HAITI
Camp Coordination Camp Management Cluster

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
V2.0 UPDATE
July 31, 2011

SUMMARY
In support of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and other humanitarian and recovery actors, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues its efforts to provide updated information on the displacement situation in Haiti. The displacement in Haiti remains fluid and complex; for that reason, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is designed to track the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) population movement and provide updated information on the basic conditions in sites.

The DTM is a monitoring tool implemented on a bi-monthly basis covering all identified IDP locations in the Port-au-Prince area and southern regions[1] 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[2]) in October 2010 to meet the changing information needs as the displacement situation evolved. Presented in this report are the results from the fifth round of the DTM v2.0 field assessments that were conducted from **June to July, 2011**. A total of 1,133 sites were visited, of which 894 have been confirmed as having IDP households living on the site at the time of the assessment representing an 11% decrease in sites compared to the last assessment period.

The results indicate that the decrease in the IDP population living in IDP sites remains consistent with the last reporting period[3], with a decline of 6%. The estimated IDP population as of July 2011 is **594,811 individuals**, as opposed to 634,807 individuals as of May 2011.

The updated results from July 2011 illustrate that there has been an overall decrease of 61% of the IDP population living in IDP sites since the height of displacement in July 2010[4]. It is important to note that the current population includes the population in the surrounding locations of Corail Sector 4 IDP camp referred to as Canaan and Jerusalem, as well as Ona-ville near Corail Sector 3[5].

The DTM strategy document is available on the CCCM website at www.cccmhaiti.info. The IOM Data Management Unit encourages data users to refer to the methodology in order to effectively interpret the results presented in this report.

Highlights:
- The total displaced population reported in July 2011 has not changed substantially compared to the estimates in May 2011. As of this assessment period, total IDP population figures have decreased by 6% compared to the figures reported in May 2011: 634,807 IDP individuals estimated in May 2011 compared to 594,811 reported in July 2011.
- The communes of Port-au-Prince and Carrefour continue to report highest numbers of IDP households and individuals moving out in July 2011, although in much lower numbers than was the case in May 2011
- 58% (87,261 households) continue to reside in 66 of the larger identified sites (sites hosting more than 500 households). These 66 sites make up only 7% of all identified IDP sites.
- 14% of the identified IDP population resides in smaller sites (sites hosting less than 100 households). These small sites make up 72% of the total number of identified sites.
- Compared to the number of sites open as of May 2011 (1,001 sites) a decrease of 107 sites is observed. Of these 107 sites that have closed since the last assessment period, 27 reported being closed as a result of evictions.

[1] Southern regions include Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave and Jacmel.
[2] DTM v2.0 offers a more concise set of information on IDP site identification and population movement of the IDP population in Haiti.
[3] The last DTM assessments, round four, were carried out between May and June 2011
[4] In July 2010, an estimated 1.5 million persons were displaced and living in identified IDP sites in Haiti
[5] The locations surrounding Corail were added to the DTM in January 2011

Graph 1: Total number of displaced individuals from July 2010 to July 2011

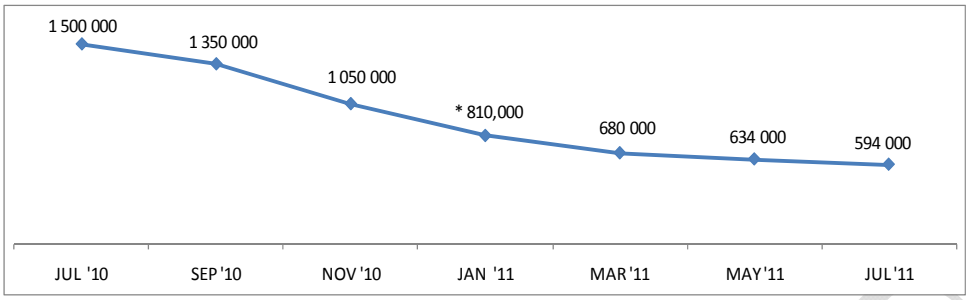


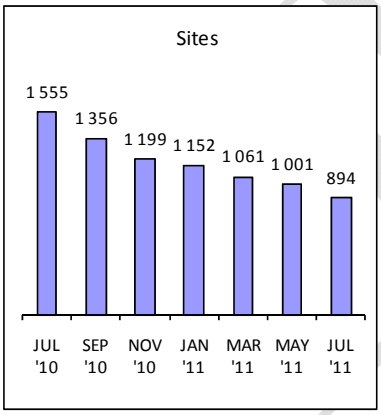
TABLE A Overall trend of IDP population (rounded)	
JUL '10	1 500 000
SEP '10	1 350 000
NOV '10	1 050 000
JAN '11	810 000
MAR '11	680 000
MAY '11	634 000
JUL '11	594 000

Table B: Number of IDP Sites, Households and Individuals assessed through DTM– Total by Month July 2010 to July 2011

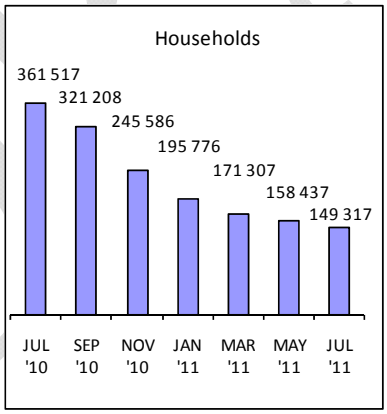
Month	Sites	Households	Individuals
JUL '10	1 555	361 517	1 536 447
SEP '10	1 356	321 208	1 374 273
NOV '10	1 199	245 586	1 068 882
JAN '11	1 152	195 776	806 377
MAR '11	1 061	171 307	680 494
MAY '11	1 001	158 437	634 807
JUL '11	894	149 317	594 811

