

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX V2.0 UPDATE 30 JUNE 2013

SUMMARY

About DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring tool designed to track internally displaced persons (IDP) population movements and provide updated information on basic conditions in IDP sites and camp-like settlements in support of the Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (E-Shelter/CCCM) Cluster and other humanitarian and recovery actors in Haiti. The DTM is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in partnership with the Government of Haiti (GoH) through the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC in French).

Assessments are carried out on a bi-monthly basis across all identified IDP locations in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area¹ and the southern regions² affected by the 12 January 2010 earthquake. The DTM has been utilized to monitor the population living in IDP sites since March 2010, and was revised (DTM v2.0³) in October 2010 to meet the changing information needs as the displacement situation evolved.

DTM also incorporates feedback from partners carrying out return programs. In sites where partners have ongoing return activities, IOM asks partners to report on which sites they are working and, where possible, to provide updates on the population remaining in these sites. This information is used to update the DTM database accordingly. In cases where the site cannot be visited for security concerns, IOM uses aerial imagery to determine population estimates. IOM continues to use various methods of data gathering to ensure that the most updated information is available.

Highlights:

- Three and a half years after the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010, an estimated 278,945 individuals (or about 70,910 households) remain in 352 IDP sites.
- It is estimated that 70,634 IDPs (15,375 households) live in large informal settlements such as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville as well as in T-Shelter sites; discussions are underway with stakeholders to determine if these should remain in the caseload of IDPs.
- Compared to 2010, this represents a decrease of about 82% and 80% in overall IDP population (individuals and households respectively) and 77% in overall number of camps.
- 41,106 IDP individuals (10,439 IDP households) left camps in the period under observation, indicating a 13% decrease in the displaced population. Such a high rate of decrease was last observed in April 2012 and almost doubles the 8% decrease observed in the previous period. Meanwhile a decrease of 33 sites is observed during the same reporting period.
- Return programs are responsible for the entire decrease in closed camps in most of the communes, and they are the main factor contributing to the ongoing departure of IDPs from open sites; they contributed to the relocation of 9,348 of 10,439 IDP household, or the highest ever observed and twice the number reported in the previous period.

¹ The seven communes in the metropolitan area are: Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-Des-Bouquets, Delmas, Petionville, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre

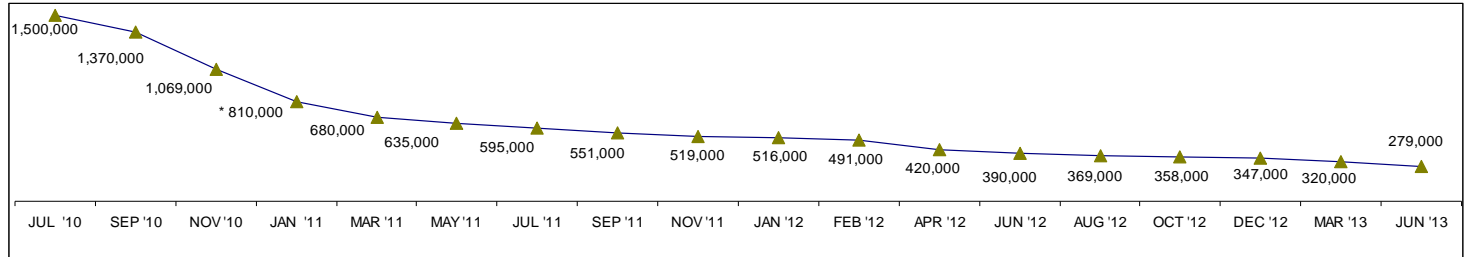
² Southern regions include Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave and Jacmel.

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

RESULTS

DTM v2.0 is on its fifteenth round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted between May and June 2013⁴.

Graph 1: Number of IDP Individuals displaced from July 2010 to June 2013 (figures rounded)



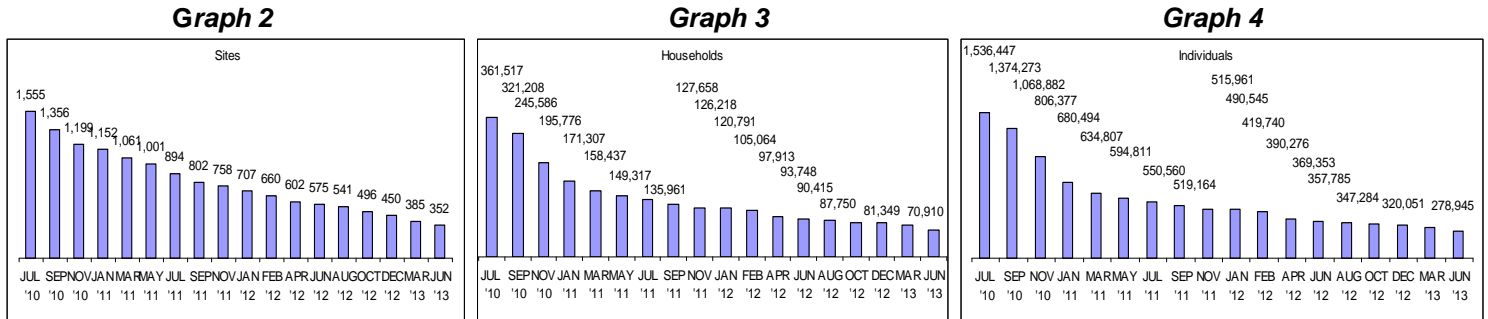
*In January 2011 the areas surrounding Corail, known as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, were included in DTM assessments upon the request of the humanitarian community.

