

Repatriated migrants in Haiti by air and sea in 2022

Profiles and needs



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TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction, Methodology and Key findings	page 3
Profile of all repatriated migrants:	
• Demographic profiles	page 4
• Education, Place of repatriation, Possession of identity documents and members of repatriated migrants living abroad	page 5
• Reasons for migration , time spent out of Haiti and future migration intentions	page 6
• Origin of migrants and intended destinations after repatriation	page 7
• Employment profile	page 8
• Primary needs	page 9
Profile of repatriated migrants from the US	page 10
Profiles of repatriated migrants from Cuba & Bahamas	page 11

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Since end of 2021, thousands of Haitian migrants have been repatriated in Haiti. From **January to December 2022**, a total of **22,444 migrants were repatriated** in Haiti by air and sea¹. IOM provides assistance to repatriated migrants upon their arrival and also conducts surveys in order to understand their **profiles and needs** and ultimately **inform migration governance strategies and policy making**. In 2022, IOM conducted these surveys on **11,011 repatriated households**. This report provides key results of these surveys.

Key findings:

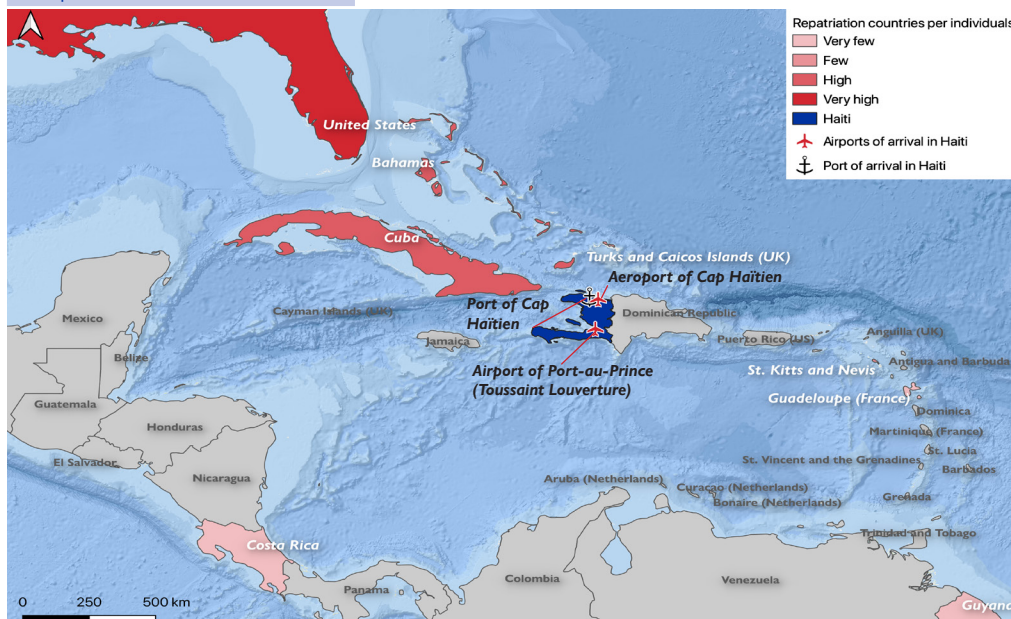
- 46% of migrants were repatriated by the United States, 20% by Cuba and 18% by Bahamas
- 65% of repatriated migrants were men and 35% were women.
- 20% of migrants were children
- Insufficient income (27%) and lack of employment (23%) were the main reasons

for leaving Haiti

¹ it should be noted that repatriations are also done by land from the Dominican Republic but this report only focuses on those done by air and sea as in 2022 IOM conducted surveys on migrants arriving by these means only.

- 34% of migrants indicated the will to try again to leave Haiti in the following 6 months after data collection, due to **violence and insecurity in the country**
- 67% of migrants reported that they could not leave Haiti again if they found an **employment**
- The basic needs of interviewed repatriated migrants differed by their district of origin. However, households tend to agree on three main needs which are firstly **financial support (mentioned by 72% of migrants) of, then employment (32%) and finally safety and security (32%)**.