Graphs: Number of IDP Sites (Graph 2), Households (Graph 3), and Individuals (Graph 4), assessed through Displacement Tracking Matrix– Total by Month July 2010 to July 2011

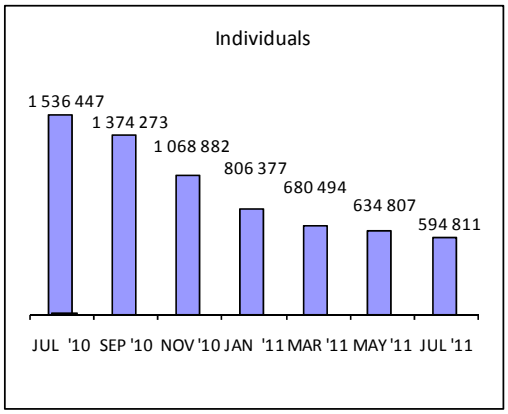
Graph 2



Graph 3



Graph 4



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METHODOLOGY

IOM rolled out DTM V2.0 in October 2010. This rapid, camp-based assessment is implemented by a team of 191 staff, of which 82 are field staff that carryout the 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, namely, 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 Operation (CMO) teams[1], representatives from the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC), and other service providers. The IOM Data Management Unit's call centre is also employed to verify data directly with IDP Camp Committees or other relevant respondents. Google Earth and other available technology can also assist in determining a variety of data, such as location and area.

More details on DTM methodology are available on the CCCM cluster website. The DTM v2.0 Assessment Form 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 intervention in the earthquake affected areas across the country.

RESULTS

The results highlighted below are derived from the DTM assessments conducted between the 15th of June and the 25th of July, 2011.

Overview

The number of IDP sites decreased from 1,001 IDP sites in May 2011 to 894 IDP sites in July 2011, which represents a decrease of about 11% in the total number of sites. Moreover for this period, the total number of household and the total number of individuals have both decreased by 6%.

It is interesting to note that from July 2010 through January 2011 populations in IDP sites were observed to continuously decrease. However from March 2011 through July 2011 the rate of decrease is observed to slowdown with decrease in population falling within 6 or 7%.

Table C: Comparison of number of IDP sites, households and individuals by commune in May and July 2011

Table C						
Commune	**Sites May**	**Sites July**	**Households May**	**Households July**	**Individuals May**	**Individuals July**
CARREFOUR	118	**99**	12,228	**10,624**	49,866	**43,468**
CITE SOLEIL	42	**40**	5,603	**5,268**	22,481	**20,753**
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	76	**64**	19,346	**18,365**	76,259	**73,368**
DELMAS	221	**186**	49,790	**49,584**	207,675	**204,168**
GANTHIER	4	**2**	380	**304**	2,068	**1,386**
PORT-AU-PRINCE	160	**151**	39,530	**37,350**	164,962	**149,783**
TABARRE	70	**68**	11,948	**10,553**	42,629	**40,569**
PETION-VILLE	80	**82**	10,015	**9,709**	37,489	**36,371**
GRAND-GOAVE	36	**26**	602	**321**	1,560	**879**
GRESSIER	32	**32**	951	**927**	2,877	**2,594**
JACMEL	17	**14**	1,169	**1,078**	3,679	**3,530**
LEOGANE	76	**66**	4,777	**3,727**	16,303	**12,847**
PETIT-GOAVE	69	**64**	2,098	**1,507**	6,959	**5,095**
Total	1,001	**894**	158,437	**149,317**	634,807	**594,811**
Difference May - July	Sites	**-107**	Households	**-9,120**	Individuals	**-39,996**
% of May	Found in July	**89%**	Found in July	**94%**	Found in July	**94%**
% of decrease in July		**11%**		**6%**		**6%**

IDP Sites

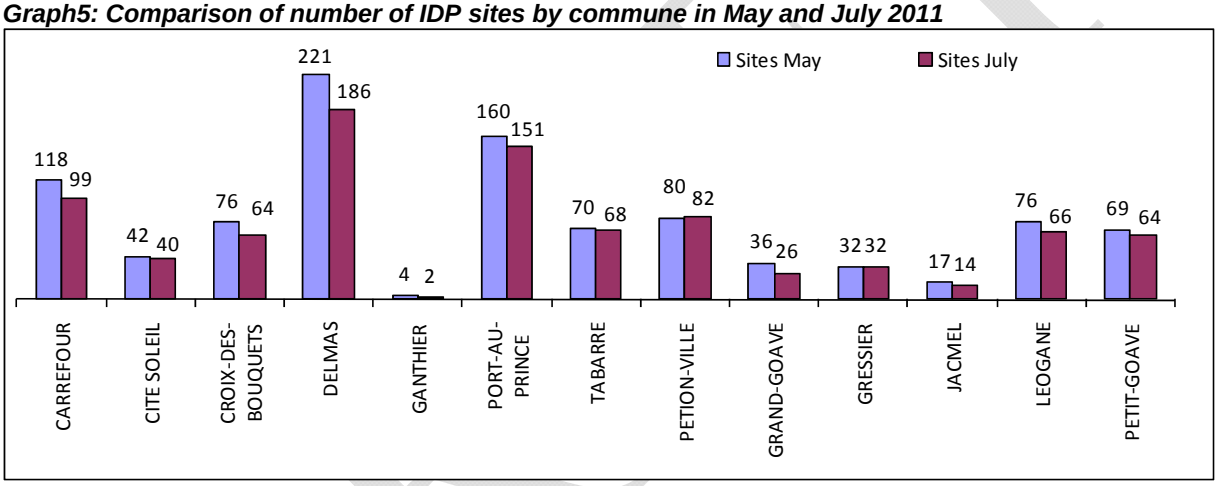
The total number of sites with IDP households living on the site reduced by 107 during this reporting period, from 1,001 in May 2011 to 894 in July 2011. More specifically, field assessments concluded that 119 sites closed during the period, while 12 were either re-occupied, newly established (where IDPs moved from other locations) or newly identified. For the second straight reporting period, Petion-Ville is the only commune to note an increase in the number of sites with two additional sites, although there remained a decline in the overall IDP population.

