

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 Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020. Nearly a year later, as of 31 March, approximately 137,834,000 confirmed cases had been reported in 213 countries, areas or territories according to WHO and the neighboring country Dominican Republic already reported that 260,133 individuals tested positive to the virus with 3,410 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, 12,977 cases of infection, 252 deaths and 12,142 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).

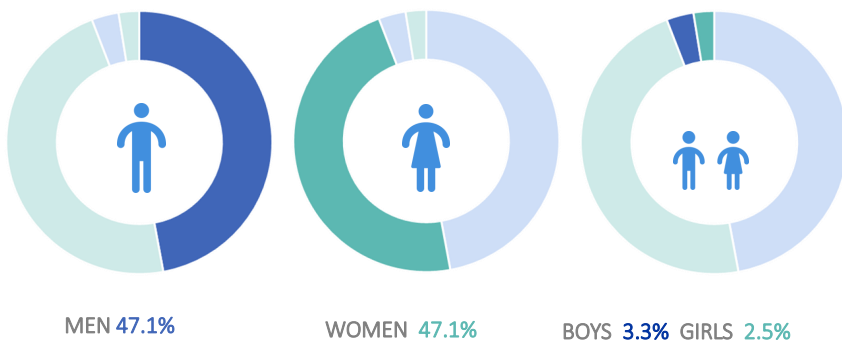
BI-MONTHLY FIGURES - 1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL

59,479 total cross border movements observed
34,855 going to the Dominican Republic
24,624 going to Haiti
7,436 persons voluntarily returned to Haiti

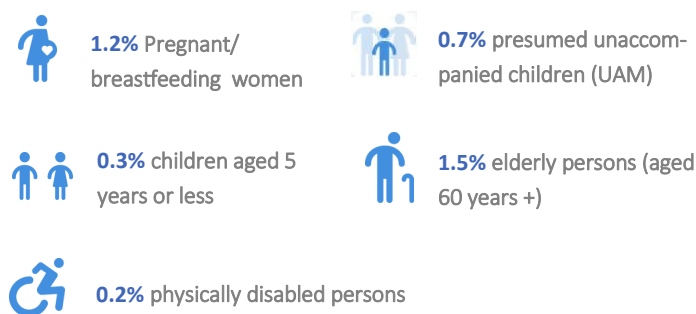
MIGRATORY FLOWS - VOLUNTARY RETURNS AND DEPORTATIONS

63.6% of observed movements were daily commuters
8.7% of observed movements were voluntary/spontaneous returns
0.8% were forced displacements (deportations and arbitrary expulsions)
26.9% of other types of movements

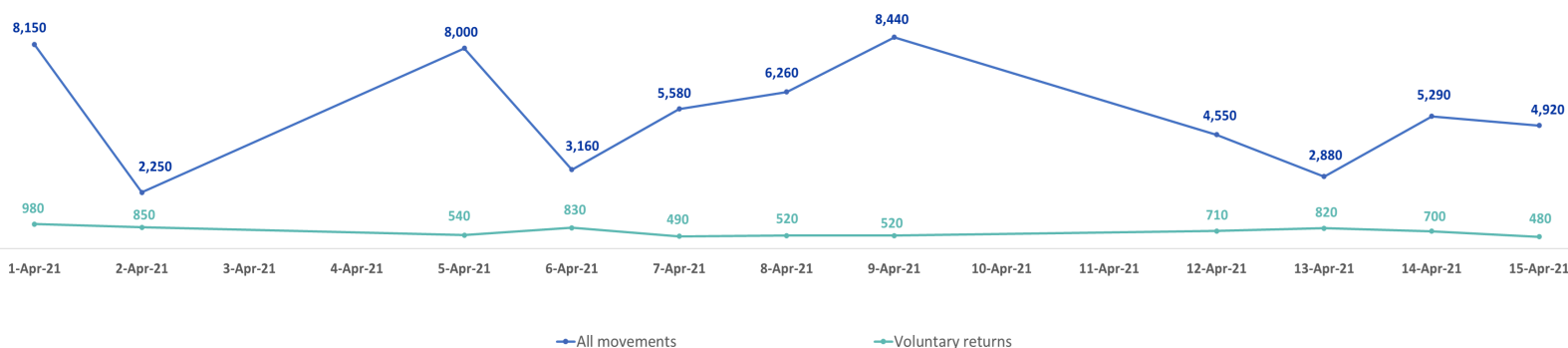
DEMOGRAPHICS - BREAKDOWN BY SEX



VULNERABILITIES - OBSERVED AT THE BORDER



CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE BORDER FROM 1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 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

1,242,809

Cumulative movements observed on border crossing points from 17 March 2020 to 15 April 2021.

