

CONTEXT

The COVID-19 outbreak first reported in the People's Republic of China in late 2019 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation (WHO) on 11 March 2020. Nearly a year later, as of 28 February, approximately 113,820,000 confirmed cases had been reported in 213 countries, areas or territories according to WHO and the neighboring country Dominican Republic already reported that 239,998 individuals tested positive to the virus with 3,106 who have died from the disease. On 20 March 2020, the first two cases were confirmed in Haiti and the country remains at high risk of rapid contagion given the weak health system, the proximity and porous border with the Dominican Republic. At present, 12,536 cases of infection, 250 deaths and 9,828 recoveries have been confirmed in Haiti.

IOM continues to adapt its ongoing Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) initiative along the Haiti–Dominican Republic border to support the ongoing preparedness and response. The Flow Monitoring initiative is currently being carried out in **20 Border Crossing Points** between Haiti and the Dominican Republic: **16 unofficial points** and **4 official points** in collaboration with the Support Group for the Repatriated and Refugees (GARR in French).

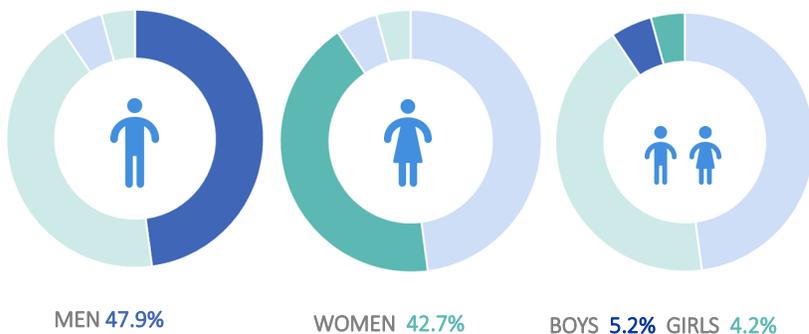
BI-MONTHLY FIGURES - 16 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY

33,323 total cross border movements observed
14,483 going to the Dominican Republic
18,840 going to Haiti
5,658 persons voluntarily returned to Haiti

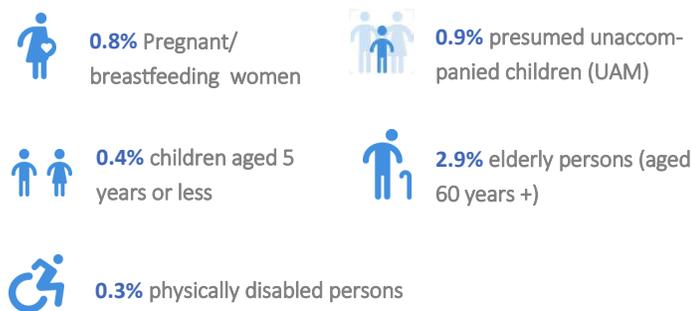
MIGRATORY FLOWS - VOLUNTARY RETURNS AND DEPORTATIONS

51.9% of observed movements were daily commuters
12.3% of observed movements were forced displacement
16.6% of observed movements were voluntary returns
19.2% other types of movements

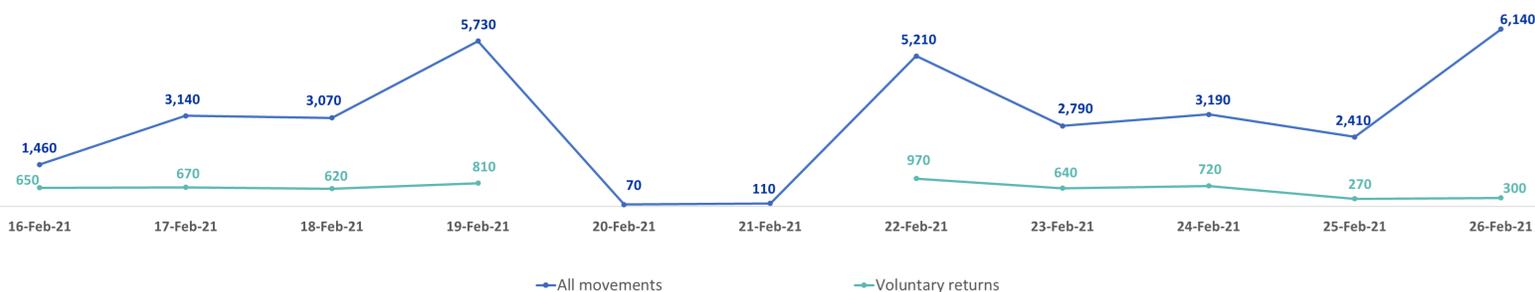
DEMOGRAPHICS - BREAKDOWN BY SEX



VULNERABILITIES - OBSERVED AT THE BORDER



CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE BORDER FROM 16 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021



