



HAITI - CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER

REGISTRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE IN HAITI



**PHASE 1: EMERGENCY REGISTRATION
FINAL REPORT
December 2010**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	4
SUMMARY	5
1. STRATEGY	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Objectives	6
1.3 Registration Phases	6
1.4 Methodology	7
1.4.1 Planning	7
1.4.1.1 Target Population	7
1.4.1.2 Staffing	7
1.4.1.3 Partnership	8
1.4.2 Tools	8
1.4.2.1 Control Form	8
1.4.2.2 Family Form	8
1.4.2.3 Displaced Family Identification Card	8
1.4.3 Training	8
1.4.4 Field Operations	9
1.4.4.1 Assessments	9
1.4.4.2 Communications and Outreach	9
1.4.4.3 Security	10
1.4.4.4 Token distribution & Shelter Marking	10
1.4.4.5 Registration	10
1.4.5 Data Encoding	12
1.4.5.1 Manual Checking of Forms	12
1.4.5.2 Encoding	12
1.5 Quality Control	12
1.6 Data Protection	14
1.7 Analysis, Reporting and Information Sharing	14
1.7.1 Reports	14
1.7.2 Individual Partner Requests	14
1.7.3 Mapping	14
2. RESULTS	15
2.1 Coverage	15
2.2 Demographics	17
2.3 Head of Household	19
2.4 Origin	21
2.5 Ownership	23
2.6 Intentions	24
2.7 Documentation	26
3. WAY FORWARD	27
4. ANNEXES	
4.1 Control Form	
4.2 Family Form	
4.3 CCCM Registration Strategy – April 2010	
4.4 List of all Registered IDP sites under Phase 1: emergency registration	



Tables

Table 1: Total number of registered IDP sites and IDP population by number and percentage	15
Table 2: Total number of registered IDP households, individuals, sites by registration date	17
Tables 3 & 4: Registered IDP population by Age and Sex by number and percentage	17
Table 5: Number of Head of Household by Sex and Commune	19
Table 6: Number of Head of Household by Sex and Age	20
Table 7: Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Age	20
Table 8: Number of Single Headed Households by Sex by Commune & Percentage of Single Headed Households by Sex by Commune	20
Tables 9: Number and Percentage of Single Headed IDP Head of Household by Sex and Age	21
Table 10: Number of total registered IDP households by Commune by Origin	22
Table 11: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Commune by Origin	22
Table 12: Number of total registered IDP households by Commune by Housing Status	23
Table 13: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Commune by Housing Status	24
Table 14: Number of total registered IDP households by Ownership and Intention	25
Table 15: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Intention by Ownership	25
Table 16: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Ownership by Intention	25
Table 17: Number of total registered IDP households by reported documentation status	26
Table 18: Percentage of total registered IDP households by reported documentation status	27

Figures

Figure 1: Total number of registered IDP sites by registration date	16
Figure 2: Total number of registered IDP households by registration date	16
Figure 3: Total number of registered IDPs by registration date	16
Figure 4: Percentage of total registered IDPs by Age	18
Figure 5: Percentage of total registered IDPs by Sex	18
Figure 6: Percentage of total registered IDPs by Age and Sex	18
Figure 7: Percentage of Head of Household by Sex	19
Figure 8: Composition of Head of Household by percentage	20
Figure 9: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Intention and Ownership	26



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Phase 1 of the Registration process was conducted between the end of February to mid-October 2010. The operations required a vast amount of operational support, human resources, and cooperation of the Government of Haiti (GoH) and international partners.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) would firstly like to acknowledge the partnership with the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) under the Government of Haiti (GoH) for their collaboration throughout the implementation of the Phase 1 activities. DPC staff worked alongside the IOM Registration team to register the earthquake affected IDPs in IDP sites in the affected regions in Haiti.

IOM acknowledges the financial support provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the UK Department of International Development (DFID), and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Daily field operations required a large amount of security support, to which MINUSTAH provided invaluable assistance. MINUSTAH's flexible and supportive cooperation made it possible to complete the field operations. Furthermore, IOM acknowledges the security support provided by CSS security to the IOM and DPC field teams.

The IOM Communications Unit, through the work of their Community Mobilizers, provided important information regarding the registration to the IDP population during the daily field operations. Furthermore, the Unit aided through the various information campaigns, including radio, television and print materials, to inform IDPs about the registration process.

CCCM cluster partners, particularly the Camp Management Agencies (CMAs) and the IOM Camp Management Operations (CMO) team, provided support in identifying sites, informing IDPs regarding the registration process, as well as taking part in field operations. A special acknowledgment to Premiere Urgence who successfully conducted the registration of a large number of IDP sites in Carrefour commune.

The IOM Registration team would moreover like to acknowledge the assistance provided by Camp Committees, as well as the IDPs cooperation during the registration activities.

The IOM Registration team is made up of over 300 staff members who worked tirelessly to complete the first phase of the registration of earthquake affected IDPs in Haiti. The commitment to the work, including early mornings and long hours, is much appreciated.

SUMMARY

Phase 1 of the registration of the earthquake affected internally displaced persons (IDP) population in Haiti began at the end of February 2010 and was completed in October 2010. The registration activities have been implemented by IOM in collaboration with the GoH through the DPC. The registration process includes four phases, of which Phase 1 is the emergency registration of all IDPs living in identified IDP sites in the Port-au-Prince (PaP) area and the southern regions¹.

In Phase 1, a total of 321,235 IDP households have been registered in 1,273 identified IDP sites, making up a total of 1,360,319 individuals with an average household size of 4.2 members.

The communes hosting the most IDPs are Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Carrefour, whereas Leogane has the highest number of registered IDPs in the southern regions. Generally, the vast majority of the IDPs are noted to be displaced within the same commune and even the same section communal as their reported place of origin.



Registration at Terrain Toto IDP camp – June 2010

Of the registered IDP population, a total of 53% are female and 47% are male. The majority of the IDP population are of adult working age, with 59% of the registered population being between 18-64 years of age, whereas 38% are children under the age of 18. The average age of the IDP population is 24 years old.

The households are relatively equally headed by males and females, at 52% and 48% respectively. Furthermore, a total of 69,610 registered households are single headed households (SHH), thus making up 22% of all registered IDP households. Of the SHH, 14% are female headed households whereas 8% are male headed households.

Moreover, the greater part of the registered IDP population are tenants, at 60%, whereas 34% have indicated that they are owners. The remaining 6% is unknown. Of the owners, 19% have stated that they are able to repair their homes in the place of origin, while 15% indicated that they could not.

When asked about their intentions, most of the tenants indicated that they would like to move to a planned site. On the other hand, the majority of the owners stated that they would like to return to their place of origin, regardless of the status of their home. Only 3% of the IDPs indicated that they would like to go to a host family.

A total of 65% of the registered IDP population presented documentation at the time of registration.

¹ Southern regions are made up of Gressier, Leogane, Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Jacmel
Phase 1 - IOM DPC Registration of earthquake affected IDPs in Haiti: Final Report

1. STRATEGY

1.1 BACKGROUND

Haiti was devastated by the 7.0 earthquake in January, 2010, resulting in a large scale displacement in the PaP area, as well as the southern regions of Gressier, Leogane, Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Jacmel. IOM, established in Haiti since 1995, immediately began emergency humanitarian efforts.

As the global lead for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in natural disasters, IOM has utilized the agreed parameters and standards for profiling and registering IDPs to respond to the need for immediate and reliable information. IOM acknowledges the importance of reliable information at the earliest possible stages of an emergency so as to inform the humanitarian response and plan for eventual return and recovery. As such, IOM, alongside DPC partners and other humanitarian actors, devised a plan to register the IDP population affected by the earthquake.

The registration strategy, which was produced in a document in April 2010, has been developed to respond to the need to identify the affected IDP population from the emergency stage through to return and recovery. The strategy sees a phased approach, in which 4 phases are outlined (see below). The emergency phase of the registration – Phase 1 – was conducted between the end of February and October 2010.

The registration activities have been endorsed by the GoH, the Humanitarian Country Team, donors, and other partners. IOM has a signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to conduct the registration in Haiti, as well as continues to work in close collaboration with the DPC throughout the registration process.



Picture: DPC and IOM collaboration at registration point – Delmas 33, September 2010

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the registration is to establish a register of IDP households through detailed data collection at individual and household level. Phase 1 registration is focused on the household level information, whereas future phases focus on individual level. Registration should be viewed as an ongoing registration through various sources, primarily by IOM, the DPC, CMAs, to work together to ensure regular updated registration information.

The registration data is expected to be utilized by the GoH, CMA, and other service providers for intervention and planning purposes for camp management, shelter, NFI and food distributions, water and sanitation, livelihoods, and other, in addition to facilitate longer-term return and recovery programming.