Repatriation countries



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Number of surveys

Total number of **surveys** conducted from January to December 2022



Households
11,011

Repatriations per month in 2022

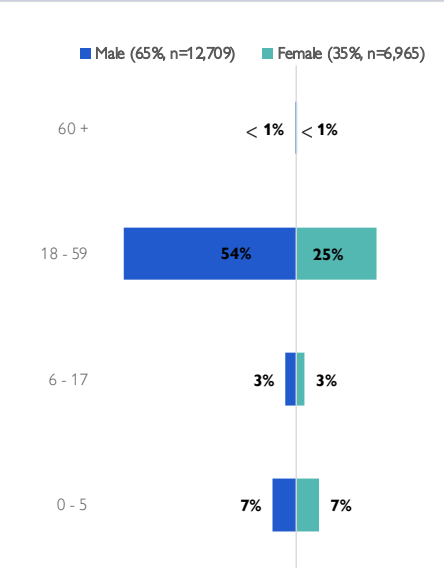


Total number of
repatriated migrants in
2022

22,444

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS FROM ALL REPATRIATION COUNTRIES

Disaggregation per age and sex

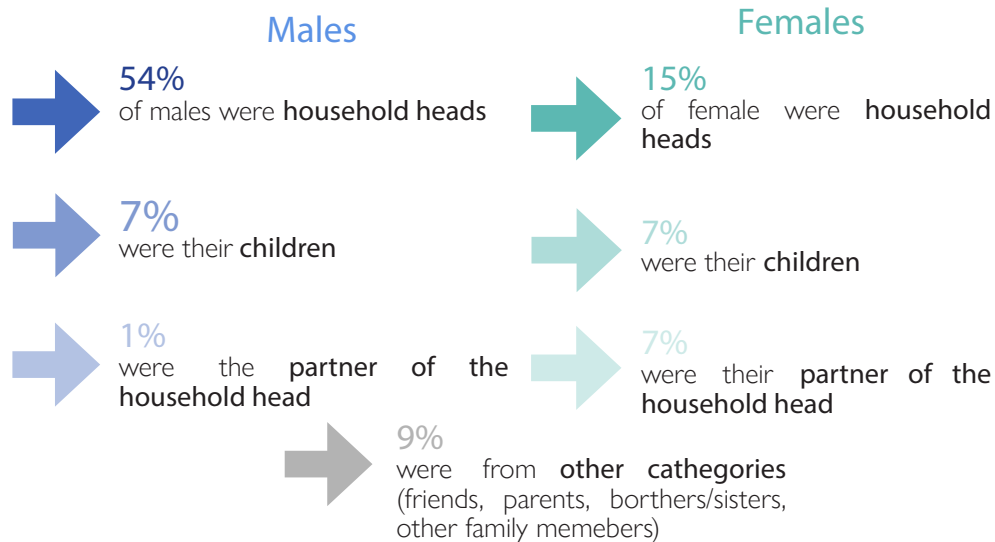


20% of repatriated migrants were **children** (of which **14%** were aged between **0 and 5 years**)

65% of repatriated migrants were **men**

35% of repatriated migrants were **women**

Repatriated migrants status in the household



People with special needs

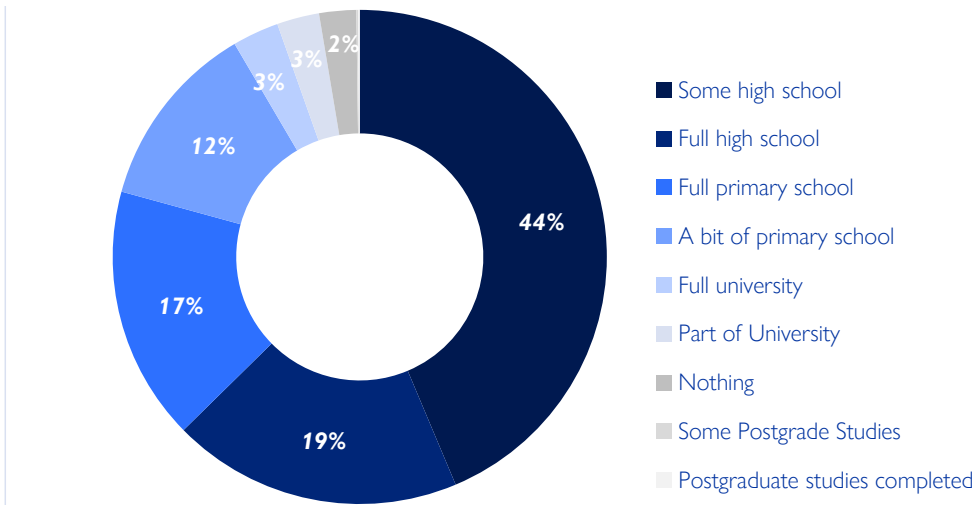
Individuals with various health issues	29%
Pregnant women	2%
Lactating women	2%
Individuals with chronic disease	1%
Unaccompanied children	<1%
Separated children	<1%

