

ANNUAL REPORT

2021

HAITI MISSION



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ACRONYMS

AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
BAVC	Brazil Visa Application Centre
BBS	Build Back Safer
BINUH	Bureau intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti
BLTS	Bureau de Lutte contre le Trafic de Stupéfiants
BRC	Border Resources Centre
CAVB	Centre For Assistance for Visa For Brazil
CAVC	Chilean Visa Application Centre
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESFRONT	Cuerpo Especial de Seguridad Fronteriza
CNIGS	Centre National d'Information Géospatiale
CNLTP	Comité National de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes
CT	Counter-Trafficking
DMU	Data Management Unit
DGPC	Direction Générale de la Protection Civile
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DR	Dominican Republic
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GoH	Government of Haiti
HDI	Human Development Index
IBESR	Institut du Bien-Être Social et de Recherches
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons

IHSI	Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MAST	Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail
MCOF	Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MHAVE	Ministère des Haïtiens Vivant à l'Étranger
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
MTPTC	Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications
NFI	Non-Food Items
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONM	Office National de la Migration
PaP	Port-au-Prince
PNH	Police Nationale d'Haïti
POLIFRONT	Haitian Border Police
PSOP	Peace and Stabilization Operations Program
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
ToT	Training for Trainers
UCLBP	Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
VACs	Visa Application Centers
VoT	Victims of Trafficking
WFP	World Food Program
WG	Working Group

INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to:

- **Contribute to the growing operational challenges of migration management;**
- **Advance understanding of migration issues;**
- **Encourage economic and social development through migration;**
- **Respect human dignity and the well-being of migrants.**

With 174 member states, 8 other observer states and offices in more than 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does this by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. Haiti has been a member state of IOM since 1995.

IOM works to help manage migration in an orderly and humane manner, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to respond to the challenges posed by migration, and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

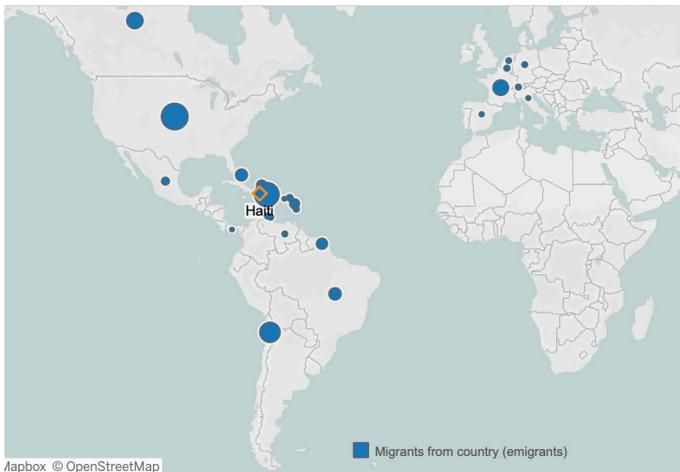
On 19 September 2016, the IOM Director General and the Secretary General of the United Nations (UN) signed an agreement whereby IOM becomes an affiliated organization of the United Nations. Under the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes IOM as an indispensable player in the field of human mobility, which includes the protection of migrants and displaced persons in communities affected by migration, the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons and, voluntary returns and integration of migration into national development plans.



HAITI: CONTEXT

Haiti shares the Island La Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, with the 388 km border delimitating their respective territories. The Caribbean country's Human Development Index (HDI) value is 0.510 – which puts the country in the low human development category – positioning it at 170 out of 189 countries and territories, and making it the least developed country in the western hemisphere, with the poorest socio-economic and development indicators in the Americas (UNDP HDI, 2021). Additionally, Haiti has been amongst the most affected countries by climate change in the world between 2000 and 2019 (Global Climate Risk Index, 2021). Its economy is largely dependent on subsistence agriculture and is vulnerable to adverse climate conditions and political instability. The latest official poverty estimate (2012) suggested that more than 6 million Haitians live below the poverty line, and over 2.5 million below the extreme poverty line (World Bank, 2021).

The number of emigrants of Haitian origin is estimated at 1,770,000 people (MPI 2021). As shown in the map, in 2021, the main host countries were the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Canada, France, Brazil, and The Bahamas.



Haitian migration by country of origin and destination (MPI, 2021)

In 2022, 4.9 million people are projected to need humanitarian assistance, a 10% increase from 2021. Around 4.3 million people were acutely food insecure in September 2021; a number which is expected to rise to 4.6 million by March 2022.

Due to its position over major tectonic faults as well as being situated within the “Hurricane Alley”, Haiti is exposed to extreme weather conditions and frequent natural hazards which results in forced displacement movements. The country also continues to experience instability, overpopulation in urban areas, widespread poverty, economic inequalities, risk of epidemics and its health system provides an insufficient

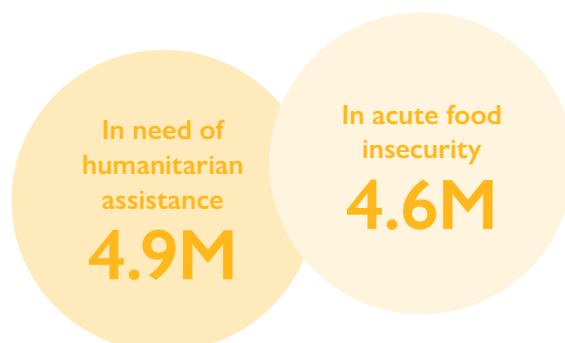
coverage to the population. The assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on 7 July 2021 added a new element of political instability to the current crisis.