1.3 REGISTRATION PHASES

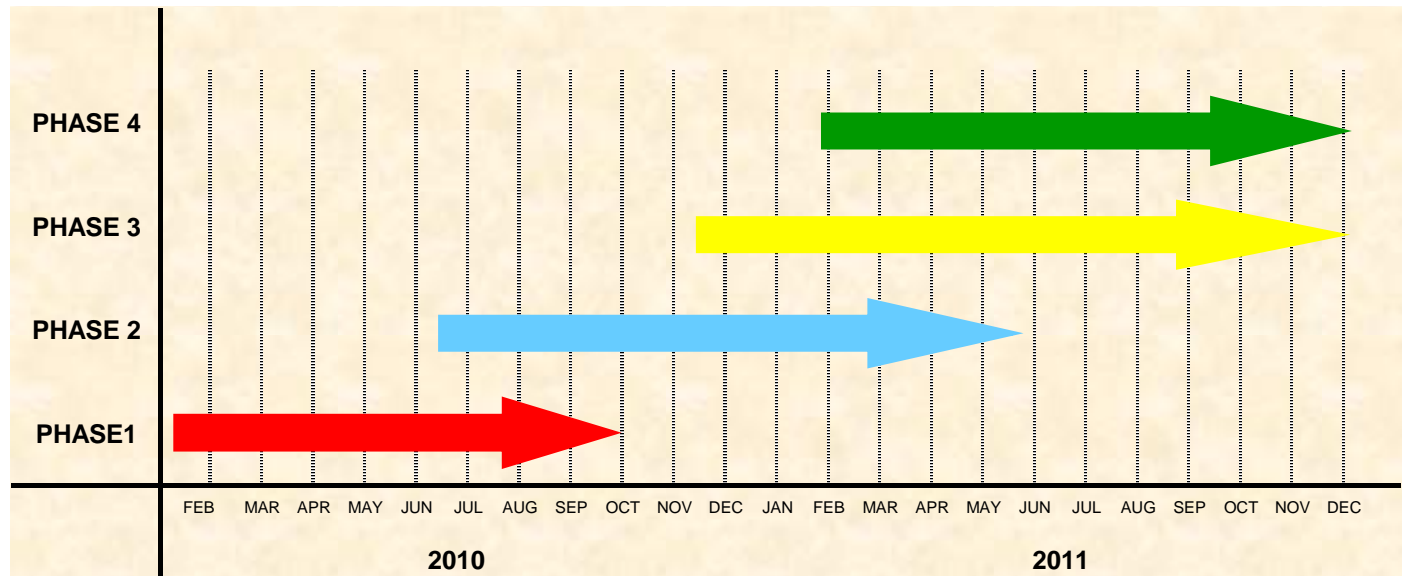
The registration process has been broken down into four phases, of which it should be viewed as an ongoing and overlapping process from emergency response through to recovery. The four phases are defined as such:

Phase 1: Emergency Registration: first-time registration of all IDPs due to the earthquake. Phase 1 includes PaP area as well as the southern regions;

Phase 2: Movement and Service Tracking: verification and updating of data collected during Phase 1, monitoring assistance and services, as well as movements within the framework of the Safe Shelter Strategy. Also includes registration of host families;

Phase 3: Return/Resettlement and Referral: monitoring the return/resettlement and identification of the most vulnerable groups for improved service planning;

Phase 4: Identification for Individual Assistance and De-registration: strengthening of Government structures to provide targeted services for the most vulnerable individuals, and de-registration of households that have returned or resettled.



Phase 1 of the registration process began at the end of February, 2010. The priority large sites², identified by the Project Management Coordination Cell (PMCC)³, were completed by the end of March, 2010. The remaining large sites were completed by the end of June, 2010, whereas the smaller sites of 1,000 HH or less were largely completed by the first week of September, 2010. Between September and October 2010, the registration team conducted field assessments and worked closely with CMAs, CMOs and other actors to ensure that all existing IDP sites have been registered. Registration was conducted and finalized by the end of October 2010 for sites that were identified as having not been registered.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 Planning

1.4.1.1 Target Population

The registration targets the earthquake affected displaced population in Haiti. Phase 1 of the registration process targeted the most vulnerable displaced populations targeted by the CCCM cluster in the PaP area and the southern regions living in IDP sites, planned camps and collective centres.

The IDP sites for registration have been identified through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in collaboration with the CCCM cluster, particularly CMAs, CMO and other relevant partners.

1.4.1.2 Staffing

The IOM Registration Unit required an immense number of human resources in order to effectively manage the large needs associated with the registration of the IDP population in IDP sites in PaP and the southern regions. At the height of the operations, the Registration Unit was operating with approximately 350 staff members, with 255 in operations, 70 in the database section and 25 program support staff. The unit is made up of 7 international staff and more than 300 national staff.

² IDP sites with 1,000 households or more

³ The PMCC acted as the operational board of the Coordination Support Committee (CSC) to the Govt of Haiti. The PMCC is made up of the Joint Task Force (JTF) in Haiti, Minustah, donors, OCHA, CCCM cluster, as well as WASH, Shelter and Protection clusters.

1.4.1.3 Partnership

A team of approximately 30 DPC staff alternated to participate in the daily registration activities in the IDP sites, as well as planning efforts. Regular consultations regarding methodology and operational procedures were discussed between the DPC representatives and the IOM Registration Unit, at which point the way forward was agreed.

1.4.2 Tools

The registration tools were developed in collaboration with the DPC and CCCM cluster members.

1.4.2.1 Control Form

A control form with basic information of each household registered is filled in at the time of the registration. The control form is later used to cross-reference with the family forms during quality control measures, particularly during the manual data checking, so as to ensure that the data is consistent. Please see Annex 4.1 for the Control Form.

1.4.2.2 Family Form

The family form is used to include all household information as reported by the household representative during the registration process. The form includes information regarding the IDP site, as well as household information such as: address of origin, detailed household member info including age, sex, relationship, special needs, and whether the children are attending school, movement intentions, housing status, documentation and telephone numbers. All questions on the family form are asked of each household. See Annex 4.2 for the Family Form.

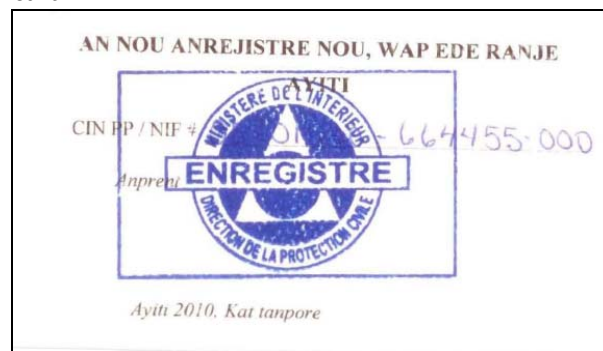
1.4.2.3 Displaced Family Identification Card

Each registered household is provided with a displacement ID card at the time of the registration. Each card has a unique serial number and is coded with an abbreviation of the IDP site. The Commune, name of the IDP site and category are indicated on the card, as well as the name of the head of household (HoH), name of the HoHs father, and the number of members of the household. The HoHs identification document number is written on the back of the card and stamped by the DPC with a MoI/DPC stamp.

Displacement ID cards should not be utilized for service or planning, but rather as a means to facilitate the identification of the displaced household. It is recommended to always cross-reference the displacement ID cards with the most current registration list, as IDPs registered in more than one camp⁴ will be removed from the registration list except the last one in which they were registered.

Example of Front and Back of Registration displacement ID card

Kat Idantifikasyon Fanmi ki Deplase			
Komin	IDP SIT / KAN / Zonn	Kategori	
DELMAS	DAYATSU	S	
Non	Sinyati	Non papa w	#KMF
NAME	LAST NAME	NAME FATHER	4
No D Y 347720			



1.4.3 Training

Approximately 265 IOM staffs, alongside 90 DPC and NGO partners, were initially trained to conduct the registration activities in 12 training sessions both in PaP and the southern regions. Refresher trainings were subsequently conducted in June, July and August, with the IOM trained staffs to ensure the most accurate data collection possible. Monitoring of the

⁴ It is possible that a household has been legitimately registered in more than one IDP site as a result of population movement, ie: lived in one site in March however moved to a smaller site in July and was registered in both. In these cases, the duplicates are identified at the database level and the IDP is recorded as living in the last site in which they were registered only.

registration activities at field level is done at each site registration via trained Team Leaders, Deputy Team Leaders and IOM Registration Officers.

Furthermore, the IOM registration staffs have been trained by the IOM Communications Unit in order to support the Community Mobilizers (CMOBs) in the delivery of the message on registration. More information on the Communications efforts for registration is indicated below.

Furthermore, all Data Entry staffs were provided with training, either in small groups or individually, at the time of entry into the position. They are regularly monitored by the Database Officer and Assistants.

1.4.4 Field Operations

1.4.4.1 Assessments

Before any registration, the registration team first visited the IDP site to discuss the process and purpose of the registration with the Camp Committees and CMAs, who are requested to also share the information with the residents. While the Camp Committee is not informed of the registration date, as this might compromise the accuracy of the numbers, they are nevertheless consulted beforehand and provided a chance to raise any questions regarding the process.

The site visits are also utilized by the registration team to effectively plan the registration operation, including: to understand the borders of the site, the expected number of households, and where to set up the registration point, for example.

1.4.4.2 Communications and Outreach

A number of communication campaigns in collaboration with the IOM Communications Unit were undertaken so as to

inform the IDP population about the registration activities. Various methods have been employed throughout the Phase 1 activities, including radio spots and talk shows, a televised soap opera, community mobilization through live camp based broadcasts, as well as a variety of print materials.

In addition, on the day of the registration during, a flyer explaining the purpose of the registration and the procedure to be registered is provided to the IDPs at the household level. CMOBs from the



Picture: Front page of registration flyer provided at household level

IOM Communications Unit also join the registration team on the ground the day of registration to provide information to the IDPs, in addition to providing information in the sites before and after as a means of getting the correct message across.

1.4.4.3 Security

IOM engaged security support for the operational implementation. Minustah troops were engaged to provide security to the teams in the large sites, as well as smaller more difficult sites, whereas a private security company was engaged to provide security in other sites. It was necessary to engage different means of security support as the capacity of one source was not sufficient for the needs, specifically at the height of the operations when the registration team was registered between 70-90 IDP sites per week. A number of small sites previously assessed to not pose security issues were registered without security support.

1.4.4.4 Token distribution & Shelter Marking

The registration staff present themselves at the household (shelter) level in the IDP sites to verify the number of households living in each shelter⁵ and provide a token that is to be taken by the head of household (HoH) to the registration table to register his/her household. The token distribution is conducted early in the morning and the HoH are instructed to turn up for registration thereafter. Tokens are available in different colours and are not valid if tampered with. No household is registered without a token.

At the time of token distribution, the registration staffs also mark the shelter with a code indicating that token(s) have been provided to the family in said shelter and the number of tokens provided. This method assists the registration team to verify households throughout the registration that claim to not have received a token and determine whether they have a legitimate request or not. The verification is done in collaboration with CMA and/or Camp Committees where relevant; please see the section below on Quality Control for more details.

1.4.4.5 Registration

Registration follows the token distribution. IDPs are requested to line up to wait their turn to see a Registration staff who will register his/her family.