Table A: Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals, July 2010 to June 2013

Month	Sites	Households	Individuals
JUL '10	1,555	361,517	1,536,447
SEP '10	1,356	321,208	1,374,273
NOV '10	1,199	245,586	1,068,882
JAN '11	1,152	195,776	806,377
MAR '11	1,061	171,307	680,494
MAY '11	1,001	158,437	634,807
JUL '11	894	149,317	594,811
SEP '11	802	135,961	550,560
NOV '11	758	127,658	519,164
JAN '12	707	126,218	515,961
FEB '12	660	120,791	490,545
APR '12	602	105,064	419,740
JUN '12	575	97,913	390,276
AUG '12	541	93,748	369,353
OCT '12	496	90,415	357,785
DEC '12	450	87,750	347,284
MAR '13	385	81,349	320,051
JUN '13	352	70,910	278,945

⁴ The overall figures reported continue to include the population sheltered in the areas referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as Onaville, Corail Sector 3 and Sector 4; these areas were included in the assessments in January 2011, and now account for 95% of the remaining caseload of IDPs in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets, which otherwise would only have a remaining caseload of some 810 IDPs (225 Households).

Graphs 2 – 3 – 4: Number of IDP Sites (Graph 2), Households (Graph 3), and Individuals (Graph 4), July 2010 to June 2013



METHODOLOGY

IOM rolled out DTM V2.0 in October 2010. The DTM v2.0 gathers more concise information than the previous DTM v1.0, narrowing the focus and providing basic information on IDP sites and IDP populations for the benefit of humanitarian actors carrying out interventions in earthquake affected areas across the country. This rapid camp-based assessment is implemented by a team of 120 staff, of which more than 60 (are field staff who carry out data gathering activities. During a bi-monthly DTM cycle, assessments of all identified IDP sites are conducted within a six week period which includes all activities, such as: data collection, verification, data-processing and analysis.

The DTM field teams use the DTM v2.0 - IDP Site/Camp Information form for each assessment. The teams use various methods, including key respondent interviews with camp managers and camp committees, and observation and physical counting in order to collect all data to complete the form. The field teams approach each individual IDP site in a targeted manner, meaning that the method of data collection can vary depending on the situation of that specific IDP site.

After the data is gathered, consultation is carried out with actors that have a regular presence on the ground, namely, IOM Camp Management Operations (CMO) teams, representatives from the DPC, and other actors carrying out interventions in IDP sites. The IOM Data Management Unit's call centre is also engaged to verify data directly with IDP Camp Committees or other relevant respondents. Google Earth, aerial imagery and other available technology are also used to assist in validating a variety of data, such as location and area.

It is important to highlight that though estimates of the IDP individual population are provided through DTM, assessments are carried out at the household level with representatives reporting the number of individuals included in their household.

For more information regarding the methodology utilized for the DTM, including the tools, please refer to the Displacement Tracking Matrix Strategy – Version 2.0, May 2011 document available at: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info>

Table B: Comparison of number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals by commune in July 2010, March and June 2013

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Mar '13	Sites Jun '13	Households July '10	Households Mar '13	Households Jun '13	Individuals July '10	Individuals Mar '13	Individuals Jun '13
CARREFOUR	172	62	59	48,273	5,392	4,929	205,162	18,477	17,354
CITE SOLEIL	63	21	21	16,535	2,698	2,674	70,273	11,161	11,047
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	35	21	24,722	15,976	13,924	105,064	73,769	66,160
DELMAS	279	84	81	82,086	32,462	28,406	348,859	124,402	108,579
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	16	16	6,111	37	37
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	82	76	70,856	13,584	11,871	301,156	48,972	42,024
TABARRE	85	25	24	17,177	4,608	3,655	73,001	16,999	12,939
PETION-VILLE	112	37	35	24,604	4,396	3,611	104,560	17,853	13,598
GRAND-GOAVE	60	3	3	8,157	71	76	34,665	328	287
GRESSIER	62	10	10	10,014	221	226	42,560	773	905
JACMEL	54	1	1	6,145	60	60	26,115	200	200
LEOGANE	253	16	14	39,260	1,675	1,299	166,859	6,384	5,247
PETIT-GOAVE	100	8	6	12,250	190	163	52,062	696	568
Total	1,555	385	352	361,517	81,349	70,910	1,536,447	320,051	278,945
Difference Mar '13 - Jun '13		Sites	-33	Households	-10,439	Individuals	-41,106		
% of Mar '13		Found in Jun '13	91%	Found in Jun '13	87%	Found in Jun '13	87%		
% of decrease in Jun '13			9%		13%		13%		

IDP Population

Three years after the earthquake, an estimated 70,910 IDP households or 278,945 IDP individuals remain in 352 IDP sites in Haiti. They represent 18% of the initial IDP individuals displaced, and indicate a decrease of about 82% in the overall IDP population and a 77% decrease in IDP sites compared to 2010⁵.

When compared to the previous report (March 2013), a 13% decrease is observed both in terms of IDP household and individual population. This rate of decrease almost doubles that observed in March 2013 and is the highest since April 2012.

About 89.6% of the observed reduction in IDP households is due to return programs offering rental subsidies carried out by various partners, followed by IDPs leaving sites for returning home or for unspecified reasons (10.3%) and 0.1% as a result of eviction.

In January 2011 the areas surrounding Corail, known as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, were included in DTM assessments upon the request of the humanitarian community. Although important population fluctuations have been observed in these communities, the DTM has not been amended to reflect these changes. At the same time, several camps have been converted into high concentration T-Shelter sites. Discussions are currently ongoing with stakeholders to determine to what extent it remains relevant to maintaining this data in the caseload of IDPs tracked by the DTM.

IDP Households

In June 2013 there were 70,910 IDP households living in 352 IDP sites. This represents a decrease of 10,439 IDP households compared to the previous reporting period.

The commune with the highest number and percentage of IDP households remains Delmas, hosting more than 28,000 IDP households or 40% of all IDP households. The second commune is Croix-des-Bouquets, which as of June 2013 reported almost 14,000 IDP households, or 20%, followed by Port-au-Prince with almost 12,000 IDP households, or 17%.

Due to an important push to relocate IDPs through the Rental Subsidy approach, Croix-des-Bouquets currently only host some 810 IDPs (225 IDP households) remaining outside the three larger IDP settlements⁶ and the five⁷ shelter sites that together account for 98% of the present burden of displacement in the commune.

⁵ Compared to DTM figures released in July 2010- when displacement was estimated to be at its height.