• Most of the migrants were **men (65%)** and were between **18 and 59 years old (79%** of migrants were in this age group, of which **54%** were **men** and **25%** women). A significant presence of children among repatriated migrants was noted: **20 per cent** of migrants were **children**, including **14 per cent** who were between **0 and 5 years old**.

• A greater proportion of men were heads of households compared to women. Indeed while **54 percent of men** were heads of households, only **15 percent of women** were.

• Different vulnerabilities were identified among repatriated migrants, especially **health issues** (reported by **29%** of repatriated migrants). Most health issues were difficulties to eat, getting clothed by oneself, taking a shower, walking and seeing. In addition, **2%** of migrants were **pregnant women**, **2%** were **lactating women** and **1%** was **unaccompanied or separated children**.

Education



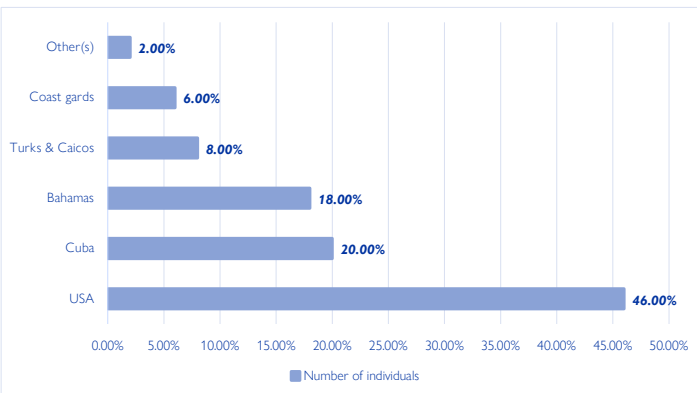
• 63 % of households heads attended high school but only 19 % graduated. Only 2% among them reported having no level of education

Origin of repatriation



82%

of repatriated migrants reported that they were intercepted on their way to a foreign country and 16% were intercepted while already arrived in a foreign country



• The majority of migrants was repatriated from United States (46%), Cuba (20%) and Bahamas (18%).

Possession of Haitian identity documents



83%

of repatriated migrants were born in Haiti. Another 10% were born in Chile, and 4% in Brazil.

28%

of interviewed individuals had no Haitian documentation. ¹

¹Data collected on the possession of identity documents is based on migrants' declaration. For this data collection, IOM doesn't ask migrants to provide proof of possession of the documents they declared to have.

Type of Haitian documents held by repatriated migrants

- 75% had a Haitian passport
- 16% had a new electoral card
- 3% had an old electoral card
- 2% had a Tax Registration Number
- 1% had a birth certificate

Members of repatriated migrants living abroad



2%

of households declared having at least one member living abroad.



65%

of households who had family members abroad, mentioned that these later were living in United States (34%), Mexico (17%) and Chile (14%)



37%

of these households declared that at least one member of their family living abroad was a child

Main reasons for migrating out of Haiti



Future migration intention

34%

of repatriated migrants planned to migrate again to a foreign country in the following 6 months after the repatriation. The main reported reasons were:



- 1 27% - violence and insecurity
- 2 27% - lack of income
- 3 18% - lack of employment opportunities
- 4 8% - lack of funds to buy food
- 5 6% - lack of funds to meet other basic needs (Health, Education, Clothes, etc.)

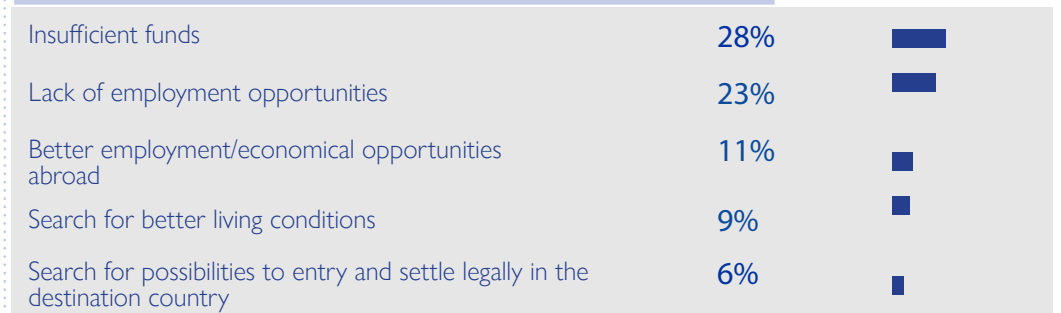
Migration in host countries

5 Years Average time that a migrant spent outside Haiti before being repatriated

Four main countries where respondents lived during most recent migration out of Haiti