Differences by Commune

Results illustrate that Delmas continues to record the most notable decline in the number of identified IDP sites, with a decrease of 35 sites (221 IDP sites were reported in May 2011 as compared to 186 IDP sites in July 2011).Carrefour and Croix-des-Bouquets have reported the second most substantial decrease, with 19 less sites in Carrefour (118 in May 2011 to 99 sites in July 2011) and 12 less sites in Croix-des-Bouquets (76 in May 2011 to 64 sites in July 2011).

The most significant decrease in the southern regions is seen in Grand-Goave and Leogane, both reducing by 10 sites each from May to July 2011 (Grand-Goave: 36 sites in May 2011 to 26 sites in July 2001; Leogane: 76 sites in May 2011 to 66 sites in July 2011).

Graph5: Comparison of number of IDP sites by commune in May and July 2011



Size of IDP sites

The results continue to show that the vast majority of the IDP population living in IDP sites (58% or about 87,261 households) reside in the 66 IDP sites with 500 or more households. These 66 IDP sites represent only 7% of the total number of sites (see numbers 4 and 5 in Table D and E below).

The number of large sites (hosting more than 1,000 or more IDP households) has reduced from 25 sites in May 2011 to 23 sites in July 2011.The total number of large sites in Delmas has increased by 1 (12 in May 2011 and 13 in July 2011) between May and July 2011, as Terrain Toto (SSID: 112_01_404) received new households since May 2011, taking overall population in the site to more than 1,000 households.

On the other hand, 2 large sites in Port-au-Prince and 1 large site in Tabarre reduced to less than 1,000 households.

As of July 2011, aside from the 13 large sites in Delmas, there are 5 in Port-au-Prince, 3 in Croix-des-Bouquets, 1 in Tabarre and 1 in Carrefour.

Small sites (hosting less than 100 IDP households) make up 72% of the total number of IDP sites, yet they host only 14% of the total IDP household population (about 21,465 IDP households). Furthermore, of the total 894 identified IDP sites in July 2011, 252 of these host less than 20 households each. More specifically, 132 IDP sites host 10 to19 households, and 120 sites host 9 or less households.

Table D: Number of IDP sites, Households and Individuals by IDP site size according to number of households in July 2011

Table D			
Site size by # of Households	**Number of sites**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Total	894	149,317	594,811
1.1) 1 to 9	120	626	2,105
1.2) 10 to 19	132	1,872	6,318
2) 20 to 99	388	18,967	69,181
3) 100 to 499	188	40,591	160,056
4) 500 to 999	43	30,745	118,391
5) 1000 plus	23	56,516	238,760

Table E: Percentage of IDP sites, Households and Individuals by IDP site size according to number of households in July 2011

Table E			
Site size by # of Households	**Number of sites**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Total	100%	100%	100%
1.1) 1 to 9	13.4%	0.4%	0.4%
1.2) 10 to 19	14.8%	1.3%	1.1%
2) 20 to 99	43.4%	12.7%	11.6%
3) 100 to 499	21.0%	27.2%	26.9%
4) 500 to 999	4.8%	20.6%	19.9%
5) 1000 plus	2.6%	37.8%	40.1%

During the period of May to July 2011, the most noteworthy decreases can be seen across the small and medium sized IDP sites (specifically sites hosting between 20 and 99 IDP households and sites hosting 100 and 499 IDP households). In particular, sites with 20 to 99 IDP households decreased by about 10% or 41 IDP sites (429 sites in May 2011 to 388 sites in July 2011) while sites with 100 to 499 IDP households reduced by 14% or 30 sites (from 218 sites in May 2011 to 188 in July 2011).

In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, Croix-des-Bouquets has reported the highest percentage of IDP sites hosting less than 100 households: 77% of sites in the commune hosting less than 100 IDP households in each site. This is followed by Petion-Ville, Tabarre, and Carrefour, all reporting that 74% of sites in each commune host less than 100 households.

The southern regions continue to report the vast majority of IDP sites hosting less than 100 households. In fact, 100% of IDP sites in Grand-Goave, and 97% of IDP sites in Petit-Goave and Gressier respectively, host less than 100 households.

Table F: Number of IDP sites by IDP site size by number of households by Commune in July 2011

Commune	Site size by number 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	894	120	132	388	188	43	23
CARREFOUR	99	10	13	50	22	3	1
CITE SOLEIL	40	5	6	17	9	3	-
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	64	11	10	28	9	3	3
DELMAS	186	7	20	88	49	9	13
GANTHIER	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
PETION-VILLE	82	8	10	43	14	7	-
PORT-AU-PRINCE	151	4	11	64	55	12	5
TABARRE	68	5	9	36	11	6	1
GRAND-GOAVE	26	18	3	5	-	-	-
GRESSIER	32	11	6	14	1	-	-
JACMEL	14	3	1	7	3	-	-
LEOGANE	66	17	16	21	12	-	-
PETIT-GOAVE	64	20	27	15	2	-	-

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Empty Shelters[6]
The DTM results for this period noted that an estimated 9% (11,741) of the shelters in the in the IDP sites are empty. A total of 483 IDP sites were assessed as having empty shelters within the boundary of the site. Of particular interest is that approximately 78% of the shelters in one IDP site in Ganthier are empty. In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, Croix-des-Bouquets reported the highest number of empty shelters, with 5,797 found empty in 59 IDP sites. Delmas reported the second largest number with 1,913 shelters identified as empty. Carrefour, Tabarre, Petion-Ville, and Port-au-Prince reported 4% or less empty shelters in the IDP sites.