Each registration operation is planned beforehand, with the number of registration staff engaged being determined based



Picture: Registration at Village Gaston, PaP – June 2010

on the estimated number of households in the IDP site and the proposed timeline of the registration. A registration staff requires approximately 3-5 minutes per household to complete.

A support team makes up part of the operational registration team in the field; the number at any given time in the field depends on the size of the IDP site and the need. The support team sets up the logistics for the registration, including the tables, shades, and ropes indicating the line up. The support team also assists in crowd control during the registration process.

Each registration staff is assigned to a table (2-4 per table), with a TL and DTL responsible for ensuring quality during the registration process. Once a household representative presents themselves for registration, the registration staffs retrieve the token, ask for identification (not always available), register the

household, and provide a registration displacement ID card to the household member. The card is then stamped with the DPC stamp indicating “registered”. The registration staffs, TLs and DTLs are responsible for double checking the control forms versus the family forms at the end of the registration day and compiling the papers together. The papers are handed over to the Data Clerk for manual checking at the end of each day.

⁵ A household is defined a group of people who live together and share resources and intend to do so in future

FLOWCHART: IDP REGISTRATION PROCESS

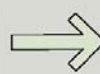
HAITI EARTHQUAKE 2010 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

PRE - REGISTRATION



STAFF SELECTION

- * University Degree
- * Good writing skills
- * # staff per % beneficiaries to register and timeframe



STAFF TRAINING

- * Staff and Partners
- * Up to 20 people/training
- * # staff per %
- * 2 hours training including 30 minutes exercises



DAY 1



TOKEN DISTRIBUTION

DAY 2



REGISTRATION



OFFICE



ENCODING



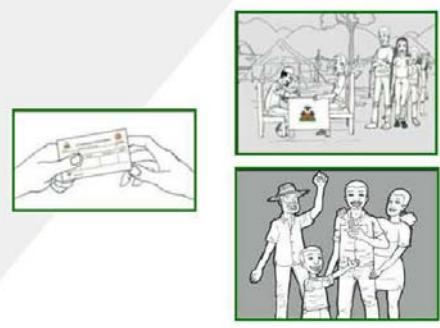
DATA ANALYSIS & REPORTS

- Staff Briefing -revision procedure
- Community leader receives flyers and information
- Community awareness raising - DJ Kenny Mix
- Other communication messages
- Token per family / person (depend on context / inside the house)
- Ensure all families receive token

- Set up area
- Head of family is registered upon token returned
- Close registration
- Registration Team Leaders compile all Forms
 - * Control Forms
 - * Family Forms
 - * Blanc Forms
- Dismantel set-up and return office

- Office Team Leader receive packages
- Codify each Registration Form in Control Form
- Files organized by registration table / blocks (if big team)
- Totals

- Phase/Group 1 – Control Forms
- Phase/Group 2 – Family Forms (return survey & land issues)
- Database Managers
 - * Analysis
 - * Refining and amend mistakes
 - * Reporting
 - * Final updates



Field Equipment Required

- Table, chairs
- Tents
- Water
- Rope (security divisions)
- Megaphone
- Plastics Sheets (rain)
- Stamp - Dept Civil Protection
- Registration Material
- T-Shirt and caps
- Other visibility materials

Registration Material

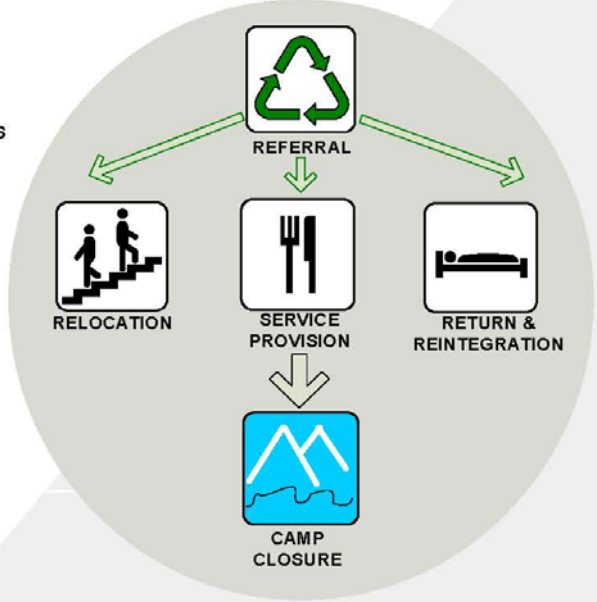
- Control form
- Family form
- ID Cards
- Typex

Staff Required

- Registration Team
- Support Team
- Security
- Data Processing Team (manual)
- Data Processing Team (electronic)
- GIS / Mapping Team

Support Required

- Department of Civil Protection (DPC)-through out
- Community Leaders – for consultation



1.4.5 Data Encoding

1.4.5.1 Manual Checking of Forms

All registration forms, both control forms and family forms, are manually checked at the end of each day of registration. The forms are reviewed to ensure that the number of households registered match on both forms and that all data is complete and indicated well in the forms. Once the forms are reviewed, the forms are either forwarded directly to the data entry team for encoding or are filed and entered at a later date⁶.

1.4.5.2 Encoding

The registration database has been developed by IOM. The data entry is conducted once the manual check is completed. The data entry staffs are monitored daily, and the data entered is check and cleaned throughout the process. See the Quality Control section for more details on data cleaning.

IOM Developed IDP Registration Database for Haiti

1.5 Quality Control

The registration methodology has been developed so as to make every attempt to collect the most accurate household information regarding the IDP population in Haiti considering the nature of displacement, including the scale of the displacement, the urban setting and the high number of IDP sites, the spontaneous nature of the sites, and the fluid population movement, in addition to challenges of daily movements to work and school, as well as security and access difficulties. Quality control methods are implemented at all level of the registration process, from data collection through to the final results. The following procedures have been utilized by the teams, on top of regular monitoring of the field operations and data entry, as a means of ensuring the most accurate data possible:

Token distribution at household level: Household member(s) must be physically present in the shelter and the shelter must show evidence that persons are living there to receive a token. Tokens are available in various colours and usage of same colors in surrounding neighbouring sites is avoided or tokens can be specifically created with the name of the site for registration of a particular site; thus avoiding potential of utilizing tokens in for registration in different sites. Tokens are not provided to anyone outside of the shelter.

⁶ It was not always possible to enter the data into the database immediately after data collection due to the high number of sites being registered each day. This was particularly true at the height of the registration surge when approximately 70-90 IDP sites were registered per week.

Early morning token distribution: Token distribution takes place in the early morning (approximately 6:00am), so as to ensure that households receive their tokens and are registered before going off to work, etc, while at the same time decreasing the change of people from outside the site accessing tokens. Please note that this is the preferred method, however due to security reasons it has not always been possible to go early to all sites.

Marking shelters and Verification of residence: Each shelter is marked with a sign and the number of households living with the shelter (thus the number of tokens provided). Any claims by those who state they are residents but have not received a token are verified at the household shelter by looking at the markings on the tent, getting the claimant to enter the shelter and potentially show items to prove residence, and verifying with the CMAs, committee and neighbours (see below). The registration staffs are trained on questions to pose to verify whether a person is in fact living in said household.



Picture: Token distribution & tent marking

Verification with Camp Committees and residents of the IDP site: Consultations with Camp Committees and residents can assist in determining the resident status of the family in question. The registration staff acknowledges the potential challenges in this verification method in cases where the Camp Committees are dishonest; therefore it is utilized only when all other methods have been reviewed beforehand.

IOM IDP Registration Database for Haiti – Household Data

Enter Serial Number PORT-AU-PRINCE, 6ème Turgeau, CM

First name Surname Father

Household members							
No.	First Name	Last Name	Sex	Age	Relationship	Att. Sch	SV
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Male	28	H - Head of Household	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Female	23	S - Spouse (wife or husb	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Male	1	C - Child of HoH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
*						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Serial Number:

Household Size:

Commune (Origin):

Section Com. (Origin):

Block (Origin):

Street Name (Origin):

House No. (Origin):

Intend to return to location origin: Yes No

Intend to move to: Host family Planned site I didnot decide

NM (Do not intent to move): Yes No

House Status:

Document 1: Type No

Document 2: Type No

Contact phone:

Record: 1 of 3

Data Cleaning and Verification of data: Once the data has been entered into the database, the information is cleaned and verified for errors and duplicates. For example, each HoH is required to present identification during the initial registration process (NIF or CIN card). This information can be cross-referenced to determine if families have been registered more than one time. The same is done for household composition (names), phone numbers, addresses, and other. The fields are reviewed and if determined to be a duplicate, the error is rectified. The cleaning is done by IDP site and across sites so as to capture potential double registration across the entire registered population. In some cases, while the IDP may still have two registration cards, there is only one valid serial number in the displacement register.

It is important to note that the population in IDP sites in the Haitian context is constantly changing. It is possible that a specific HH has moved between IDP sites and therefore has been legitimately registered in more than one IDP site. In this

case, the database is verified for duplicates (as indicated above) and the household is deemed legitimate only in the last site in which they were registered, thus recognizing the population movement. As such, it is necessary to consider the database lists and not to rely on the registration card provided. The registration card should be utilized as a means to facilitate the identification of said household in the register, but should always be cross-referenced with the database list to get the most updated information possible.

1.6 DATA PROTECTION

In accordance with the IOM Data Protection Principles and Guidelines⁷, the information collected during the registration process is treated in a confidential manner, with secure storage and an established procedure for information sharing.

The IDPs are informed about the registration through information campaigns via radio, television, print materials, as well as at site and household level. Assessment visits are undertaken before the registration whereby the registration process is explained to the Camp Committee, whereas a flyer explaining the purpose and procedures of the registration is provided at the household level at the time of token distribution. IDPs are informed that the registration is a voluntary exercise.

All IOM staffs that work in the Data Management Unit, particularly those working on data collection, have been trained on the importance of confidentiality of the data collected. Furthermore, all IOM staffs directly collecting information or utilizing the information for other programs are required to sign a Data Protection Confidentiality Agreement.