- 1 24% in Brazil
- 2 22% in Chile
- 3 21% in Cuba
- 4 12% in Bahamas

Main reasons to migration out of the host country



Insufficient income (27%) and lack of employment opportunities in Haiti (23%) were the reasons for leaving the country for most of repatriated migrants. The average time spent outside of Haiti was approximately 5 years, with the majority spending more time in Brazil (24%), Chile (22%) and Cuba (21%). Many migrants tried to leave their initial host countries towards others and the main reasons for leaving the host country correspond more or less to those that initially prompted these people to leave Haiti, which were the **lack of funds and lack of employment/economical opportunities**. This result indicates that migrants keep engaging in migration movements until finding a better economic situation.

It should be noted that violence and insecurity were not among the reasons that initially prompted people to initially leave Haiti in the first place. However, this reason became the main one for people who plan to migrate again out of Haiti as the security situation in Haiti keeps worsening. Indeed, repatriated migrants who reported the intention to leave again the country during the following 6 months after data collection (34%), mentioned **violence and security** among the top reasons, in addition to socio-economic situations.

Origin in Haiti of repatriated migrants and intended destination in Haiti after repatriation



95%

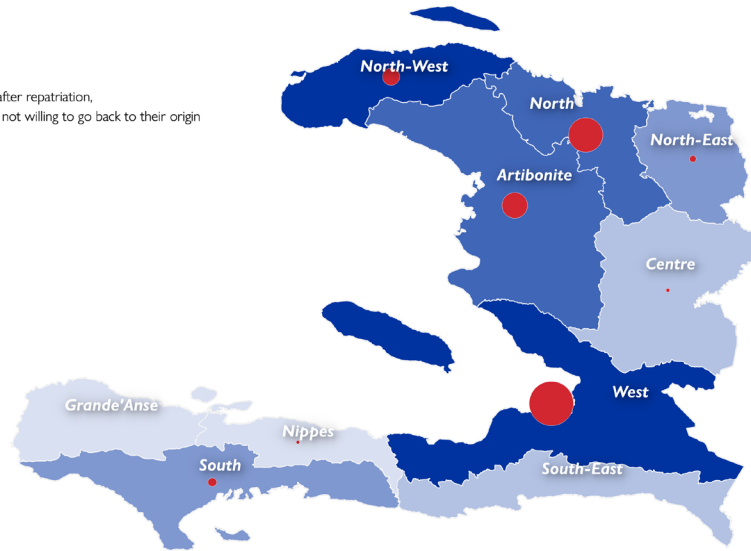
of the repatriated migrants planned to return to their district of origin

Districts of origin of surveyed repatriated households

- 57 - 147
- 147 - 186
- 186 - 663
- 663 - 1522
- 1522 - 3305

Districts of destination after repatriation, of surveyed households not willing to go back to their origin

- 28%
- 24%
- 19%
- 14%
- 10%
- 5%



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Violent events during 2022



922

violents events happened in Haiti in 2022 and most of them (79%) in the Western district (ACLED).