⁶ Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville

⁷ Corail Sector 3 and 4, Santo 17, Lilavois 42, and New Life Village

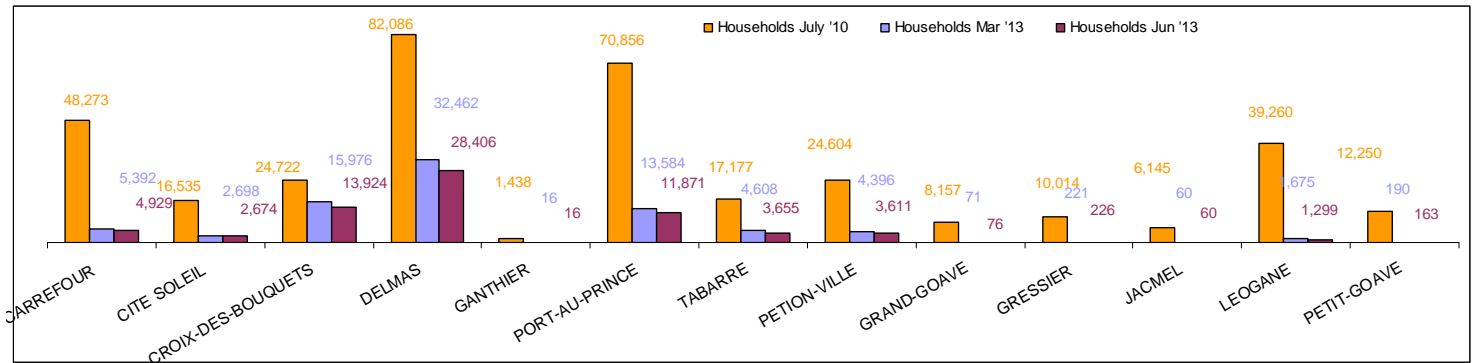
Carrefour, with 5,000 IDP households, and Petion-Ville and Tabarre with approximately 3,600 each, account together for 17% of the IDP caseload.

An overall decrease of about 10,439 IDP households was observed between March and June 2013, the highest since April 2012. The greatest absolute decreases in IDP household population in the metropolitan area were reported in Croix des Bouquets, Delmas and Port au Prince; the three communes alone account for 74.9%% of the total IDP households decrease in the observed period.

In the regions, Leogane shows the highest percentage decrease or 3.6%, though numbers are relatively small involving less than 400 IDP households.

Return programs, offering rental subsidies and other forms of support, are responsible for the relocation of 9,348 of the 10,439 IDP households thus accounting for 89.6% of the observed decrease.

Graph 5: Comparison of number of IDP Households by commune in July 2010, March and June 2013



Increase and movements to and out of camps

Though the overall number of households in IDP sites has decreased during this period, it was observed that a very small number of people (representing 1.6% of the IDP population) moved into camps. This may be attributable to a number of factors including the movement of IDPs from sites targeted by evictions, opportunistic behavior, or that the border between some camps and communities is becoming increasingly fluid and at times perhaps developing into parts of neighborhoods. In Grand Goave and Gressier, for instance, the achievements of relocation were offset but some 55 IDP households moving to camps, leaving a positive balance of 5 IDP households in each commune compared to the previous period. All together 1,141 households moved to some IDP sites in the observed period, or 1.6% of the remaining displacement.

Data on closed IDP sites

IDP site closures accounts for 21.9% of the decrease in the observed period and equals 2,287 IDP households.

Site closure between April and June 2013 is mainly a consequence of return programs carried out though rental subsidy schemes by various partners.

Return programs offering rental subsidies and leading to site closure relocated 2,266 IDP households, accounting for 99.1 % of the decrease due to IDP sites closure. This is consistent across communes with the exception of Leogane and Petion-Ville where three camps closed spontaneously and Carrefour where there were two evictions affecting 12 IDP households.

Table C: Number of IDP Households that left closed IDP Sites by commune and reason for site closure, between March and June 2013

Reason for closure	CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS			LEOGANE		PETION-VILLE	PETIT-GOAVE	PORT-AU-PRINCE	TABARRE	TOTAL IDP HHs
	CARREFOUR	BOUQUETS	DELMAS	LEOGANE	PETION-VILLE	PETIT-GOAVE	PORT-AU-PRINCE	TABARRE	TOTAL IDP HHs	
IDP HHs evicted	12									12
IDP HHs receiving return support	87	383	426		15		8	1,308	39	2,266
IDP HHs returning home spontaneously				8	1					9
Total	99	383	426	8	16	8	1,308	39	2,287	

IDP Individuals

In June 2013 there were 278,945 IDP individuals living in IDP sites. This represents a decrease of 41,106 IDP individuals compared to the previous reporting period.

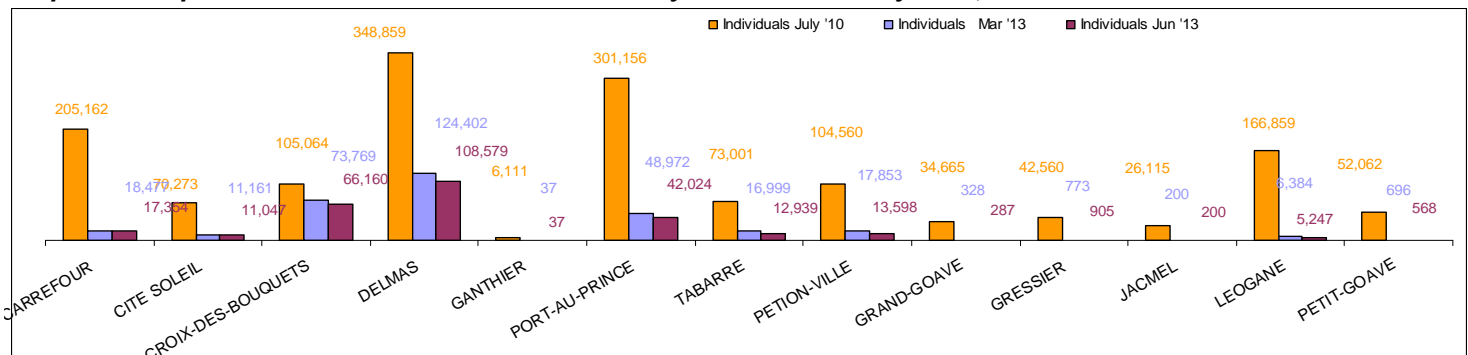
The majority of IDP individuals live in the three communes of Delmas, Croix-des Bouquets and Port-au-Prince. Delmas still hosts more than 108,000 IDP individuals or 38.9% of the total, and approximately 66,000 and 42,000 are found in Croix-des-Bouquets and Port-au-Prince, respectively. As for IDP households, the five larger IDP sites in Croix-des-Bouquets host 95.4% of all IDP individuals displaced in the commune.

