

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX V2.0 UPDATE 31 MARCH 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 Department of Civil Protection (DPC in French).

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

DTM also incorporates feedback from partners carrying out return programs. In sites where partners have 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:

- More than 3 years after the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010, an estimated 320,051 individuals (or about 81,349 households) remain in 385 IDP sites.
- Compared to 2010, this represents a decrease of about 79% and 77% in the overall IDP population (individuals and households respectively). Meanwhile a decrease of 75% is observed in total number of IDP sites remaining open.
- When comparing the latest figures to the previous period, a decrease of 8% is observed in the overall IDP (individuals and households) population. This rate is the highest since June 2012, and almost 3 times the decrease from the previous period.
- Though overall figures have decreased, a slight increase in the number of IDP households in the communes of Carrefour Tabarre and Leogane has been observed.
- Almost half of the sites (43%) closed during this period were located in La Region des Palmes.
- Return programs offering rental subsidies are the major intervention contributing to the closure of IDP sites this period, accounting for a 74% decrease in the IDP household population and an 82% decrease in the number of IDP sites. They also account for an 11% decrease in the overall IDP household population.
- The IDP sites Accra 1 and Patience in Petion-Ville and Village Line Harry 1 in Delmas were fully evicted during this reporting period, with 977 IDP households affected. Evictions accounted for a 6% decrease in IDP household population.

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

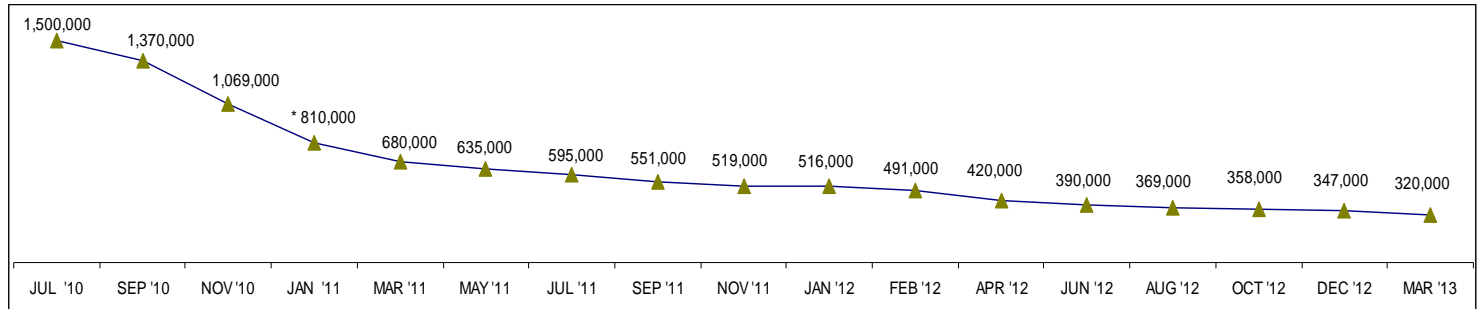
² Southern regions include Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave and Jacmel.

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 fourteenth round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted between the last week of February and the first half of March 2013⁴.

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



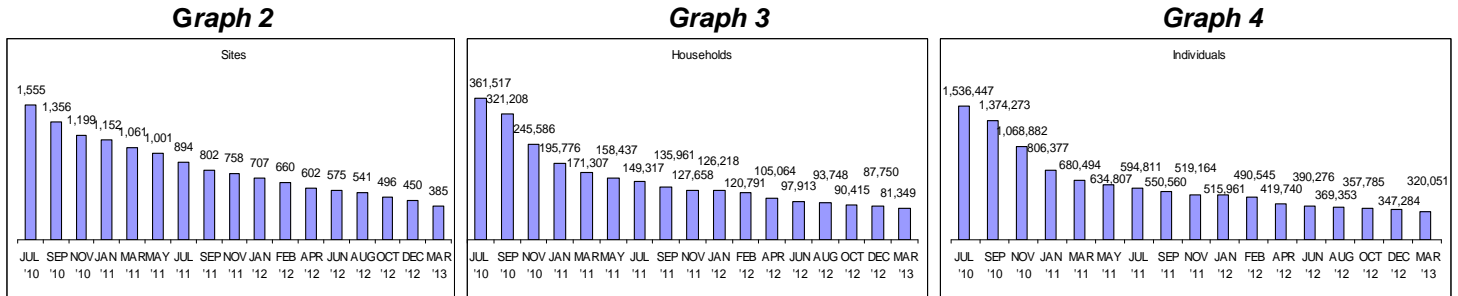
*In January 2011 the surrounding areas of Corail, known as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, were included in DTM assessments upon the request of the humanitarian community.