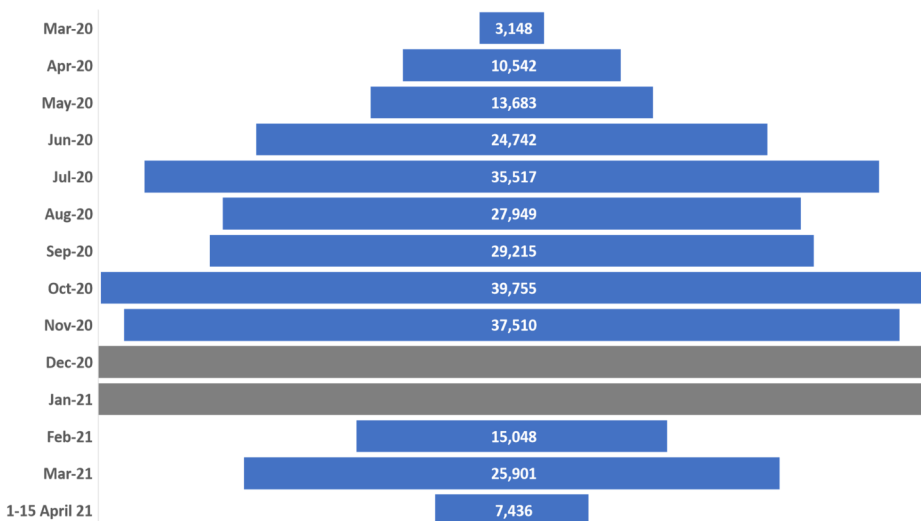
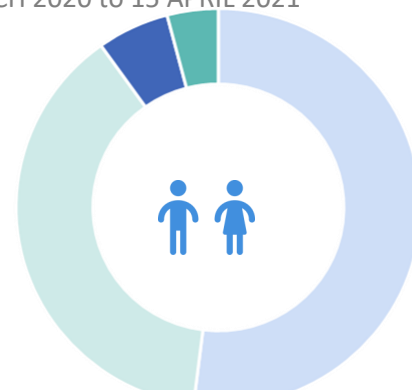
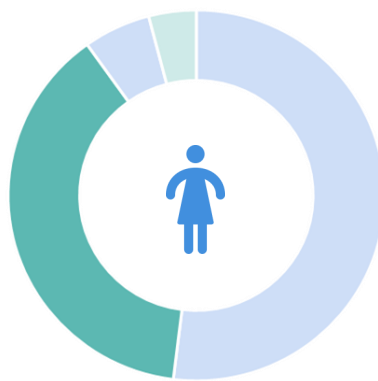
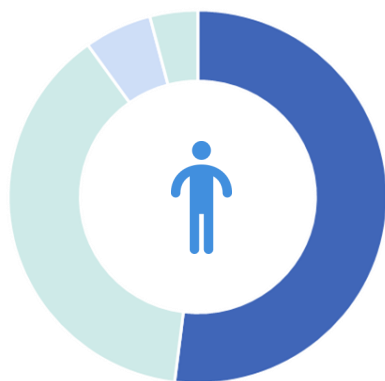
516,710

Cumulative movements observed from Haïti to the Dominican Republic from 17 March 2020 to 15 April 2021.

726,099

Cumulative movements observed from the Dominican Republic to Haïti from 17 March 2020 to 15 April 2021.

