HAITI: COVID-19 BORDER MONITORING
Flow Monitoring on 50 Border Crossing Points between Haiti and the Dominican Republic
HAITI - WEEKLY SITREP - 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020

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. As of 12 July, approximately 12,553,000 confirmed cases had been reported in 195 countries, areas or territories according to WHO and the neighboring country Dominican Republic already reported that 45,506 individuals tested positive to the virus and 903 died from the disease. On 20 March, 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 Dominican Republic and the limited external connections now possible. In response, the Government of Haiti has communicated many important instructions to minimize the spread of the disease, particularly: closure of schools and factories, closure of airports and ports to passengers, banning of meetings of more than 10 people, nationwide curfew between 20:00 and 5:00 and plea for social distancing guidelines to be respected. Some of these restrictions were lifted or modified by the Haitian government as of 30 June 2020. At present, 6,727 cases of infection, 141 deaths and 3,022 recoveries have been confirmed in Haiti.

IOM has adapted 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 being carried out in 50 Border Crossing Points between Haiti and the Dominican Republic: 46 unofficial points and 4 official points in collaboration with the Support Group for the Repatriated and Refugees (GARR in French), Jesuit Services to Migrants (SJM in French) and Jano Siksè Border Network (RFJS in Haitian Creole).

For more information, please contact us at: dtmhaiti@iom.int

Please note that the figures above take into account all types of movements (forced, voluntary, daily etc.) observed along the monitored entry points. They do not replace official numbers but rather aim to provide insight on movements trends and patterns observed at the border.

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.

DEMOGRAPHICS - WEEK OF 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020

- MEN: 61.3%
- WOMEN: 28.1%
- BOYS: 5.8%
- GIRLS: 4.8%

WEEKLY FIGURES - 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020

- Total cross border movements observed: 15,389
- Going to the Dominican Republic: 3,061
- Going to Haiti: 12,328
- Of movements to Haiti are voluntary returns: 8,684

BREAKDOWN OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS PER BORDER LOCATION - WEEK OF 6 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Département</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>06-Jul-20</th>
<th>07-Jul-20</th>
<th>08-Jul-20</th>
<th>09-Jul-20</th>
<th>10-Jul-20</th>
<th>11-Jul-20</th>
<th>12-Jul-20</th>
<th>Total per location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nord-Est</td>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>5,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>Belladère</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouest</td>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouest</td>
<td>Cornillon</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouest</td>
<td>Fonds-Verettes</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud-Est</td>
<td>Anse-à-Pitres</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total per date</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>8,684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS AT THE BORDER FROM 06 JULY to 12 JULY 2020 (ROUNDED FIGURES)

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CUMULATIVE FIGURES FROM 17 MARCH 2020

352,108
Cumulative movements observed
on border crossing points
from 17 March to 12 July 2020.

141,320
Cumulative movements observed from
Haiti to the Dominican Republic
from 17 March to 12 July 2020.

210,788
Cumulative movements observed from
the Dominican Republic to Haiti
from 17 March to 12 July 2020.

DEMOGRAPHICS SINCE ONSET OF COVID-19 IN HAITI - from 17 MARCH TO 112 JULY 2020

MEN 58.2%
WOMEN 27.9%
BOYS 8.5%  GIRLS 5.4%

VOLUNTARY RETURNS FROM 17 MARCH TO 12 JULY 2020

64,764
Voluntary Returns observed
at the border from 17 March
to 12 July 2020.

DEMOGRAPHICS SINCE ONSET OF COVID-19 IN HAITI

VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINTS FROM 17 MARCH TO 12 JULY 2020

For more information, please contact us at: dtmhaiti@iom.int
HAITI : COVID-19 BORDER MONITORING
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HAITI - WEEKLY SITREP - 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020

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 persons Haitian migrants across the world (MPI 2017), most in United States of America, Canada, France, the Bahamas and 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 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 early 2020, IOM’s flow monitoring teams will continue to track all trends that may also affect movements toward the Dominican Republic.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES FROM 2018

- **2,239** Repatriations as of 2018
- **1,583** Repatriations by air as of 2018
- **646** Repatriations by boat as of 2018

DEMOGRAPHICS OF REPATRIATED PERSONS BY COUNTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast-Guard</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turks and Caicos</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

BREAKDOWN OF REPATRIATED PERSONS BY COUNTRY

- **2,205** Repatriations by plane and by boat
  - **1,056** Bahamas
    - 16 October 2019 to 13 July 2020
  - **250** Mexico
    - 29 to 31 January 2020
  - **277** Turks and Caicos
    - 27 May to 5 June 2020
  - **646** Coast Guard
    - April 2018 to February 2020

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FLOWMINDER—INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

To further complement the displacement information captured by the Flow Monitoring initiative, IOM Haiti has partnered with the international Non-profit Organization Flowminder, to further understand the mobility within the country following COVID-19. Flowminder uses and analyses anonymized and aggregated data from one of the Mobile Network Operators in Haiti—Digicel—to comprehend mobility patterns of populations in order to support decision making in crises situation such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Given that large-scale changes in mobility are both a cause and an effect of the pandemic, Flowminder analyzes the effect of population’s mobility on the speed and patterns of the epidemic. Moreover, the data collected through Mobile Network Operators will assess how government interventions such as travel restrictions, curfews, closure of public places, banning of gatherings among others, as well as how social and economic shifts caused by the epidemic affect mobility patterns and alter distributions of populations.