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

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

Graphs 2 – 3 – 4: Number of IDP Sites (Graph 2), Households (Graph 3), and Individuals (Graph 4), July 2010 to March 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 200 staff, of which 100 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://iomhaitidatportal.info>

Table B: Comparison of number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals by commune in July 2010, December 2012 and March 2013

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Dec '12	Sites Mar '13	Households July '10	Households Dec '12	Households Mar '13	Individuals July '10	Individuals Dec '12	Individuals Mar '13
CARREFOUR	172	65	62	48,273	5,282	5,392	205,162	18,760	18,477
CITE SOLEIL	63	22	21	16,535	3,046	2,698	70,273	12,123	11,161
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	35	35	24,722	16,240	15,976	105,064	74,929	73,769
DELMAS	279	101	84	82,086	35,085	32,462	348,859	137,547	124,402
GANTHIER	7	1	1	1,438	16	16	6,111	37	37
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	91	82	70,856	15,813	13,584	301,156	56,169	48,972
TABARRE	85	27	25	17,177	4,584	4,608	73,001	17,108	16,999
PETION-VILLE	112	40	37	24,604	5,342	4,396	104,560	22,578	17,853
GRAND-GOAVE	60	7	3	8,157	164	71	34,665	500	328
GRESSIER	62	12	10	10,014	241	221	42,560	863	773
JACMEL	54	1	1	6,145	60	60	26,115	200	200
LEOGANE	253	25	16	39,260	1,657	1,675	166,859	5,752	6,384
PETIT-GOAVE	100	23	8	12,250	220	190	52,062	718	696
Total	1,555	450	385	361,517	87,750	81,349	1,536,447	347,284	320,051
Difference Dec '12 - Mar '13		Sites	-65		Households	-6,401		Individuals	-27,233
% of Dec '12		Found in Mar '13	86%		Found in Mar '13	93%		Found in Mar '13	92%
% of decrease in Mar '13			14%			7%			8%

IDP Population

Three years after the earthquake, an estimated 81,349 IDP households or 320,051 IDP individuals remain in 385 IDP sites in Haiti. They represent 21% of the initial displacement, indicating a decrease of about 79% in the overall IDP population and a 75% decrease in IDP sites compared to 2010⁵.

When compared to the previous report (December 2012), an 8% decrease in population is observed (both in terms of IDP household and individual population). This rate of decrease is almost 3 times that observed in December 2012 and the highest since June 2012.

About 58.8% of the observed reduction in 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 (25.9%) and 15.2% being evicted.

IDP Households

In March 2013 there were 81,349 IDP households living in IDP sites.

The commune with the highest number and percentage of IDP households remains Delmas, hosting more than 32,000 IDP households or 39.9% of all IDP households. The second commune is Croix-des-Bouquets, which as of March 2013 reported almost 16,000 IDP households, or 19.6%, followed by Port-au-Prince with 13,584 IDP households, or 16.7%.

In Croix-des-Bouquets, five larger settlements⁶ account for 13,242 IDP households, or 82.9% of the displaced in the commune, where no major decrease has been observed since their establishment.

The 3 communes together account for 76.7% of all IDP households still displaced after the 2010 earthquake.

Petion-Ville and Tabarre still host approximately 4,500 IDP households each, together accounting for 11% of all IDP households. The regions host less than 3% of this population.

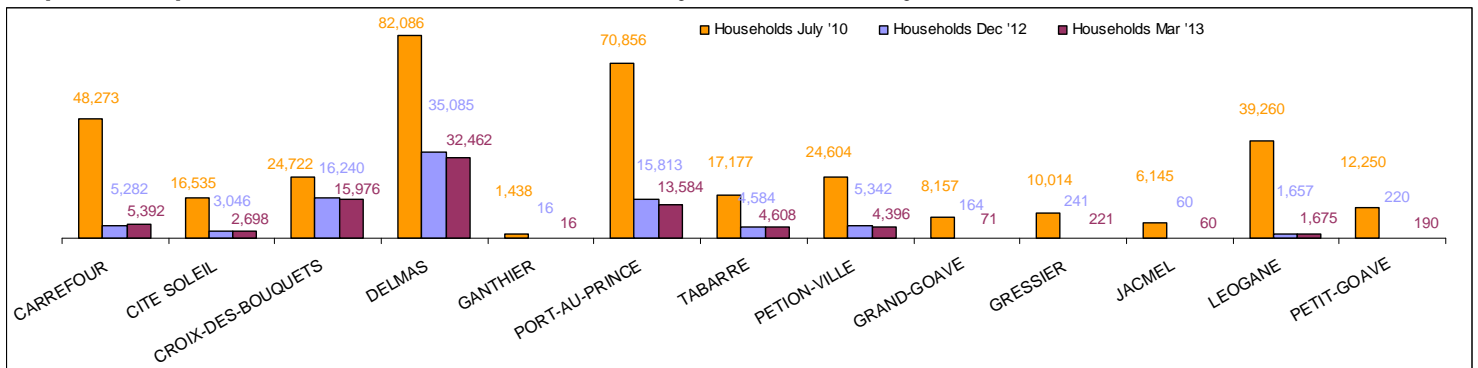
An overall decrease of about 6,401 IDP households was observed between December 2012 and March 2013. The greatest decrease in household population was reported in Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Petion-Ville, with a decrease of about 2,623, 2,229 and 946 households respectively, together representing 94% of the observed decrease in IDP households.