Disclaimer: Flow Monitoring activities are not representative of all flows in the geographic region covered by the exercise and should be understood as only indicative of the individuals captured at the flow monitoring points during the time-frame indicated. Enumerators are deployed at the border from Mondays to Fridays and the data presented represent migratory flows observed 5 days a week. In addition, these figures represent the data entered at the time of the report. Information is being entered consistently and figures updated as the information becomes available.

Please note that the figures presented in this page do not include movements for December 2020 and January 2021 as Flow Monitoring activities resumed on 1 February 2021.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES FROM 17 MARCH 2020

1,050,228

Cumulative movements observed on border crossing points from 17 March 2020 to 28 February 2021.

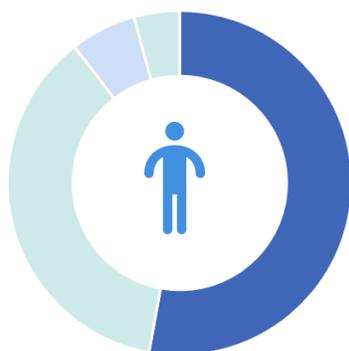
417,407

Cumulative movements observed from Haiti to the Dominican Republic from 17 March 2020 to 28 February 2021.

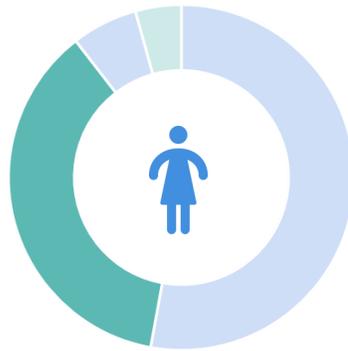
632,821

Cumulative movements observed from the Dominican Republic to Haiti from 17 March 2020 to 28 February 2021.

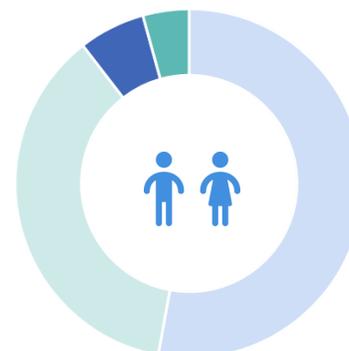
DEMOGRAPHICS SINCE ONSET OF COVID-19 IN HAITI - from 17 MARCH 2020 to 28 FEBRUARY 2021