In 2021, in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic and the continuous political instability, the major humanitarian concerns were:

- **The increased forced displacement of people in the capital Port-au-Prince due to gang violence since 2020, reaching an estimated 19,000 persons;**
- **A magnitude 7.2 earthquake which struck the Southern part of the country on 14 August, killing 2,248 people, injuring over 12,200 and damaging more than 130,000 buildings, including schools and hospitals. An estimated 38,777 persons were displaced;**
- **The heightened number of Haitian returnees, reaching 27,694 migrants assisted by IOM in 2021 - 69% by air and sea, 29% by land. 78% of returns by air were from the USA, others mainly from the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico and the Turks and Caicos Islands**

In 2022, IOM Haiti will continue to expand its current activities, adapting them to new migratory trends and post-disaster recovery in close cooperation with the Government of Haiti (GoH) and other partners working in the field of migrants' protection, crisis response and border management. IOM Haiti will prioritize initiatives aiming at stabilizing communities through economic development opportunities for vulnerable women and prospective migrants, facilitating the sustainable reintegration of Haitian migrant returnees in their communities, providing assistance and protection to vulnerable internally displaced persons, as well as further strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities.

Prediction of people in need in 2022:



IOM HAITI MISSION

IOM has been present in Haiti since 1994, when the Organization began partnering with the Government of Haiti (GoH) on migration management and capacity building programs following years of turmoil that had caused internal and international displacement, forced migration and considerable economic decline. In later years, IOM extended its cooperation to address and mitigate the effect that natural disasters have on the most vulnerable sections of the population.

IOM in Haiti is committed to supporting the GoH in its immediate and long-term migration-related challenges by enhancing the capacities of national institutions to better manage their borders and regional migration dynamics, supporting public sector and civil society actors in reducing forced movement and the vulnerability of migrants, and mainstreaming migration into the development agenda through policies and legislation.

IOM's interventions fall within a number of focus areas, including:

- **Protection and resilience-building mechanisms for vulnerable migrants, including counter-trafficking and anti-smuggling activities;**

- **Technical assistance on migration management, border management and VISA application centers;**
- **Humanitarian assistance, identification of durable solutions for those displaced by natural disasters and improving urban conditions and critical infrastructure to strengthen community stabilization;**
- **Disaster risk reduction activities including watershed management and ravine mitigation works, training and technical assistance for national counterparts, as well as preparations and response to natural disasters through evacuation management.**

In Haiti, IOM, through its offices in Port-au-Prince and the regions, supports the GoH in identifying challenges related to migration and in formulating appropriate responses. IOM Haiti is under the oversight of the IOM Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean, located in San José, Costa Rica.

IOM Haiti's activities are coordinated by the main office in Port-au-Prince with sub-offices in Ouanaminthe, Miragoâne, Les Cayes and Jérémie and staff presence in Belladère, Malpasse and Anse-à-Pitres.



UN COLLABORATION

IOM Haiti works in close collaboration with the UN agencies present in the country, as well as with the main national and international NGOs operating in the region. IOM Haiti is a member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Country Humanitarian Team and is a signatory agency of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021/2. In 2022, the UNCT will be working on updating the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), as well as finalizing the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA).

IOM and BINUH have been closely collaborating to reinforce capacities of the GoH to manage and secure border areas; management of human and orderly migration, with particular attention to vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking (VoTs); promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in Haiti, among others.

Since 2019, IOM and the Resident Coordinator co-chair the Migration Working Group in Haiti.

Furthermore, IOM is the co-lead of the Shelter/NFIs national working group along with the Housing and Public Building Construction Unit (UCLBP), and the co-lead of the national Counter Trafficking coordination group along with the National Counter Trafficking Committee (CNLTP). Together with the National Office for Migration (ONM), IOM also co-leads the Working Group for the Protection of Migrants and IDPs.



GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

ADOPTION

On 19 September 2016, Heads of State and Government, including Haiti, came together for the first time ever at the global level within the UN General Assembly to discuss issues related to migration and refugees. This process concluded on 10 December 2018 with the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) by the majority of the UN Member States at an Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakesh, Morocco, followed closely by formal endorsement by the UN General Assembly on 19 December.



The Global Compact is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It is a non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today's migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development. The Global Compact is framed in a way consistent with target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which Member States committed to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration.

In 2021, in collaboration with the National Office for Migration (ONM), IOM Haiti participated in the regional review of the implementation of the GCM in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In Haiti, the Migration Working Group meets regularly with UN partners, government counterparts and civil society to keep Haiti engaged in migration priorities at the global and regional levels. In 2021, the first consultation with government and civil society representatives was held in Port-au-Prince, to identify needs and priorities for migration governance in Haiti.



BORDER MANAGEMENT

Since 2007, IOM has been supporting the Government of Haiti for the establishment of an integrated border management system and to strengthen cross-border cooperation between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The support consisted in strengthening the human and technical capacity of the Ministry Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) and its National Office for Migration, through the provision of specialized integrated border management trainings, specific equipment and the fostering of an inter-regional dialogue on migration issues.

Throughout 2021, with a view to strengthening regional coordination on migration issues, IOM facilitated binational dialogue between Haitian and Dominican authorities working along the border. Through this initiative, child protection authorities clarified the requirements for children with one parent or tutor to cross the border point of Ouanaminthe/Dajabón.

In 2015, IOM worked with MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police to plan the deployment of the first Haitian border police unit, the POLIFRONT. Thanks to the generous support of the Government of Canada through the Peace and Stabilization Operations Program (PSOP), and from the Department of States, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), IOM could concretize the establishment of a permanent presence of officers in the North-East Department in January 2018, in Malpasse in 2019 and in Anse-à-Pitres in 2021. Additionally, the rehabilitation of the base in Belladère was initiated in 2021.