In the regions, Grand-Goave shows a decrease of 57% or 93 IDP households, the largest decrease occurring outside of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

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

⁶ Canaan, Corail Sectors 3 and 4, Jerusalem and Onaville

Graph 5: Comparison of number of IDP Households by commune in July 2010, December 2012 and March 2013



Slight Increases in IDP Households in some communes

Though the overall number of households in IDP sites has decreased, during this period, a slight increase was observed in the communes of Carrefour (an increase of 110 households), Tabarre (24 households) and Leogane (18 households). The minor increase is reportedly due to additional households having entered IDP sites (from other sites and in some cases from the neighborhoods).

IDP Site closure

The decrease in households due to IDP site closures accounts for 79.1% of the decrease observed in the period and equals 5,064 IDP households.

Site closure is mainly a consequence of return programs carried out through rental subsidy schemes by various partners between December 2012 and March 2013. Return programs offering rental subsidies relocated 3,764 IDP households, accounting for 74.3 % of the decrease due to IDP sites closure.

Return programs account respectively for 95.9% and 85.3% of the decrease in the 2 communes of Delmas and Port-au-Prince. Evictions are responsible for almost the entire decrease in Petion-Ville, where 940 households were forced to leave 2 IDP sites.

Table C: Number of IDP Households that left closed IDP Sites by commune and reason for site closure, between December 2012 and March 2013

Reason for closure	CARREFOUR	CITE SOLEIL	DELMAS	PETION-VILLE	PORT-AU-PRINCE	TABARRE	REGIONS	TOT IDP Households
IDP's returning home	7		32		266		18	323
IDP's evicted			37	940			-	977
IDP's receiving returns support	14	455	1,617	16	1,545	13	104	3,764
Total	21	455	1,686	956	1,811	13	122	5,064

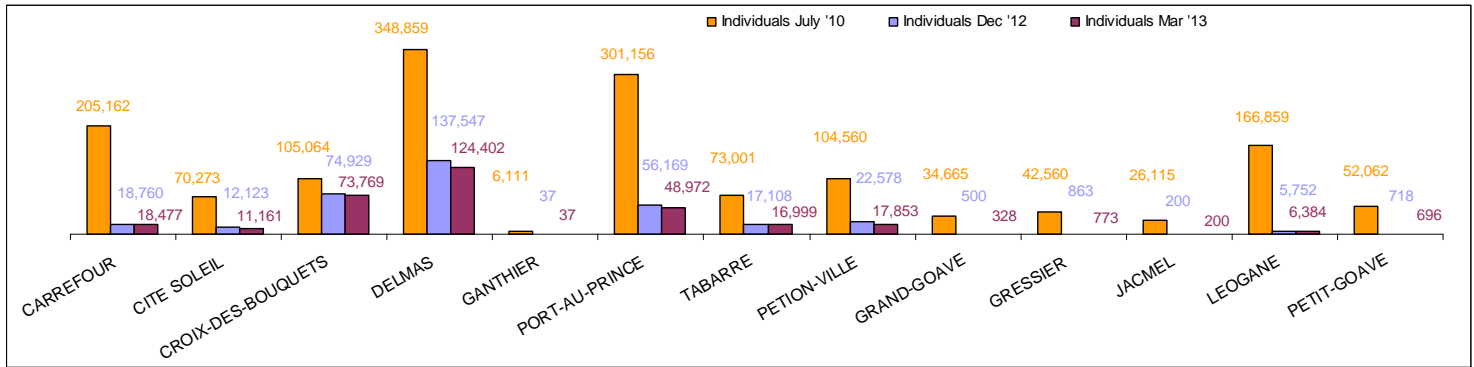
IDP Individuals

In March 2013 there were 320,051 IDP individuals living in IDP sites. The majority of IDP individuals lives in the 3 communes of Delmas, Croix-des-Bouquets and Port-au-Prince. Delmas still hosts more than 124,000 IDP individuals or 38.9% of the total, and almost 74,000 and 49,000 are found in Croix-des-Bouquets and Port-au-Prince, respectively. As for IDP households, the 5 larger IDP sites in Croix-des-Bouquets host 85.6% of all IDP individuals displaced in the commune. The 3 communes combined account for 77.2% of all remaining IDP individuals in Haiti.

IDP individuals located in the regions represent less than 3% of all IDPs (households and individuals) with 2% 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 79%. When compared to the overall population reported in the previous period (December 2012) an 8% decrease is reported, equivalent to 27,233 IDP individuals, the largest observed since June 2012.

Graph 6: Comparison of number of IDP Individuals by commune in July 2010, December 2012 and March 2013



In this round of camp assessments, the communes with the largest IDP household decrease (i.e. Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Petion-Ville) are also the ones reporting the largest IDP population decrease, and together account for 92.0% of the total decrease in IDP individuals.

The 2 communes of Carrefour and Tabarre show a reduction in IDP individuals (283 and 109 respectively) despite the increase in number of households observed during the same period.

