

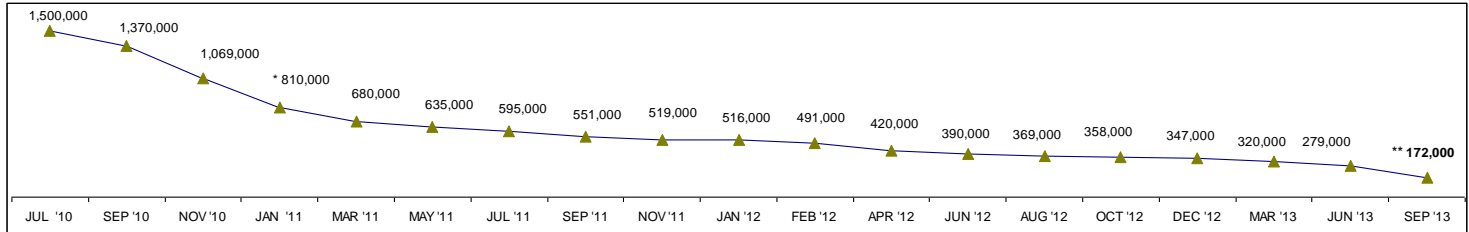
**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)
V2.0 UPDATE
30 SEPTEMBER 2013**

<u>Outline:</u>	<u>Highlights:</u>
<p>Highlights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Results of DTM Round 16 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Overall trends of the IDP population 1.2. IDP households <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1. IDP households: open sites 1.2.2. IDP households: closed sites 1.3. IDP individuals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1. IDP individuals: open sites 1.3.2. IDP individuals: closed sites 1.4. IDP sites <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4.1. Differences by commune 1.4.2. Size and location on IDP sites 1.4.3. Type of shelters within IDP sites 1.4.4. Camp management and service support in IDP sites 1.4.5. Public vs. private land hosting IDP sites 1.4.6. Data on closed IDP sites 1.4.7. Location and size of closed sites 2. Leaving IDP sites and returning home: evictions, return and relocation, spontaneous returns 3. DTM methodology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An estimated 171,974 individuals comprising approximately 45,280 households remain in 306 IDP sites since the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010. ▪ At the request of national counterparts, the three large informal settlements referred to as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, accounting for 11,128 IDP households and 54,045 IDP individuals, have been removed from the list of IDP camps (see details in the Focus Box). ▪ A total of 14,502 IDP households or 52,926 IDP individuals left camps in the period under observation. This excludes the population of Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville. ▪ Since 2010, the IDP caseload has decreased by a total of 89% individuals comprising 87% of total households respectively and 80% in overall number of camps. The remaining sites are still in need of humanitarian assistance and return, relocation or integration solutions. ▪ In this period, return programs offering rental subsidies are responsible for almost the entire decrease (99%), equivalent to 14,464 IDP households. The remainder is accounted for by spontaneous departures. ▪ A decrease of 45 IDP sites was observed in this reporting period, 42 of which is due to return programs. Three sites closed due to IDPs leaving the sites spontaneously. ▪ No evictions leading to IDP site closure were reported in the period under observation.

1. RESULTS OF DTM ROUND 16

DTM v2.0 is in its sixteenth round of implementation. This report presents the results from field assessments that were conducted between August and September 2013¹. Figures in the analysis do not include Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville.

Graph 1: Number of IDP Individuals displaced from July 2010 to September 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 Country Team.

(**) In September 2013 the areas surrounding Corail, known as Canaan Jerusalem and Onaville, were removed from DTM assessment at the request of the Government of Haiti.

Focus Box: Canaan, Jerusalem, and Onaville

In January 2011 the areas surrounding Corail, known as Canaan, Jerusalem and Onaville, were included in DTM assessments upon the request of the Humanitarian Country Team and the Humanitarian Coordinator to address the cholera outbreak.

On July 11th 2013, the Government of Haiti represented by UCLBP (*Unité de Construction de Logements et Bâtiments Publics*), submitted a formal request to IOM to remove the three settlements from the DTM (i.e. from the list of IDP sites that exist in the country).

The UCLBP request is motivated by the observation that the characteristics of these settlements are those of "... *new neighborhoods needing urban planning with a long term view* ...", not of IDP sites.

This consideration is supported by available census and building inventory data, collected over the course of the past year in the framework of the project "Census of Earthquake Affected Areas and Populations" carried out by IOM and IHSI (*Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique*)

Data on buildings/plots type, status and use were thus collected, which describe an area with 28,499 buildings/plots (10,440 Canaan, 9,525 Jerusalem, 8,534 Onaville); where 14,101 households live (6,691 Canaan, 4,814 Jerusalem, 2,596 Onaville); and with an occupancy rate of 49% (64% Canaan, 50% Jerusalem, 30% Onaville).