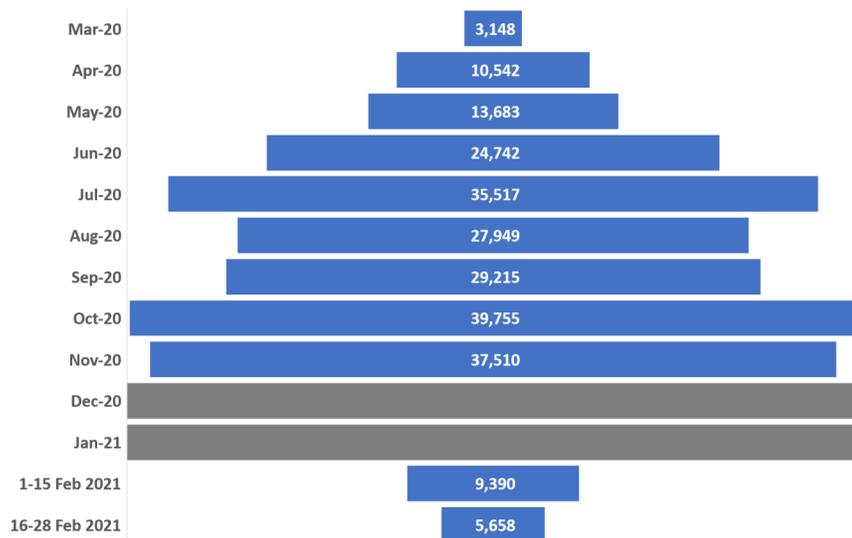
MEN 52.9%



WOMEN 36.6%



BOYS 6.2% GIRLS 4.3%

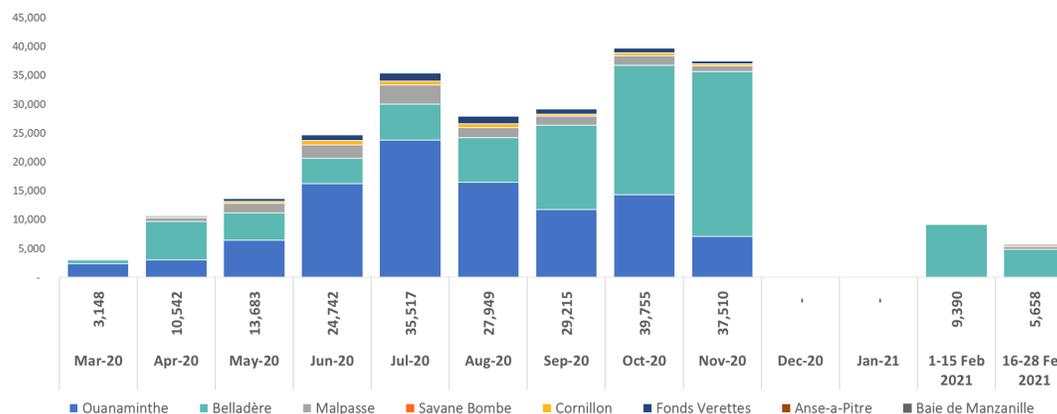


VOLUNTARY RETURNS

237,109

Voluntary Returns observed at the border from 17 March 2020 to 28 February 2021.

VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINTS FROM 17 MARCH 2020 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021



REPATRIATIONS

The migration of Haitians remains one of the most complex and challenging in the region. It is estimated that there are more than 1.2 million Haitian migrants across the world (MPI 2017), mostly in the United States of America, Canada, France, the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic, among others. Haiti also remains highly exposed to natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Adding to these challenges, the country's continuous socio-economic issues caused by political turmoil have consistently caused instability, widespread poverty, risks of epidemics among others. These factors combined contribute to exacerbate the country's vulnerability, thus directly driving irregular migration flows.

In line with this, IOM is monitoring other movements and migratory flows outside of Haiti, particularly those observed towards northern countries such as the Bahamas, Turks and Caicos and the United States of America. Indeed, as increased movements and repatriations of Haitian migrants from the Northern part of Haiti (Nord-Ouest, Nord and Nord-Est) have been observed for the better part of 2019 and the last half of 2020, IOM's Flow Monitoring teams will continue to track all trends that may also affect movements toward the Dominican Republic.

In this context, "Coast Guard" refers to migrants apprehended at sea in the Bahamas, Turks and Caicos and the United States and repatriated by the Coast Guard.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES FROM 2018

4,368

Repatriations since 2018

While repatriations were initially halted in light of COVID-19 restrictions, they resumed in June 2020. A total of **2,337** of Haitian migrants were repatriated to Haiti between **1 June 2020 to 28 February 2021**.

- **2,080 persons** forcefully repatriated from 9 locations (8 countries and at sea)
- **257 persons** voluntarily repatriated from Chile

| Country of Origin | Number of repatriated migrants | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------|
| Bahamas | 1,437 | 24% | 72% |
| Chile | 257 | 27% | 73% |
| Cuba | 12 | 25% | 75% |
| Dominica | 46 | 26% | 74% |
| Guadeloupe | 110 | 20% | 80% |
| Mexico | 305 | 33% | 67% |
| Turks and Caicos | 410 | 11% | 89% |
| St Kitts and Nevis | 12 | 0% | 100% |
| United States of America | 909 | 38% | 62% |
| Coast Guard | 870 | 17% | 83% |