Slight Increases in IDP Individuals in some communes

Leogane is the only commune that reported an absolute increase equal to 632 IDP individuals, or an 11% increase, compared to December 2012, despite the closure of 9 sites that hosted 84 individuals. Cite Soleil, Petion-Ville and Petit-Goave also reported an increase in IDP individuals in open IDP sites; however, this was offset by the decrease determined by IDP site closures, thus resulting in an absolute decrease.

IDP Site closure

Site closures account for 70.6% of the total decrease observed during this period, equivalent to 19,231 fewer IDP individuals compared to the previous round.

Return programs offering rental subsidies are responsible for the relocation of 13,370 IDP individuals or 69.5% of the decrease due to closures.

The difference in the percent contribution of return programs towards the decrease in IDP households and individuals reflects the variation in average family size observed across communes, and IDP sites within the same communes.

Unfortunately the closure of 2 out of 3 IDP sites in Petion-Ville resulted from forced evictions, which affected 4,711 IDP individuals or 24.5% of those that left IDP sites due to closure between December 2012 and March 2013.

Table D: Number of IDP Individuals that left closed IDP sites by commune, and reason for site closure between December 2012 and March 2013

Reason for closure	CARREFOUR	CITE SOLEIL	DELMAS	PETION-VILLE	PORT-AU-PRINCE	TABARRE	REGIONS	TOT IDP individuals
IDP's returning home	35		96		808		63	1,002
IDP's evicted			148	4,711			-	4,859
IDP's receiving returns support	55	1,467	5,781	61	5,594	39	373	13,370
Total	90	1,467	6,025	4,772	6,402	39	436	19,231

IDP Sites

A total of 385 IDP sites, or 24.8% of the initial 1,555 sites identified in 2010 and tracked since then, remain open as of this period. This corresponds to 85.6% of IDP sites open in the previous round.

IDP Site closure

A total of 65 IDP sites have closed during this period. This reflects a 14.4% decrease in total number of sites open from 450 in December 2012 to 385 in March 2013.

Of these, at least⁷ 54 IDP sites or 81.5% closed as a direct result of rental subsidies provided through successful return programs. Of the remaining 11 sites, 3 were closed due to evictions, 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.

Table E: Distribution of IDP Sites that closed by commune and reason for closure between December 2012 and March 2013

Reason for closure	CARREFOUR	CITE SOLEIL	DELMAS	PETION-VILLE	PORT-AU-PRINCE	TABARRE	REGIONS	TOT IDP sites
IDP's returning home	1		1		3		3	8
IDP's evicted			1	2			0	3
IDP's receiving returns support	2	1	15	1	6	2	27	54
Total	3	1	17	3	9	2	30	65

Type of Shelters within IDP Sites

The majority of IDP sites that remain open 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 mostly⁸ composed of T-Shelters. All these IDP sites presently have a majority of T-Shelters. In total they host 3,978 IDP households (15 more than round XIII) and 17,888 IDP individuals (320 more than round XIII).

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.

Table F: Breakdown of IDP Sites by shelter composition

T-Shelter Category	N	%
No T-Shelter (0 %)	332	86%
Mixed sites (1 - 90 %)	41	11%
T-Shelter sites (91 % plus)	12	3%
Total	385	100%

Date of Establishment

Of the 385 IDP sites still open during this reporting period, 89% were established in January 2010 and 4% in February 2010, and have remained open since then. Only 1% (5 sites) was established in 2011

These percentages are similar to those of the previous periods.

Table G: Number and percentage of identified IDP Sites by date of establishment

Month IDP site was Established	Number of sites	Percentage
JANUARY, 2010	343	89%
FEBRUARY, 2010	15	4%
MARCH, 2010	4	1%
APRIL, 2010	9	2%
MAY, 2010	3	1%
JULY, 2010	3	1%
OCTOBER, 2010	3	1%
Year 2011	5	1%
Total	385	100%

⁷ 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.

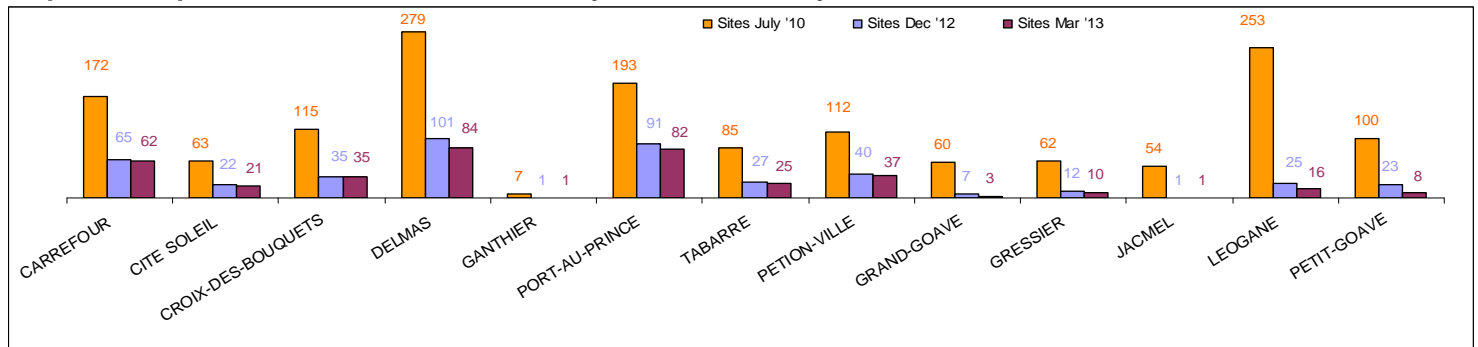
⁸ More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters