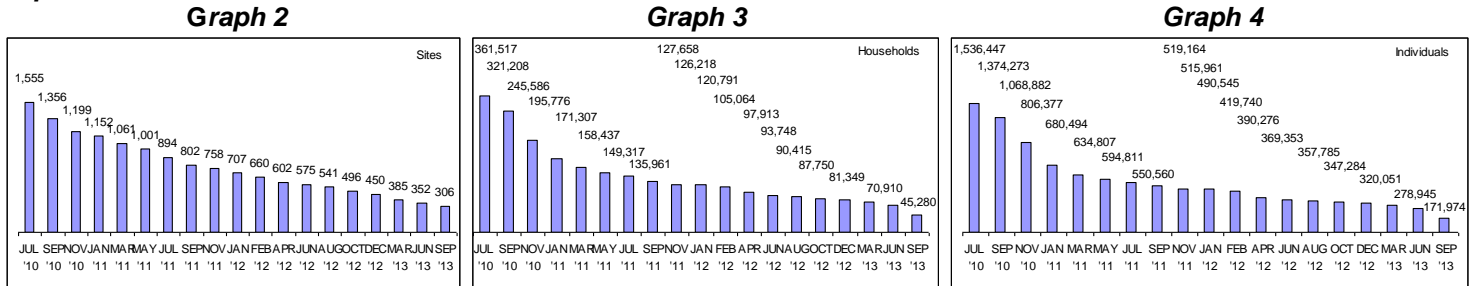
In particular, according to the building inventory, there are already 3,609 (13%) newly built houses and 8,329 (29%) under construction, and only 21 empty plots remaining, indicating that the process of informal land tenure market has already allocated the available land in the area.

Further information on the characteristics of community infrastructure in these three settlements, including the number of churches (57 Canaan, 45 Jerusalem, 32 Onaville), schools or learning institutes (55 Canaan, 38 Jerusalem, 33 Onaville), and commercial buildings both retail and wholesale (80 Canaan, 78 Jerusalem, 84 Onaville) suggests that the area has become a neighborhood where people intend to remain.

Additionally, demographic data shows a total of 14,101 households with 64,378 individuals (31,156 Canaan, 21,745 Jerusalem, 11,477 Onaville), corresponding to an average family size of 4.6, which is equivalent to the average family size in Haiti, yet higher than the family size of 3.4 observed in IDP sites.

¹ The overall figures no longer include the population sheltered in the areas referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as Onaville. These areas included in the assessments starting in January 2011, are removed from the list of IDP sites.

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



1.1. Overall trends of the IDP population

Over three years following the 12 January 2010 earthquake, an estimated 45,280 IDP households or 171,974 IDP individuals remain in 306 IDP sites in Haiti. They represent 11% of the initial caseload of 1,536,447 individuals.

Compared to the previous reporting period (June 2013), a 24% decrease is observed both in terms of IDP households and individuals. This rate of decrease is the highest ever observed since January 2011.

Almost 99% (equivalent to 14,464 IDP households) of the observed reduction in is due to return programming offering rental subsidies carried out by various partners. The share of IDPs leaving sites spontaneously is negligible and there were no camps closed due to evictions in the observation period.

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

Commune	Sites July '10	Sites Jun '13	Sites Sep '13	Households July '10	Households Jun '13	Households Sep '13	Individuals July '10	Individuals Jun '13	Individuals Sep '13
CARREFOUR	172	59	56	48,273	4,929	4,734	205,162	17,354	16,418
CITE SOLEIL	63	21	20	16,535	2,674	2,567	70,273	11,047	10,977
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	115	21	6	24,722	13,924	2,578	105,064	66,160	11,274
DELMAS	279	81	74	82,086	28,406	19,438	348,859	108,579	74,700
GANTHIER	7	1	0	1,438	16	0	6,111	37	0
PORT-AU-PRINCE	193	76	71	70,856	11,871	8,427	301,156	42,024	30,278
TABARRE	85	24	22	17,177	3,655	3,453	73,001	12,939	12,362
PETION-VILLE	112	35	34	24,604	3,611	2,485	104,560	13,598	9,595
GRAND-GOAVE	60	3	1	8,157	76	12	34,665	287	50
GRESSIER	62	10	7	10,014	226	206	42,560	905	798
JACMEL	54	1	0	6,145	60	0	26,115	200	0
LEOGANE	253	14	14	39,260	1,299	1,291	166,859	5,247	5,191
PETIT-GOAVE	100	6	1	12,250	163	89	52,062	568	331
Total	1,555	352	306	361,517	70,910	45,280	1,536,447	278,945	171,974
Difference Jun '13 - Sep '13		Sites	-45		Households	-14,502		Individuals	-52,926
% of Jun '13		Found in Sep '13	87%		Found in Sep '13	76%		Found in Sep '13	76%
% of decrease in Sep '13			13%			24%			24%

1.2 IDP Households

1.2.1. IDP households: open sites

In September 2013 there were 45,280 IDP households still living in 306 IDP sites. The decrease equals 14,502 IDP households, equivalent to 24%.