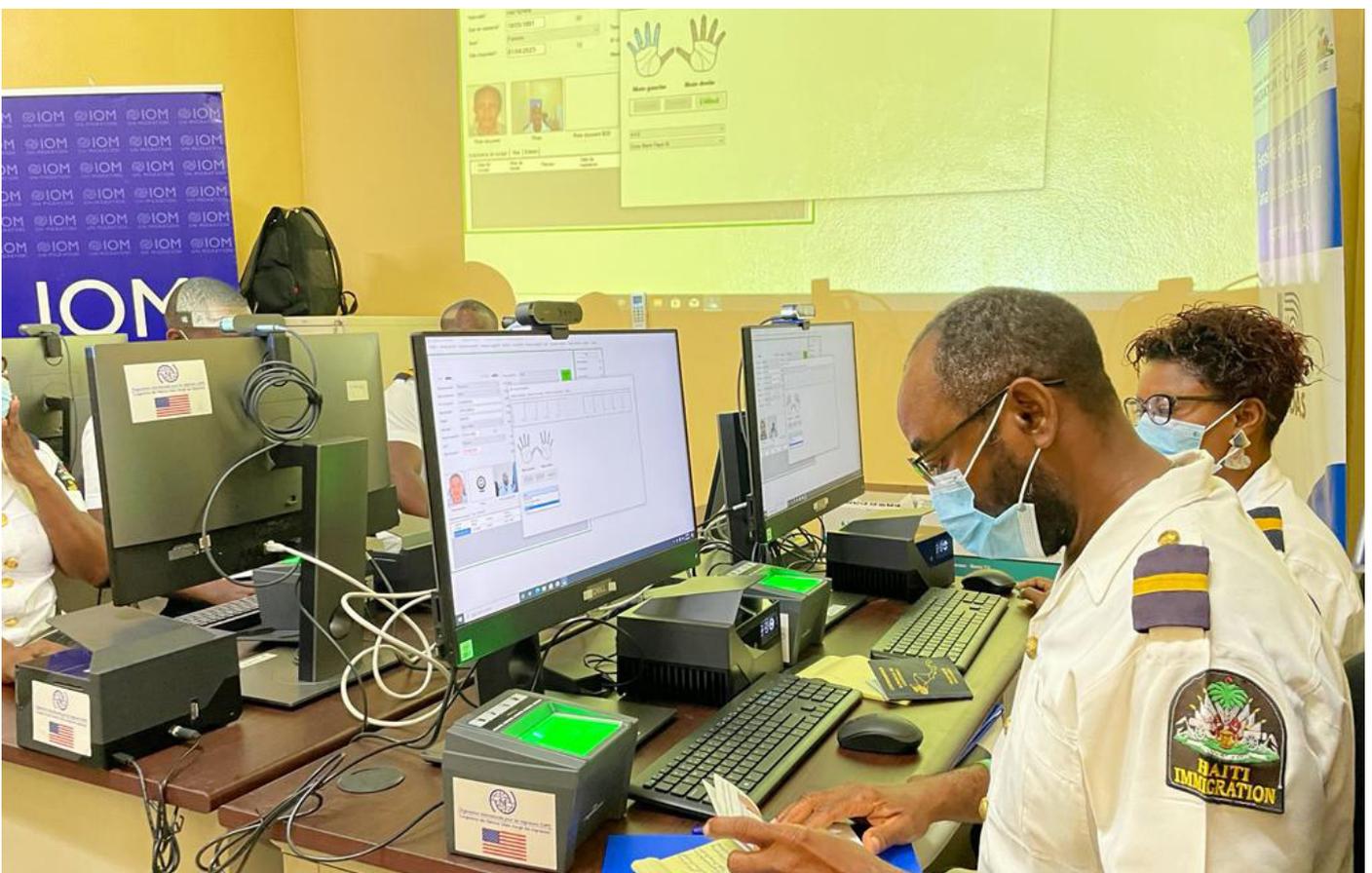


In 2019, IOM installed in collaboration with the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration (DIE) the first Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) at the border crossing point of Malpasse. In 2020 and 2021, the system was also installed at the border crossing points of Ouanaminthe and Belladère and, at the international airport of Cap Haitian. MIDAS through its biometric system contributes to reinforce safe and regular migration between Haiti and the neighboring countries in the region, including through the digitalization of data. MIDAS is projected to be established at the remaining border-crossing point of Anse-à-Pitres in 2022.

In addition, IOM has organized in 2021, various trainings for local authorities, national institutions, including border officials, and civil society organizations on the protection of migrants and the prevention of human trafficking. It also held a specific training on the use of drones for members of the POLIFRONT.

In 2021, a new partnership with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) allowed for the launch of a new initiative, in support of the Haitian Government, to improve the governance, protection and economic resilience of communities located at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Through this initiative, IOM in close collaboration with the National Office of Identification (ONI), Haiti National Archives (ANH), and the DIE will contribute to the reinforcement of government capacities to deliver documentation in border areas. Furthermore, this initiative seeks to support migrant assistance in collaboration with local authorities through psycho-social support/counselling, transportation assistance to migrants, and referral to competent states and civil society institutions, as well as increase migrants' self-resilience through the provision of an emergency wage subsidy.



MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

- 6 binational meetings facilitated between Haitian and Dominican authorities working at the border
- 18 trainings given to national institutions, local authorities and civil society representatives on migrants' protection, human rights, gender equality, prevention of human trafficking, among other themes
- One additional entry point operational with MIDAS
- 1 POLIFRONT base rehabilitated at the border

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PROTECTION

The Protection Unit was created in 2010 after the earthquake, to ensure that protection principles were taken into consideration in the humanitarian response provided through the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) activities. Since then, it has grown to cover a broader scope of activities related to migrants and IDP's protection and assistance.

The protection team promotes the rights of migrants and their families and facilitates assistance to vulnerable migrants according to their specific needs in collaboration with a network of governmental and non-governmental protection actors. It supports the State to uphold and restore the rights of those who are particularly vulnerable to, or at risk of abuse, exploitation, harm, threats and violation of human rights and international humanitarian law as a result of/or during forced migration.

Since 2008, IOM has been supporting the GoH to combat human trafficking by providing technical guidance in the elaboration and establishment of the Anti-Trafficking law in 2014. In collaboration with the MAST and the Institute of Social well-being and research (IBESR), IOM supported the institutionalization of the National Committee Against Human Trafficking (CNLTP). In 2021, IOM Haiti, in close collaboration with the CNLTP supported the drafting and adoption of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the identification and support of victims of human trafficking.

In close coordination with the ONM, IOM also provides a direct humanitarian assistance to vulnerable returnees from the neighboring Dominican Republic. In 2021, 8,065 received direct support.