38%

Violence against civilians



31%

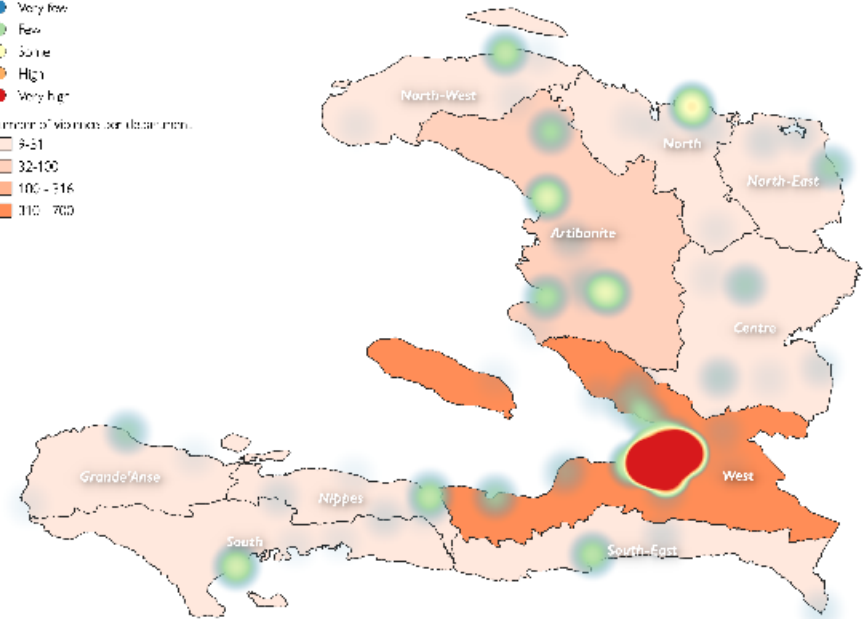
Battles (inter-gang clashes)



22%

Riots

- Intensity of violence level
- Very low
 - Low
 - Some
 - High
 - Very high
- Number of victims per displacement
- 0-5
 - 6-100
 - 100-516
 - 516-760



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- The majority of repatriated migrants were from the **North-West district** (31% of migrants were from this district, especially from the municipalities of Port de Paix, La Tortue and Saint-Louis du Nord), the **Western district** (27%, especially from Port-au-Prince, Croix-Des-Bouquets and Delmast), **Artibonite** (20%, particularly from Gonaives and Saint-Marc) and the **Northern district** (12%, especially from Cap-Haitien).
- In the majority of cases (95%), repatriated migrants intended to **return to their place of origin** after their repatriation. However 4%¹ of them were hoping to relocate to another place, especially towards the **Western and Northern district**. it's interesting to note that although most of violent events happened in the Western district (79% of violent events in 2022), it remained the main destination of repatriated migrants after their repatriation, either because it was their origin, in the vast majority of cases, but also the majority of those who reported the intention to go to a different place than their origin (4%) intended to go towards this district.

1 1% of respondents did not want to reply or did not know where they will go after their repatriation

Work situation in Haiti



67%

of repatriated migrants reported that if they could find **employment** in Haiti, it would impact their decision **not to migrate again** out of the country

Work situation in the host country



49%

of repatriated migrants reported that the **household head** was **working to earn an income** while living in the host country



3%

of repatriated migrants reported that **another member other than the household head** was **working to earn an income** while living in the host country

Main areas of work desired by repatriated migrants

	33%	in construction
	20%	in commerce
	21%	in other sectors
	14%	in agriculture
	10%	in transport
	3%	in car repairs and maintenance

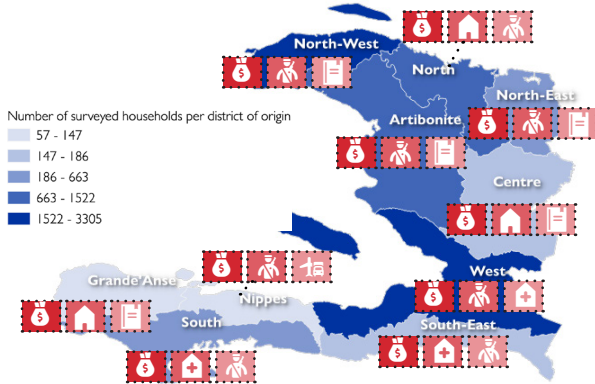
Main areas of work in host countries

	36%	in construction
	21%	in other sectors
	16%	in commerce
	12%	in agriculture
	11%	in transport
	4%	in service sector (restaurant and hotels)

• Although **34 per cent** of migrants reported that they intended to migrate again out of the country in the following 6 months after data collection (see page 6), the majority of them (64%) reported that if they would **find an employment in Haiti**, it would impact their decision **not to leave Haiti**. The main areas of employment desired by them were **construction (33%), commerce (20%) and agriculture (14%)**. These were similar to areas of work they were employed in **while outside of Haiti** : (49% of households heads were employed when they were outside Haiti and among them 36% were in construction, 16% in commerce and 12% in agriculture).