Any government institution, agency, or other IOM unit wishing to access the registration data must complete the Data Access Request Form, in which the purpose of the use of the data is required. An IOM staff in the Data Management Unit is assigned to review all requests and provide requested data when justified, ie: camp management, shelter beneficiary lists, etc. The agency receiving the data must assure the confidentiality of the data and is not authorized to share the data without permission of IOM.

A record of all data provided is kept by IOM.

1.7 ANALYSIS, REPORTING AND INFORMATION SHARING

1.7.1 Reports

Monthly registration update reports have been disseminated through the CCCM cluster⁸ each month. The reports included a summary update of the registration, including the number of IDP sites, households and individuals registered. In addition, an overview of the data collected was analyzed and presented in forms of tables, graphs and narrative. The information presented included current coverage, demographics, place of origin, ownership and housing status, and intentions. The reports furthermore included information on the way forward.

1.7.2 Individual Partner Requests

Partners are able to access the registration data as a means to facilitate both humanitarian interventions and long-term return and recovery planning. As indicated above, IOM has a dedicated staff to respond to data requests and ensure the data protection guidelines are observed.

IOM has responded to more than 400 individual partner requests for the registration data by the time of the writing of this report. The data provided to date has advised camp management, shelter, NFI and food distributions, livelihoods, as well as return strategies, to mention a few. A record of all data provided is kept by IOM.

1.7.2.3 Mapping

IOM has utilized its GIS Unit to produce maps utilizing the registration data to respond to partner requests. Most commonly, maps indicating the places of origin of registered IDPs by IDP site have been produced for partners as a means to assist in return and resettlement programming.

⁷ IOM Data Protection Principles and Guidelines, August 2008.

⁸ All monthly registration updates are also available on the CCCM website at: www.cccmhaiti.info

2. RESULTS

2.1 Coverage

The Phase 1 registration results indicate that between February and October 2010 a total of 321,235 IDP households were living in IDP sites representing a total of 1,360,319 individuals. Nearly 85% of the total registered IDP population resides in the PaP region, with 15% in the affected southern regions. The communes of Delmas, Port-au-Prince, and Carrefour make up 62% of the total registered IDP population, with 24%, 22% and 16% respectively, whereas the remaining communes in the PaP region make up less than 7% each of the IDP population. Leogane is the commune with the highest number of IDPs in the southern regions, making up 7% of the total IDP population, whereas Gressier and Jacmel represent the lowest numbers in the region with only 1% of the IDP population each.



Picture: IDP Camp, Leogane – July 2010

Table 1: Total number of registered IDP sites and IDP population by number and percentage

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals	% of Total IDP population
PORT-AU-PRINCE	171	70,812	304,722	22.4%
DELMAS	227	74,947	323,016	23.7%
CARREFOUR	169	49,782	217,508	16.0%
PETION-VILLE	102	21,798	92,964	6.8%
CITE SOLEIL	54	15,339	68,558	5.0%
TABARRE	84	15,665	68,260	5.0%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	88	18,165	77,972	5.7%
GANTHIER	4	512	2,220	0.2%
PaP Metropolitan Area	899	267,020	1,155,220	84.9%
GRESSIER	33	3,397	13,226	1.0%
LEOGANE	188	27,565	96,506	7.1%
PETIT GOAVE	80	10,424	42,778	3.1%
GRAND-GOAVE	53	9,493	38,354	2.8%
JACMEL	20	3,336	14,235	1.0%
Other Communes	374	54,215	205,099	15.1%
Grand Total	1,273	321,235	1,360,319	100.0%

The total number of registered IDP sites is 1,273, with 899 in PaP and 374 in the affected southern regions. The number of registered IDP sites has been cross-referenced with identified IDP sites in the DTM and all sites identified by the end of October 2010 have been registered. It should be noted that the number of IDP sites has fluctuated throughout the registration period, with a number of IDP sites closing since the registration has taken place. Furthermore, a number of IDP sites that were once indicated as one large site and have been registered as one site have since separated into two or three sites. As such, the number of IDP sites registered in the Phase 1 registration does not reflect exactly the number of IDP sites noted in the DTM results as the situation is constantly evolving. The DTM⁹ provides the updated IDP site information reflecting the current situation, whereas the registration provides results for the date the site was registered.

⁹ Between the 25th of October and the 30th 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 78,713 households (25%) from those registered in Phase 1. More details on DTM assessments and decrease of IDP population are available at the end of this report (page 28).

Figure 1: Total number of registered IDP sites by registration date

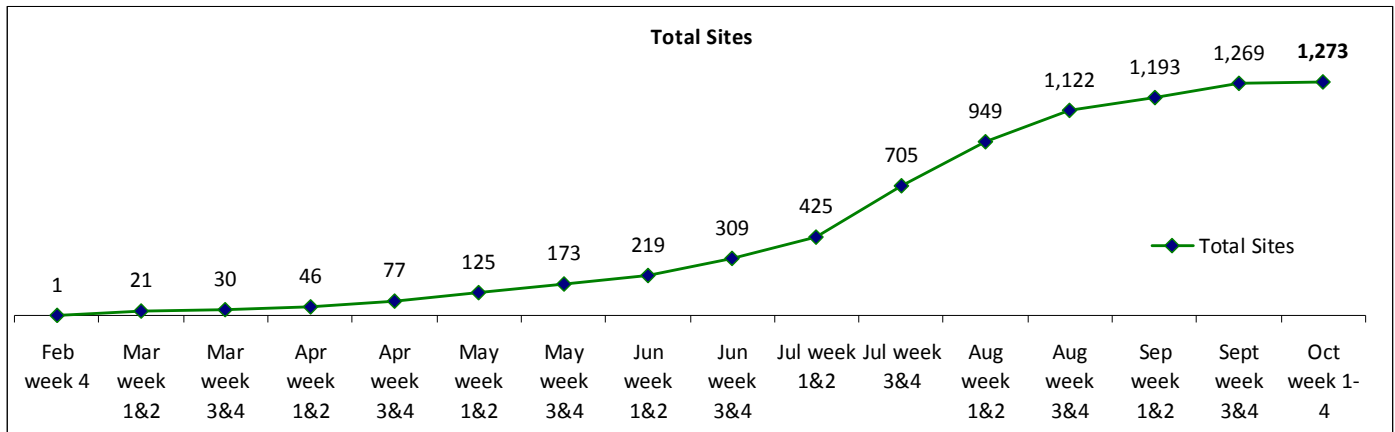


Figure 2: Total number of registered IDP households by registration date

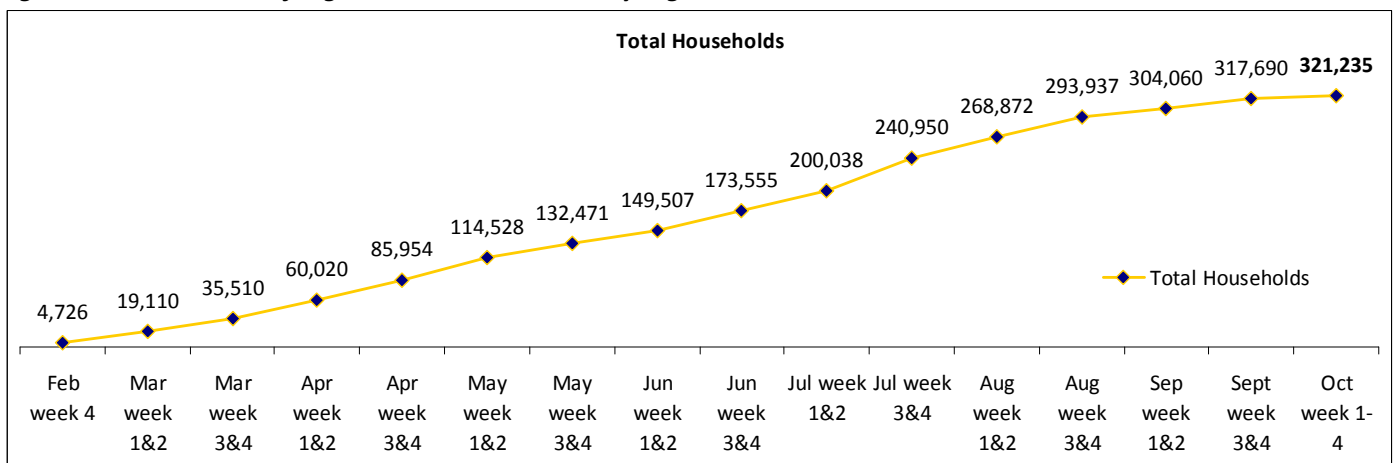


Figure 3: Total number of registered IDPs by registration date

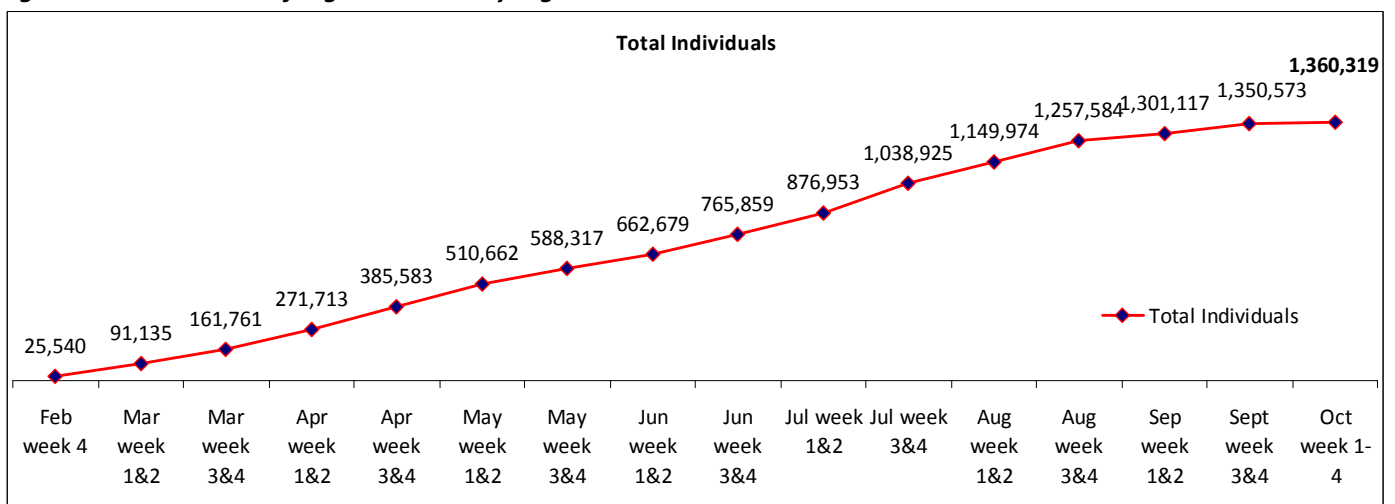


Table 2: Total number of registered IDP households, individuals, sites by registration date