Additionally, IOM provides on arrival support for returnees arriving by air and sea. In 2021, the IOM in Haiti provided reception and post-arrival assistance to 19,629 migrants repatriated to Haiti by both air and sea to Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien. The majority were returned by flight from the USA, while smaller proportions were returned from the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico and the Turks and Caicos Islands.



You're a migrant; you need help? Call 8840

8840 is IOM's free hotline which provides information and referrals on a wide range of issues, including human trafficking, regular migration, COVID-19, PSEA, Gender Based Violence and any protection related issues. It also works as a complaint mechanism for beneficiaries, promoting two-way communication and a feedback channel.

A psychosocial follow-up is ensured for the most vulnerable returnees, and the family reunification of unaccompanied migrant children is facilitated in collaboration with partners.

Finally, IOM is also working to provide a critical protection assistance to internally displaced persons due to natural disasters and urban violence, notably in areas affected by the resurgence of gang activities. Through its emergency protection program, IOM offers tailored assistance, notably for people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, in order to respond to their most urgent needs. 500 IDPs received livelihood assistance through training in view to initiate income generating activities, while 805 persons obtained identity documents to access essential services.

IOM Haiti provided psycho-social support to people affected by the 14-August earthquake and assessed key specialized infrastructures in affected areas, such as homes for the elderly.

Through a campaign in 5 key locations of transit and return of migrants along the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, IOM organized 10 participatory theatre workshops, as well as cultural and artistic activities on COVID-19 vaccination, the prevention of human trafficking and the promotion of regular migration.



MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

- 30,978 migrants and IDPs assisted with direct service provision
- 19,629 returned Haitian migrants assisted on arrival at airports and seaports and 8,065 arriving by land from the Dominican Republic, hence a total of 27,694 migrants assisted on arrival
- 637 beneficiaries referred to external specialized services
- 852 beneficiaries directly received emergency healthcare and psycho-social support
- 212 internally displaced persons with disabilities were identified and provided with materials adapted to their disability
- Publication of 5 Protection Information Management products shedding light on the vulnerabilities and protection needs of Haitian migrants travelling by sea
- SOPs adopted by the GoH for the identification and support of victims of human trafficking

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SHELTER, NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI) AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

IOM's coordination efforts for the Shelter/NFI sector aim to strengthen the harmonization of emergency preparedness and response of humanitarian and state partners, taking into account lessons learned from events taking place during previous crises. IOM's activities focus on providing timely and lifesaving assistance to those affected by natural disasters by providing shelter support and promoting a multi-sectoral approach. IOM also maintains seven warehouses located in different parts of the country with a stockpile of NFIs and hygiene kits that can be rapidly deployed anywhere in the country and in the Caribbean region in case of an emergency. This prepositioning has proved vital after the earthquake hit the Southern part of the country in August 2021.

IOM co-leads the Shelter/NFI Working Group (WG) with the Housing and Public Buildings Unit (UCLBP), maintaining strong links with the Civil Protection General Direction (DGPC). In order to ensure a harmonized and durable approach to reconstruction, the shelter WG has been promoting the Build Back Safer (BBS) approach. The shelter WG has prioritized the mainstreaming of technical BBS principles as a priority for safe shelter awareness, training schemes, shelter recovery programs and mass media campaign. Therefore, IOM's Shelter Unit provides technical support to partners, which promoted

the implementation of Build Back Safer (BBS) principles as well as good construction practices.

In 2021, IOM successfully coordinated the delivery of shelter and household items with humanitarian partners through the common NFI pipeline in response to the 14-August earthquake. More than 135,551 items were distributed, including hygiene, kitchen and fixing kits, benefiting close to 200,000 people.

IOM worked with the Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Communication (MTPTC) and the DGPC to assess 22,319 damaged buildings in 31 municipalities.

IOM Haiti, in addition to emergency response works together with the government to enhance Disaster Risk Reduction efforts. In 2021, together with UNICEF, IOM launched an action to further strengthen disaster preparedness and early response in the Shelter and WASH sectors in Haiti, more specifically in areas vulnerable to natural disasters. This joint action aims to support the Civil Protection General Direction (DGPC), as well as the National Direction for Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) in stock management, needs assessment methodologies, including through Training of Trainers (ToTs).



MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

- 94,170 people assisted with NFIs
- 110,035 in-kind NFIs and kits donated
- 90,000 NFI stockpile and hygiene kits prepositioned in seven warehouses for 2021-2022
- 22,319 buildings assessed post-earthquakes
- 16 evacuation shelter rehabilitations completed
- 95 evacuation shelter managers trained in shelter management

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT JOSEPH **CHLELA** ([JCHLELA@IOM.INT](mailto:jchlela@iom.int))



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Unit was re-activated in 2021 within the Mission in Haiti following the forced displacement of over 19,000 people in the metropolitan area of the capital Port-au-Prince, triggered by increased gang violence.

The CCCM Unit facilitates multi-sectoral assistance and protection activities for IDPs in Port-au-Prince, as well as in the South, following the 14-August earthquake. IOM therefore coordinates humanitarian responses to address the needs of those displaced and to seek prompt solutions for them to relocate or return to their homes.

IOM co-leads CCCM activities in the country, together with the Government of Haiti through the Civil Protection General Direction (DCPG) and the Housing and Public Buildings Unit (UCLBP).

Through its activities, IOM supported 8 displacement sites in Port-au-Prince, housing 3,212 households (11,371 persons). It ensured tailored protection services were available to IDPs,

including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, especially for those most vulnerable, and coordinated the assistance provision with key partners so food and basic WASH facilities were accessible.

IOM also upgraded the Carrefour site in relation to COVID-19 prevention, by equipping the screening and isolation room. The organization supported the decommissioning of 4 sites in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince.

Through CCCM, 1,446 households could be relocated in Port-au-Prince, and received a livelihood package so they could meet their basic needs and requirements, including rent.

Together with the Data Management Unit (DMU), 84 displacement sites could be assessed in earthquake-affected areas, housing over 10,000 households.