DEMOGRAPHICS SINCE ONSET OF COVID-19 IN HAITI - from 17 MARCH 2020 to 15 APRIL 2021

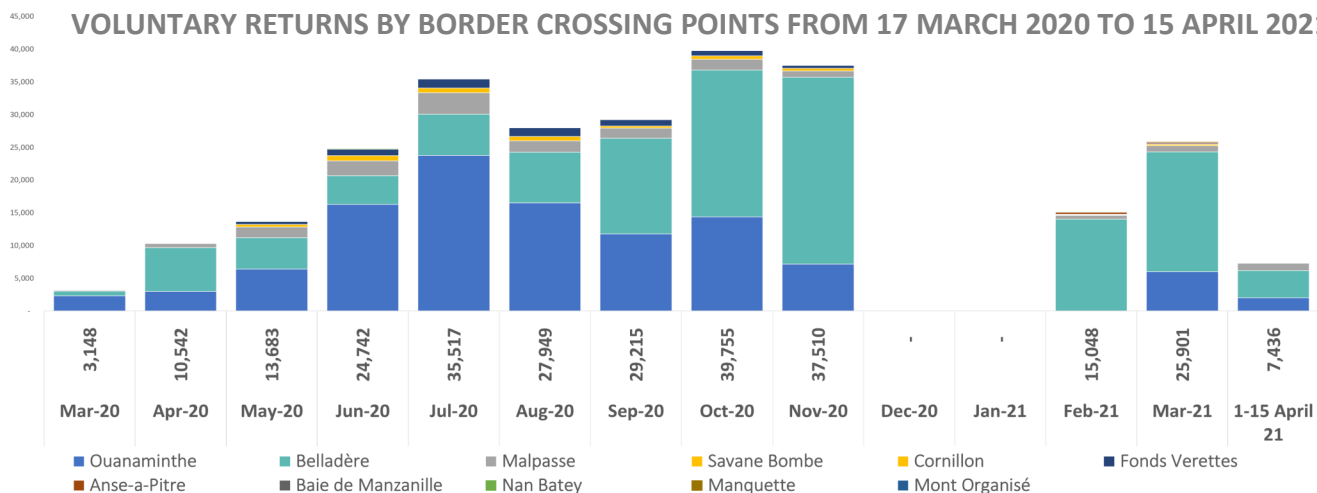


VOLUNTARY RETURNS

270,446

Voluntary Returns observed at the border from 17 March 2020 to 15 April 2021.

VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINTS FROM 17 MARCH 2020 TO 15 APRIL 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