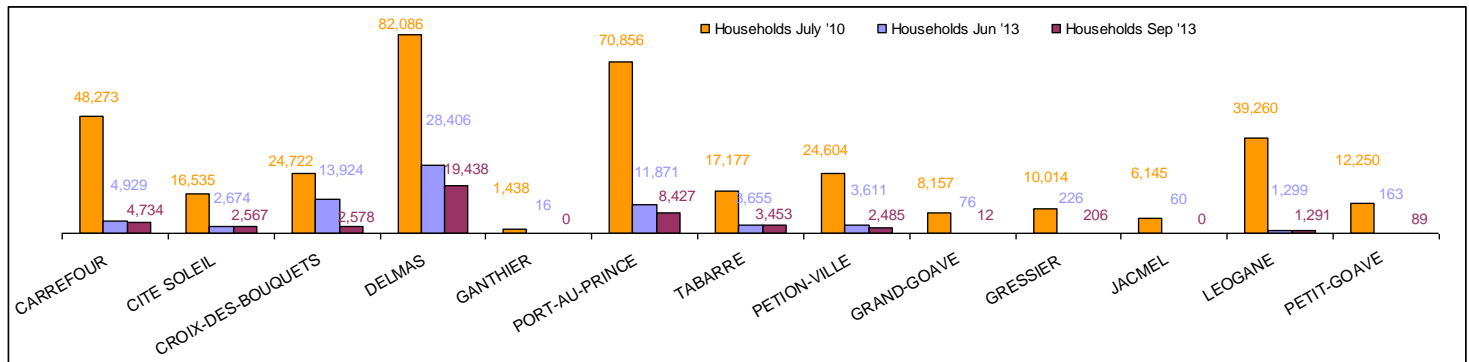
The commune with the highest number and percentage of IDP households remains Delmas, hosting 19,438 IDP households or 42.9% of all IDP households. The second commune is Port-au-Prince, which as of September 2013 reported almost 8,427 IDP households, or 18.6%, followed by Carrefour with almost 4,734 IDP households, or 10.5%.

Due to an important push to relocate IDPs through the Rental Subsidy approach, and to the removal of Canaan Jerusalem and Onaville from the IDP caseload, Croix-des-Bouquets currently only host some 2,578 IDP households living in five² T-Shelter sites and in one small site of 5 IDP households. Tabarre, Cite Soleil and Petion Ville account together for 18.8% of the remaining caseload.

Of the overall decrease, and aside from Croix-des-Bouquets that alone contributes to 44% of the total decrease, Delmas and Port-au-Prince account for 48%.

In the regions, there remains a residual IDP caseload of 12 and 89 IDP households in Grand-Goave and Petit-Goave respectively, as well as 1,291 in Léogâne and 206 in Gressier. Return programs, offering rental subsidies and other forms of support, are responsible for the relocation of 12,246 of the 12,302 IDP households that left open camps thus accounting for 99 % of the observed decrease.

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



1.2.2. IDP households: closed sites³

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

Reason	Other reasons	Assisted Returns	Total
CARREFOUR		132	132
CITE SOLEIL		137	137
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	20	199	219
DELMAS		305	305
GANTHIER	16		16
PETION-VILLE		250	250
PORT-AU-PRINCE	2	529	531
TABARRE		522	522
GRAND-GOAVE		6	6
GRESSIER		4	4
JACMEL		60	60
PETIT-GOAVE		74	74
Total Of HHs	38	2,218	2,256

Household decrease in closed IDP sites accounts for 15.6% of the decrease in the observed period and equals 2,256 IDP households.

Return programs offering rental subsidies and leading to site closure relocated 2,218 IDP households, accounting for 98.3 % of the decrease due to IDP site closure.

1.3. IDP Individuals

1.3.1. IDP individuals: open sites

In September 2013 there were 171,974 individuals living in IDP sites. This represents a decrease of 106,971 IDP individuals compared to the previous reporting period.

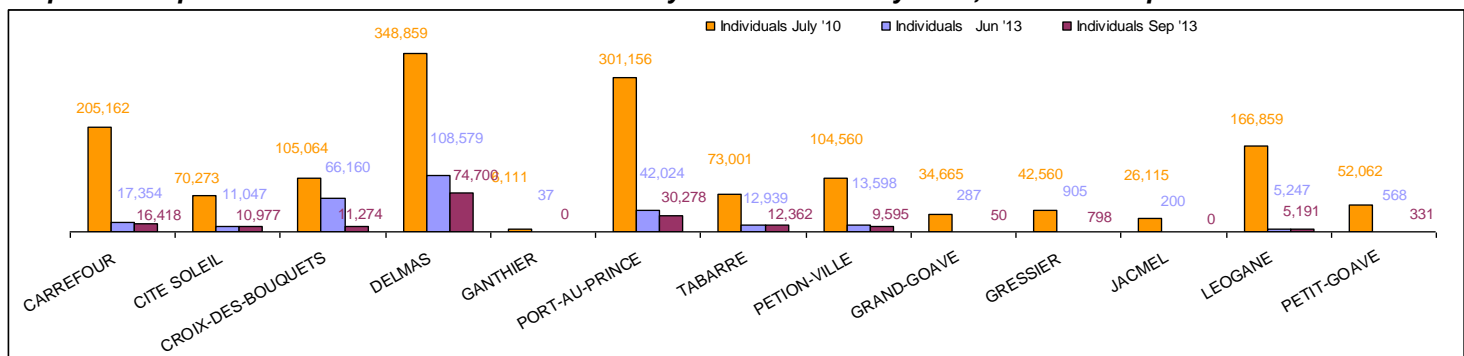
² Corail Sector 3 and 4, Santo 17, Lilavois 42, and New Life Village

³ This section includes figures from Canaan, Jerusalem, and Onaville as they were removed from the list of IDP sites.

The majority of IDP individuals live in the three communes of Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Carrefour. Delmas still hosts 74,700 IDP individuals or 43.4% of the total, and 30,278 and 16,418 are found in Port-au-Prince and Carrefour, respectively. The three communes combined account for 70.6% of all remaining IDP individuals in Haiti. IDP individuals located in the regions represent 3.7% of all IDPs individuals, with 3% located in Léogâne.