REPATRIATIONS FIGURES AS OF ONSET OF COVID-19 IN HAITI

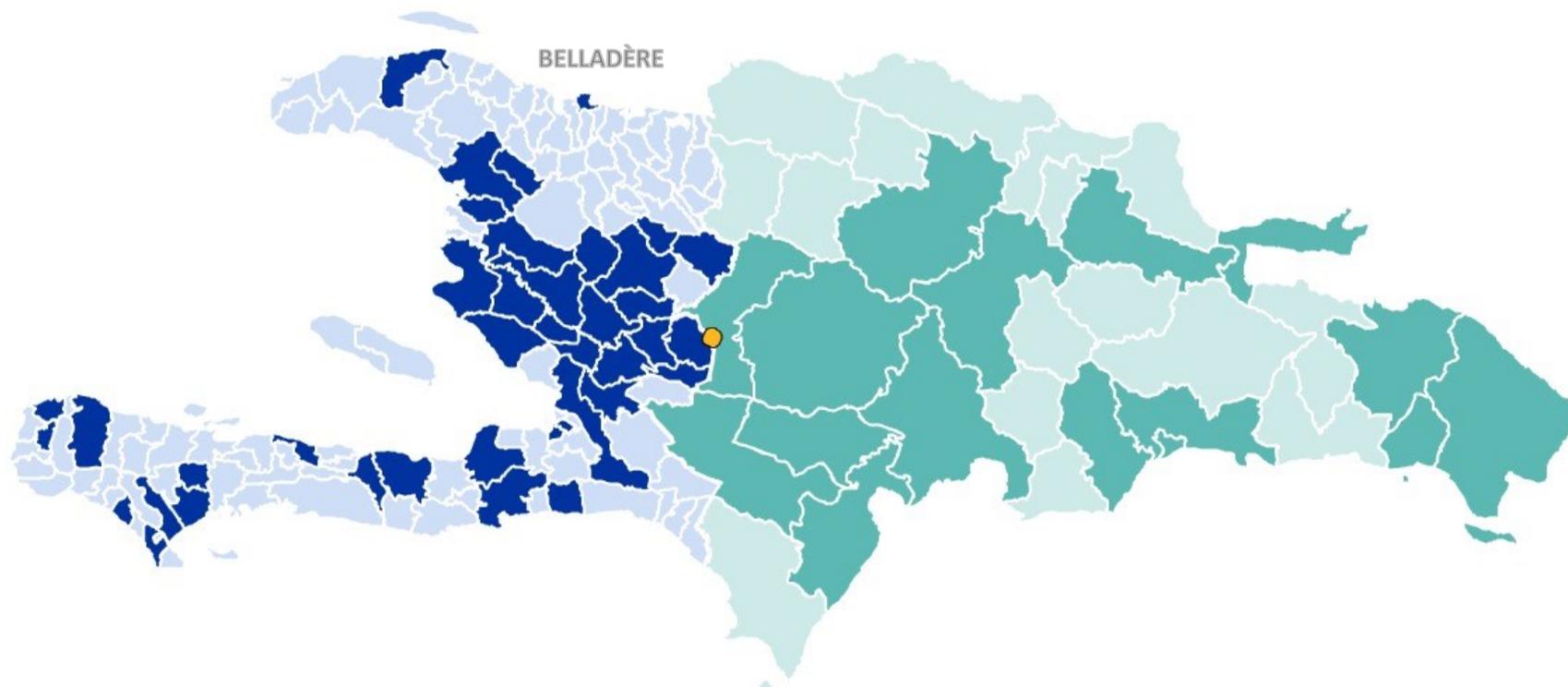
| Month | Country of Origin | Number of repatriated migrants | Female | Male |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
| June 2020 | Turks and Caicos Islands | 277 | 8% | 92% |
| July 2020 | Bahamas | 88 | 38% | 62% |
| August 2020 | Bahamas | 65 | 22% | 78% |
| | Chile | 150 | 27% | 73% |
| | Cuba | 12 | 25% | 75% |
| | Dominica | 46 | 26% | 74% |
| | Mexico | 55 | 33% | 67% |
| | Coast Guard | 117 | 9% | 91% |
| September 2020 | Chile | 107* | 47%* | 53%* |
| | St Kitts and Nevis | 12 | 0% | 100% |
| October 2020 | Bahamas | 75 | 44% | 56% |
| | Guadeloupe | 50 | 22% | 78% |
| December 2020 | Guadeloupe | 60 | 18.3% | 81.7% |
| | Coast Guard | 107 | 15.0% | 85.0% |
| January 2021 | Turks and Caicos | 133 | 17.3% | 82.7% |
| | Bahamas | 74 | 20.3% | 79.7% |
| February 2021 | United States of America | 909 | 37.6% | 62.4% |

*The breakdown by sex for the repatriation from Chile in September refers only to the 47 persons assisted by IOM and ONM as the complete list was unavailable.