Differences by Commune

The communes with the largest number of IDP sites are Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Carrefour, with 84, 82 and 62 sites respectively. The three (3) communes together add up to 59.2% of all sites still open. Croix-des-Bouquets has slightly more than half the number of IDP sites as Carrefour, yet 3 times the number of IDP households and 4 times the number of IDP individuals. This is explained by the presence of 5 larger IDP sites (i.e. Canaan, Onaville and Corail sectors 3 and 4) in Croix-des-Bouquets.

In the regions, only 38 IDP sites remain open, accounting for 7.2% of sites initially identified in the area, and 9.9% of the total sites still open. These IDP sites host less than 3% of the IDP population. Leogane commune hosts 4.2%, or 16.

Graph 7: Comparison of number of IDP Sites by commune in July 2010, December 2012 and March 2013



Almost half of the IDP sites closed in this round of DTM, or 30 out of 65, were located in the regions. The largest decrease in IDP sites is observed in Petit-Goave, where 15 sites were closed between December 2012 and March 2013; in Delmas there was a decrease of 17 sites. Port-au-Prince and Leogane communes witnessed the closure of 9 sites each.

Out of the 30 IDP sites closed in the regions, 27 were closed as a result of return programs, and the rest as a result of IDPs “going back home,” as reported during this round of IDP sites assessment.

Size of IDP Sites

Out of 385 IDP sites open, 249 or 64.7% are smaller sites of 100 IDP households or less; these sites shelter 11.6% of the IDP households. The remaining (136) are sites with more than 100 IDP households. There are still 17 IDP sites that host 1000 households or more, equivalent to 47.8% of all IDP households or almost 39,000.

In particular, 33 larger IDP sites or 8.6% of the total number of sites shelter 61.1% of households still displaced.

Table H: Breakdown of IDP Sites by number and percentage of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals and IDP site size

Site size by # of Households	Sites		Households		Individuals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	385	100.0%	81,349	100.0%	320,051	100.0%
1.1) 1 to 9	39	10.1%	192	0.2%	686	0.2%
1.2) 10 to 19	45	11.7%	642	0.8%	2,454	0.8%
2) 20 to 99	165	42.9%	8,605	10.6%	31,249	9.8%
3) 100 to 499	103	26.8%	22,196	27.3%	82,829	25.9%
4) 500 to 999	16	4.2%	10,825	13.3%	41,644	13.0%
5) 1000 plus	17	4.4%	38,889	47.8%	161,189	50.4%

IDP sites closed between December 2012 and March 2013 (42 out of 65) are mainly smaller sites with less than 20 IDP households each, and were hosting 3.8% of IDP households; only 3 housed more than 500 IDP households, in total hosting 2,879 IDP households, or about 12,000 IDP individuals.

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.

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

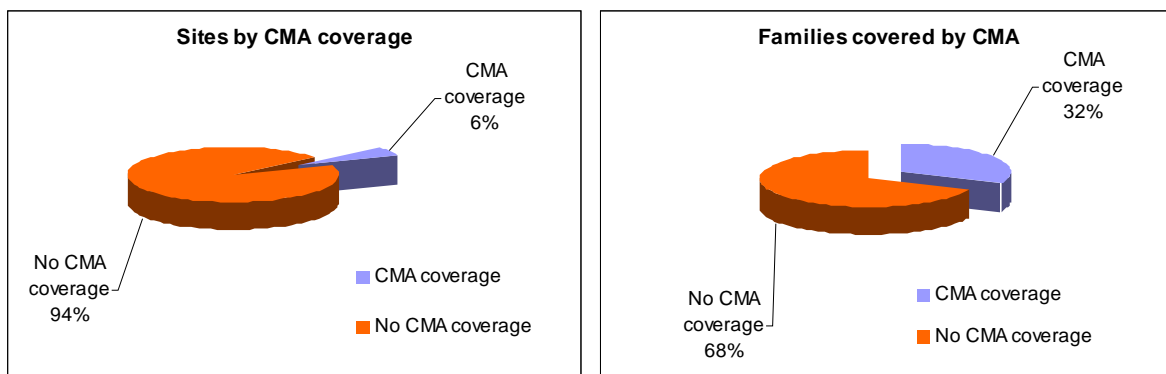
Commune	Total	1.1) 1 to 9	1.2) 10 to 19	2) 20 to 99	3) 100 to 499	4) 500 to 999	5) 1000 plus
Total	385	39	45	165	103	16	17
CARREFOUR	62	5	9	35	11	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	21	1	-	14	5	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	35	8	4	8	9	2	4
DELMAS	84	3	7	32	27	3	12
GANTHIER	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
PETION-VILLE	37	5	5	16	8	3	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	82	8	9	34	28	2	1
TABARRE	25	1	1	10	10	3	-
GRAND-GOAVE	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
GRESSIER	10	3	2	5	-	-	-
JACMEL	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
LEOGANE	16	2	3	6	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	8	3	2	3	-	-	-

When looking at the geographical distribution of IDP sites, 12 out of 17 sites hosting more than 1000 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 33 out of 38 sites host less than 100 IDP households.