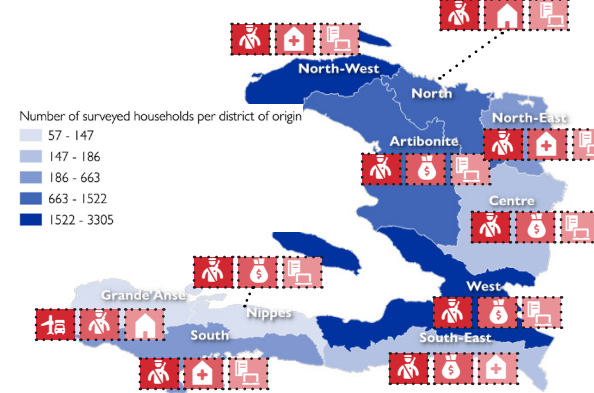
PRIMARY NEEDS

Priority number 1



1	Financial support	72%	
2	Security/ Safety	8%	
3	Health support	6%	
4	Shelter	4%	
5	Education	4%	

Priority number 3

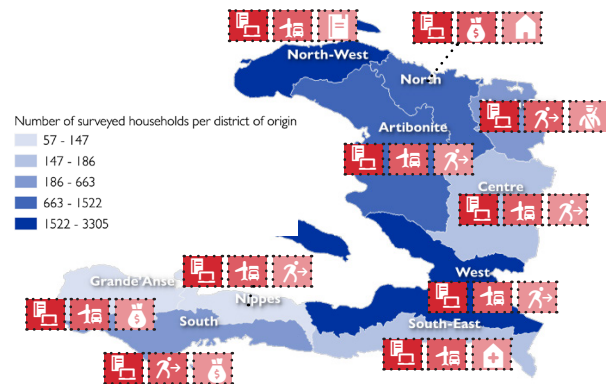


1	Security/ Safety	32%	
2	Employment	12%	
3	Health support	11%	
4	Transport to commute	9%	
5	Shelter	6%	

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Priority number 2



1	Employment	32%	
2	Transport to commute	13%	
3	Financial support	9%	
4	Education	8%	
5	Security/ Safety	8%	

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• Overall, first priority needs reported by migrants were **financial support** (mentioned by 72% of them), **security and safety** (8%) and **health support** (6%). Although some variations were observed per district of origin, financial support and security/safety were among the first main needs of repatriated migrants originating from almost every district of the country.

In addition, **Employment** was the top need among the category of second priority needs and **Security/Safety** was the top among the third ones.

PROFILE OF REPATRIATED MIGRANTS FROM THE USA

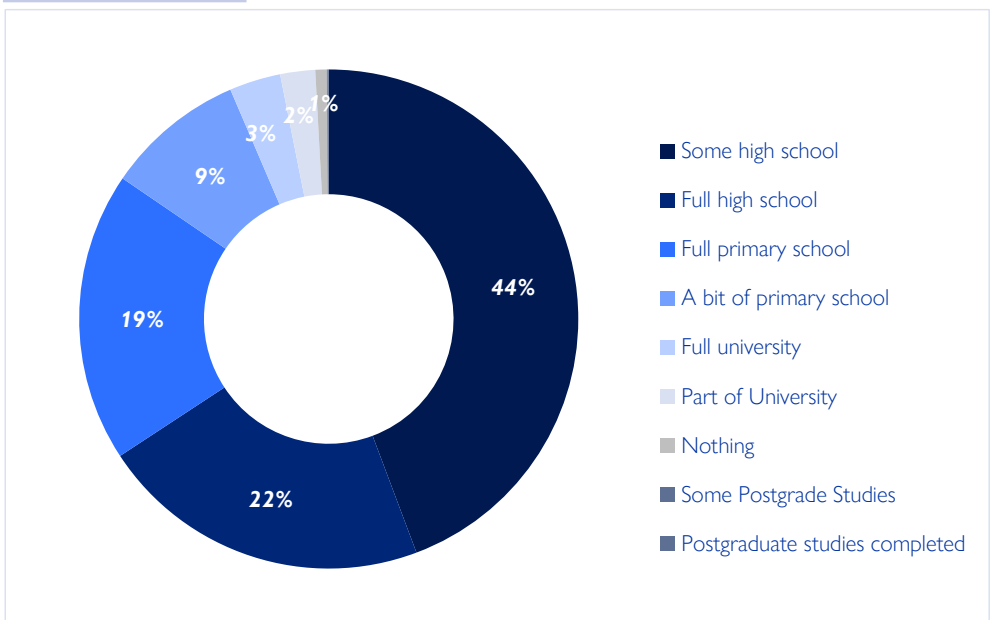


Repatriated migrants

from January to December 2022

46% of interviewed households were repatriated from the United States

Education level



During migration

59% of repatriated migrants from the US were intercepted in the US and 41% of them on their way to the US.