Week	Households	Total Households	Individuals	Total Individuals	Sites	Total Sites
Feb week 4	4,726	4,726	25,540	25,540	1	1
Mar week 1&2	14,384	19,110	65,595	91,135	20	21
Mar week 3&4	16,400	35,510	70,626	161,761	9	30
Apr week 1&2	24,510	60,020	109,952	271,713	16	46
Apr week 3&4	25,934	85,954	113,870	385,583	31	77
May week 1&2	28,574	114,528	125,079	510,662	48	125
May week 3&4	17,943	132,471	77,655	588,317	48	173
Jun week 1&2	17,036	149,507	74,362	662,679	46	219
Jun week 3&4	24,048	173,555	103,180	765,859	90	309
Jul week 1&2	26,483	200,038	111,094	876,953	116	425
Jul week 3&4	40,912	240,950	161,972	1,038,925	280	705
Aug week 1&2	27,922	268,872	111,049	1,149,974	244	949
Aug week 3&4	25,065	293,937	107,610	1,257,584	173	1,122
Sep week 1&2	10,123	304,060	43,533	1,301,117	71	1,193
Sept week 3&4	13,630	317,690	49,456	1,350,573	76	1,269
Oct week 1- 4	3,545	321,235	9,746	1,360,319	4	1,273
Average number of family members				4.2		

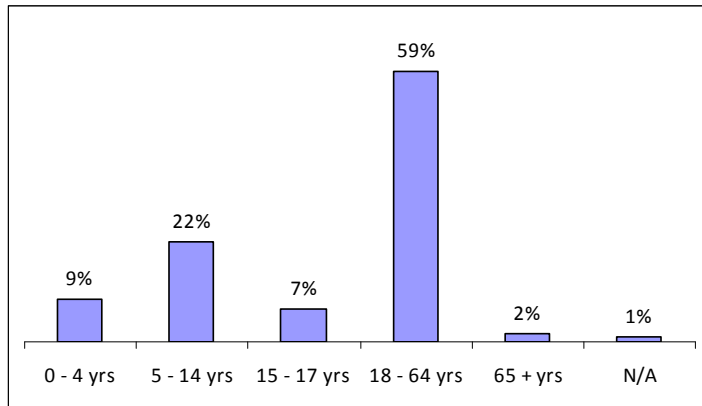
The average household size has fluctuated between 4.3 and 4.4 members per household throughout the registration process. Nevertheless, the final figures indicate that the average household size is 4.2 for the whole of the registered IDP population, with 4.3 being the average size for the PaP region and 3.8 being the average household size for the southern regions.

2.2 Demographics

The vast majority of the registered IDP population, 59%, is of adult working age between 18-64 years old. A further 38% are children, of which 9% are under the age of 5, 22% between 5-14 years of age and 7% are 15-17 years of age. Moreover, only 2% of the population is over the age of 65, whereas 1% is unknown.

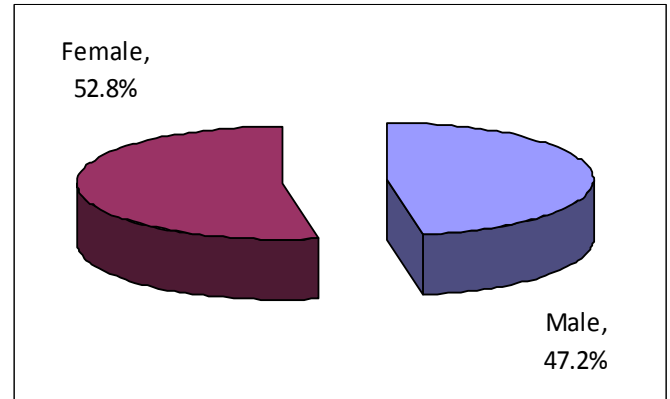
Tables 3 & 4: Registered IDP population by Age and Sex by number and percentage

Age	Total	Male	Female	Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,360,319	642,484	717,835	Total	100%	100%	100%
0 - 4 yrs	127,372	63,070	64,302	0 - 4 yrs	9%	10%	9%
5 - 14 yrs	295,441	143,323	152,118	5 - 14 yrs	22%	22%	21%
15 - 17 yrs	95,912	44,174	51,738	15 - 17 yrs	7%	7%	7%
18 - 64 yrs	805,832	376,637	429,195	18 - 64 yrs	59%	59%	60%
65 + yrs	23,013	9,034	13,979	65 + yrs	2%	1%	2%
N/A	12,749	6,246	6,503	N/A	1%	1%	1%



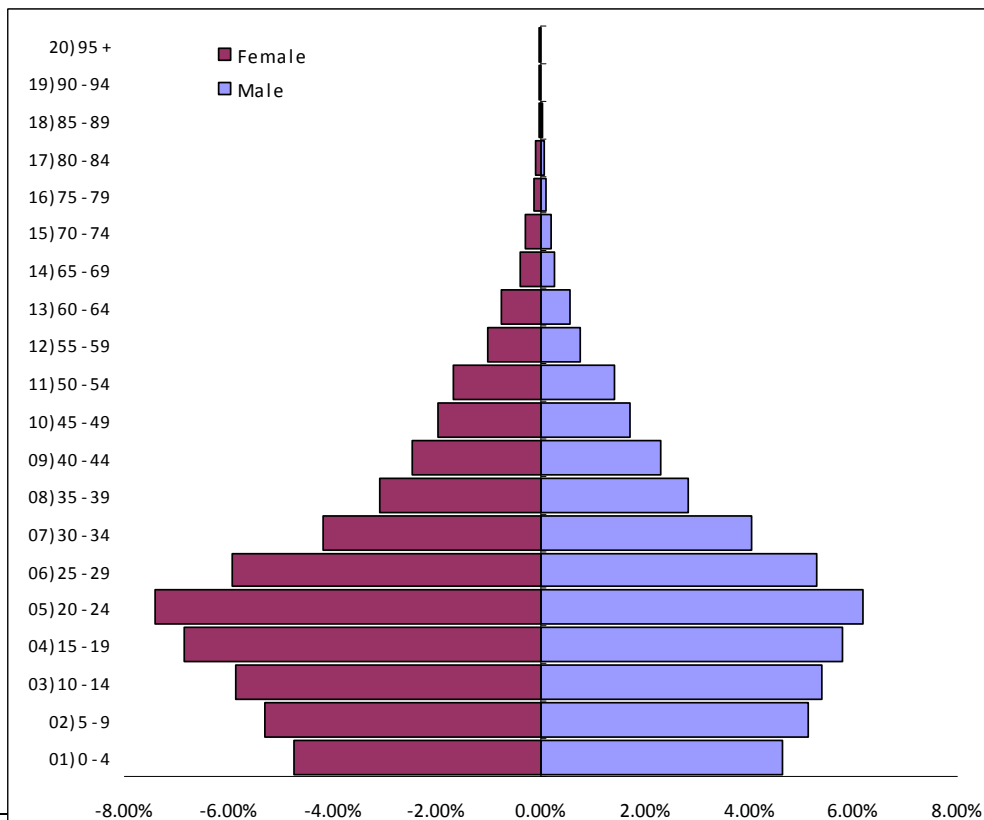
The IDP population is 53% female and 47% male. The registration results are consistent with the 2003 Haiti Census, which found that 52% of the total population in Haiti was female, whereas 48% were male; however there were 54% female and 46% male in urban areas¹⁰.

Figure 5: Percentage of total registered IDPs by Sex



The registration data indicates that despite the majority of the population being between the ages of 18-64 years old; it is nevertheless a young population. The average age of the registered IDP population is 24 years old, with the male average being 23.4 years of age and females averaging 24.2 years of age. Again, this is consistent with previous data in the country, which shows that the average age of the total population is 25 years old and the urban population 24 years old¹¹.

Figure 6: Percentage of total registered IDPs by Age and Sex



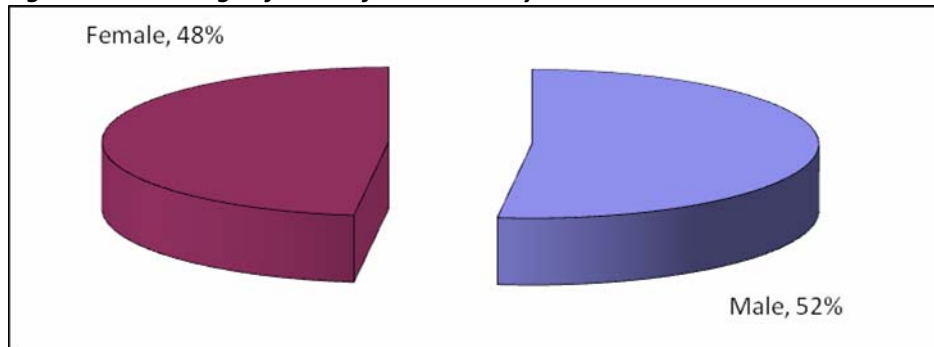
¹⁰ Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), Grandes Leçons Sociodémographiques Tirées du IV^e Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat : http://www.ihsi.ht/pdf/projection/GDESLECONSRAP_D'ANALYS_VERFINAL_21-08-2009.pdf

¹¹ Ibid

2.3 Head of Household

The sex of the head of Household (HoH) is reported to be relatively equal between males and females, with the number of male headed households being slightly higher than female headed households. Of the total 321,235 registered households, a total of 166,832 or 52% were stated to be male headed, with the remaining 154,403 or 48% noted to be female headed.