Camp Management Support in IDP Sites

Of the 385 IDP sites that are open this period, only 22 have dedicated camp management support. Though this coverage only account for about 6% of all open sites, they host about 32% of the total IDP (household) population, equal to about 96,000 individuals. At present camp management support is being provided by 3 partners: JP/HRO in 2 IDP sites and DPC with the support of IOM in 20 sites.

Graph 8: Camp Management Agency coverage by IDP Sites and Households



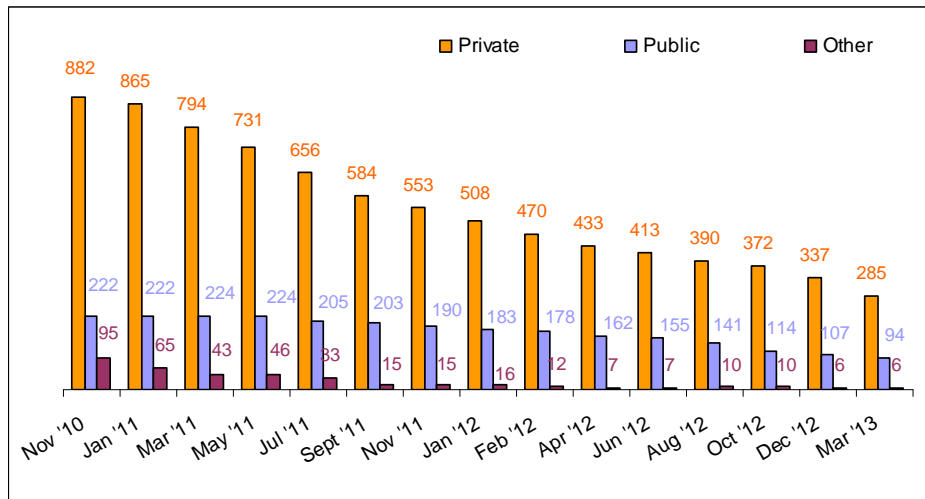
⁹ For the purposes of analysis, DTM has grouped together all sites hosting 500 or more households and labeled them as larger sites. Note that this does not replace the definition set by the CCCM Cluster in 2010 where a large site is defined as hosting 1,000 or more households.

Public vs. Private Land¹⁰

Of the 385 IDP sites identified this period, 74% (285) are reportedly located on private land, while 24% (94) on public property. Information on the remaining 6 sites was insufficient to categorize them.

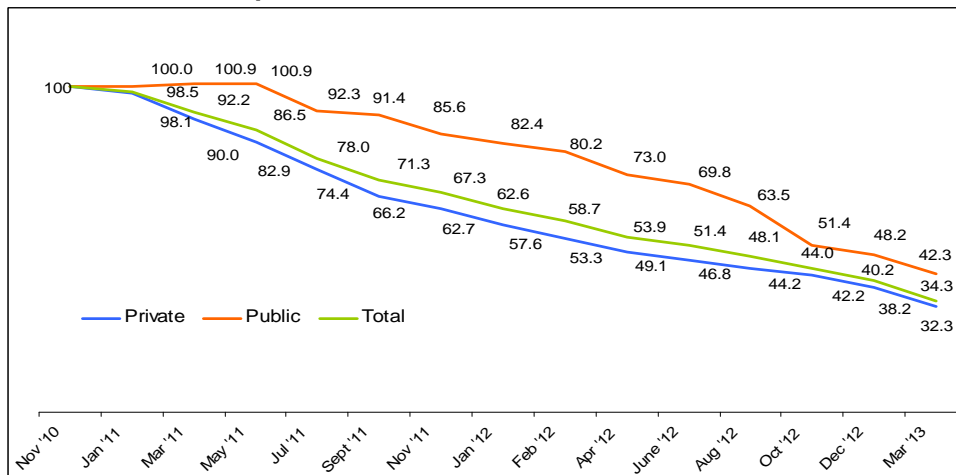
When comparing data from November 2010¹¹, a greater decrease in IDP sites located on private land is observed: of the 882 sites located on private land in November 2010, 289 remain open in March 2013, reflecting a 67% decrease. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 95 sites remain open this period, reflecting a decrease of 57%.

Graph 9: Land Ownership status comparison, November 2010 to March 2013



Moreover, of the 65 IDP sites closed, 52 were located on private land compared to 13 on public land.