Decrease in the IDP individual population over time is slightly greater than changes observed in the IDP household population. This is due to the observed decrease in average household size already described in Phase 2 Registration Report (i.e. vulnerable or older/younger member of the household returning to the communities, families splitting and tent partitioning to benefit from double support, newly formed young families, etc). Compared to July 2010, the total population remaining in IDP sites has decreased by 89%. When compared to the overall population reported in the previous period (June 2013) a 24% decrease is reported, the largest observed since January 2011.

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



The communes with the largest decrease of IDP individuals are Delmas and Port-au-Prince, and together account for 86.2% of the total decrease. Petion Ville only experienced a 7.6% decrease in IDP individuals as compared to the previous camp assessment. The Palm Region accounts for less than 2% of the decrease.

Return programs, offering rental subsidies and other forms of support are responsible for the relocation of 44,398 IDP individuals of the 45,305 that left open IDP sites, thus accounting for 98% of the observed decrease in open sites.

1.3.2. IDP individuals: closed sites

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

Reason	Other reasons	Assisted Returns	Total
CARREFOUR		460	460
CITE SOLEIL		405	405
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	55	796	851
DELMAS		1,080	1,080
GANTHIER	37		37
PETION-VILLE		846	846
PORT-AU-PRINCE	11	1,941	1,952
TABARRE		1,710	1,710
GRAND-GOAVE		18	18
GRESSIER		11	11
JACMEL		200	200
PETIT-GOAVE		237	237
Total Of IND	103	7,704	7,807

Return programs offering rental subsidies accounted for the relocation of 7,704 IDP individuals or 98.7% of the decrease in IDP population. In this DTM round, rental subsidies are responsible for 100% of the decrease leading to site closure in all communes except for the communes of Port-au-Prince, Ganthier, and Jacmel.

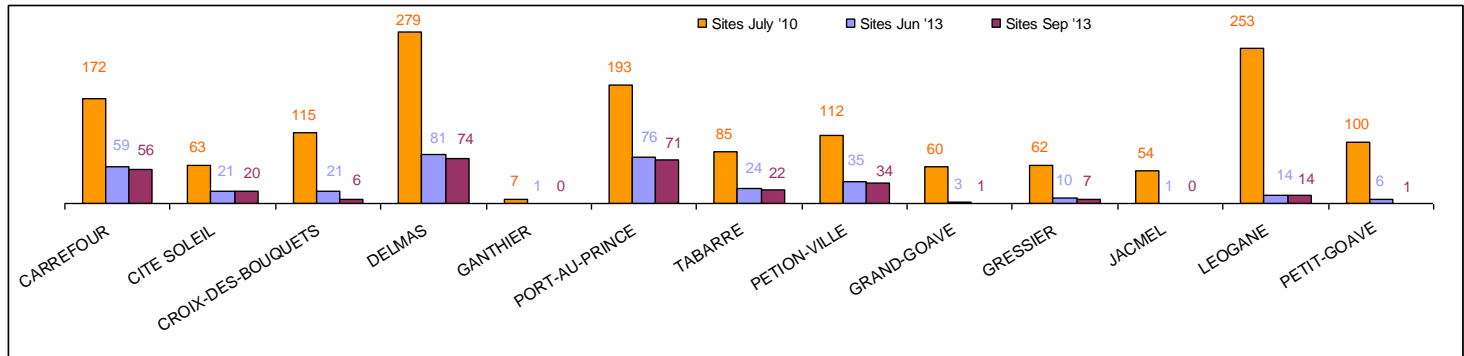
1.4. IDP Sites

A total of 306 IDP sites, or 20% of the initial 1,555 sites identified in 2010 and tracked since then remain open as of this period. This corresponds to a 13% decrease since the last DTM round.

1.4.1. Differences by Commune

The communes with the largest number of IDP sites are Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Carrefour, with 74, 71 and 56 sites respectively, followed by Petion Ville and Tabarre. The three communes combined amount to 65.7% of all sites open. Despite hosting 18.3% of the open sites, Carrefour houses approximately 10% of the remaining displaced population due to the small size of its numerous camps. In contrast, Delmas, with 24.2% of remaining sites, hosts 43% of the total caseload due to the bigger size of its IDP sites.

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



Only 6 sites remain open in Croix-des-Bouquets, among which 5 are T-Shelter sites.

In the regions, 23 IDP sites remain open, accounting for 7.5% of the total open sites in the country. IDP sites in the Palm Region are mainly small, hosting 3.5% of the IDPs. The Léogâne commune has the highest concentration of IDP sites in the Palm Region (14 sites).

1.4.2. Size and location of IDP Sites

Out of 306 IDP sites open, 206 or 67.3% are smaller sites of 100 IDP households or less. These sites shelter 16.8% of the IDP households. The remaining (100) are sites with more than 100 IDP households. There are still 9 IDP sites⁴ that host 1,000 households or more (equivalent to 32% of all IDP households, or approximately 14,500 households).

Table D: IDP Sites by number and percentage of Sites, Households, Individuals and Site size, September 2013

Site size by # of Households	N of Sites	% of Sites	N of Households	% of Households	N of Individuals	% of Individuals
Total	306	100%	45,280	100%	171,974	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	47	15.4%	155	0.3%	589	0.3%
1.2) 10 to 19	28	9.2%	388	0.9%	1,349	0.8%
2) 20 to 99	131	42.8%	7,077	15.6%	25,307	14.7%
3) 100 to 499	81	26.5%	16,076	35.5%	59,693	34.7%
4) 500 to 999	10	3.3%	7,114	15.7%	27,402	15.9%
5) 1000 plus	9	2.9%	14,470	32.0%	57,634	33.5%

As in previous rounds, the majority of the displaced population continues to reside in the larger⁵ sites located in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. In particular, 19 larger IDP sites or 6.2% of the total number of sites shelter 47.7% of IDP households.