In the southern regions, Leogane reported the highest numbers with 1,044 or 24% of shelters in the commune found to be empty.

Table G: Empty Shelters as identified by commune with comparison to total IDP site and IDP population (household) figures in July 2011

Commune	Total IDP sites by commune	No. IDP sites with empty tents	Total IDP Households in the commune	Total IDP Households in IDP sites with empty tents	Total number of shelters	No. of empty shelters	Approximate percentage of empty shelters**
CARREFOUR	99	41	10,624	6,043	9,792	270	3%
CITE SOLEIL	40	26	5,268	3,722	5,466	413	8%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	64	59	18,365	18,283	18,285	5,797	32%
DELMAS	186	104	49,584	16,436	28,760	1,913	7%
GANTHIER	2	1	304	9	172	134	78%
GRAND-GOAVE	26		321		321		
GRESSIER	32	26	927	791	1,135	248	22%
JACMEL	14	4	1,078	164	1,116	31	3%
LEOGANE	66	58	3,727	3,379	4,336	1,044	24%
PETION-VILLE	82	41	9,709	6,803	8,591	328	4%
PETIT-GOAVE	64		1,507		1,507		
PORT-AU-PRINCE	151	69	37,350	20,153	34,133	1,138	3%
TABARRE	68	54	10,553	8,967	10,476	425	4%
Total	**894**	**483**	**149,317**	**84,750**	**124,090**	**11,741**	**9%**

IDP Population
As of this period an estimated 594,000 individuals continue to live in IDP sites and remain vulnerable to hazards related to the rainy season and the ongoing cholera outbreak.

The overall population of IDPs reported to be living in the identified IDP sites has reduced at the same rate as the previous reporting period. Between May and July 2011, there has been a 6% decrease in both the percentage of households and the percentage of individuals living in the IDP sites. *See Table C.* This is rate of decrease is similar to the 7% observed in the previous period (between April and May 2011).

IDP Households
For the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, comparison across communes[7] (*See Graph 6*) shows that the most notable decline in IDP households for this reporting period is once again observed in Port-au-Prince. However, while it was reported in May 2011 that 7,529 IDP households left the IDP sites, the decrease observed in July 2011 is much less, with a reduction of only 2,180 IDP households. The next most significant decrease is reported in Carrefour, with a decline of 1,604 IDP households followed by Tabarre with a decrease of 1,395 households and Croix-des-Bouquets, which reported a decrease of 981 IDP households.

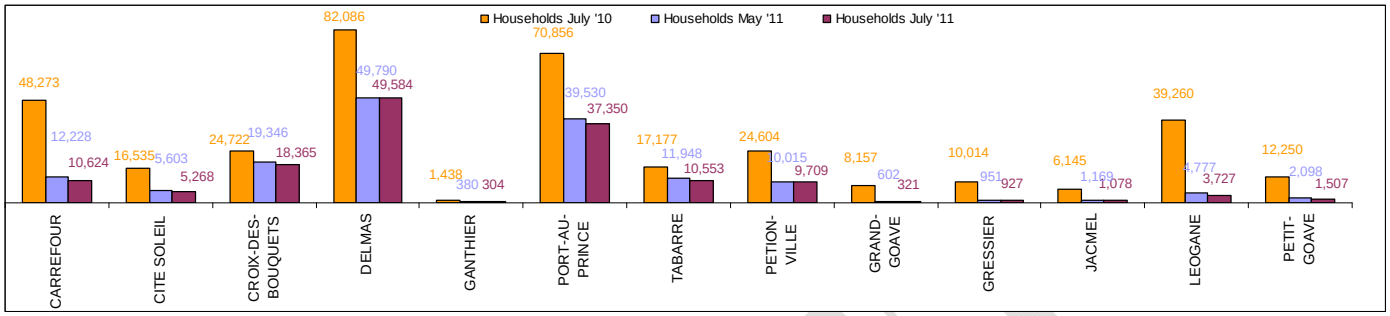
On the other hand, there has been very little reduction in the IDP households in the communes of Cite Soleil, Delmas, Ganthier and Petion-Ville (less than 350 IDP households have left IDP sites in each commune).

In the southern regions, Leogane reported the largest decrease in the number of IDP households living in the IDP sites, with 1,050 households reported to have left between May and July 2011. The second largest decrease in the regions was observed in Petit Goave with 591 less IDP households identified in the sites. The

[6] Shelters include all types of shelter found on an IDP site including tents, makeshift shelter structures.
[7] Communes include: Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-Des-Bouquets, Delmas, Ganthier, Petionville, Port-Au-Prince and Tabarre,

communes of Jacmel and Gressier reported only slight decreases, with 91 IDP households reported to have left IDP sites in Jacmel and only 24 households having moved out of the sites in Gressier during the reporting period.