Figure 7: Percentage of Head of Household by Sex



The reported number of female headed households is slightly higher in the southern regions than in the PaP metropolitan area, with 52% female HoH in the southern regions as opposed to 47% in the PaP area. In particular, the communes of Jacmel and Gressier noted high numbers of female headed households, while Cite Soleil and Petit Goave noted the lowest number.

Table 5: Number of Head of Household by Sex and Commune

Commune of the site	Total	Sex of head of the household	
	Households	Female	Male
PORT-AU-PRINCE	70,812	34,099	36,713
DELMAS	74,947	33,230	41,717
CARREFOUR	49,782	24,714	25,068
PETION-VILLE	21,798	10,617	11,181
CITE SOLEIL	15,339	6,667	8,672
TABARRE	15,665	7,338	8,327
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	18,165	9,345	8,820
GANTHIER	512	260	252
PaP Metropolitan Area	267,020	126,270	140,750
GRESSIER	3,397	1,885	1,512
LEOGANE	27,565	15,812	11,753
PETIT GOAVE	10,424	4,368	6,056
GRAND GOAVE	9,493	4,205	5,288
JACMEL	3,336	1,863	1,473
Other Communes	54,215	28,133	26,082
Grand Total	321,235	154,403	166,832

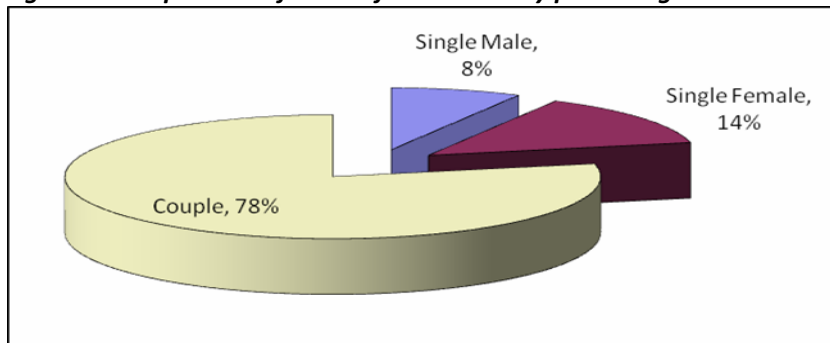
The highest percentages of female headed households are noted in households where the HoH is either under the age of 19 or over the age of 50. Of specific interest, 60% households with HoH that are between 15-19 years of age are headed by a female.

Table 6: Number of Head of Household by Sex and Age

Age of HoH	Total Households	Sex of head of the household	
		Female	Male
Total	321,235	154,403	166,832
Less than 15	51	33	18
15 - 19	6,241	3,749	2,492
20 - 24	36,003	17,318	18,685
25 - 29	51,947	23,072	28,875
30 - 34	50,701	21,779	28,922
35 - 39	41,512	18,696	22,816
40 - 44	36,781	17,273	19,508
45 - 49	29,769	14,717	15,052
50 - 54	25,564	13,398	12,166
55 - 59	15,452	8,703	6,749
60 - 64	10,616	6,069	4,547
65 +	12,174	7,313	4,861
UN	4,424	2,283	2,141

Table 7: Percentage of Head of Household by Sex and Age

Age of HoH	Total Households	Sex of head of the household	
		Female	Male
Total	100%	48%	52%
Less than 15	100%	65%	35%
15 - 19	100%	60%	40%
20 - 24	100%	48%	52%
25 - 29	100%	44%	56%
30 - 34	100%	43%	57%
35 - 39	100%	45%	55%
40 - 44	100%	47%	53%
45 - 49	100%	49%	51%
50 - 54	100%	52%	48%
55 - 59	100%	56%	44%
60 - 64	100%	57%	43%
65 +	100%	60%	40%
UN	100%	52%	48%

Figure 8: Composition of Head of Household by percentage


A total of 22% or 69,610 of all registered IDP households have indicated that they are single headed households (SHH), of which 14% are female SHH and 8% are male SHH. The remaining 78% indicated that they are in a partnership household, whether it is married or cohabitating.

Table 8: Number of Single Headed Households by Sex by Commune & Percentage of Single Headed Households by Sex by Commune

Commune of the site	Total Single Households	Sex of head of the household		Total Households	% of Single	% of Single	
		Female	Male			Female	Male
PORT-AU-PRINCE	14,092	8,661	5,431	70,812	20%	12%	8%
DELMAS	15,494	9,728	5,766	74,947	21%	13%	8%
CARREFOUR	9,164	5,841	3,323	49,782	18%	12%	7%
PETION-VILLE	4,505	3,033	1,472	21,798	21%	14%	7%
CITE SOLEIL	3,326	2,333	993	15,339	22%	15%	6%
TABARRE	3,288	2,155	1,133	15,665	21%	14%	7%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	4,436	3,067	1,369	18,165	24%	17%	8%
GANTHIER	114	91	23	512	22%	18%	4%
PaP Metropolitan Area	54,419	34,909	19,510	267,020	20%	13%	7%
GRESSIER	773	454	319	3,397	23%	13%	9%
LEOGANE	8,090	5,019	3,071	27,565	29%	18%	11%
PETIT GOAVE	2,752	1,713	1,039	10,424	26%	16%	10%
GRAND GOAVE	2,715	1,655	1,060	9,493	29%	17%	11%
JACMEL	861	534	327	3,336	26%	16%	10%
Other Communes	15,191	9,375	5,816	54,215	28%	17%	11%
Grand Total	69,610	44,284	25,326	321,235	22%	14%	8%

The total of reported SHH is significantly higher in the southern regions than in the PaP area, with 28% of all households in the southern regions reported as single headed. The commune with the lowest percentage of SHH is Carrefour, with 18%, followed by Port-au-Prince with 20%.



Picture: Registration, Parc Heritier – June 2010

The percentage of reported female HoH is noted to be highest in Leogane and Ganthier, with 18%, however the number of overall registered IDP households in Ganthier is relatively small compared to other communes. Thereafter, the highest percentage of female headed households is noted in Croix-des-Bouquets and Grand Goave, with 17% respectively, followed by Jacmel and Petit Goave, with 16%.

Of all the reported SHH, the largest number are between the ages of 20-34 years of age, which make up nearly 50% of all reported SHH. When looking at the sex of the SHH, the highest percentages of female SHH are noted in the age group above 45 years of age, where more than 70% are female. The lowest percentages of female SHH are noted in the 20-24 year age group, where in fact more males are noted as the HoH than females at 51% and 49% respectively.

Tables 9: Number and Percentage of Single Headed IDP Head of Household by Sex and Age

Age of HoH	Total Households	Sex of head of the household		Age of HoH	Total Households	Sex of head of the household	
		Female	Male			Female	Male
Total	69,610	44,284	25,326	Total	100%	64%	36%
15 - 19	2,104	1,047	1,057	15 - 19	100%	50%	50%
20 - 24	10,289	5,015	5,274	20 - 24	100%	49%	51%
25 - 29	11,227	6,453	4,774	25 - 29	100%	57%	43%
30 - 34	10,066	6,677	3,389	30 - 34	100%	66%	34%
35 - 39	8,096	5,771	2,325	35 - 39	100%	71%	29%
40 - 44	6,503	4,482	2,021	40 - 44	100%	69%	31%
45 - 49	5,281	3,679	1,602	45 - 49	100%	70%	30%
50 - 54	4,559	3,294	1,265	50 - 54	100%	72%	28%
55 - 59	2,869	2,174	695	55 - 59	100%	76%	24%
60 - 64	2,079	1,555	524	60 - 64	100%	75%	25%
65 +	3,108	2,320	788	65 +	100%	75%	25%
UN	3,429	1,817	1,612	UN	100%	53%	47%

2.4 Origin

The vast majority of the IDP population reported that they are displaced near their place of origin. Nearly 85% of the IDPs are displaced within the same commune as their place of origin, with 73% coming from the same section communal as their place of origin and 14% coming from the same commune but different section communal.

There is a significant different between the PaP area and the southern regions. The southern regions indicated that 82% of the IDP population is displaced within the same section communal as their place of origin, as opposed to only 71% in the PaP region.

Table 10: Number of total registered IDP households by Commune by Origin

Commune of the site	Total Households	Originate from			
		other commune	same commune different section	same commune same section	N/A
PORT-AU-PRINCE	70,812	20,277	7,389	43,068	78
DELMAS	74,947	8,034	101	66,656	156
CARREFOUR	49,782	5,590	16,410	27,779	3
PETION-VILLE	21,798	1,448	1,355	18,993	2
CITE SOLEIL	15,339	522	2,294	12,518	5
TABARRE	15,665	3,432	1,274	10,950	9
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	18,165	2,499	7,006	8,636	24
GANTHIER	512	113	263	132	4
PaP Metropolitan Area	267,020	41,915	36,092	188,732	281
GRESSIER	3,397	309	515	2,573	
LEOGANE	27,565	353	3,649	23,519	44
PETIT GOAVE	10,424	66	2,768	7,588	2
GRAND GOAVE	9,493	17	664	8,810	2
JACMEL	3,336	22	726	1,989	599
Other Communes	54,215	767	8,322	44,479	647
Grand Total	321,235	42,682	44,414	233,211	928

Table 11: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Commune by Origin

Commune of the site	Total Households	Originate from			
		other commune	same commune different section	same commune same section	N/A
PORT-AU-PRINCE	100%	29%	10%	61%	0%
DELMAS	100%	11%	0%	89%	0%
CARREFOUR	100%	11%	33%	56%	0%
PETION-VILLE	100%	7%	6%	87%	0%
CITE SOLEIL	100%	3%	15%	82%	0%
TABARRE	100%	22%	8%	70%	0%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	100%	14%	39%	48%	0%
GANTHIER	100%	22%	51%	26%	1%
PaP Metropolitan Area	100.0%	15.7%	13.5%	70.7%	0.1%
GRESSIER	100%	9%	15%	76%	0%
LEOGANE	100%	1%	13%	85%	0%
PETIT GOAVE	100%	1%	27%	73%	0%
GRAND GOAVE	100%	0%	7%	93%	0%
JACMEL	100%	1%	22%	60%	18%
Other Communes	100.0%	1.4%	15.3%	82.0%	1.2%
Grand Total	100.0%	13.3%	13.8%	72.6%	0.3%

Of particular note, the communes of Delmas and Petion-Ville have the highest percentage of the IDP population displaced within the same section communal as their place of origin in the PaP area, with 89% and 87%, whereas Grand Goave and Leogane have the highest percentage in the southern regions, at 93% and 85% respectively.