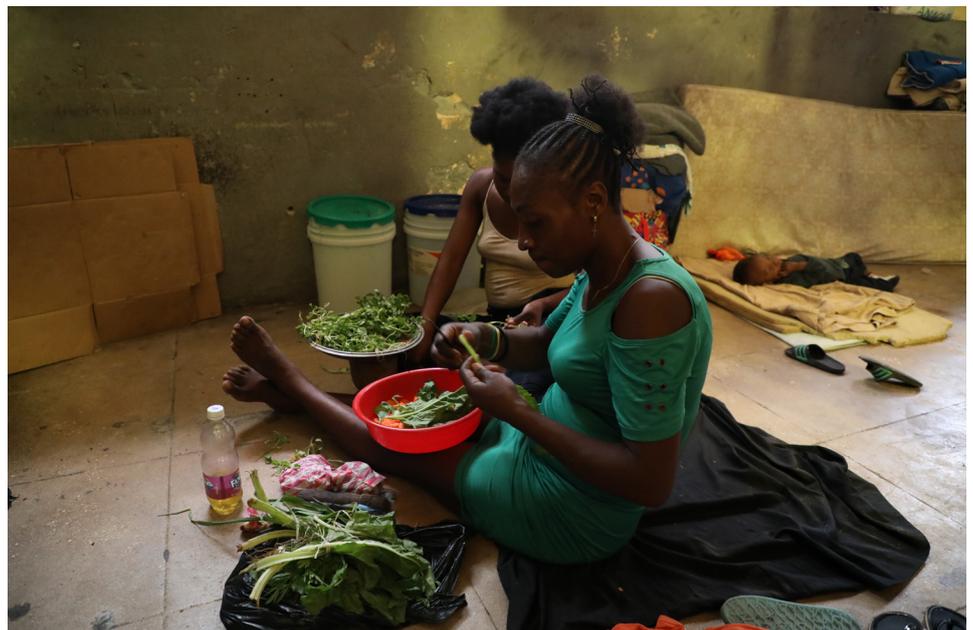
Additionally, in coordination with the Shelter Unit, Shelter kits were distributed to assist affected populations with the repairs of their houses, favorizing their return home.



MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

- 11,371 displaced persons received direct, tailored assistance in Port-au-Prince
- 1,446 households were relocated in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince
- 4 sites were decommissioned with IOM support
- 24,260 households were supported post-earthquake with Shelter kits
- Through DTM, 84 IDP sites were assessed in the South, following the earthquake

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HUMANITARIAN AND FAMILY REUNIFICATION

VISAS - CAVB/CAVC

With the aim of contributing towards safe, legal and orderly pathways for migration and mobility, IOM Haiti manages the Brazil Visa Application Centre (BVAC), which is responsible for the administrative procedures for humanitarian and family reunion visa applications for Haitian Citizens on behalf of the Government of Brazil through the Embassy of Brazil in Haiti. Similarly, IOM Haiti also operates a Chilean Visa Service Centre (CAVC) on behalf of the Chilean Consulate in Port-au-Prince, assisting in the visa processing for Haitian citizens with family members in Chile.

Since September 2015, IOM launched the Visa Application Centre in Haiti in collaboration with the Embassy of Brazil in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The BVAC is the first center offering the humanitarian visa application worldwide and aims to facilitate humanitarian visa and family reunification visa processing in response to the concern over the growing number of people travelling irregularly to Brazil from Haiti.

The Chilean Visa Service Centre was opened in August 2018 in collaboration with the Consular Section of the Embassy in Chile in Port-au-Prince. The Centre was established following an agreement between IOM and the Government of Chile to provide visa support for Haitian nationals wishing to join their families residing in Chile through the Family Reunion Visa Program.

IOM Haiti's VACS have supported the processing of fifty thousand humanitarian and family reunification visas. The migration authorities of Brazil and Chile remain the sole decision makers.

The daily activities of the VACS are operationalized by dedicated staff trained to properly identify protection cases and falsified documentation. In 2020, a tailored and secure processing software, called VAPS, was installed to facilitate

activities. In order to provide a more efficient service and in order to harmonize the process, as of 2021 a new system called IPS has been put in place to assist migrants wishing to apply for a visa.



Regular posts on social media and trilingual websites are available to enhance information and sharing for public awareness. The main activities of the VACs consist of reviewing documents, data digitalization and transfer them to the Embassy, as well as tracking and monitoring applications. This is aimed at providing assistance to Haitian nationals seeking safe, empowering and legal migration channels.

Because of COVID-19 and travel restrictions to Chile, no appointment to the CAVC were made possible in 2021. However, people were allowed to contact the Center via email and phone to receive information. BVAC team has effortlessly worked from January to February 2021 to assist the caseload of beneficiaries who had an 2020 appointment as the center was closed as of March 2020.

As of end of 2021, the support centre facilitating administrative support for the Brazilian embassy in Haiti will be known as CAVB (Centre for Assistance for Visa for Brazil).

MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

- **7,325 appointments booked at the CABV**
- **3,669 applications were processed at the CAVB**
- **4,213 applicants received their Brazilian visas**
- **6,395 visitors came to the CAVB to express queries and 19,536 calls were processed to answer questions at the CAVB**

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT MARGUERITE JEAN (MJEAN@IOM.INT)

DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

Under memorandum of understanding signed in June of 2018 with the Government of Haiti's Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (MHAVE), IOM Haiti and the MHAVE act in close cooperation and consult on all matters of common interest related to migration and diaspora.

IOM Haiti also collaborates with Haitian Diaspora groups on several initiatives. Since 2018, IOM Haiti has been collaborating with the IOM mission in Washington and Haitian diaspora groups in Washington. Indeed, Haitian migrants living abroad maintain generally strong familial and financial ties with their homeland and contribute in a significant way to its economic development.

In this sense, MHAVE has openly expressed the need for a census or mapping of the diaspora, so as to develop ways to include them constructively in National Development Plans. IOM Haiti, in collaboration with the Ministry, IOM Washington and diaspora groups in the USA is therefore currently implementing a project internally financed by the IOM Development Fund (IDF) to proceed to a pilot mapping through the data collection of Haitian Diaspora living in the USA.