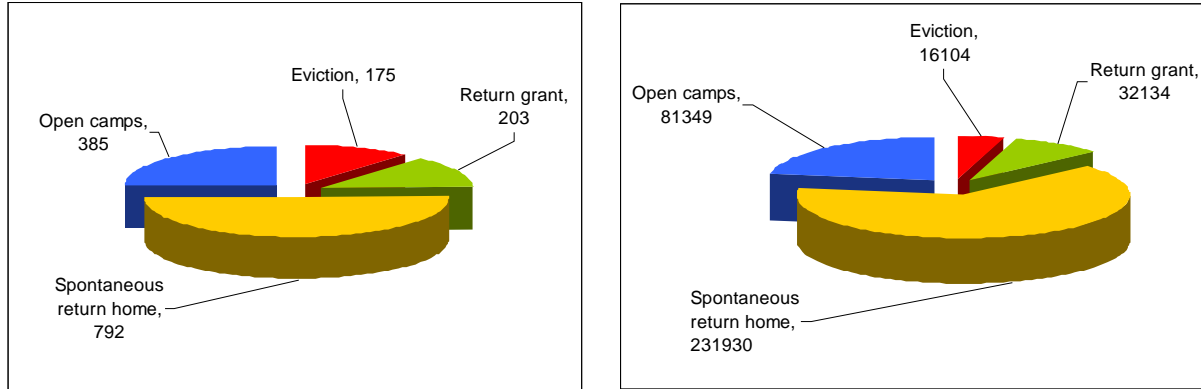
Graph 10: Comparison of land ownership status of IDP Sites from November 2010 to March 2013



¹⁰ 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.
¹¹ The first round of assessments: DTM V2.0 was the first time this type of data was collected.

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

Graph 11: Summary number of IDP Sites and Households by status (open or closed and reason for closure), July 2010 to March 2013¹²

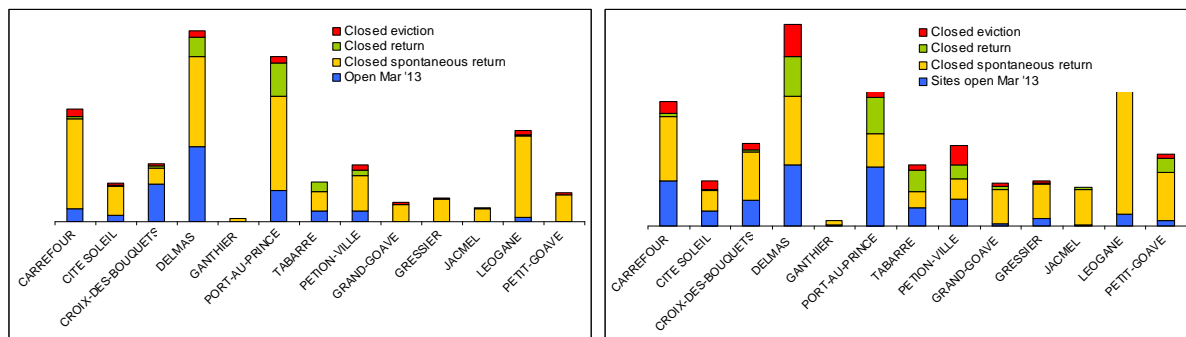


The number of identified IDP sites and IDP households after the earthquake was 1,555 sites and 361,517 households.

As of March 2013, 203 IDP sites or 13% of the total 1,555 were closed thanks to return programs (50% managed by IOM and 50% by other partners) and 11% due to evictions; 792 sites or 51% were closed due to spontaneous or voluntary returns home, leaving 25% still open.

More than 32,000 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.

Graph 12: Number of IDP Households and Sites by commune and status (open or closed and reason for closure, July 2010 to March 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 12,847 households and 129 IDP sites of the 175 closed by forced eviction.

Return programs concentrated in the communes of Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre lead to the closure of 135 IDP sites of the 203 closed by return programs since July 2011. In those 3 communes, relocation and rental support grants were given to almost 22,000 IDP households.

¹² The figures are based on data provided by IOM and partners to CCCM/Shelter cluster

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

Commune	Open Mar '13		Closed Spontaneous		Closed Return		Closed Eviction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CARREFOUR	5,392	16%	39,082	11%	594	2%	3,205	9%
CITE SOLEIL	2,698	5%	12,326	4%	566	0%	945	7%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	15,976	9%	6,933	8%	1,243	2%	570	5%
DELMAS	32,462	22%	38,701	12%	8,203	27%	2,720	26%
GANTHIER	16	0%	1,422	1%	-	0%	-	0%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	13,584	21%	40,462	6%	14,357	25%	2,453	9%
TABARRE	4,608	6%	8,281	3%	4,051	15%	237	5%
PETION-VILLE	4,396	10%	15,549	4%	2,293	10%	2,366	15%
GRAND-GOAVE	71	1%	7,232	6%	157	2%	697	3%
GRESSIER	221	3%	9,678	6%	1	0%	114	2%
JACMEL	60	0%	5,616	6%	380	1%	89	1%
LEOGANE	1,675	4%	35,344	25%	138	6%	2,103	15%
PETIT-GOAVE	190	2%	11,304	8%	151	9%	605	4%
TOTAL	81,349	100%	231,930	100%	32,134	100%	16,104	100%