The three communes combined account for 77.7% of all remaining IDP individuals in Haiti.

IDP individuals located in the regions represent 2.6% of all IDPs (households and individuals), with 1.9% located in Leogane.

Variations in the IDP individual population over time are similar to changes observed in the IDP household population. Compared to July 2010, the total population remaining in IDP sites has decreased by 82%. When compared to the overall population reported in the previous period (March 2013) a 13% decrease is reported, equivalent to 41,106 IDP individuals, the largest observed since April 2012.

Graph 6: Comparison of number of IDP Individuals by commune in July 2010, March and June 2013



In this round of camp assessments, the communes with the largest IDP individuals decrease are Port au Prince, Delmas and Croix des Bouquets, and together account for 73.9% of the total decrease in IDP individuals.

The two communes of Tabarre and Petion-Ville also show a reduction in IDP individuals (approximately 4,000 each) and account for 20.2% of the observed decrease. The Region des Palmes accounts for 2.9% of the decrease.

Return programs, offering rental subsidies and other forms of support are responsible for the relocation of 35,299 IDP households thus accounting for 85.9% of the observed decrease.

Increase and movements to and out of camps in some communes

Despite the absolute decrease in the displaced population, movements in and out of IDP sites continue to be registered in all 13 communes. Gressier is the only commune that reported an absolute increase equal to 132 IDP individuals. Overall, this round of camp assessment reported 4,105 IDP individuals moving to IDP sites, or 1.5% of the remaining caseload of displaced individuals. Tabarre and Port au prince showed the highest influx, with 1,313 and 920 IDP individuals respectively moving to camps. The balance remains however negative and highlights an absolute decrease of IDP individuals living in open sites.

Data on closed IDP sites

Site closures account for 20.5% of the total decrease observed during this period, equivalent to 8,446 fewer IDP individuals compared to the previous round. Return programs offering rental subsidies account for the relocation of 8,370 IDP individuals or 99.1% of the decrease in IDP population. They are responsible of the total decrease leading to site closure in all communes except Carrefour, Petion Ville and Leogane.

Only two sites were closed following an eviction in Carrefour and 49 IDPs individuals were forced to leave.

Table D: Number of IDP Individuals that left closed IDP sites by commune, and reason for site closure between March and June 2013

Reason for closure	CROIX-DES-CARREFOUR	BOUQUETS	DELMAS	LEOGANE	PETION-VILLE	PETIT-GOAVE	PORT-AU-PRINCE	TABARRE	TOTAL IDPs
IDPs evicted	49								49
IDPs receiving return support	215	1,601	1,398		66	33	4,899	158	8,370
IDPs returning home spontaneously	0			24	3				27
Total	264	1,601	1,398	24	69	33	4,899	158	8,446

IDP Sites

A total of 352 IDP sites, or 23% of the initial 1,555 sites identified in 2010 and tracked since then remain open as of this period. This corresponds to 91% of IDP sites open in the previous round, or to a 9% decrease. These percentages are similar to those reported in the previous periods; no new sites are added starting from the end of 2012.

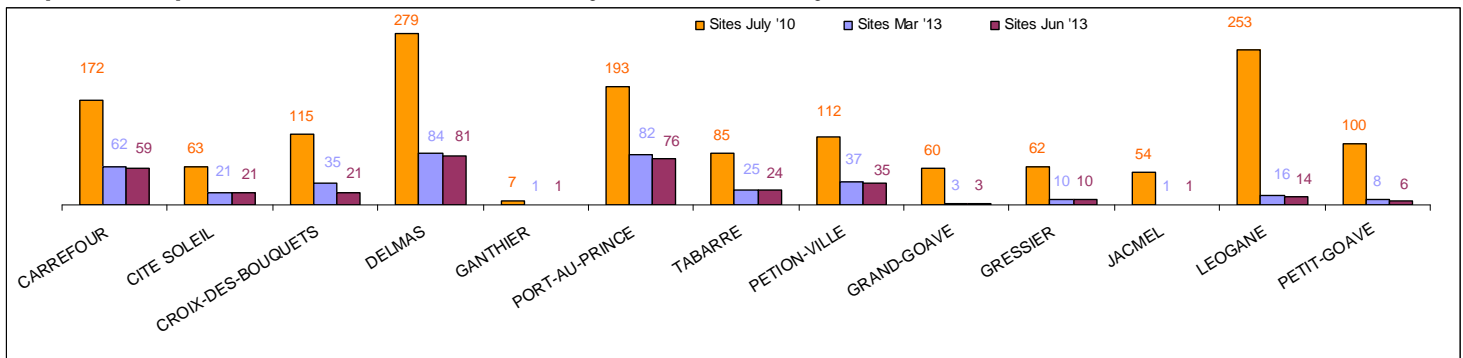
Differences by Commune

The communes with the largest number of IDP sites are Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Carrefour, with 81, 76 and 59 sites respectively. The three communes together add up to 61.4% of all sites still open. Carrefour despite hosting 16.8% of the open sites only houses around 7% of the displaced population due to the small size of its numerous camps, just as communes like Petion Ville and Tabarre that only have half the number of sites, though of bigger size.