4,973

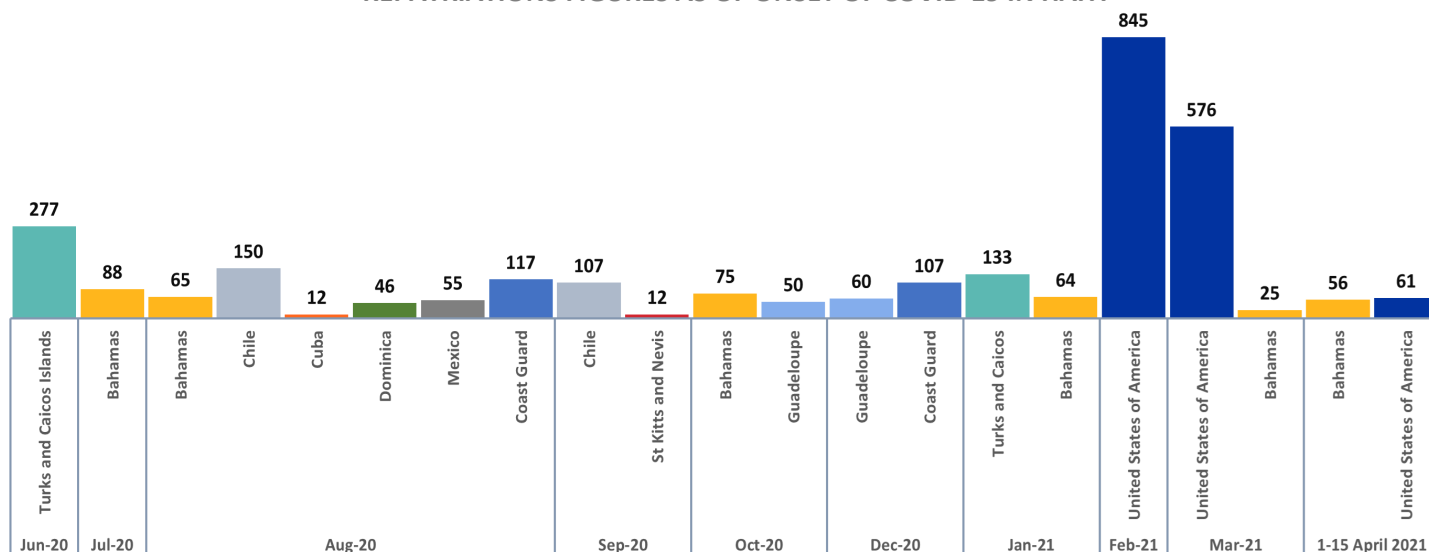
Repatriations since 2018

While repatriations were initially halted in light of COVID-19 restrictions, they resumed in June 2020. A total of **2,981** of Haitian migrants were repatriated to Haiti between **1 June 2020 to 15 April 2021**.

- **2,724 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	1,469	25%	75%
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	1,482	42%	58%
Coast Guard	870	17%	83%

REPATRIATIONS FIGURES AS OF ONSET OF COVID-19 IN HAITI



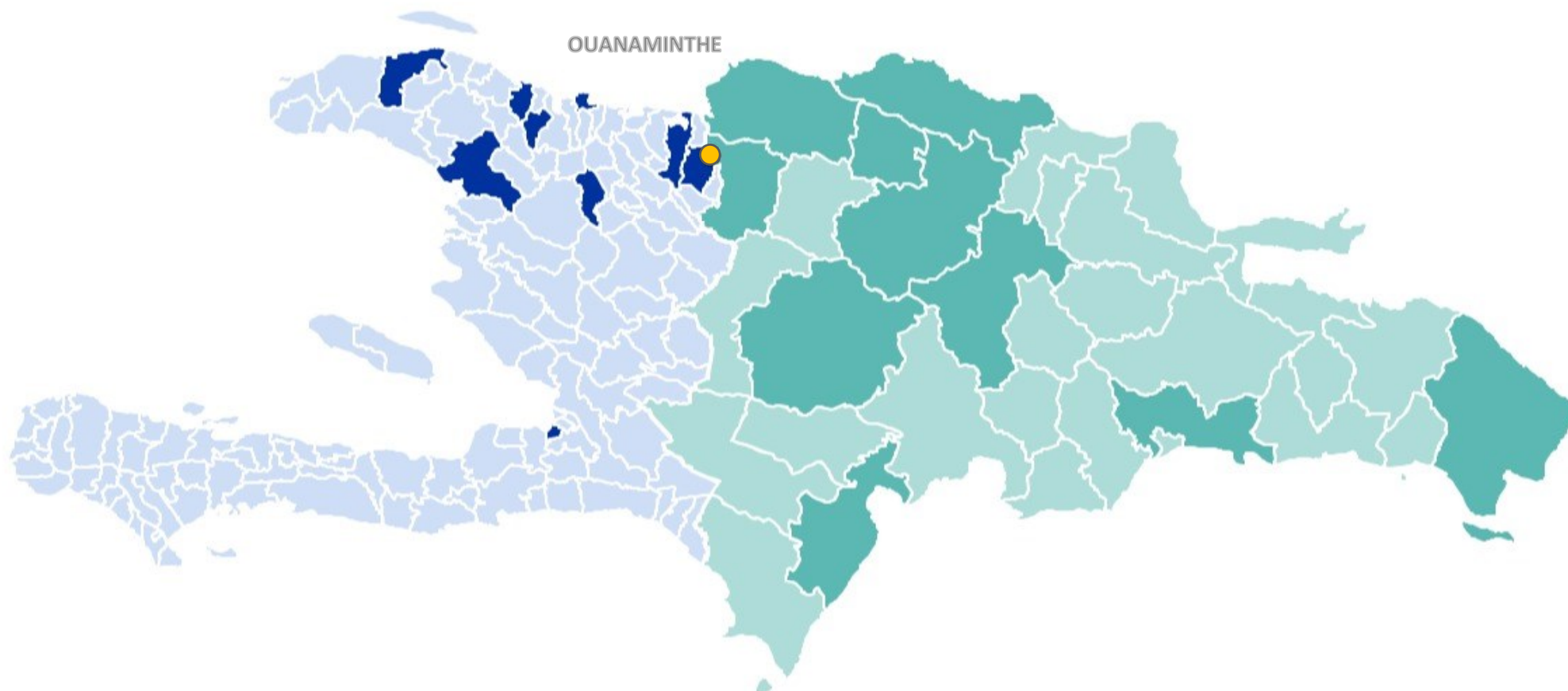
REPATRIATIONS FIGURES 1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 2021

