPs living in IDP sites.

**Graph: Comparison of number of IDPs by commune in September and November, 2010**



## ANALYSIS OF POPULATION MOVEMENT

The earthquake affected IDP population in Haiti is an extremely fluid population. Since the beginning of the DTM assessments in March 2010, DTM has facilitated the identification and updating of the IDP sites in an extremely challenging context, particularly in regards to the urban situation in the PaP area. By July 2010, an estimated 1,500 IDP sites were identified, of which it possible to reduce the number of verified IDP sites to approximately 1,300 in September 2010. Between September and November 2010, the number of IDP sites has continuously decreased for varying reported, and many times inter-related, reasons.

In particular, it has been noted that the decrease in the IDP sites consists mainly of smaller IDP sites, ie: those who started with a smaller number of household living on the site. In some cases, the larger IDP sites have absorbed some of the IDPs from smaller sites, whereas IDPs from both large and small sites have also found alternative places to go outside of the IDP sites.

The IDP population has reported that they have left the sites due to a varying number of reasons, all of which together have lead to a general decrease in the overall IDP population living in IDP sites. Of the 417 IDP sites that the DTM had reports of population movement during the last month, 75% of these IDP sites stated that the primary reason people left the site was to go home, whereas 20% stated that they went to another IDP site and 6% stated that households moved to the provinces.

Poor conditions have encouraged a number of IDPs to seek alternative housing solutions outside of the IDP sites. IDPs have reported that those leaving the sites have “gone home”. As the vast majority of the IDPs are displaced within the same section communal as their place of origin<sup>4</sup>, they have chosen to look for other solutions. IDPs with either green or yellow houses have been able to return to their place of origin, or those with yellow or red houses have also chosen to return to the place of origin or nearby to establish a shelter. Additionally, as indicated above, a small number of reports have stated that some households have gone to the regions, whereas others have stated that they are sending children to the regions.

The effects of the rain, hurricane Thomas and the cholera outbreak cannot be ignored as a primary trigger for the decrease in the IDP population living in IDP sites in the recent months. Lack of adequate shelter and fears of cholera due to poor sanitation and hygiene, has resulted in a number of IDPs choosing to find alternative housing outside of the IDP site situation.

<sup>4</sup> IOM/DPC IDP registration results indicate that 73% of IDPs are displaced within the same commune and same section communal as their place of origin.



## HAITI

Camp Coordination Camp Management Cluster

A number of return and resettlement assistance programs have furthermore been noted as a reason why IDPs are leaving the IDP sites. In some cases, IDPs have been offered t-shelters in the neighbourhoods or other, whereas others have been provided with assistance packages to facilitate their return or resettlement outside of the IDP sites.

A lack of services is stated also as an important reason for leaving the IDP sites according to the IDPs. This reason has particularly been associated to smaller IDP sites and those without camp management agencies; site residents claimed that they were leaving the IDP sites as there was “nothing” for them. On the other hand, it is clear that a number of larger IDP sites offering good services have grown in the months following the earthquake, albeit in some cases now beginning to decrease for other reasons. An example of an increase in population can be found in Ancien Aviation Militaire, as well as Caradeux camp area (Terrain Toto, Camp Canaan, etc).

Cases of eviction have also been noted as a reason for closure of IDP sites and/or movement of IDPs to other IDP sites or alternative housing options outside the IDP sites. Evictions of schools, places of business, and churches have been common.

Finally, the DTM has also found that a number of households are splitting due to a variety of reported reasons. A number of household have informed that they have sent the children out of the IDP sites, either to go to school in the regions, to live with other family members, or other. Additionally, it can be assumed that a number of the IDP households that have split have decided to keep someone in the IDP site in case of any services.

The general trend over the last few months is clear that IDPs are exploring various options to seek alternatives outside of the IDP sites.