Only 21 sites remain open in Croix-des-Bouquets, among which 12 have return programs ongoing and a minor caseload of households left on site and waiting for the “grievances” process⁸ to be completed; however the commune hosts the second largest number of IDP individuals in the country, and this is explained by the presence of the five large settlements of Canaan Jerusalem Onaville and Corail Sector 3 and 4, that house together more than 13,000 families and show the highest average family size of 4.8, well above the range of 3.3 – 4 members per household found in IDP sites in other communes.

⁸ The “grievances” mechanism allows IDP households who were not considered eligible for rental subsidy to appeal and see their case reevaluated by a committee with members from local authorities and IOM/NGOs.

Graph 7: Comparison of number of IDP Sites by commune in July 2010, March and June 2013



In the regions, 35 IDP sites remain open, accounting for 10% of the total open sites in the country. IDP sites in the Region des Palmes are mainly small sites, hosting 2.6% of the IDPs. Leogane commune hosts the highest number, or 14 sites.

Size and location of IDP Sites

Out of 352 IDP sites open, 231 or 65.6% are smaller sites of 100 IDP households or less; these sites shelter 12.2% of the IDP households. The remaining (121) are sites with more than 100 IDP households. There are still 16 IDP sites that host 1,000 households or more, equivalent to 49.8% of all IDP households or almost 33,000 (of which 12,000 are in four settlements and shelter sites in Croix des Bouquets).

Table E: IDP Sites by number and percentage of Sites, Households and Individuals and Site size, June 2013

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	352	100%	70,910	100%	278,945	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	39	11.1%	165	0.2%	583	0.2%
1.2) 10 to 19	41	11.6%	585	0.8%	2,173	0.8%
2) 20 to 99	151	42.9%	7,800	11.0%	28,421	10.2%
3) 100 to 499	93	26.4%	18,466	26.0%	67,584	24.2%
4) 500 to 999	12	3.4%	8,549	12.1%	32,716	11.7%
5) 1000 plus	16	4.5%	35,345	49.8%	147,468	52.9%

As in previous periods and looking at open IDP sites, the majority of the displaced population continues to reside in the larger⁹ sites located in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. In particular, 28 larger IDP sites or 7.9% of the total number of sites shelter 61.9% of households still displaced.

When looking at the geographical distribution of IDP sites by size, 11 out of 16 sites hosting more than 1,000 IDP households are found in Delmas and the rest in Croix des Bouquets (4) and Port au Prince (1). It is noted that none of the larger IDP sites is found in the regions, where 28 out of 34 sites host less than 100 IDP households.

⁹ For the purposes of analysis, DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more households and labeled them as larger sites. Note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM Cluster in 2010 where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.

Table F: Number of IDP Sites by size (number of households) and commune, June 2013

Commune	Site size by # of Households						
	Total	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus
Total	352	39	41	151	93	12	16
CARREFOUR	59	3	11	33	10	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	21	1	-	14	5	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	21	9	1	4	2	1	4
DELMAS	81	6	7	28	26	3	11
GANTHIER	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	35	4	3	20	6	2	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	76	5	10	32	26	2	1
TABARRE	24	1	1	9	12	1	-
GRAND-GOAVE	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
GRESSIER	10	5	1	3	1	-	-
JACMEL	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
LEOGANE	14	1	4	4	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	6	2	2	2	-	-	-

Type of Shelters within IDP Sites

The majority of open IDP sites are made of makeshift structures. Specifically, there are no transitional shelters (T-Shelters) in 86% of the sites, while about 11% have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters and some T-Shelters.

The remaining 3% is mostly¹⁰ composed of T-Shelters. All these IDP sites presently have a majority of T-Shelters. In total they host 3,981 IDP households (3 more than round XIV) and 17,936 IDP individuals (48 more than round XIV).

The 12 sites are Radio Commerce in Cite Soleil; Santo 17, Corail Sector 3, Corail Sector 4, Union Centre d'Hebergement de Lilavois 42 in Croix-des-Bouquets ; La voix des sans voix, Belle Alliance, Camp Rico, CSC in Leogane; Centre d'Hebergement de Galette Greffin Tabarre Isa in Petion-Ville ; Village Eden in Tabarre. Three sites are made mostly of TShelters: St Etienne 1 and St Etienne 2 in Tabarre and New Life Village in Croix des Bouquets.

Table G: IDP Sites by shelter composition, June 2013

T-Shelter Category	N	%
No T-Shelter (0 %)	302	86%
Mixed sites (1 - 90 %)	38	11%
T-Shelter sites (91 % plus)	12	3%
Total	352	100%

Table H: N of empty shelters by commune, June 2013

Commune	N empty shelters	% empty shelters
CARREFOUR	265	5%
CITE SOLEIL	23	3%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	2,197	15%
DELMAS	85	1%
GANTHIER	4	14%
GRAND-GOAVE	16	17%
GRESSIER	35	13%
JACMEL	-	0%
LEOGANE	158	12%
PETION-VILLE	282	11%
PETIT-GOAVE	43	21%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	420	5%
TABARRE	279	10%
Total	3,807	7%

As discussed above, movements to open IDP sites continue to happen and to be registered; this may happen due to boundaries between camps and communities becoming blurred in certain cases, and possibly to the availability of empty tents and space in open camps.

An approximate 3,807 tents or 7% of the total number of tents /makeshifts/shelters counted in IDP sites were found empty and still standing during this round of camp assessment (note that the number of tents does not equals the number of IDP households, as some tents/shelters are bigger and can house more than one IDP household).

Camp Management Support in IDP Sites

Of the 352 IDP sites that are open this period, only 20 have dedicated camp management support. Though this coverage only account for 5.7% of all open sites, they host 30.8% of the total IDP (household) population, equal to about 79,000 IDP individuals.