Ganthier, Croix-des-Bouquets, and Carrefour are the communes with the lowest percentage of those displaced within the same section communal as the place of origin, with 26%, 48% and 56%, yet the majority of the population is still displaced within the same commune, at 77%, 84% and 89% in total. In the southern regions, Jacmel stands at 60% displaced within the same section communal and a further 22% within the same commune, yet 18% of the registered population did not indicate a place of origin.

The highest population having been displaced from another commune is indicated in Port-au-Prince, Tabarre and Ganthier communes, whilst the lowest numbers are in the southern regions with the exception of Gressier and in Cite Soleil and Petion-Ville in the PaP area.

2.5 Ownership

A total of 60% or 193,254 households amongst the registered IDP population reported to be tenants, of which 64% in the PaP area are tenants and a much lower 42% are tenants in the southern regions. The IDPs reported the highest percentage of tenants amongst the IDP population to be in Delmas commune, with 71%, followed by Tabarre and Cite Soleil, with 67% and 66% respectively. In the PaP area, the lowest percentages of tenants are reported in Ganthier (46%), Petion-Ville (55%), Croix-des-Bouquets (59%) and Port-au-Prince (59%). In the southern regions, Petit Goave reports the highest percentage of tenants with 49% and the lowest percentage of tenants in Grand Goave with 37%.

Table 12: Number of total registered IDP households by Commune by Housing Status

Commune of Origin	Total Households	Housing Status			
		Owner Can Repair	Owner Cannot Repair	Tenant	N/A
PORT-AU-PRINCE	59,391	13,078	7,700	34,950	3,663
DELMAS	88,903	12,791	7,275	63,071	5,766
CARREFOUR	44,925	9,632	6,052	27,560	1,681
PETION-VILLE	24,830	6,333	3,541	13,740	1,216
CITE SOLEIL	18,197	3,494	1,979	11,934	790
TABARRE	13,439	2,505	1,419	9,071	444
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	16,272	3,648	2,449	9,616	559
GANTHIER	430	88	131	196	15
PaP Metropolitan Area	266,387	51,569	30,546	170,138	14,134
GRESSIER	3,681	807	1,235	1,441	198
LEOGANE	27,406	4,205	10,476	11,231	1,494
PETIT GOAVE	10,367	2,329	2,331	5,125	582
GRAND GOAVE	9,524	2,203	3,385	3,487	449
JACMEL	2,827	687	348	1,342	450
	1,043	152	180	490	221
Other Communes	54,848	10,383	17,955	23,116	3,394
Grand Total	321,235	61,952	48,501	193,254	17,528

Of the 321,235 registered IDP households, 110,453 households or 34% reported that they were owners before the earthquake.

The highest percentage of reported owners in the PaP regions are reported in Ganthier (50% although the total number of IDPs is very low), followed by Petion-Ville (40%) and Croix-des-Bouquets (37%). The lowest percentages are noted in Delmas (22%), Cite Soleil (30%) and Tabarre (30%).

In the southern regions, more than 50% of IDPs reported being owners in three communes, including Grand Goave (59%), Gressier (56%) and Leogane (53%). Jacmel indicated a significantly lower number of owners than the rest of the regional communes, at 36%, however data was not available for 16% of the IDPs in this case.

Table 13: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Commune by Housing Status

Commune of Origin	Total Households	Housing Status			
		Owner Can Repair	Owner Cannot Repair	Tenant	N/A
PORT-AU-PRINCE	100%	22%	13%	59%	6%
DELMAS	100%	14%	8%	71%	6%
CARREFOUR	100%	21%	13%	61%	4%
PETION-VILLE	100%	26%	14%	55%	5%
CITE SOLEIL	100%	19%	11%	66%	4%
TABARRE	100%	19%	11%	67%	3%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	100%	22%	15%	59%	3%
GANTHIER	100%	20%	30%	46%	3%
PaP Metropolitan Area	100.0%	19.4%	11.5%	63.9%	5.3%
GRESSIER	100%	22%	34%	39%	5%
LEOGANE	100%	15%	38%	41%	5%
PETIT GOAVE	100%	22%	22%	49%	6%
GRAND GOAVE	100%	23%	36%	37%	5%
JACMEL	100%	24%	12%	47%	16%
Other Communes	100.0%	18.9%	32.7%	42.1%	6.2%
Grand Total	100.0%	19.3%	15.1%	60.2%	5.5%

Amongst the 34% of reported owners, 19% stated that they can repair their homes whereas 15% stated that they cannot. The numbers differ significantly between the PaP area and the southern regions. In particular, the percentage of reported owners is less in PaP, with only 31%, whereas the region has a considerably higher percentage at 52%.

While the number of those who stated that they can repair their homes remains consistent with the overall total for the PaP area, those who stated that they cannot repair their homes is actually less than the average at 12%. Of note, of 40% total reported owners in Petion-Ville commune, 26% stated that they could repair their homes.

On the other hand, while 52% of the registered IDPs in the southern regions indicated that they are owners, only 19% stated that they could repair their homes, while 33% stated that they could not repair. The difference is particularly notable in Leogane, where 38% of reported owners noted that they could not repair their homes and only 15% stated that they could.

2.6 Intentions

During the registration, the majority of the IDPs who claimed to be owners reported that they would like to return to their place of origin, regardless of if they can repair their home or not. On the other hand, the majority of tenants expressed an interest to go to a planned site¹², followed by a smaller number also intending to return to their place of origin.

Nevertheless, in total 48% of the registered IDP population indicated that they would like to go to a planned site and 36% indicated that they would



Picture: IOM Registration Staff during registration

¹² A planned site is defined as an organized IDP camp established after the earthquake. Examples of planned sites include Corail and Tabarre Issa.

like to go to their place of origin. Moreover, merely 3% of the total registered IDP population expressed intention to go to a host family. Approximately 4% intended to stay in the place they were and just less than 2% would like to move but did not specify where. An additional 7% either did not answer or did not know.

Table 14: Number of total registered IDP households by Ownership and Intention

Intention	Owner-Can Repair	Owner-Cannot Repair	Tenant	N/A	Grand Total
Host family	312	428	8,249	747	9,736
Move but not specified	240	277	3,804	401	4,722
Origin	55,050	38,335	18,972	1,771	114,128
Planned site	2,807	6,249	142,216	4,186	155,458
Stay	1,018	1,152	10,787	1,161	14,118
N/A	2,525	2,060	9,225	9,263	23,073
Grand Total	61,952	48,501	193,253	17,529	321,235

Table 15: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Intention by Ownership

Intention	Owner-Can Repair	Owner-Cannot Repair	Tenant	N/A	Total
Host family	0.1%	0.1%	2.6%	0.2%	3.0%
Move but not specified	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	1.5%
Origin	17.1%	11.9%	5.9%	0.6%	35.5%
Planned site	0.9%	1.9%	44.3%	1.3%	48.4%
Stay	0.3%	0.4%	3.4%	0.4%	4.4%
N/A	0.8%	0.6%	2.9%	2.9%	7.2%
Grand Total	19.3%	15.1%	60.2%	5.5%	100.0%

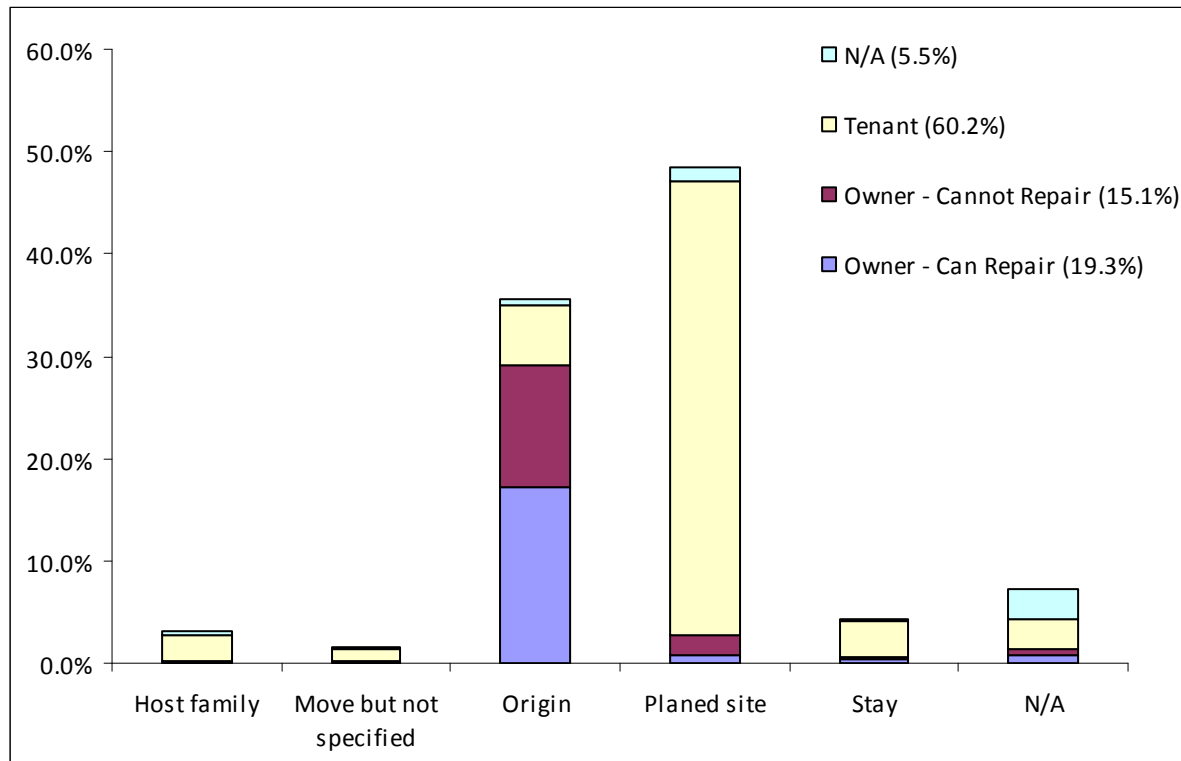
Table 16: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Ownership by Intention