Country of Origin	Number of repatriated migrants	Female	Male
Bahamas	56	11%	89%
United States of America	61	15%	85%

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



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 2021—OUANAMINTHE



Origin in Dominican Republic

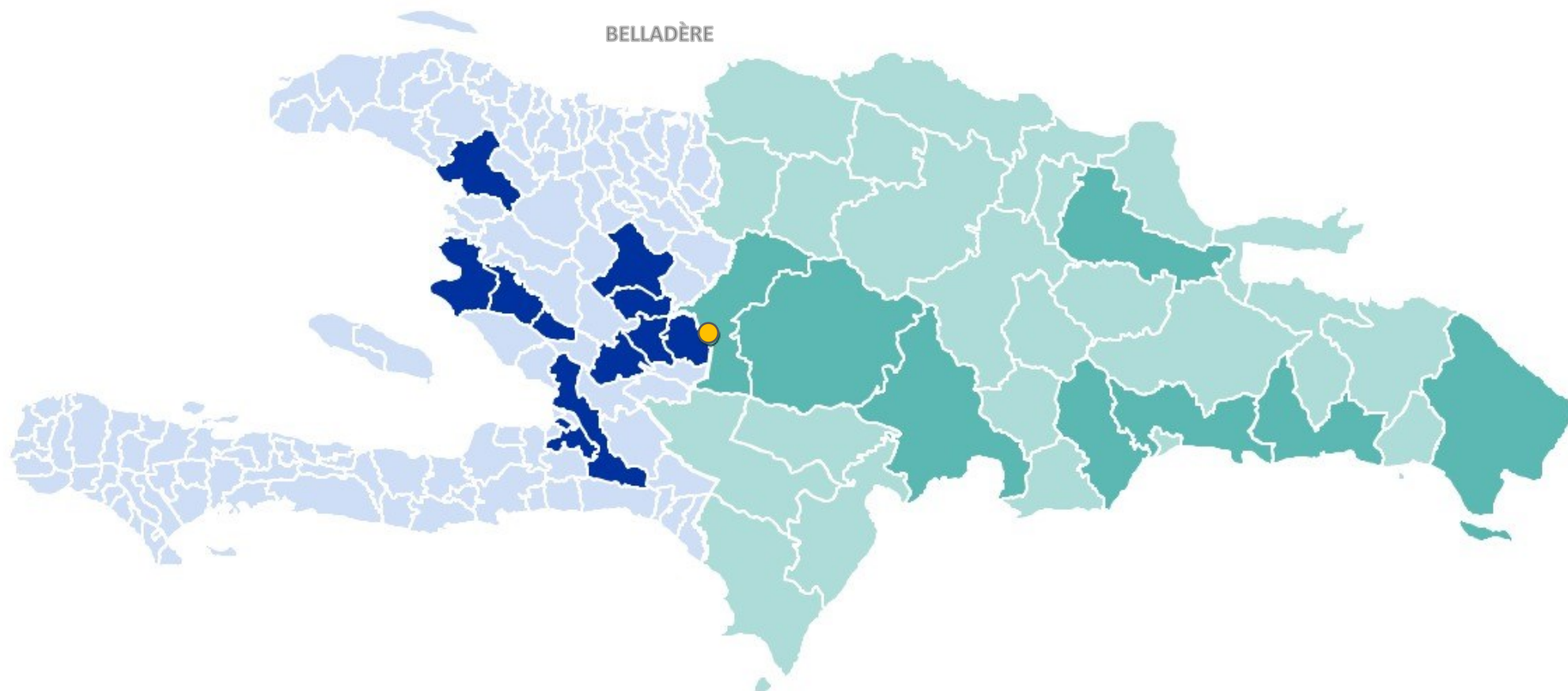
Dajabon, Santiago, Santo Domingo, Valverde, San Juan, La Altagracia, Monte Cristi, La Vega, Puerto Plata, Barahona