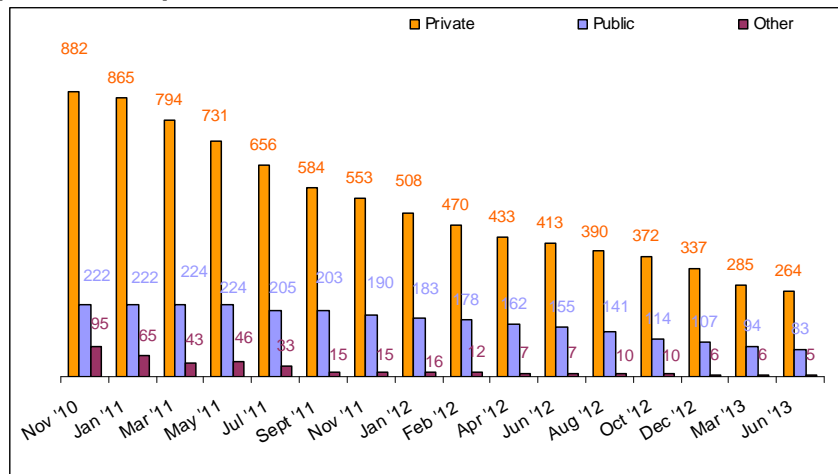
¹⁰ More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters

*Public vs. Private Land*¹¹

Of the 352 IDP sites identified this period, 75% (264) are reportedly located on private land, while 24% (83) on public property. Information on the remaining five sites was insufficient to categorize them.

When comparing data from November 2010¹², a greater decrease in IDP sites located on private land is observed: of the 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 264 remain open in June 2013, reflecting a 70% decrease. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 83 sites remain open this period, reflecting a 63% decrease. Moreover, of the 33 IDP sites closed, 22 were located on private land compared to 11 on public land.

Graph 8: Land Ownership status comparison, March to June 2013



Data on closed IDP sites

A total of 33 IDP sites have closed during this reporting period. This reflects a 9% decrease in number of sites open from 385 in March 2013.

The number of sites closed in this reporting period is half the number closed in the previous period, even though the number of IDP households and individuals that left camps double the figures observed in the previous period. This is due the fact that rental subsidies programs are ongoing in 58 camps and that the process of relocating IDP households in rented houses is faster than the official closure of IDP sites, which is often delayed by the existence of the “grievances” mechanism.

Of these, at least¹³ 28 IDP sites or 84.8% closed as a direct result of rental subsidies provided through successful return programs. Of the remaining five sites, two were closed following an eviction¹⁴ (SSID 113_10_441 Rue Colisee and SSID 113_10_479 L’Arche de Carrefour), and the rest as a result of spontaneous movement of the population out of the sites or because “the IDPs decided to leave”, as reported on the camp assessment form.

¹¹ It is important to emphasize that this information is gathered through interviews with the camp committee and/or IDP representatives on the site. No legal investigation on land tenure status was carried out.

¹² The first round of assessments: DTM V2.0 was the first time this type of data was collected.

¹³ It is possible that there are more IDP sites that have closed as a result of return programs and this information was not reported to IOM by the partner during this assessment period. In these cases they may be reflected in DTM as closures as a result of spontaneous movement.

¹⁴ Camp Bobin (Bristou) in Petion Ville underwent an attempted eviction, as communicated in the UN Press Brief released on 13th June 2013 (http://gallery.mailchimp.com/ae620ada5956c2460fcad49f8/files/Communiqu_de_presse_Evictions_forc_es.pdf) which ended with IDPs moving to a different part of the same land. As of end of June 2013 the camp remain open and housing approximately the same number of IDPs.

Location and size of closed sites

Table I: Distribution of IDP Sites that closed by commune and reason for closure between March and June 2013

Reason for closure	CROIX-DES-		DELMAS	LEOGANE	PETION- VILLE	PETIT- GOAVE	PORT-AU- PRINCE	TABARRE	TOTAL N SITES
	CARREFOUR	BOUQUETS							
Evicted sites	2	0							2
Return support sites	1	14	3		1	2	6	1	28
Spontaneous departure sites				2	1				3
Total	3	14	3	2	2	2	6	1	33

Almost half of the IDP sites closed in this round of DTM, or 14 out of 33, were located in the Croix des Bouquets. The second larger decrease was observed in Port au Prince where 6 IDP sites closed.

Out of the 28 IDP sites closed as a result of return programs offering rental subsidies, half of it 14 were closed in Croix des Bouquets.

In the reporting period eight sites hosting between 100 and 499 IDPs households were closed, two in Delmas, one in Croix des Bouquet and five in Port au Prince, together accounting for 1,917 IDP households or 7,083 IDP individuals.

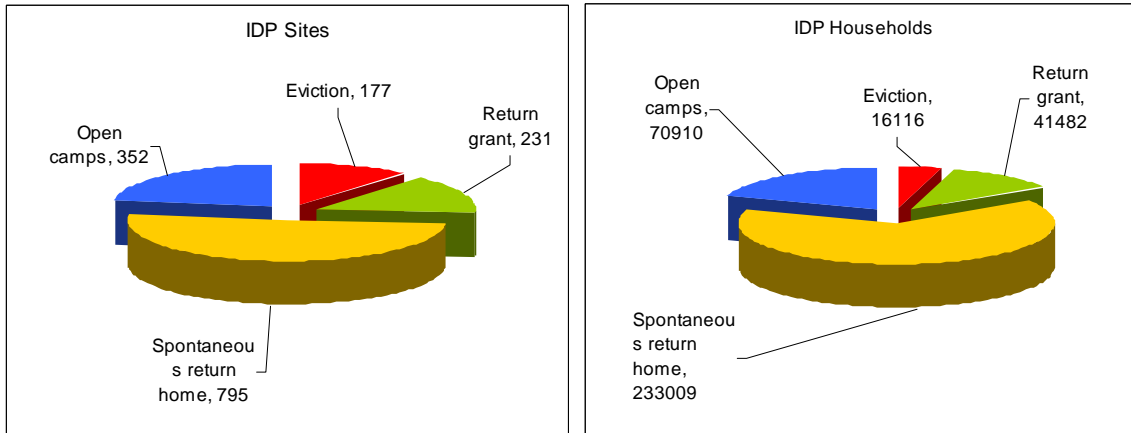
On the other end, almost half of the closed IDP sites were hosting between 1 and 9 IDP households, their closure contributing to the departure of 72 IDP households and 256 individuals.