Graph 6: Comparison of number of IDP households by commune in July 2010, May 2011 and July 2011



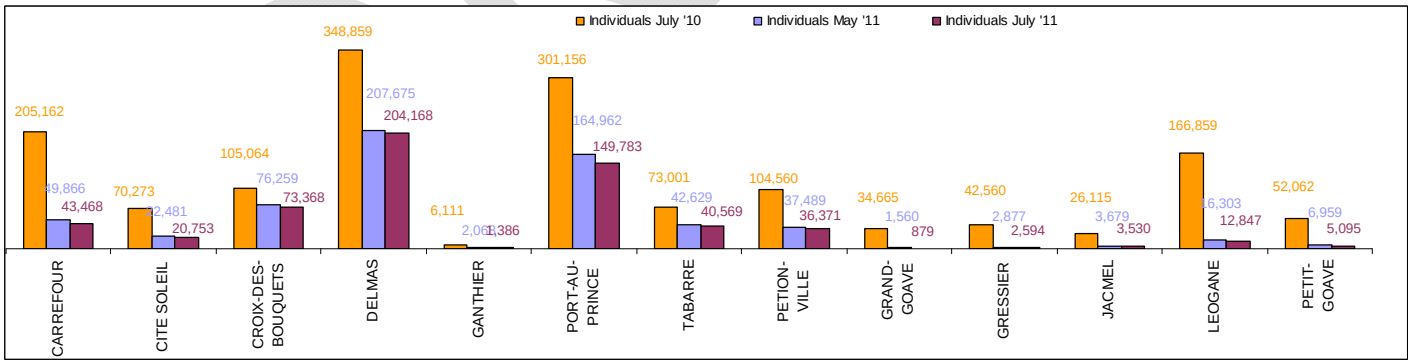
IDP Individuals

The trend observed in IDP individuals corresponds to that observed with IDP households and is similar to what was observed in the previous reporting period.

The commune that reported the highest decline in the total number of individuals is once again Port-au-Prince, with a decrease of 15,179 individuals (164,962 individuals reported in May 2011 compared to 149,783 individuals reported in July 2011). Just as with the results of the IDP households, the second largest decrease in the number of IDP individuals is observed in Carrefour, with 6,398 IDPs reported to have moved out in July 2011 (compared to a reduction of 14,828 individuals in May 2011). *See Graph 7.*

Leogane is once again the commune in the southern regions that reported the largest decrease in the number of IDP individuals leaving the IDP sites in July 2011 (3,456 IDPs moved out in July 2011 compared to 2,288 individuals in May 2011). Petit Goave again reported the second highest decline, from 6,959 individuals in May 2011 to 5,095 individuals in July 2011 (a decrease of 1,864 IDPs).

Graph7: Comparison of number of IDPs (individuals) by commune in July 2010, May 2010 and July 2011



Detailed IDP Profile update: Phase 2 IDP Registration Mid-year Report

In July 2011, a mid-year report providing more detailed information on the profile of the over all IDP profile was released. The full report is available on the CCCM website.

Coverage of the report: Phase 2 Registration continues to be carried out by IOM in close collaboration with the Government of Haiti, through the DPC. Given the fluid movement of the displaced population, Phase 2 registration seeks to update the IDP registry in target sites and gather additional information including data on lad tenure and ownership as reported by the IDP. Sites for Phase 2 registration are identified upon the

request of partners with planned interventions in specific geographic areas and in response to threats of eviction. This information is essential for partners planning and implementing return and rehabilitation programs and other various humanitarian interventions. A mid-year report has been developed to present all Phase 2 data collected from the beginning of Phase 2 Registration (October 2011) to June 2011.

Table H: Number of Sites, Households and Individuals Registered in Phase 2 Operations by Commune.

Commune	Sites	Households	Individuals
CARREFOUR	11	1,137	4,661
CITE SOLEIL	4	441	1,855
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	4	889	3,456
DELMAS	23	12,339	50,426
PETION-VILLE	17	3,784	14,401
PORT-AU-PRINCE	16	11,180	44,294
TABARRE	37	8,725	35,109
PaP Metropolitan Area	**112**	**38,495**	**154,202**
GRESSIER	26	673	2,362
LEOGANE	36	2,271	7,361
Other Communes	**62**	**2,944**	**9,723**
Grand Total	**174**	**41,439**	**163,925**

Highlights from the Mid Year Phase 2 Registration Report[8]

Demographic data of the displaced population remains consistent with what was gathered during the first phase of registration. Of the 163,925 individuals registered in the 174 sites, 48% are male and 52% are female. Average age of the registered IDP population is 24 (Average age can be further broken down as 23.8 years for females and 23.4 years for males). These results are consistent with the data from Phase 1 Registration and with previous data in the country which reports average age of the total population as 25 years[9].

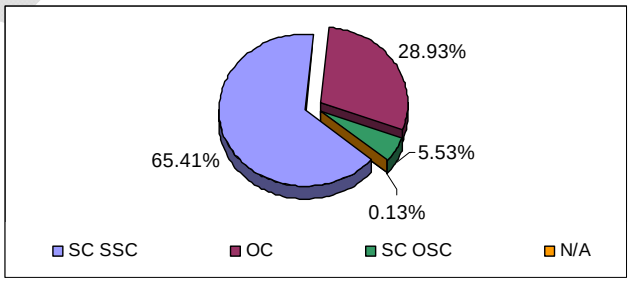
Place of Origin

Also consistent with the results of Phase 1 Registration, data from Phase 2 indicates that majority of registered IDPs, 27,105 households or 65% of the population registered during this phase, report being displaced within the same section communal as their place of origin. 29% or 11,987 registered households report being displaced in another commune.