Destination in Haiti: Département

Destination in Haiti: Commune

Nord-Ouest	Port-de-Paix
Nord-Est	Ouanaminthe, Fort Liberté
Nord	Cap-Haïtien, Limbé, Port-Margot, St Raphaël
Artibonite	Gonaïves
Ouest	Port-au-Prince

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 2021- BELLADÈRE

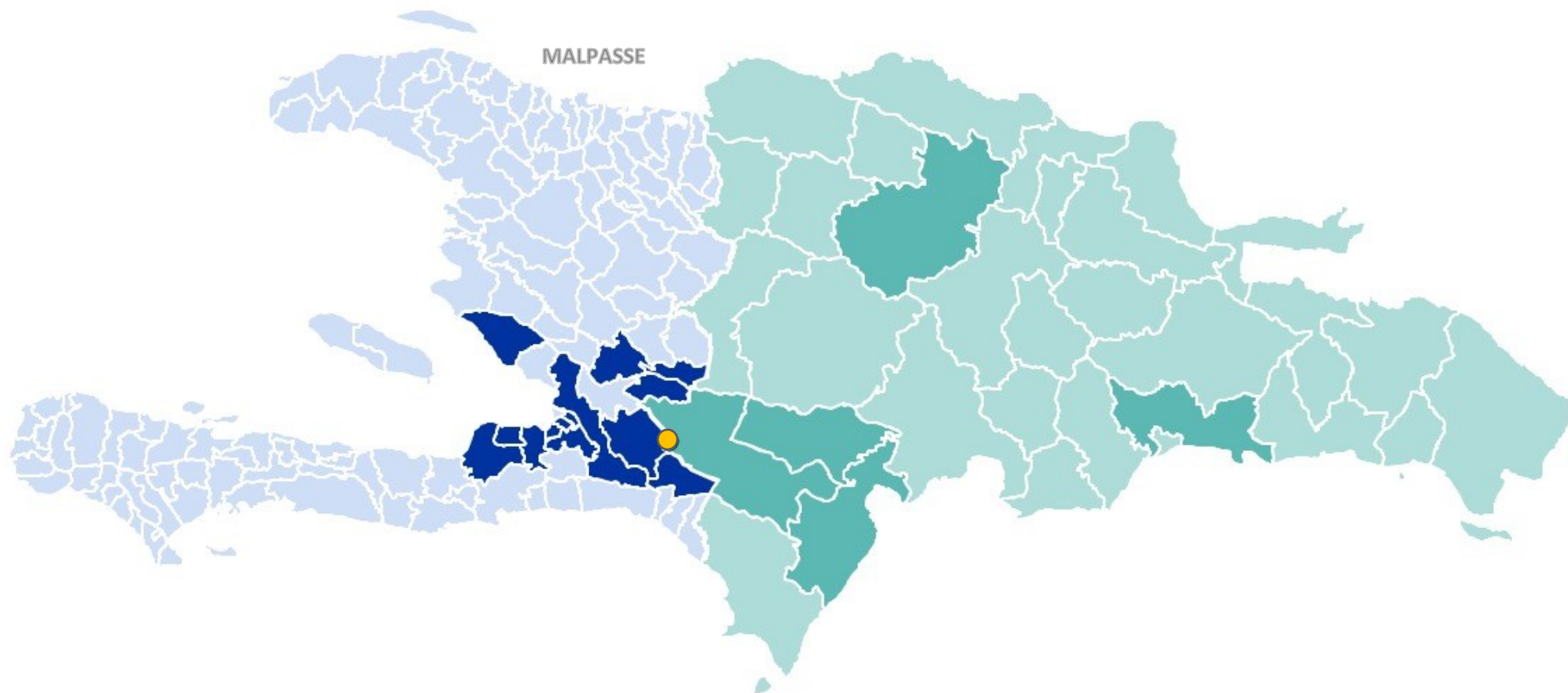


Origin in Dominican Republic

Azua, Santo Domingo, San Juan, San Cristobal, La Romana, La Altagracia, San Pedro de Macoris, Duarte, Elías Piña

Destination in Haiti: Département	Destination in Haiti: Commune
Artibonite	Verrettes, Gonaïves, La Chapelle, Deschapelles, St Marc
Centre	Belladère, Baptiste, Lascahobas, Hinche, Thomonde, Mirebalais
Ouest	Croix-des-Bouquets, Pétion-Ville, Delmas