5 Years Average time spent in the USA before going back to Haiti

Main areas of work in the USA

	36%	in construction
	21%	in other sectors
	16%	in commerce
	13%	in agriculture
	10%	in transport
	4%	in service sector (restaurant and hotels)

REPATRIATED MIGRANTS FROM CUBA



Number of surveys

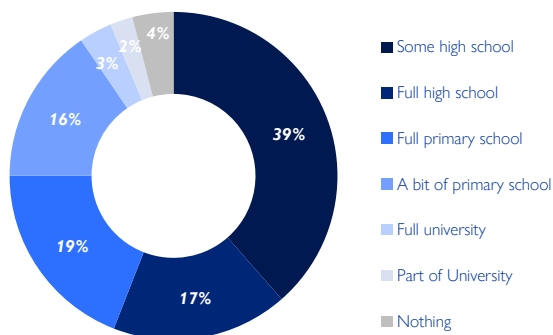


from January to December 2022



20%
of assessed households were repatriated from Cuba

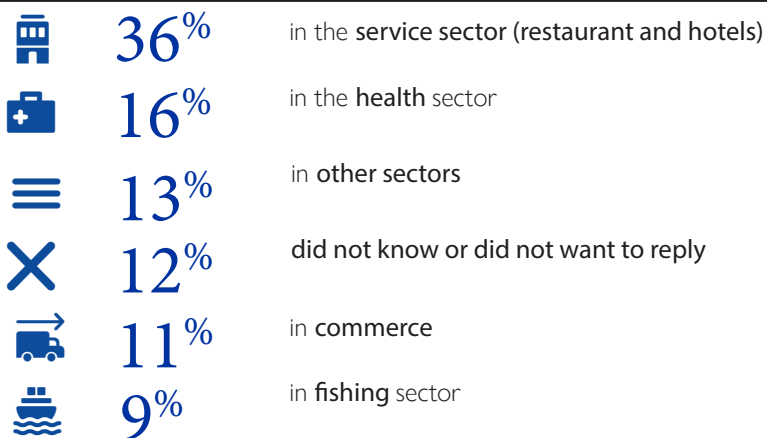
Education level



4
Years

Average time spent in Cuba before going back to Haiti

Main areas of work in Cuba



REPATRIATED MIGRANTS FROM BAHAMAS



Number of surveys

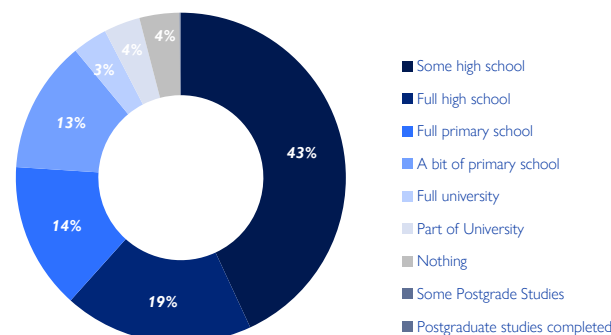


from January to December 2022



18%
of assessed households were repatriated from the Bahamas

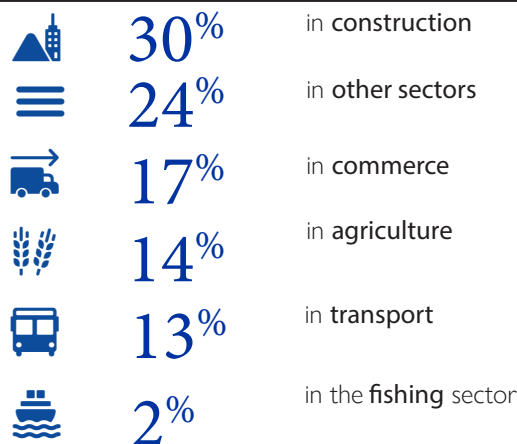
Education level



5
Years

Average time spent in the Bahamas before going back to Haiti

Main areas of work in the Bahamas





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