⁴ Dahomey/Camp des Militants, Boliman Brant, Acra Cite Nord Del 33, Camp Maurice Bonnefil, Batimat, Terrain Accra, Terrain Toto, Acra Zone Sud (AD), Corail Sector 4.

⁵ 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.

When looking at the geographical distribution of IDP sites by size, 8 out of 9 sites hosting more than 1,000 IDP households are in Delmas. Of these, 2 are under closure through a return program offering rental subsidies (Boliman Brant and Terrain Accra). It is noted that none of the larger IDP sites is found in the regions, where 17 out of 23 sites host less than 100 IDP households.

Table E: Number of IDP Sites by size (number of households) and commune, September 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	306	47	28	131	81	10	9
CARREFOUR	56	4	8	33	9	2	-
CITE SOLEIL	20	1	1	14	3	1	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	6	1	-	2	1	1	1
DELMAS	74	20	5	21	19	1	8
PETION-VILLE	34	10	4	11	8	1	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	71	6	6	31	25	3	-
TABARRE	22	-	1	9	11	1	-
GRAND-GOAVE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
GRESSIER	7	3	-	4	-	-	-
LEOGANE	14	2	2	5	5	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

1.4.3. 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 10% have mixed structures that include tents, makeshift shelters and some T-Shelters.

The remaining 4% is mostly⁶ comprised of T-Shelters. In total they host 3,948 IDP households and 17,975 IDP individuals in 12 sites.

The 12 sites are Radio Commerce in Cite Soleil; Santo 17, Corail Sector 3, Corail Sector 4, Union Centre d'Hébergement de Lilavois 42 in Croix-des-Bouquets; La voix des sans voix, Belle Alliance, Camp Rico, CSC in Léogâne; Centre d'Hébergement de Galette Greffin, Tabarre Isa in Petionville ; Village Eden in Tabarre. Three additional sites are made mostly of T-Shelters: St Etienne 1 and St Etienne 2 in Tabarre and New Life Village in Croix des Bouquets

Table F: IDP Sites by shelter composition, September 2013

T-Shelter Category	N	%
No T-Shelter (0 %)	263	86%
Mixed sites (1 - 90 %)	31	10%
T-Shelter sites (91 % more)	12	4%
Total	306	100

Table G: Number of empty shelters by commune, September 2013

Commune	Total IDP sites by commune	Total number of shelters	No. of empty shelters	Approximate percentage of empty shelters**
CARREFOUR	56	4,747	213	4%
CITE SOLEIL	20	1,186	43	4%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	6	2,598	17	1%
DELMAS	74	11,505	211	2%
GRAND-GOAVE	1	22	6	27%
GRESSIER	7	210	16	8%
LEOGANE	14	1,344	143	11%
PETION-VILLE	34	2,448	54	2%
PETIT-GOAVE	1	117	28	24%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	71	7,101	452	6%
TABARRE	22	2,484	54	2%
Total	306	33,762	1,237	4%

Movements to open IDP sites continue to be observed; 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 1,237 tents or 4% of the total number of tents /makeshifts/shelters counted in IDP sites were found empty and still standing during this round of camp assessment⁷.

⁶ More than 90% of structures on site are T-Shelters.

⁷ Note that the number of tents does not equal the number of IDP households, as some tents/shelters are bigger and can house more than one IDP household.

1.4.4. Camp Management and Service Support in IDP Sites

Of the 306 IDP sites that are open this period, only 2 have dedicated camp management support, namely the 2 camps assisted by the organization JP/HRO. In terms of services provided to IDP sites, more than 50% have toilets (or 49 IDP individuals per toilet), only 26 have water provided on the premises, and only 11 benefit from a waste management system⁸. This round of camp assessment included three new questions based on the request of the WASH cluster. Questions refer to the presence of a water management committee, presence of waste management committee and the date of the latest desludging. As of September 2013, only 18 camps have committees for the management of water and waste (not necessarily the same ones), and we could only identify dates of the last desludging in 12 camps.