Table I: Displacement Location as Reported by Registered IDPs (Numbers by Household)

Originate from	Number of Households
Same Commune, Same Section Communal (SC SSC)	**27,105**
Same Commune, Other Section Commmunal (SC OSC)	**2,293**
Other Commune (OC)	**11,987**
Not Applicable (N/A)	**54**
Total	***41,439***

Chart 1: Displacement Location as Reported by Registered IDPs (Percentage by Household)



SC SSC: Displaced within the same commune and section communal as their place of origin
SC OSC: Displaced within the same commune but from are in a different section communal from their place of origin
OC: Displaced in a different commune from their place of Origin

[8] The complete report and detailed methodology for IDP registration is available on the CCCM website. For site specific information please contact Vlatko Avramovski vavramovski@iom.int or Joanna Dabao jdabao@iom.int.
[9] Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI), Grandes Leçons Sociodémographiques Tirées du IVe Recensement General de la Population et de l'Habitat : http://www.ihsi.ht/pdf/projection/GDESLECONSRAP_D'ANALYS_VERFINAL_21-08-2009.pdf

Ownership

Of the 41,439 households registered, a total of 78% of the IDPs (32,506 households) reported being tenants while 19% (7,573) report being owners. The IDP households that reported being owners can be further broken down into: Owners that can repair their houses (10% of registered population or 3,997 households) and Owners that cannot repair their houses (9% of registered population or 3,576 households).

Comparing Phase 2 registration to Phase 1 data, it is observed that the percentage of IDPs that are tenants has increased substantially: In the Phase 1 final report, 60% of the total registered IDP population reported being tenants compared to the 78% identified in Phase 2. This is attributed to the higher propensity of owners to leave the IDP sites compared to tenants.

Chart 2: Percentage of IDPs by Housing Status (ownership) by Commune as Indicated by Registered IDPs

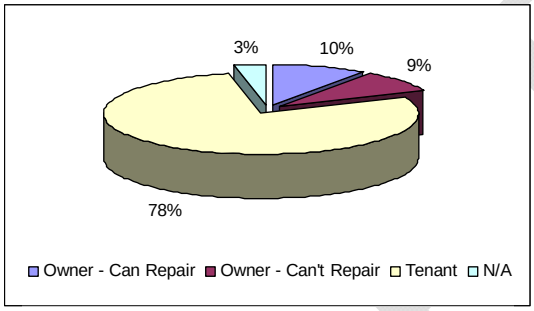


Table J: Number of IDPs by Housing Status (Ownership) by Commune as Indicated by Registered IDPs

Commune	Households	Owner - Can Repair	Owner - Can't Repair	Tenant	N/A
CARREFOUR	1,137	125	157	835	20
CITE SOLEIL	441	86	43	304	8
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS	889	56	73	730	30
DELMAS	12,339	1,285	956	9,745	353
PETION-VILLE	3,784	475	448	2,775	86
PORT-AU-PRINCE	11,180	1,189	854	8,738	399
TABARRE	8,725	565	527	7,421	212
PaP Metropolitan Area	**38,495**	**3,781**	**3,058**	**30,548**	**1,108**
Gresssier	673	53	119	483	18
LEOGANE	2,271	163	399	1,475	234
Other Communes	**2,944**	**216**	**518**	**1,958**	**252**
Grand Total	***41,439***	***3,997***	***3,576***	***32,506***	***1,360***

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MTPTC[10] Status

Of the 41,439 IDP households registered during Phase 2 operations, 45% (18,559 households) report coming from houses that were rated *red* by the MTPTC. 17% (7,114 households) report coming from houses that were rated *yellow* and 5% (1,990 households) report coming from houses rated *green*. The remaining 33% (13,736 households) were not able to provide information on MTPTC ratings. Of the 13,736 households that were not able to provide information on MTPTC status about 80% of this group (10,937 households) also reported being tenants and thus had minimal interest in the MTPTC status of the house they previously occupied.

Chart 3: Reported MTPTC status of Registered IDP Households

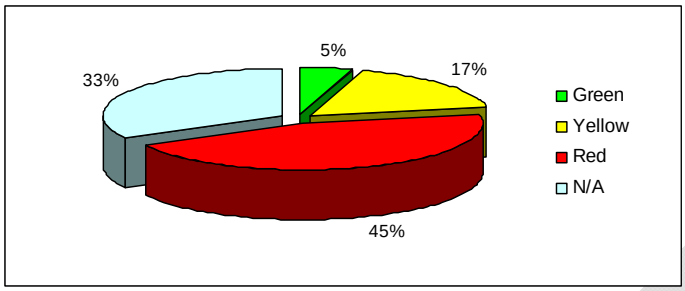

Table K: Reported MTPTC status by household

MTPTC Status	Households
Green	**1,990**
Yellow	**7,114**
Red	**18,599**
N/A	**13,736**
Total	***41,439***

Evictions: Comparing DTM and Eviction Data

Highlights from the eviction report

According to the latest eviction report released in July 2011, a total of 348 eviction cases have been identified since July 2010. Delmas continues to report the greatest number of eviction cases followed by Petion-Ville and Tabarre. For more details please refer to the complete Evictions Report available on the CCCM website.

Sites closed as a result of evictions

When comparing the latest DTM results with evictions data, it is observed that 27 of the 107 sites found closed during this assessment period were closed as a result of evictions. This constitutes approximately 25% of sites identified as closed between May and July 2011. These 27 sites hosted approximately 1,990 IDP households or 7,846 IDP individuals.

Majority of sites closed as a result of eviction were reported in the commune of Delmas where 18 sites closed through eviction. Other communes with sites closed as a result of eviction include: Leogane (3 sites), Carrefour (2 sites) and Tabarre, Petion-Ville, Petit Goave and Grand Goave each reported 1 site closed through eviction.

Sites open and under threat of eviction

Of the 894 sites identified as open for this assessment period about 19% are under the threat of eviction.