Graph 13: IDP households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites, July 2010 to March 2013

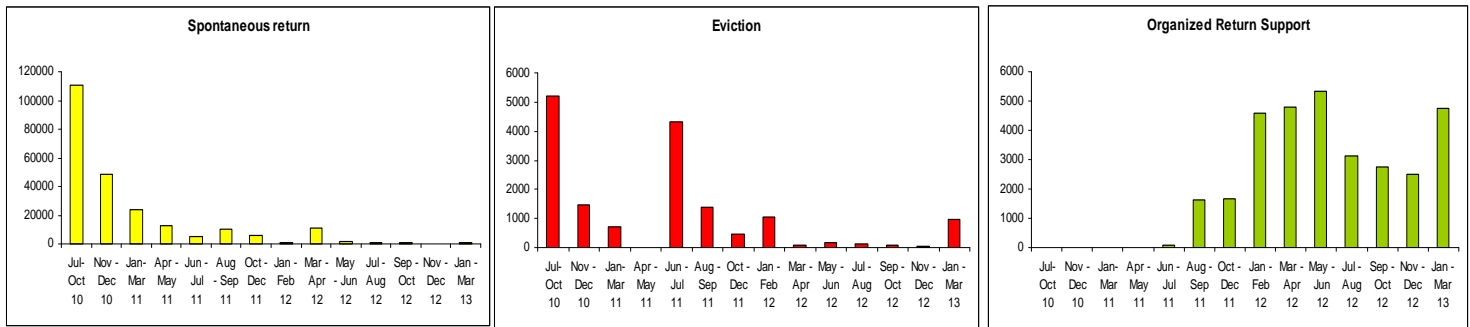


Table L: Number of IDP Households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites, July 2010 to March 2013

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
TOTAL	16,104	232,802	31,262

Graph 13 and Table L show evictions, spontaneous returns and organised 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 quarter of 2013 a new round of rental subsidy assistance was provided, facilitating returns for 15.2% of all IDP households ever relocated through rental grants.

Graph 14: IDP Households in open IDP sites by status, March 2013

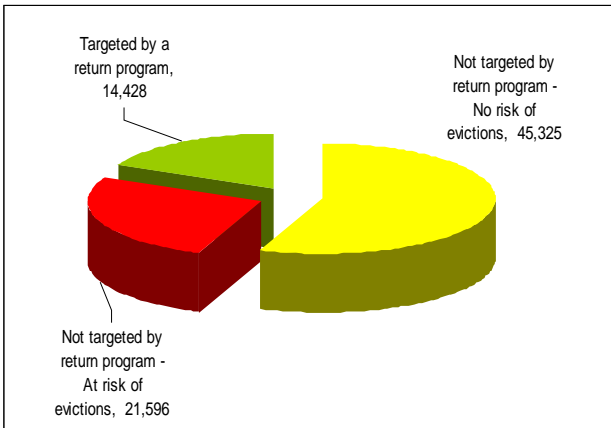


Table M: Number of IDP Households in open IDP sites, by and commune status, March 2013

Commune	Not targeted by return program - No risk of evictions	Not targeted by return program - At risk of evictions	Targeted by a return program	TOTAL IDP HHs Mar '13
CARREFOUR	3,156	2,236		5,392
CITE SOLEIL	1,772	784	142	2,698
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	13,957	429	1,590	15,976
DELMAS	10,377	14,189	7,896	32,462
GANTHIER	16			16
PORT-AU-PRINCE	8,290	718	4,576	13,584
TABARRE	2,412	2,157	39	4,608
PETION-VILLE	3,352	1,044		4,396
GRAND-GOAVE	-		71	71
GRESSIER	199	22		221
JACMEL	60			60
LEOGANE	1,623		52	1,675
PETIT-GOAVE	111	17	62	190
TOTAL	45,325	21,596	14,428	81,349
TOTAL	66,921		14,428	81,349

There are 81,349 IDP households remaining in IDP sites as of March 2013. Of these, 17.7%, or more than 14,000 IDP households, are targeted by an ongoing rental subsidy support programs. That leaves 82.3% of all IDP households remaining in IDP sites, or almost 67,000 individuals, with no prospect of moving out of IDP sites. Of these, 21,596 IDP households (approximately 75,000 IDP individuals) living in 105 IDP sites at risk of being evicted¹³.

The majority of IDP households targeted by a return program, or 86.4%, live in IDP sites in Delmas and Port-au-Prince communes, whereas the majority of those threatened by evictions live in sites in Delmas.

The screenshot displays the DTM website with a navigation menu on the left containing links for HOME, OBJECTIVES & TARGET, TOOLS & METHODOLOGY, DTM MAPS, and REPORTS. The main content area features a line graph titled 'From Camps to Communities' showing a steady decline in IDP households from 1,500,000 in Sep 2010 to 320,000 in Mar 2013. A sidebar on the right includes a 'Latest DTM Data' section and a 'Login' button.

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

¹³ 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”