Table H: Service availability in IDP sites, September 2013

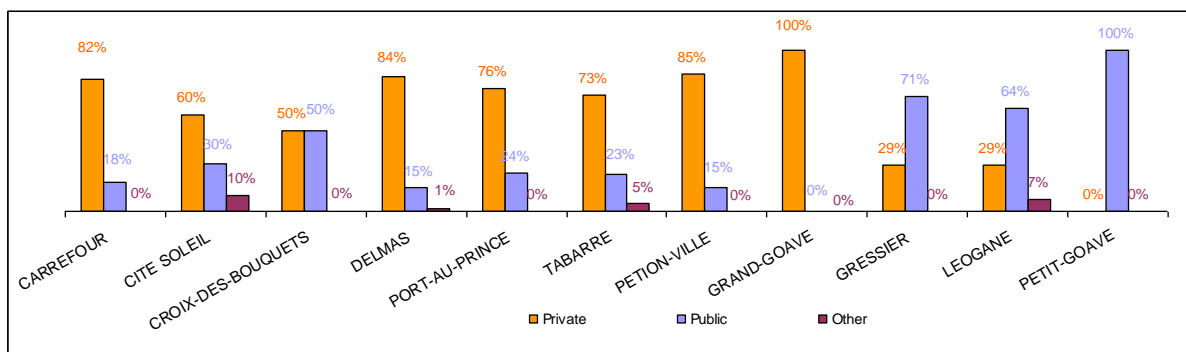
Commune	Toilets		Water		Waste Management	
	No Toilets	Yes Toilets	No Water	Yes Water	No Waste	Yes Waste
CARREFOUR	31	25	51	5	50	6
CITE SOLEIL	5	15	20		20	
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS		6	4	2	6	
DELMAS	33	41	72	2	72	2
PETION-VILLE	19	15	31	3	33	1
PORT-AU-PRINCE	36	35	64	7	70	1
TABARRE	5	17	21	1	22	
GRAND-GOAVE		1	1		1	
GRESSIER	5	2	7		7	
LEOGANE	5	9	8	6	13	1
PETIT-GOAVE	1		1		1	
Total	140	166	280	26	295	11

1.4.5. Public vs. private land⁹ hosting IDP sites

Of the 306 IDP sites identified this period, 24% (72) only are reportedly located on public land, while 75% (229) on private property. Information on the remaining five sites was insufficient to categorize them.

Out of the 45 IDP sites closed in this reporting period, 38 were located on private land compared to 7 on public land.

Graph 8: Land Ownership status comparison by commune, September 2013



When looking at the distribution of land ownership by commune, the Palm Region shows the highest proportion of sites on public land. Metropolitan Port-au-Prince on the contrary shows a proportion of sites on private land between 60% and 85% in

⁸ Complete information on WASH situation in camps is collected and disseminated monthly by DINEPA.

⁹ 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.

all communes. Figures not reported here also show that comparing data from November 2010¹⁰, a greater decrease in IDP sites located on private land is observed: of the 883 sites located on private land in November 2010, 229 remain open in September 2013, reflecting a 74% decrease. On the other hand, of the 222 sites located on public land in November 2010, 72 sites remain open this period, reflecting a 68% decrease.

1.4.6. Data on closed IDP sites

A total of 45 IDP sites have closed during this reporting period. This reflects a 13% decrease from the previous DTM round. Return programs offering rental subsidies are responsible for the closure of 42 IDP sites, and the rest closed as a result of spontaneous movement of the population out of the sites (i.e. “the IDPs decided to leave” as reported on the camp assessment form). No camps were closed due to eviction during this reporting period. However, there have been several cases of attempted evictions that were successfully mediated by protection actors.

1.4.7. Location and size of closed sites

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

Reason	Other reasons	Assisted Returns	Total
CARREFOUR		3	3
CITE SOLEIL		1	1
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	1	11	12
DELMAS		7	7
GANTHIER	1		1
PETION-VILLE		2	2
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1	4	5
TABARRE		3	3
GRAND-GOAVE		2	2
GRESSIER		3	3
JACMEL		1	1
PETIT-GOAVE		5	5
Total	3	42	45

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

Commune	Size of IDP site					Total
	0-9	10-19	20-99	100-499	>999	
CARREFOUR		2		1		3
CITE SOLEIL				1		1
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	8	1	2	1	0	12
DELMAS	3		3	1		7
GANTHIER		1				1
PETION-VILLE			1	1		2
PORT-AU-PRINCE	1		3	1		5
TABARRE	1			2		3
GRAND-GOAVE	2					2
GRESSIER	3					3
JACMEL			1			1
PETIT-GOAVE	2	2	1			5
Total	20	6	11	8	0	45

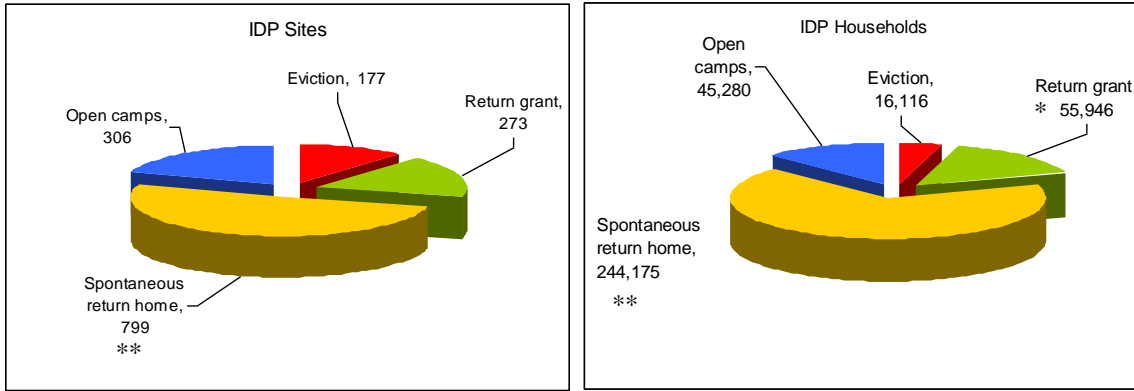
More than 30% of the IDP sites closed or removed in this round of DTM, or 15 out of 45, were located in the Croix-des-Bouquets. The second largest decrease was observed in Delmas, where 7 IDP sites closed.

In the reporting period 42% of the closed IDP sites hosted between 1 and 9 IDPs households, 23% hosted between 20 and 99 IDP households, and 17% between 100 and 499 households. Two large IDP sites were closed in Tabarre (Trazelie and Te Roche) in the reporting period.