REPORT 1—MAIN RESULTS

Changes in mobility of active phone numbers have been observed, particularly:

- Reduction have been observed in the number of daily visitors to densely populated centers (city centers, town centers and main border crossing points) after 20 March.
- No significant changes were observed in most regions, however slight increases were observed in residential and sparsely populated regions.
- In addition, countrywide mobility had also reduced as a reduction of the number of localities visited on average per mobile phone user has also been observed after 20 March.

REPORT 2—MAIN RESULTS

Changes in visitor numbers have been observed from 20 March to 30 April, particularly:

- Reduction of movements have been observed near border crossing points and along the roads leading to the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Belladère and Malpasse. No reduction observed for Anse-a-Pitre.
- A decrease has been observed in commercial districts while users have increased in residential and remote areas. These observed trends may partially reflect diminished visits to workplaces as well as possible relocations from urban to rural areas as an increase in phone usage in rural areas has also been observed.

Decreases observed and highlighted on the first report remain consistent in the second report.
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—WEEK OF 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020 - OUANAMINTHE

Santiago, Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Montecristi, Dajabon, Distrito Nacional, La Vega, Valverde, Altagracia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin in Dominican Republic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santiago, Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Montecristi, Dajabon, Distrito Nacional, La Vega, Valverde, Altagracia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Département</th>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Commune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nord-Ouest</td>
<td>Port-de-Paix, Saint Louis du Nord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord</td>
<td>Cap-Haitien, Limbé, Saint-Raphael, Limonade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord-Est</td>
<td>Ouanaminthe, Capotille, Trou du Nord, Ferrier, Carice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artibonite</td>
<td>Gonaives, Saint-Marc, Marchand-Dessalines, Gros Mrone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>Hinche, Mirebalais, Maissade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—WEEK OF 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020 - BELLADÈRE

Origin in Dominican Republic
Santiago, La Romana, Duarte, Azua, Santo Domingo, Altagracia, San Juan, Distrito Nacional, Samana, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, El Seybo, Barahona

Destination in Haiti: Département
- Nord
- Artibonite
- Centre
- Ouest
- Sud

Destination in Haiti: Commune
- Plaisance, Limbé, Pilate
- Gonaives, Thomonde, Saint-Marc, Gros Morne, L'Estere, Ennery, Marchand-Dessalines, Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite
- Saut d'Eau, Mirebalais, Belladère, Hinche, Lascahobas, Maissade, Boucan Carré
- Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Carrefour, Léogane, Arcahaie, Cornillon/Grand Bois, Thomazeau, Croix-des-Bouquets, Cité Soleil
- Côteaux
- Jacmel, Bainet, Belle-Anse, Marigot, Anse-à-Pitre, Côtes-de-Fer, La Vallée, Cayes-Jacmel
- Jérémie, Abricots

For more information, please contact us at: dtmhaiti@iom.int
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—WEEK OF 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020 MALPASSE

Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Santiago, La Romana, Independencia, La Altagracia, Bahoruco, Duarte, Barahona, Hato Mayor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Département</th>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Commune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nord-Ouest</td>
<td>Port-de-Paix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artibonite</td>
<td>Saint-Marc, Gonaives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouest</td>
<td>Delmas, Arcahaie, Tabarre, Pétoin-Ville, Fonds-Verrettes, Croix-des-Bouquets, Léogane, Ganthier, Kenscoff, Carrefour, Thomazeau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud-Est</td>
<td>Jacmel, Marigot, Belle-Anse, Bainet, Cayes-Jacmel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud</td>
<td>Les Cayes, Aquin, Cotes de Fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippes</td>
<td>Miragoane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—WEEK OF 06 JULY TO 12 JULY 2020 - CORNILLON & FONDS-VERRETTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin in Dominican Republic</th>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Département</th>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Commune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barahona, La Descubierta, Independencia, Bahoruco, Duarte, Azua, San Cristobal, Samana, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Hato Mayor</td>
<td>Ouest</td>
<td>Fonds-Verrettes, Cornillon/Grand-Bois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nippes</td>
<td>Baradères</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sud-Est</td>
<td>Grand-Gosier, Thiotte, Anse-à-Pitre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF VOLUNTARY RETURNS BY BORDER CROSSING POINT—WEEK OF 06 JULY to 12 JULY - ANSE-A-PITRES

**Origin in Dominican Republic**

- Duarte, Barahona, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, La Romana, Monte Plata, San Pedro de Macoris, El Seybo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Département</th>
<th>Destination in Haiti: Commune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sud-Est</td>
<td>Belle-Anse, Jacmel, Marigot, Anse-à-Pitres, Thiotte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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