FLOW MONITORING POINTS MONITORED ALONG THE BORDER BETWEEN HAITI AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT — 16 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021- BELLADÈRE

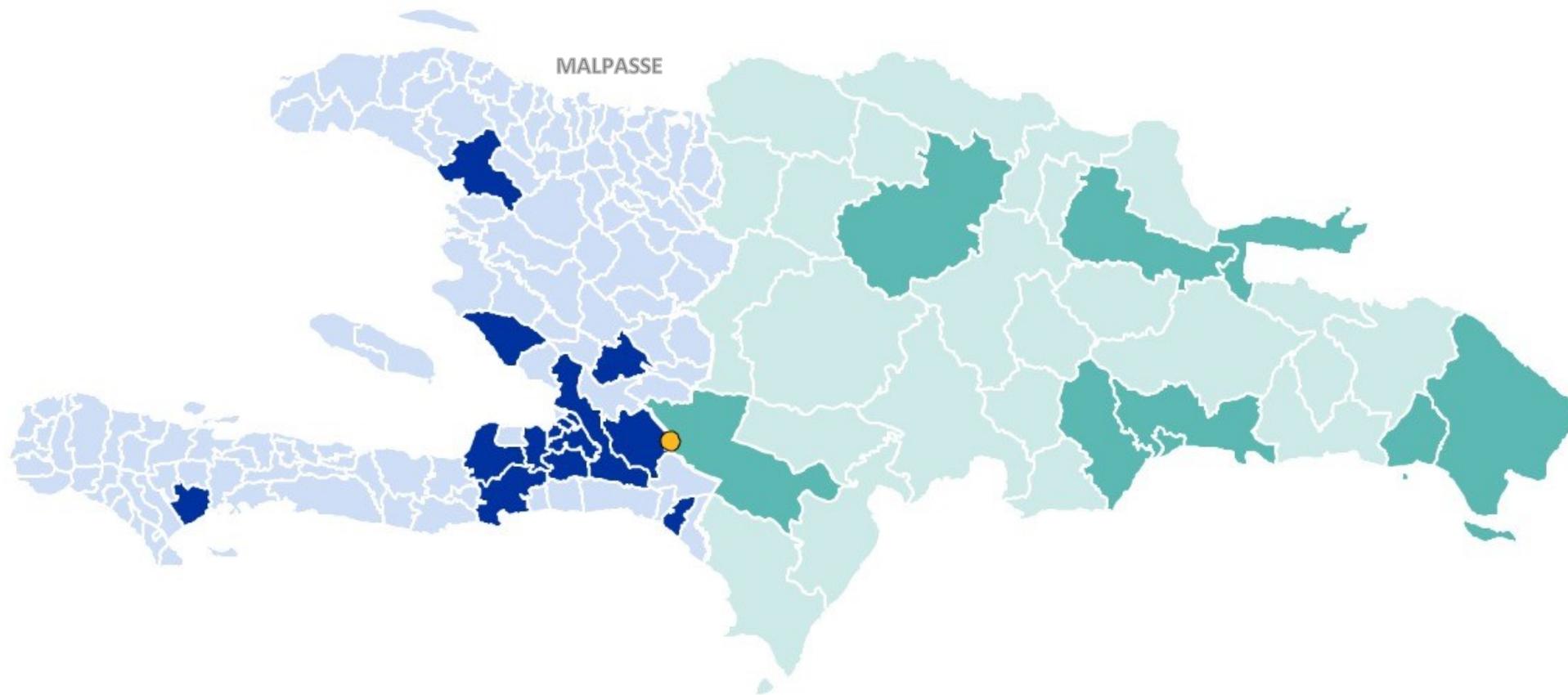


Origin in Dominican Republic

Santiago, Santo Domingo, San Cristobal, Azua, Independencia, Bahoruco, Duarte, La Romana, La Altagracia, San Juan, Barahona, Samaná, El Seibo, La Vega, Elías Piña, Distrito Nacional

| Destination in Haiti: Département | Destination in Haiti: Commune |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nord-Ouest | Port-de-Paix |
| Nord | Cap-Haitien |
| Artibonite | Gonaïves, Ennery, L'Estère, Verrettes, La Chapelle, Saint-Marc, Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, Dessalines |
| Centre | Mirebalais, Boucan Carre, Lascahobas, Saut d'Eau, Thomonde, Maïssade, Hinche, Belladère, Savanette, Cerca-la-Source, Cerca-Cavajal |
| Nippes | Miragoâne, Anse-à-Veau |
| Ouest | Arcahaie, Thomazeau, Delmas, Port-au-Prince, Léogane, Croix-des-Bouquets, Petit-Goâve |
| Sud | Cayes, Maniche, Torbeck, Côteaux, Port-Salut |
| Sud-Est | Jacmel, Marigot |
| Grande Anse | Jérémie, Chambellan, Abricots |