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

2. LEAVING IDP SITES AND RETURNING HOME: EVICTIONS, RETURN AND RELOCATION, SPONTANEOUS RETURNS

Graph 9: Summary of number of IDP Sites and Households by status (open or closed and reason for closure), July 2010 to September 2013¹¹



(*) Return grants to IDP households in camps closed by rental subsidies and in camps under closure but still open (data available only for the past 6 months).

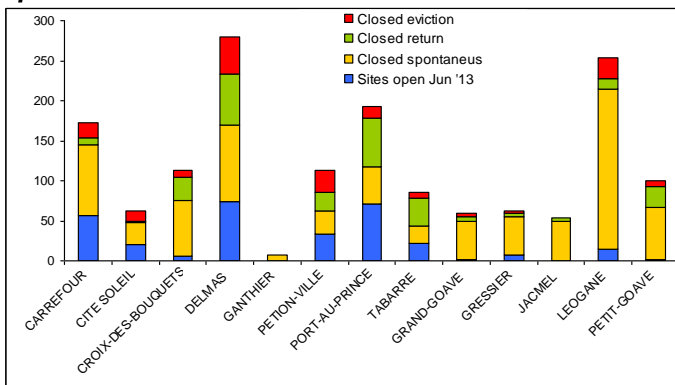
(**) the figure includes Canaan Jerusalem and Onaville that are not closed due to spontaneous return home, but they were removed from the list of IDP camps.

After the earthquake, 1,555 IDP sites and 361,517 households were identified.

As of September 2013, 273 IDP sites or 18% of the total 1,555 were closed thanks to return programs and 11% due to evictions; 799 sites or 51% were closed due to spontaneous or voluntary returns, leaving 20% still open.

More than 55,900 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 14,464 IDP households were offered rental subsidy and left IDP sites.

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



The communes most affected by evictions are Delmas, Petion-Ville, Carrefour and Port-au-Prince, and Léogâne in the regions; together they account for 74% of all evictions involving 12,859 households and 131 IDP sites of the 177 closed by forced eviction.

In the metropolitan area, return programs relocated the highest number of IDP households from IDP sites in the communes of Delmas, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre,

In the Palm Region and Jacmel, 51 IDP sites were closed thanks to return programs, offering support to 979 IDP households.

¹¹ Source: CCCM/Shelter cluster

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

Commune	Open Sep '13		Closed spontaneous		Closed return		Closed eviction	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CARREFOUR	4734	10%	39,260	16%	813	2%	3,217	20%
CITE SOLEIL	2567	6%	12,345	5%	703	2%	945	6%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	2578	6%	18,079	7%	1825	5%	570	4%
DELMAS	19438	43%	38,789	16%	8934	24%	2,720	17%
GANTHIER	-	0%	1,438	1%	0	0%	-	0%
PETION-VILLE	2485	5%	16,315	7%	2558	7%	2,366	15%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	8427	19%	40,449	17%	16194	44%	2,453	15%
TABARRE	3453	8%	7,989	3%	4612	13%	237	1%
GRAND-GOAVE	12	0%	7,232	3%	163	0%	697	4%
GRESSIER	206	0%	9,657	4%	5	0%	114	1%
JACMEL	-	0%	5,616	2%	440	1%	89	1%
LEOGANE	1291	3%	35,702	15%	138	0%	2,103	13%
PETIT-GOAVE	89	0%	11,304	5%	233	1%	605	4%
TOTAL	45,280	100%	244,175	100%	36,618	100%	16,116	100%

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

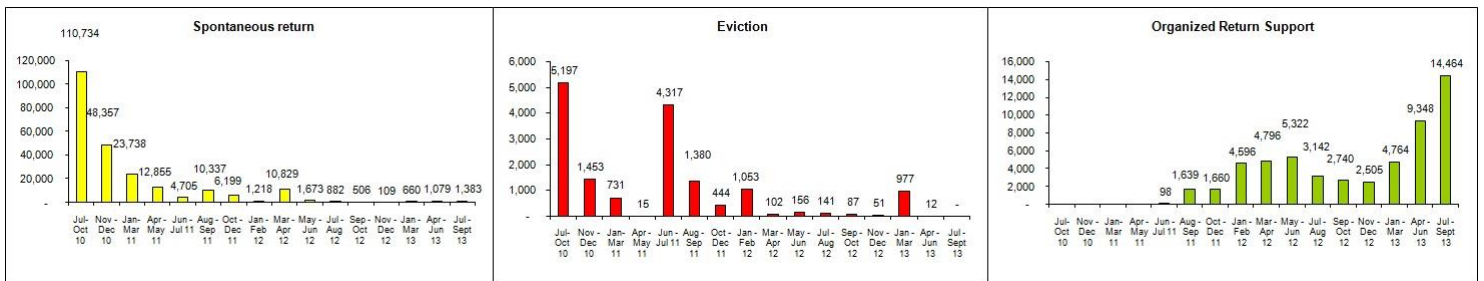


Table L: Number of IDP Households by period and reason for leaving the IDP sites, July 2010 to September 2013

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
Jul - Sept 13	-	*1383+11128	14,464
TOTAL	16,116	235,264	55,074

(*) Canaan Jerusalem and Onaville

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).

This reporting period witnessed the highest number of IDP households relocated through rental subsidies.