The aim of this project is to create a better understanding of the diaspora features and promote the engagement of the Haitian population abroad, identifying their skills, needs, challenges and opportunities for engagement. This will help to shape a more strategic and mutually beneficial relationship between Haiti and the diaspora and boost the government's capacity to engage the diaspora in a more effective and sustained way.

Additionally, in response to the 14-August earthquake, IOM Haiti coordinated and led a consultation between the Haitian government and a wide over 50 Haitian diaspora associations all over the U.S, Canada, Brazil, Chili Europe and much more. This consultation allowed the Haitian diaspora to have a say directly with the Haitian government pertaining to their engagement to rebuild the south of Haiti after the earthquake.

IOM also facilitated the creation of a partnership between a diaspora organization (HRA) and the Digicel foundation in view to successfully help rebuild many schools that were damaged by the earthquake. The Organization also supported one diaspora association to rehabilitate 12 houses.

MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

- **1 diaspora mapping initiative underway in the USA**
- **50 diaspora associations participated in a consultation with the GoH coordinated by IOM**
- **12 houses rehabilitated with a diaspora partner post-earthquake**

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DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT (DMU) AND DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

The Data Management Unit (DMU) of IOM Haiti gathers, analyzes and disseminates information to the GoH, the humanitarian and development partners, using a combination of tools and technologies, particularly the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The DTM is an integrated set of tools used to track and monitor the movement and living conditions of displaced populations. DTM captures the movement and trends of a constantly shifting population, provides ongoing and up-to-date information with increased frequency during new crises. DTM has been adapted to suit the different migration situations within the Haitian context.

In 2021, IOM Haiti continued its Flow Monitoring adapted to the COVID-19 context, as well as the profiling of returning migrants and initiated two mobility tracking initiatives following the IDP crisis and the earthquake of 14 August 2021.

Flow Monitoring: tracking of forced and spontaneous movements across the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic (DR) by conducting observation of migratory flows and voluntary surveys at 20 border crossing points (4 official and 16 non-official border crossing points).

COVID-19 Border Flow Monitoring/Internal displacement: complementing the DTM at the 20 border crossing points to support ongoing and preparedness and response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes the partnership with Swiss NGO 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.



Mobility Tracking – 14-August earthquake: Displacement tracking and damage assessment following the earthquake, which aims to gather information on possible displacement locations (displacement sites), assess damages sustained to buildings following the earthquake and understand mobility caused by the event. Out of 127 sites identified following the earthquake, 84 sites remain open and house an estimated 10,299 households (30,189 persons).



Mobility Tracking – IDPs in the Metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince: Data gathering on displacement of civil population in the capital due to increased gang presence and inter gang conflict in neighbourhoods within the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, event tracking of targeted sites (desegregated by gender and vulnerabilities), as well as basic mobility tracking of sites (site assessments through key informants). In 2021, 17 sites were identified, housing a total of 6,226 displaced households (19,826 persons).



Mobility Tracking – IDPs in the Ouest department following the 12 January 2010 earthquake: Annual data gathering on sites still open following the devastating January 12th 2010 earthquake were also carried out. Basic site assessments (mobility tracking) exercises were carried in 21 sites still open in the Ouest department which house 8,092 households (32,731 persons).

The information collected by the Flow Monitoring initiative at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic allowed an understand of migratory flows between both countries and served as a warning system for specific protection issues related to deported/repatriated Haitian migrants (violation of human rights, increase in deportations of pregnant women, etc.).

Event/Emergency Tracking exercises for the internal displacement caused by gang violence and inter-gang conflict has supported the humanitarian efforts in identified sites and assistance to the displaced persons – particularly through rental subsidy programs undertaken by IOM and partners. Geographical data collected following the 14 August 2021 contributed to confirming damage assessments in support of the humanitarian community and donors. In addition, registration activities were carried out in close coordination with the GoH (through the DGPC) to facilitate the identification of vulnerable displaced persons and orient assistance initiatives (reconstruction, repair and relocation) in response to both the gang related displacement as well as the internal displacement caused by the 14 August earthquake in the southern peninsula.

DMU continues to develop its an expertise in data collection with notable partnerships with UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP), donors (ECHO) and governmental entities such as the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC), the National Statistics Institute (IHSI), the National Center of Geo-Spatial Information (CNIGS), the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST), among others.