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The population remaining in identified IDP sites has not changed substantially in the last two months with only a 6% reported decrease. In the past three DTM assessment rounds (March 2011, May 2011 and July 2011) the rate of population decrease has slowed down considerably compared to earlier periods.

Majority of the displaced population (58% or about 87,261 households) continue to reside in 66 IDP sites—only 7% of the total number of Identified sites. On the other hand, sites hosting less than 100 IDP households make up 72% of the total number of identified sites though they only host about 14% of the total IDP population (about 21,465 IDP households).

[10] Ministère des Travaux Publics du Transport et de la Communication

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25% of sites identified as having closed between the last assessment (May 2011) and this present period are reported as closed as a result of eviction. Of the remaining open, identified sites about 21% of sites are under threat of eviction.

It is of interest to note that of the 894 sites identified during this reporting period, 90% of sites were established in January 2010 and have remained open to date. 5% of sites open as of this reporting period were established in February 2010. Only 41 sites existing to date (5% of total identified sites) opened after February 2010.

Graph 8: IDP sites by date site was established

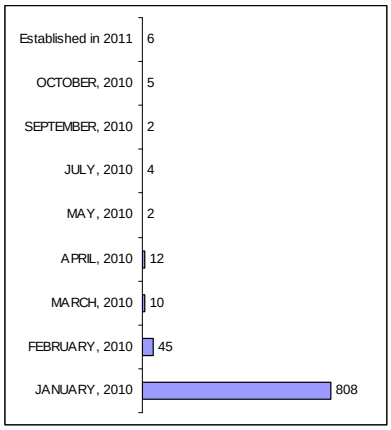


***Table L: Number and Percentage of identified sites by date of establishment* by date of establishment**

Table H		
Month site was established	**No. of sites**	**Percentage of total IDP sites**
JANUARY, 2010	808	90%
FEBRUARY, 2010	45	5%
MARCH, 2010	10	1%
APRIL, 2010	12	1%
MAY, 2010	2	0%
JULY, 2010	4	0%
SEPTEMBER, 2010	2	0%
OCTOBER, 2010	5	1%
Established in 2011	6	1%
Total	**894**	**100%**

Mindful of the need to gather information on the displaced population leaving IDP sites, IOM carried out a Return Survey in July 2011 where a total of 742 respondents were contacted over the phone to participate in the survey.

Highlights of the Return Survey:

In July 2011 IOM carried out a second Return Survey to gather information on the status of IDPs that have left IDP sites. Using the IDP Registration Database 50 sites were identified for inclusion in the survey. Using IDP Registration data, potential participants were identified by comparing the original list of IDPs on site (Phase 1 Registration data) with the updated list (Phase 2 data). IDPs that are no longer found[11] in the IDP sites were contacted and asked to participate in the survey. Ownership status was controlled so that the sample size would include an even representation of owners and tenants in the survey. 742 IDP households were contacted, identified as no longer living in IDP sites and asked to participate. The survey was carried out over the phone over a period of three weeks.

Type of Shelter currently being occupied by respondents
Owners make up 45% of the sample size (333 respondents). When asked about the type of shelter respondents were currently living in, majority of respondents from this group (40% or 135 respondents) reported they are presently living in a house with no damage. 38% (128 respondents) reported living in a house in need of repair and 16% (51 respondents) report living in a makeshift shelter or tent on a plot.

Of the respondents that report being tenants (this group constitutes 50% of the total sample size or 372 respondents). 67% (249 respondents) of tenants report living in houses that are not damaged while 18% (66 respondents) report living in a house in need of repair. In addition to this, about 10% of tenants (37 respondents) also report living in a makeshift shelter or tent on a plot.

[11] IDPs that were present on the site during Phase 1 registration but were no longer on the site as of the update through Phase 2 registration.

Table M: Type of shelter currently being occupied by reported ownership status

Reported type of shelter presently being occupied	Total	Other	Owner	Tenant
House - need repair	196	2	128	66
House - need to be rebuild (marked red)	20	1	13	6
House - no damage	387	3	133	251
Makeshift shelter on plot	57	11	29	17
Other - Specify	27	7	8	12
Tent on plot	55	13	22	20
Total	742	37	333	372

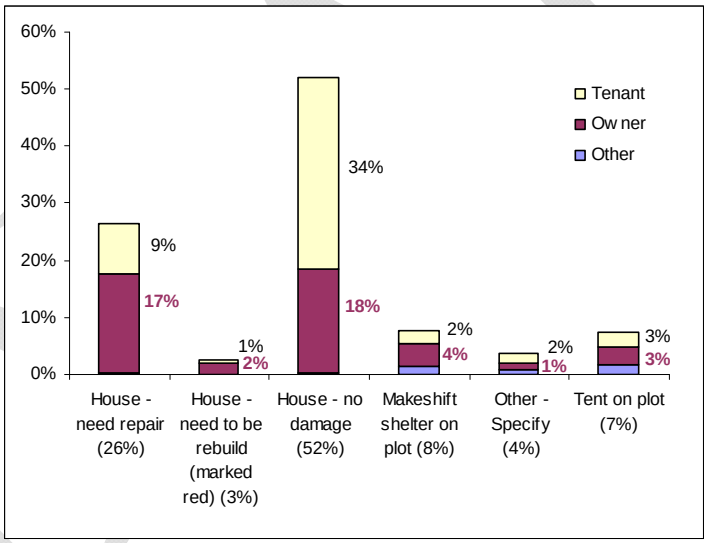
Table N: Type of shelter currently being occupied by reported ownership status (percentage)

Reported type of shelter presently being occupied	Total	Other	Owner	Tenant
House - need repair (26%)	26%	5%	38%	18%
House - need to be rebuild (marked red) (3%)	3%	3%	4%	2%
House - no damage (52%)	52%	8%	40%	67%
Makeshift shelter on plot (8%)	8%	30%	9%	5%
Other - Specify (4%)	4%	19%	2%	3%
Tent on plot (7%)	7%	35%	7%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Comparison with results of previous (March 2011) return survey:
When comparing the results of the July 2011 return survey with the results of the survey conducted in March of the same year, it is observed that the largest number of respondents report they are currently living in a house with no damage[12]: In the July survey 52% (387 heads of households) report this while in March 2011 this figure was reported at 42% (438 respondents).