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—16 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021— MALPASSE

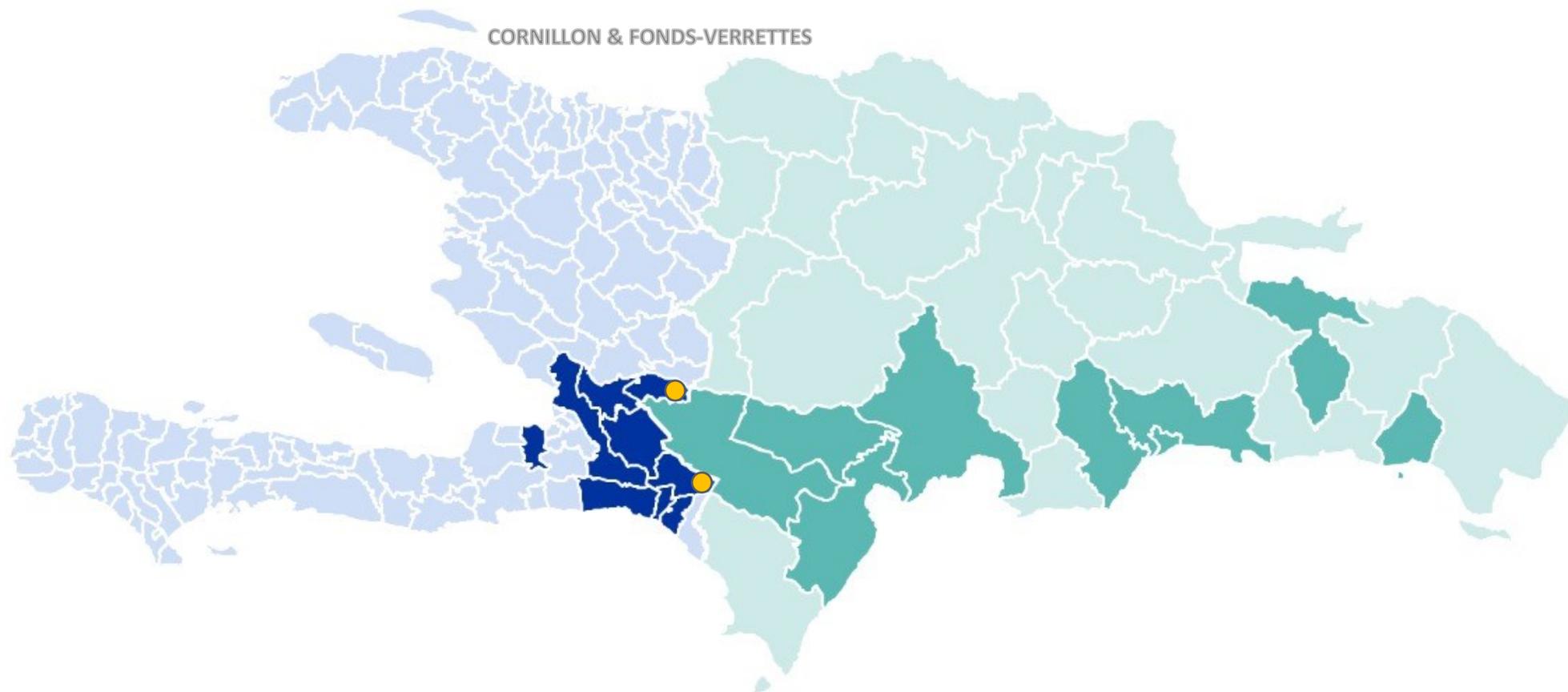


Origin in Dominican Republic

La Romana, La Altagracia, Santiago, Duarte, San Cristobal, La Samana, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Independencia

| Destination in Haiti: Département | Destination in Haiti: Commune |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Artibonite | Gonaives |
| Centre | Mirebalais |
| Ouest | Croix-des-Bouquets, Martissant, Thomassin, Pernier, Arcahaie, Tabarre, Léogane, Ganthier, Delmas, Carrefour, Pétion-Ville, Kenscoff, Port-au-Prince |
| Sud | Les Cayes |
| Sud-Est | Thiotte, Jacmel |