MAIN RESULTS OF 2021

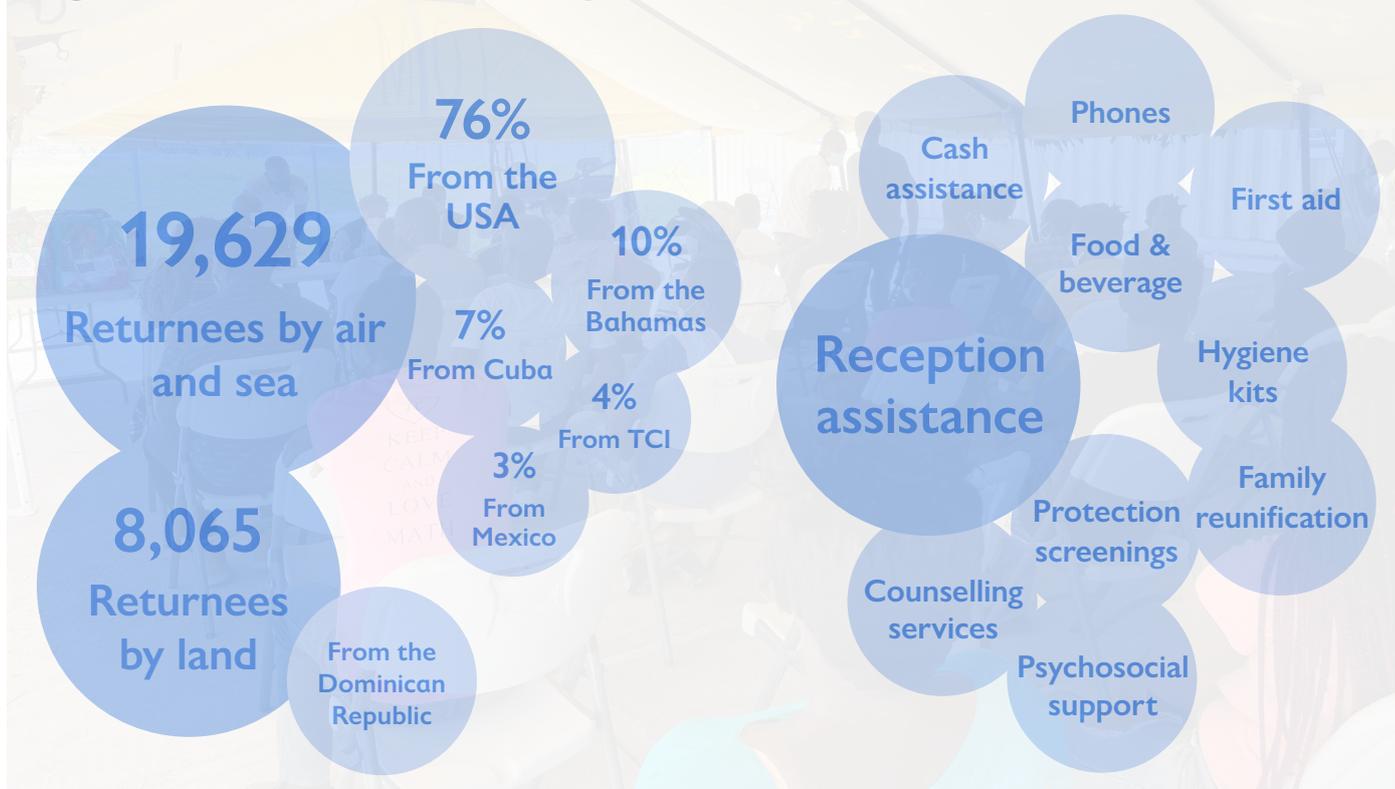
- **84 IDP sites identified in the Southern peninsula (Grand’Anse, Sud and Nippes), housing a total of 10,299 displaced households (30,189 displaced persons)**
- **17 IDP sites assessed in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, housing 6,226 displaced households (19,826 displaced persons)**
- **21 IDP sites remaining from 2010 earthquake assessed, housing 8,092 households (32,731 displaced persons)**
- **20 Border Crossing Points between Haiti and the Dominican Republic monitored**
- **More than 946,509 cumulative movements recorded between Haiti and the Dominican Republic for 2021**
- **Publication of 20 Flow Monitoring reports; 5 Emergency Event Tracking reports (IDP Port-au-Prince); 4 Mobility Tracking reports (14 August 2021 Earthquake)**

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT EMMANUELLE *DERYCE* (EDERYCE@IOM.INT)



CRISES RESPONSES AT A GLANCE

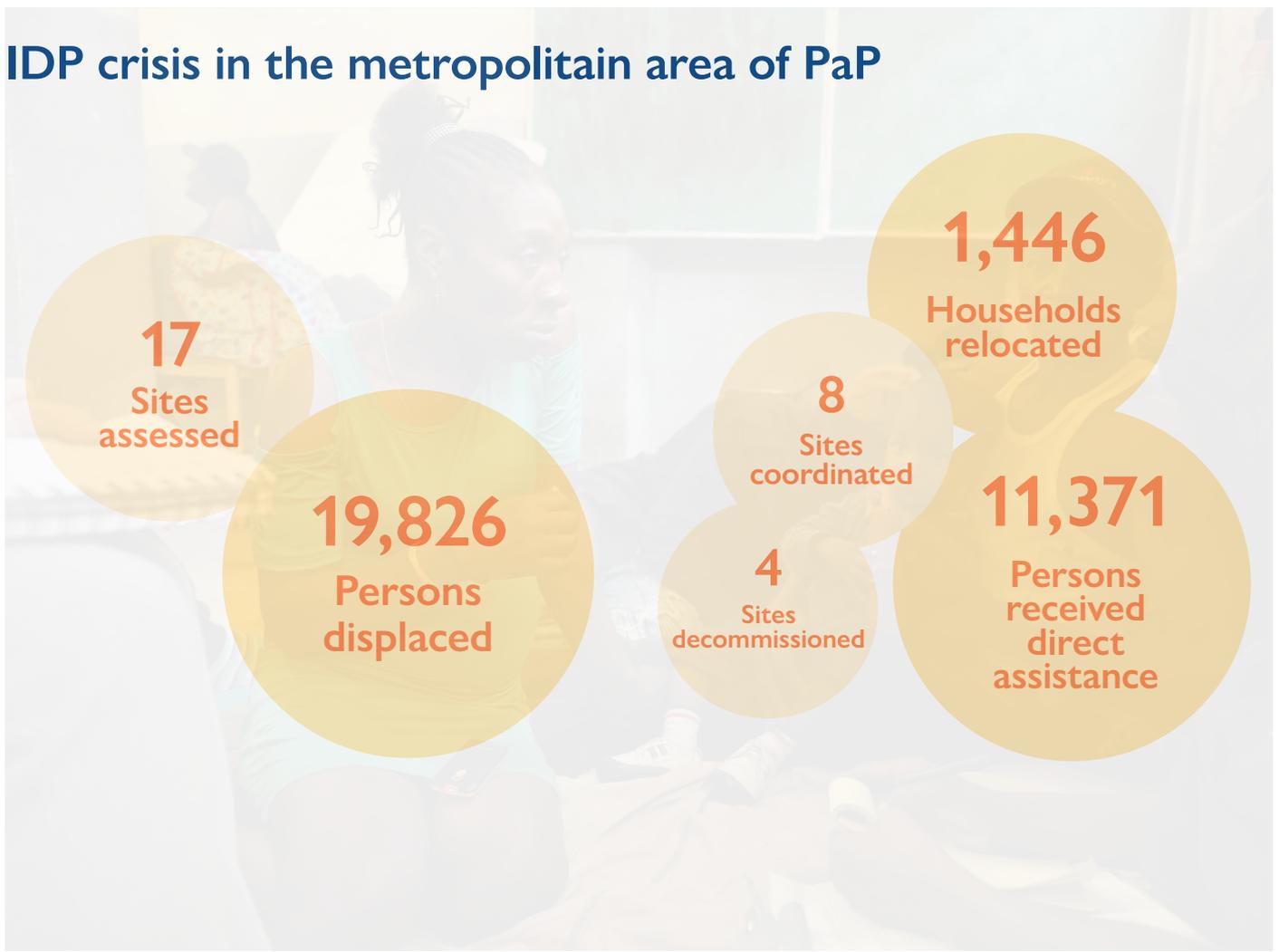
Migrant returns and reception assistance