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note the difference in respondents reporting to live in tents or makeshift shelters after leaving the IDP site: In March 2011, 25% of respondents (250 individuals) reported living in a tent or makeshift shelter while in July 2011 only about 15% (112 respondents) reported living in such conditions after leaving the site.

Graph 8: Type of shelter currently being occupied by reported ownership status (percentage)



Ownership Status: additional information on tenants
The sample population was controlled so that there would be a more or less equal distribution of owners and tenants in the survey. 333 respondents (45%) reported being home owners while 372 (50%) reported being tenants.

Of the respondents that reported being tenants, majority reported paying an annual rent ranging between 12,000 HTG to 48,000 HTG. Specifically, 36% (89 respondents) reported paying annual rent ranging between 12,000 to 24,000 HTG and 33% (80 respondents) reported paying and annual rent ranging from 24,000 to 48,000.

[12] No damage includes houses not damaged by the earthquake or houses that sustained damages and where repaired/rebuilt).

When comparing the results with the March 2011 survey it is interesting to note that the mode amount for annual rent remains the same in both surveys: between 12,000 to 24,000 HTG.

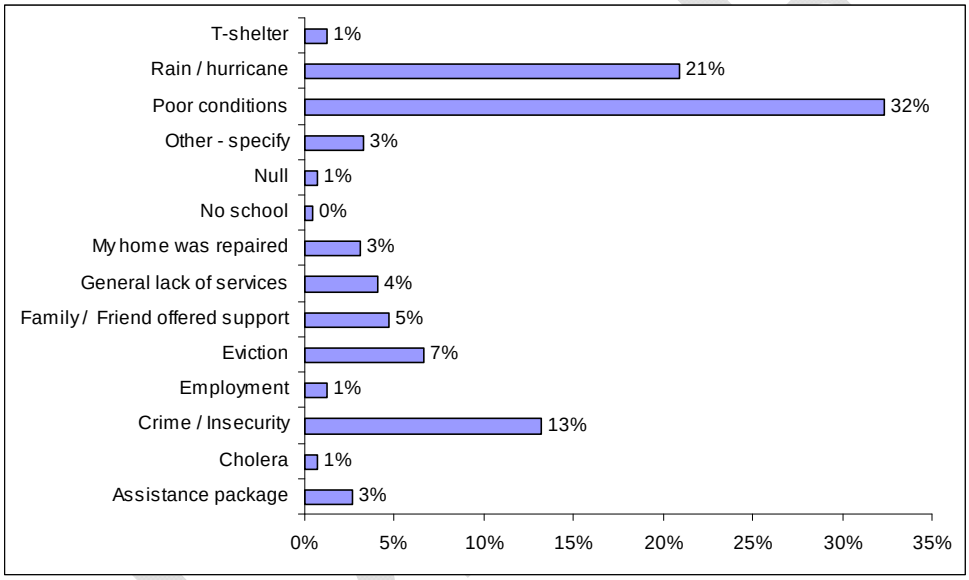
Table O: Average reported annual rental costs of respondents

Rent in HTG (annual)	Average rent (annual)	Average rent per month	Monthly in USD	% of Tenants renting	Households
All paying	40,074	3,340	83	100%	245
1) 1000 - 6000	5,280	440	11	4%	10
2) 6000 - 12000	9,538	795	20	16%	40
3)12000 - 24000	17,225	1,435	36	36%	89
4)24000 - 48000	32,000	2,667	67	33%	80
5)48000 - 96000	60,778	5,065	127	7%	18
6) > 96000	115,625	9,635	241	3%	8

Reasons for leaving the IDP Site

When asked about their reasons for leaving the site, mode response (response of 31% or 240 respondents) was *poor conditions in the IDP sites*. 21% (155 respondents) reported that *rains or the hurricane season* was a significant factor in their decision to leave the site. 13% (98 respondents) reported the *high incidence of crime or insecurity in* the IDP sites as a reason for leaving. When taking into account reported ownership status of respondents it is observed that reasons for leaving the site are similar between reported owners and tenants with the exception that only owners reported *my home was repaired* as a main reason for leaving.

Graph 10: Reasons for leaving the IDP sites (percentage)



Comparison with results of previous (March 2011) return survey:

It is important to consider that the sample populations for the March 2011 return survey were taken from a list of sites that were closed or no longer hosting IDP households while the July 2011 survey sample population was taken from sites that are still open. For the July survey, sample population was taken from the list of households no longer identified in the sites. Specifically households that were registered as living in a site during the time of Phase 1 registration though were no longer found on the site at the time of Phase 2 registration.

Taking this into consideration, it is interesting to note that in March 2011 majority of the sample population reported the following main reasons for leaving:

1) Eviction (34% or 351 respondents)
2) Rains/ Hurricanes (16% 169 respondents)
3) Poor conditions in the site (14% or 144 respondents)
4) Increased crime and insecurity in the site (14% or 141 respondents)

The full July 2011 Return Survey Report will be made available on the CCCM website this month.