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 2021— MALPASSE

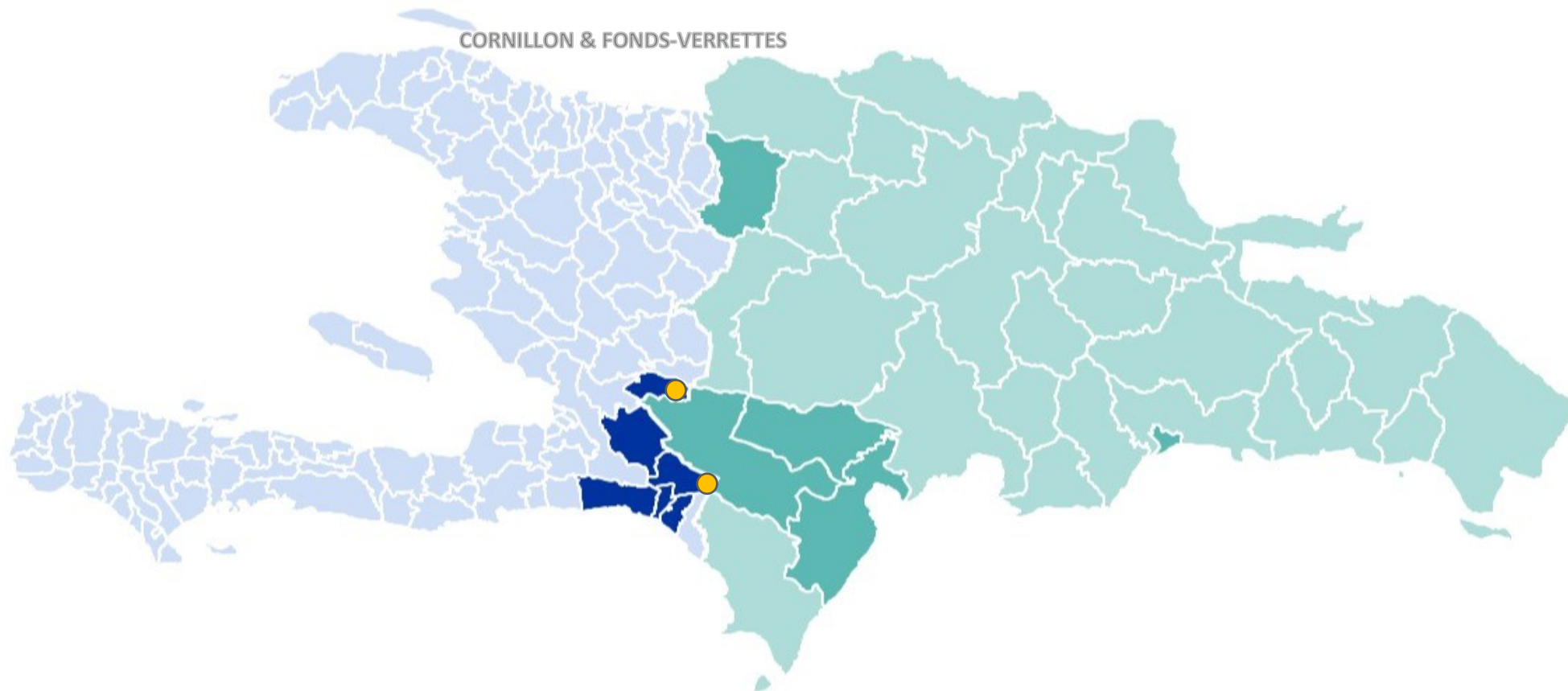


Origin in Dominican Republic

Independencia, Santo Domingo, Santiago, Barahona, Bahoruco

Destination in Haiti: Département	Destination in Haiti: Commune
Centre	Mirebalais, Savanette
Ouest	Delmas, Tabarre, Croix-des-Bouquets, Pétion-Ville, Arcahaie, Fond Parisien, Cornillon / Grand-Bois, Ganthier, Fonds-Verrettes, Port-au-Prince, Léogane, Carrefour, Gressier

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 2021— CORNILLON AND FONDS-VERRETTES