Intention	Owner-Can Repair	Owner-Cannot Repair	Tenant	N/A	Total
Host family	0.5%	0.9%	4.3%	4.3%	3.0%
Move but not specified	0.4%	0.6%	2.0%	2.3%	1.5%
Origin	88.9%	79.0%	9.8%	10.1%	35.5%
Planned site	4.5%	12.9%	73.6%	23.9%	48.4%
Stay	1.6%	2.4%	5.6%	6.6%	4.4%
N/A	4.1%	4.2%	4.8%	52.8%	7.2%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	19.3%	15.1%	60.2%	5.5%	100.0%

Of the 34% of reported owners, a total of 29% indicated that they would like to go to their place of origin. More specifically, of the owners who stated that they could repair their homes, 89% stated that they would like to go to their place of origin, while of the remaining approximately 5% wished to go to a planned site, 2% intended to stay in the place in which they were registered, and 4% either did not respond or did not know. For those who stated that they could not repair their homes, a slightly lower number stated that they would like to return to their place of origin, at 79%, followed by 13% wishing to go to a planned site, 2% intended to stay in the same place, and a further 4% did not respond or did not know.

Of the total number of tenants, nearly 74% stated that they would like to go to a planned site. A further 10% stated their intention to go to their place of origin, 6% wished to stay in the place that they were registered, and 4% indicated that they would like to go to a host family. A further 5% either did not know or did not respond.

Figure 9: Percentage of total registered IDP households by Intention and Ownership



2.7 Documentation

The majority of the IDP population reported a form of documentation at the time of the registration. Of the 321,235 households, 207,497 or 65%, presented either a national identity card (CIN), social security number (NIF), or a passport (which contains the NIF number).

Table 17: Number of total registered IDP households by reported documentation status

Commune of the site	Total Households	Have ID Document	
		No	Yes
PORT-AU-PRINCE	70,812	25,297	45,515
DELMAS	74,947	22,631	52,316
CARREFOUR	49,782	15,904	33,878
PETION-VILLE	21,798	7,282	14,516
CITE SOLEIL	15,339	5,422	9,917
TABARRE	15,665	5,432	10,233
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	18,165	8,727	9,438
GANTHIER	512	199	313
PaP Metropolitan Area	267,020	90,894	176,126
GRESSIER	3,397	1,140	2,257
LEOGANE	27,565	13,713	13,852
PETIT GOAVE	10,424	1,977	8,447
GRAND GOAVE	9,493	4,973	4,520
JACMEL	3,336	1,041	2,295
Other Communes	54,215	22,844	31,371
Grand Total	321,235	113,738	207,497

The percentage of the IDP population with documentation is lower in the southern regions than reported in the PaP area, with 58% presenting documentation in the regions and 66% presenting documentation in the PaP area.

Table 18: Percentage of total registered IDP households by reported documentation status

Commune of the site	Total Households	Originate from	
		other commune	same commune different section
PORT-AU-PRINCE	100%	36%	64%
DELMAS	100%	30%	70%
CARREFOUR	100%	32%	68%
PETION-VILLE	100%	33%	67%
CITE SOLEIL	100%	35%	65%
TABARRE	100%	35%	65%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	100%	48%	52%
GANTHIER	100%	39%	61%
PaP Metropolitan Area	100.0%	34.0%	66.0%
GRESSIER	100%	34%	66%
LEOGANE	100%	50%	50%
PETIT GOAVE	100%	19%	81%
GRAND GOAVE	100%	52%	48%
JACMEL	100%	31%	69%
Other Communes	100.0%	42.1%	57.9%
Grand Total	100.0%	35.4%	64.6%

The communes with the highest percentage of those reporting documentation in the PaP area are Delmas (70%), Carrefour (68%) and Petion-Ville (67%). The lowest percentage is noted in Croix-des-Bouquets with only 52%.

The southern regions reported both the highest and lowest percentage of IDPs with documentation amongst the total registered IDP population. The commune of Petit Goave reported 81% of the registered IDPs with documentation, at 81%, although Grand Goave reported only 48% of IDPs with documentation.

3. WAY FORWARD

As the needs for information regarding IDPs and IDP sites remain significant and as the emergency response moves toward return and recovery, IOM will provide regular updates on the information collected during phase 1 as well as collection of accurate data related to the return and reinstallation.

The information regarding IDP sites and the population affected after the earthquake will be collected through the following methods:

1. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM):

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.

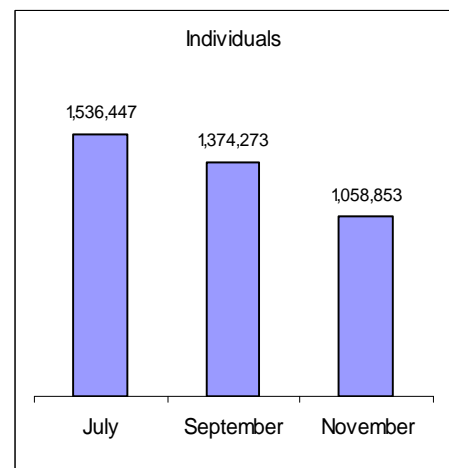
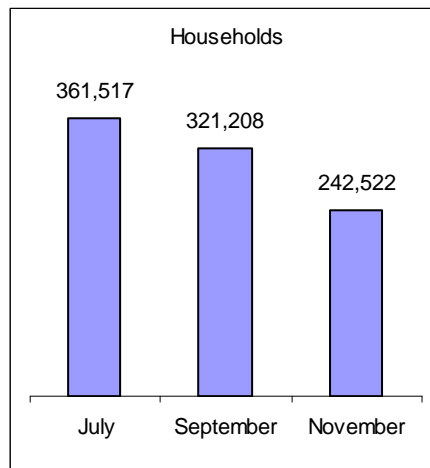
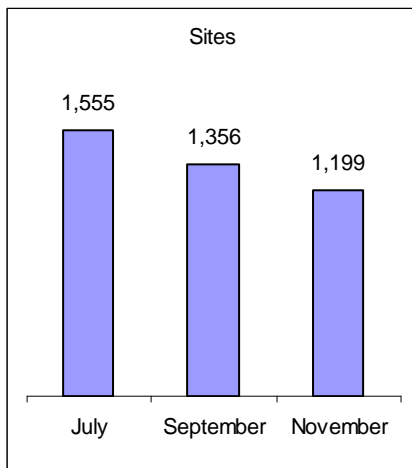
Between the 25th of October and the 30th of November, DTM field assessments were conducted in 1,356 IDP sites, of which 1,199 were confirmed as having IDP households living on the site. An estimated total of 242,522 households were living in IDP sites in November 2010, which is down by 118,995 households (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 2010¹³ 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



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.

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, 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.

¹³ 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.

2. Phase 2 registration – verification and updating of existing register:

The phase 2 registration consists of the verification and updating of information collected from IDP sites during phase 1: emergency registration. The IDP sites identified for verification exercises will be conducted according to referral from CMAs, IOM CMOs and other partners. The methodology to be used will remain similar to the one implemented during phase 1 and will allow IOM to update the existing register to reflect the current membership of the IDP sites, in addition to following population movement of the IDP population. Phase 2 is expected to be followed by Phase 3 & 4 of the registration process, which should be considered an ongoing process of continuously updating and following the earthquake affected IDP population in Haiti. Please refer to Annex #3 to see more details regarding the methodology and proposed 4 phases of the registration process in Haiti.

WAY FORWARD - Timeline

Expected Timeline	Registration Phase
By the end of June 2010	Completion of all sites in open spaces with more than 1,000 households in PaP and southern regions
By the end of July 2010	Completion of all sites in open spaced with 500-1,000 households in PaP and southern regions
By the end of September 2010	Completion of all smaller sites in open spaces in PaP and southern regions (Phase 1)
By June 2011	Verification, identification of IDPs in sites already registered and update of the register (Phase 2) using DTM – Camp Assessments monthly visits to all existing IDP sites. Tracking of changes in camp population and return to areas of origin.
By June 2011	Identification and registration of IDPs by sites and host families; includes the registration of host families in PaP, southern regions and northern regions. (Phase 2).
By end of 2011	Monitoring return/resettlement and identification of vulnerable populations (Phase 3)
By end of 2011	Identification for Individual Assistance and De-registration (Phase 4)

3. Call Center IDP surveys:

Since October 2010, IOM has been operation a Call Center to conduct topic specific surveys on the IDP population in PaP and the southern regions in collaboration with partners. The main objective of the Call Center is to provide precise information regarding the population affected after the earthquake and allow partners to plan programs and strategies based on the most accurate and update information. Efforts undertaken since the Call Centres inception include an Intentions survey under the leadership of the Safer Shelter Communications Group, as well as an Education survey on behalf of UNICEF.

All data collection initiatives are inter-related and complement one another and will allow IOM to provide regularly updated information on the ongoing IDP situation in Haiti, with a particular emphasis on population movement.