Table J: Distribution of IDP Sites that closed by commune and size of site between March and June 2013

Commune	Size of site				Total
	1-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	
CARREFOUR	2		1		3
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	7	3		1	14
DELMAS			1	2	3
LEOGANE	2				2
PETION-VILLE	1	1			2
PETIT-GOAVE	2				2
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1			5	6
TABARRE			1		1
Grand Total	15	4	6	8	33

“Leaving” IDP Sites and “Returning” home: Evictions, Relocation and Return grants, and Spontaneous Returns

Graph 9: Summary number of IDP Sites and Households by status (open or closed and reason for closure), July 2010 to June 2013¹⁵



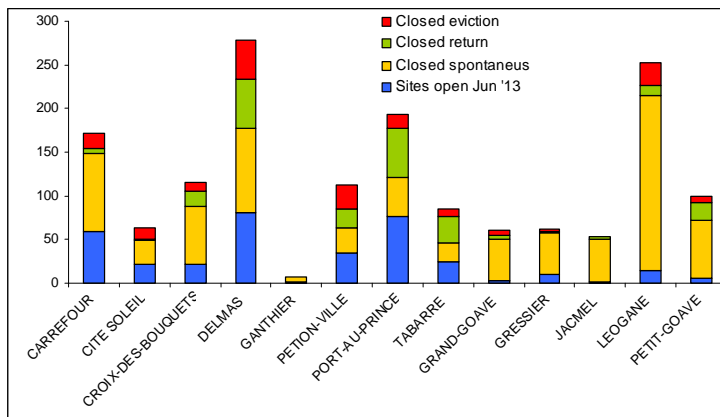
The number of identified IDP sites and IDP households after the earthquake was 1,555 sites and 361,517 households.

As of June 2013, 231 IDP sites or 15% of the total 1,555 were closed thanks to return programs and 11% due to evictions; 795 sites or 51% were closed due to spontaneous or voluntary returns home, leaving 23% still open.

More than 41,000 IDP households left IDP sites thanks to rental subsidy or other form of support (Shelter package or house reconstruction), while evictions affected about 16,000 IDP households over 3 years, or 4% of IDP households registered after the earthquake.

In the reporting period there are also 7,082 IDP households that were offered rental subsidy and left IDP sites that are still open and in the process of being emptied and officially closed.

Graph 10: Number of IDP Sites by commune and status (open or closed and reason for closure, July 2010 to June 2013)



The communes most affected by evictions are Delmas, Petion-Ville, Carrefour and Port-au-Prince, and Leogane in the regions; together they account for 79.8% of all evictions involving 12,859 households and 131 IDP sites of the 177 closed by forced eviction.

In the metropolitan area, return programs concentrated in the communes of Delmas, Port-au-Prince Tabarre, and led to the closure of 145 IDP sites of the 228 closed by return programs since July 2011. In those 3 communes, relocation and rental support grants were given to more than 33,000 IDP households.

In the Region des Palmes, 31 IDP sites were closed thanks to return programs, offering support to 334 IDP households.

¹⁵ Source: CCCM/Shelter cluster

Table K: Number and percentages of IDP Households by commune and status, July 2010 to March 2013

Commune	Open Jun '13		Closed spontaneous		Closed return		Closed eviction		Open return (*)		Open spontaneous	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CARREFOUR	4,929	7%	39,260	11%	681	2%	3,217	20%	186	3%	178	17%
CITE SOLEIL	2,674	4%	12,345	4%	566	2%	945	6%	5	0%	19	2%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	13,924	20%	6,931	8%	1,626	5%	570	4%	1,671	24%	-2	0%
DELMAS	28,406	40%	38,789	12%	8,629	25%	2,720	17%	3,542	50%	88	8%
GANTHIER	16	0%	1,422	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
PETION-VILLE	3,611	5%	16,315	4%	2,308	7%	2,366	15%	4	0%	765	71%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	11,871	17%	40,447	6%	15,665	46%	2,453	15%	420	6%	-15	-1%
TABARRE	3,655	5%	7,989	3%	4,090	12%	237	1%	1,206	17%	-292	-27%
GRAND-GOAVE	76	0%	7,232	6%	157	0%	697	4%	-5	0%	-	0%
GRESSIER	226	0%	9,657	6%	1	0%	114	1%	16	0%	-21	-2%
JACMEL	60	0%	5,616	6%	380	1%	89	1%	-	0%	-	0%
LEOGANE	1,299	2%	35,702	25%	138	0%	2,103	13%	18	0%	350	33%
PETIT-GOAVE	163	0%	11,304	8%	159	0%	605	4%	19	0%	-	0%
TOTAL	70,910	100%	233,009	100%	34,400	101%	16,116	100%	7,082	100%	1,070	15%

(*) data on IDP households relocated from open IDP sites thanks to rental subsidies reflect only this reporting period, so are cumulative of the months between April and June 2013 only.

Graph 11: IDP households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites, July 2010 to March 2013

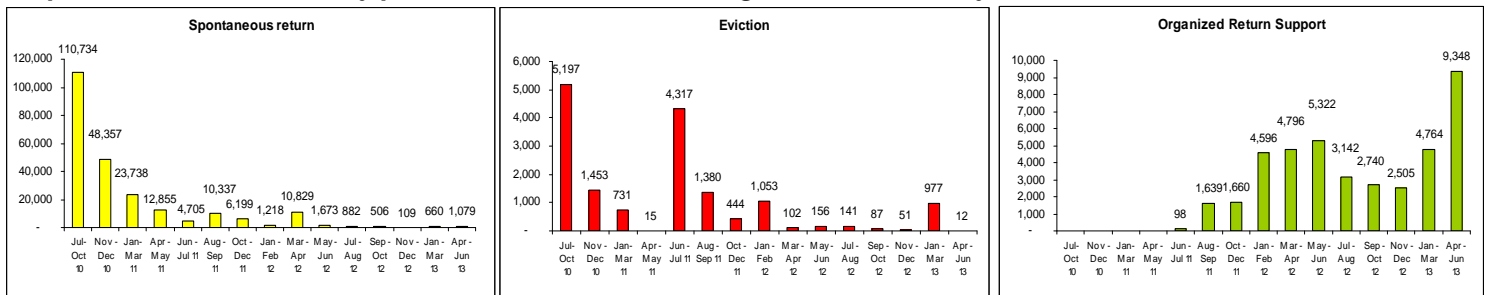


Table L: Number of IDP Households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites, July 2010 to March 2013