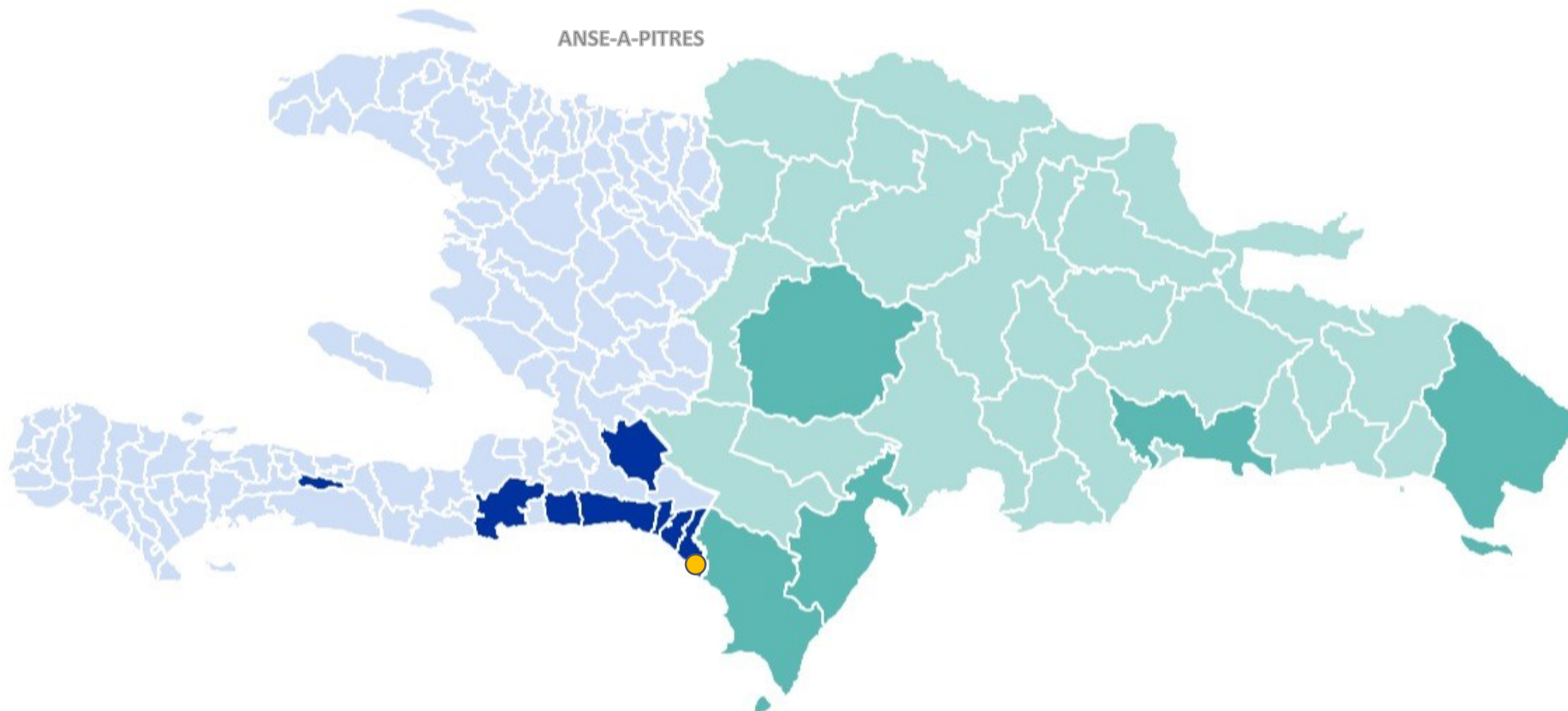


Origin in Dominican Republic

Independencia, Distrito Nacional, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabon

Destination in Haiti: Département	Destination in Haiti: Commune
Ouest	Fonds-Verrettes, Cornillon/ Grand-Bois, Ganthier
Sud-Est	Grand-Gosier, Belle-Anse, Thiotte

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—1 APRIL TO 15 APRIL 2021— ANSE-À-PITRES



Origin in Dominican Republic

Pedernales, Barahona, Santo Domingo, La Altagracia, San Juan

Destination in Haiti: Département	Destination in Haiti: Commune
Sud-Est	Anse-à-Pitres, Thiotte, Marigot, Jacmel, Belle-Anse, Grand-Gosier
Nippes	Fonds-des-Nègres