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—16 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021— CORNILLON AND FONDS-VERRETTES

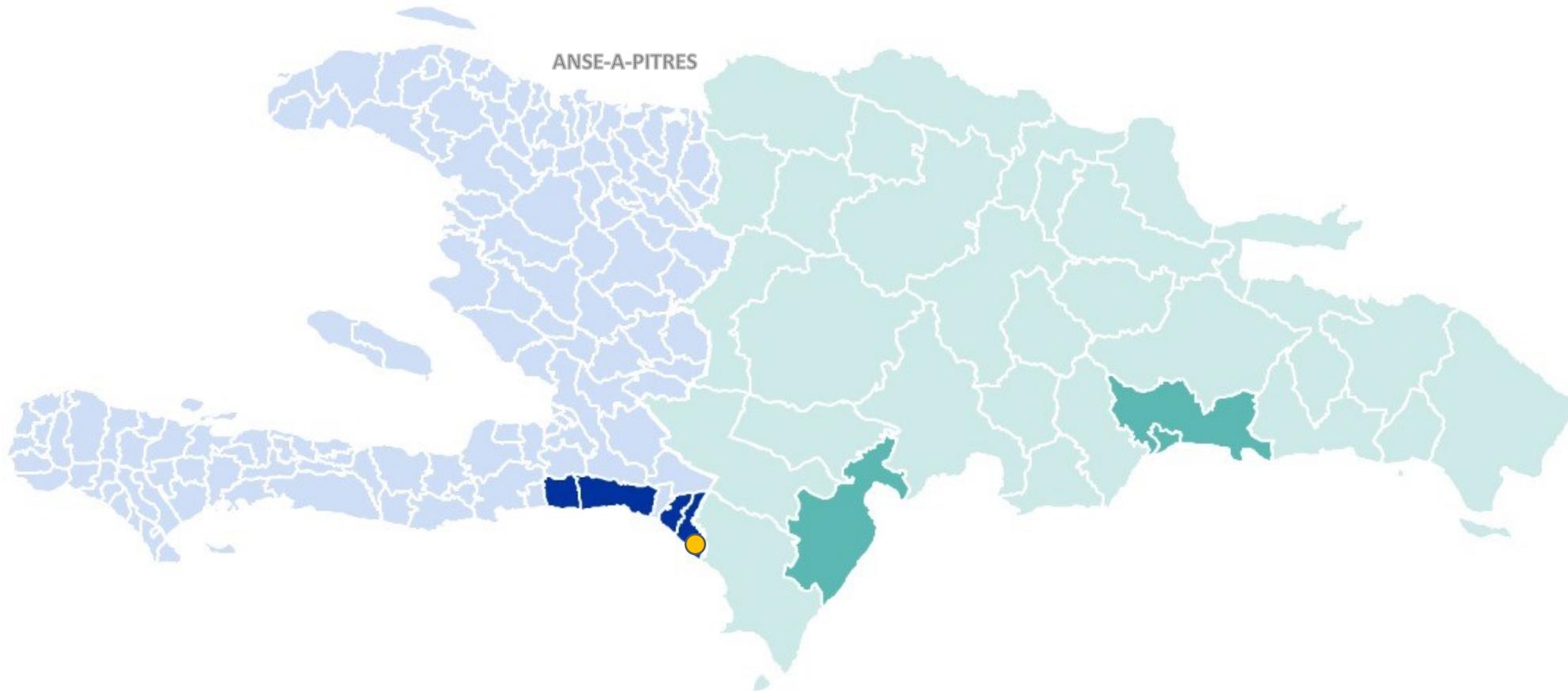


Origin in Dominican Republic

Barahona, Independencia, Bahoruco, Distrito Nacional, Azua, Santo Domingo, Hato Mayor, San Cristóbal, La Romana

| Destination in Haiti: Département | Destination in Haiti: Commune |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ouest | Ganthier, Fonds-Verrettes, Cornillon/Grand-Bois, Carrefour, Croix-des-Bouquets Thomazeau |
| Sud-Est | Grand-Gosier, Thiotte, Belle-Anse |

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—16 FEBRUARY TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021— ANSE-À-PITRES



Origin in Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Barahona

Destination in Haiti: Département

Sud-Est

Destination in Haiti: Commune

Anse-à-Pitres, Thiotte, Marigot, Belle-Anse