Time period	Eviction	Spontaneous return	Organized Return Support
Jul-Oct 10	5,197	110,734	
Nov - Dec 10	1,453	48,357	
Jan-Mar 11	731	23,738	
Apr - May 11	15	12,855	
Jun - Jul 11	4,317	4,705	98
Aug - Sep 11	1,380	10,337	1,639
Oct - Dec 11	444	6,199	1,660
Jan - Feb 12	1,053	1,218	4,596
Mar - Apr 12	102	10,829	4,796
May - Jun 12	156	1,673	5,322
Jul - Aug 12	141	882	3,142
Sep - Oct 12	87	506	2,740
Nov - Dec 12	51	109	2,505
Jan - Mar 13	977	660	4,764
Apr - Jun 13	12	1,079	9,348
TOTAL	16,116	233,881	40,610

Graph 11 and Table L show evictions, spontaneous returns and organized returns over time. Of evictions, 41.3% occurred in 2010, with another peak in mid 2011, when 35.4% of all evictions of IDP households happened.

Most spontaneous returns also occurred in 2010, when almost 160,000 IDP households left IDP sites to return to their homes voluntarily. This figure indicates that almost half of the displaced IDP households left IDP sites spontaneously.

Return and relocation programs offering rental subsidies or house reconstruction started in mid 2011, reaching a peak between October 2011 and July 2012 (mostly attributable to the 16/6 project and Champ de Mars).

In the first half of 2013 a new round of rental subsidy assistance was provided, facilitating returns for 34.8% of all IDP households relocated through rental grants.

This reporting period witnessed the highest number of IDP households relocated through rental subsidies, and twice the number assisted in the first quarter of the year.

Graph 12: IDP Households in open IDP sites by status, June 2013

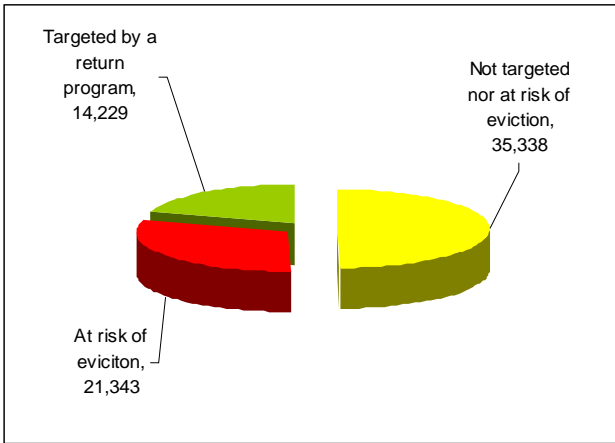


Table M: Number of IDP Households in open IDP sites, by and commune status, June 2013

Open Camps Commune	NOT TARGETED		TARGETED	TOTAL
	Not targeted nor at risk of eviction	Not targeted and at risk of eviction	Targeted by a return program	TOTAL IDP HH Jun '13
CARREFOUR	2,286	2,349	294	4,929
CITE SOLEIL	1,908	629	137	2,674
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	13,705		219	13,924
DELMAS	5,224	14,650	8,532	28,406
GANTHIER	16			16
GRAND GOAVE			76	76
GRESSIER	121		105	226
JACMEL	60			60
LEOGANE	1,104		195	1,299
PETION-VILLE	2,350	888	373	3,611
PETIT GOAVE			163	163
PORT-AU-PRINCE	6,596	1,265	4,010	11,871
TABARRE	1,968	1,562	125	3,655
TOTAL	35,338	21,343	14,229	70,910
TOTAL	56,681		14,229	70,910

There are 70,910 IDP households remaining in 352 IDP sites as of March 2013. Of these, 20%, or more than 14,000 IDP households, are targeted by an ongoing rental subsidy support programs¹⁶. The majority of IDP households targeted by a return program, or 88.1%, live in IDP sites in Delmas and Port-au-Prince communes, whereas the majority of IDP at risk of eviction live in Delmas and Carrefour.

That leaves 80% of all IDP households remaining in IDP sites, or almost 57,000 IDP households, with no prospect of moving out of IDP sites. Of these, at least 21,000 IDP households live in sites at risk of eviction¹⁷.

The screenshot shows the DTM website interface with a line graph titled 'From Camps to Communities'. The graph tracks the number of IDP households from September 2010 to March 2013. The data points are: SEP 2010 (1,500,000), DEC 2010 (1,350,000), JAN 2011 (1,050,000), MAR 2011 (810,000), MAY 2011 (634,000), JUL 2011 (590,000), SEP 2011 (520,000), NOV 2011 (515,000), JAN 2012 (490,000), FEB 2012 (420,000), APR 2012 (390,000), JUN 2012 (369,000), AUG 2012 (358,000), OCT 2012 (347,000), and MAR 2013 (320,000). The website also features a navigation menu on the left and a sidebar on the right with a 'Latest DTM Data' section.

All results from this report and from past periods are available on the DTM website: <http://iomhaitidataportal.info>. The IOM Data Management Unit (DMU) continues to encourage data users to review the DTM methodology in order to effectively interpret the results presented in this report and other information products. Detailed information on methodology is available on the website listed above.

IOM continues to monitor, track and, where possible, respond to eviction cases as incidents are identified. Also IOM continues to request that updates on return activities be shared for inclusion in DTM. Please do not hesitate to email the DTM team at dtmhaiti@iom.int

¹⁶ Source: CCCM/Shelter Cluster. Note that figures presented in the previous DTM report only included IDP households targeted by return programs managed by IOM.

¹⁷ Once the threat of eviction is confirmed by the field teams, the site is classified as "in mediation" or if some household are evicted as "partially evicted"