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

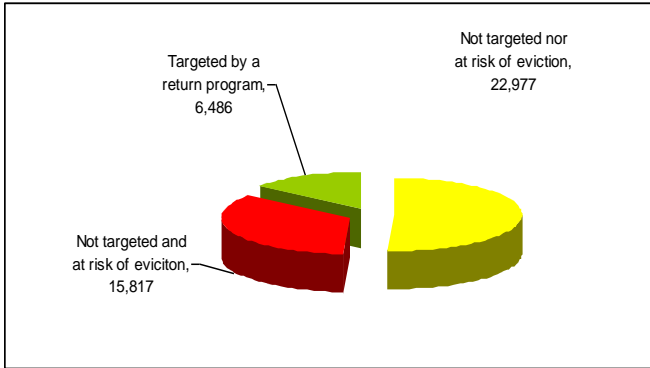
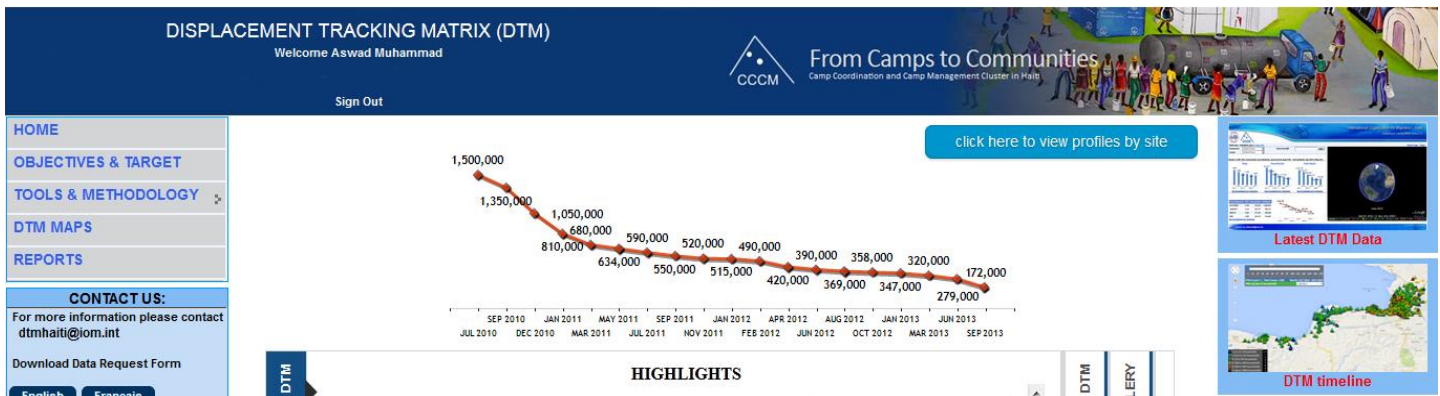


Table M: Number of IDP Households in open IDP sites, by and commune status, September 2013

Commune	Not targeted nor at risk of eviction	Not targeted and at risk of eviction	Targeted by a return program	TOTAL IDP HH Sep '13
CARREFOUR	2144	2332	258	4734
CITE SOLEIL	1919	645	3	2567
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	2578			2578
DELMAS	4773	9938	4727	19438
PORT-AU-PRINCE	6615	728	1084	8427
TABARRE	2010	1191	252	3453
PETION-VILLE	1477	983	25	2485
GRAND-GOAVE	12			12
GRESSIER	165		41	206
LEOGANE	1195		96	1291
PETIT-GOAVE	89			89
TOTAL	22,977	15,817	6,486	45,280
TOTAL	38,794		6,486	45,280

There are 45,280 IDP households remaining in 306 IDP sites as of September 2013. Of these, 14%, or more than 6,000 IDP households, are targeted by an ongoing rental subsidy support programs¹². The majority of IDP households targeted by returns programming are from IDP sites in the Delmas (74%) and Port-au-Prince (17%) communes respectively, whereas the majority of IDP at risk of eviction lives in Delmas and Carrefour.

This leaves approximately 86% of all IDP households remaining in IDP sites, equivalent to 39,000 IDP households, with no immediate prospect of ending their displacement. Of these, approximately 4,000 IDP households (4%) live in planned T-Shelter sites that may be the target of local integration, and at least 15,000 IDP households live in sites at risk of eviction¹³



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, responds 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

¹² Source: CCCM/Shelter Cluster.

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”

3. DTM METHODOLOGY

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 tri-monthly basis across all identified IDP sites in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the southern regions 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 v2.0) in October 2010 to meet the changing information needs as the displacement situation evolved.

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. This rapid camp-based assessment is implemented by a team of 20 staff. During a tri-monthly DTM cycle, assessments 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. 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 and 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. 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 IDP individual caseload estimates provided through the DTM are taken from household –level assessments relying on information from representatives of each household.

The return data, or data on IDP households that received some form of support to leave camps, are gathered from both IOM's database and Cluster partners. The return programs include and are not limited to home improvements/repairs, retrofits to existing houses, relocation to rural towns and rental subsidies (presently the main form of support). IOM maintains a database that tracks information on relocated families from the moment IDPs find a suitable lodging that meets some agreed criteria (i.e. environmental risks, MTPTC ratings, access to water and sanitation facilities etc) to their actual relocation to the house of their choice, to the follow up visits done 8 weeks after the move, this constituting the final verification before completing the grant disbursement and closing the process.

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>