14-August earthquake

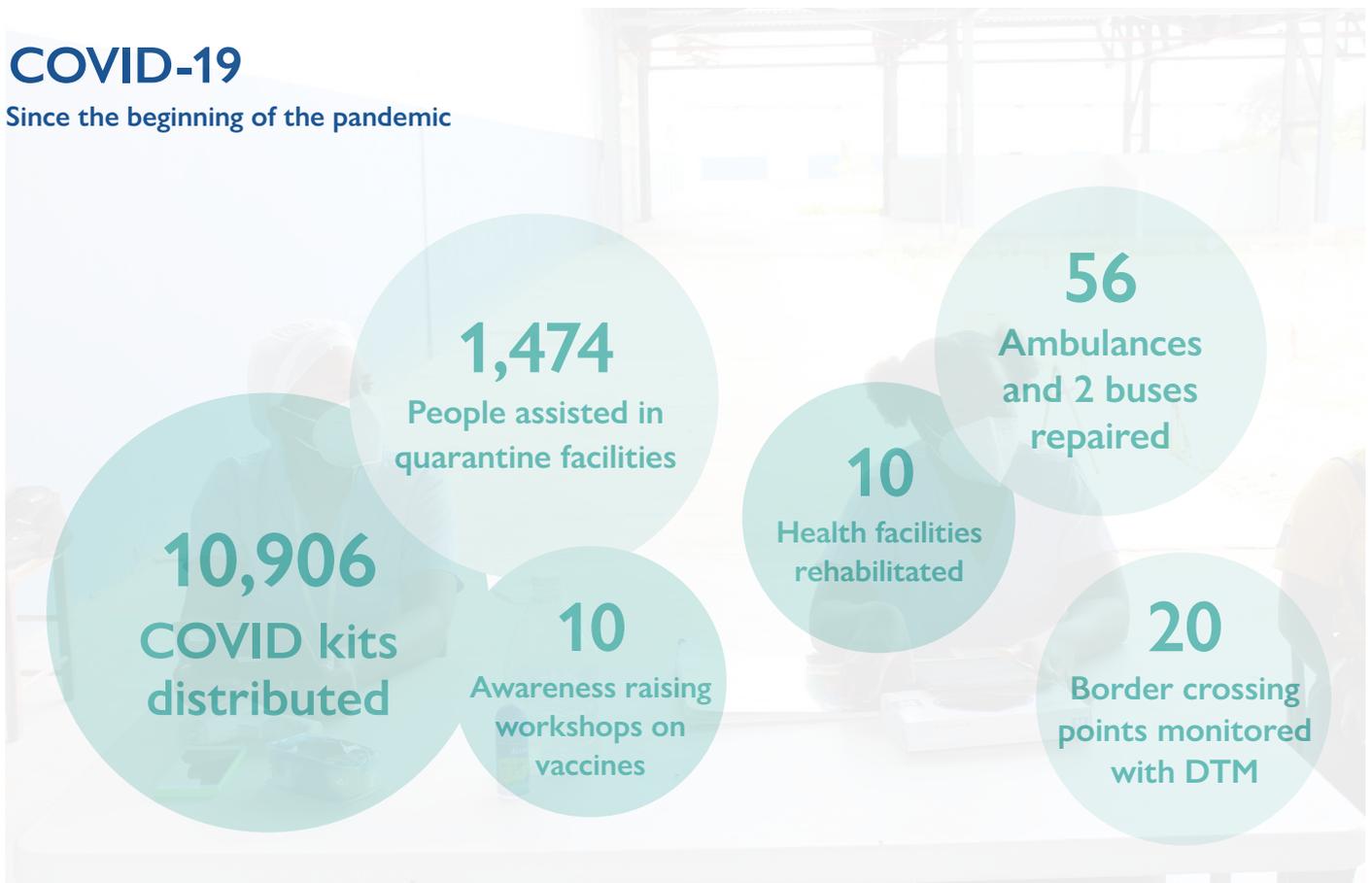


IDP crisis in the metropolitan area of PaP



COVID-19

Since the beginning of the pandemic



CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES FOR 2022

This report provides an overview of the main results achieved by IOM Haiti in 2021, aligned with the Government's priorities. While the COVID-19 pandemic continued to upend the world, Haiti, in an extremely fragile political and socio-economic context, had to face additional and simultaneous crises to which IOM has contributed to respond in support of the Government.

2021 once again highlighted the importance of **reinforcing Migration Management** at the national level, as well as the coordination with countries in the region, in order to find sustainable solutions to migratory flows originating from Haiti.

In this sense, long-term initiatives have been developed this year, notably through the establishment of partnerships with private sector entities to **foster economic opportunities** for returning migrants, as well as to ease the access to **national identification documents**.

Projects designed to tackle **environmental issues linked to migration** have continued to be implemented, particularly to address environmental degradation in Haiti, as well as to promote reintegration and climate change resilience of vulnerable communities.

As Haiti remains prone to natural disasters, **the prepositioning of Non-Food Items (NFIs)** in warehouses across the country allows for rapid and life-saving responses to immediately assist those affected, as it was the case in 2021 following the earthquake in the Southern peninsula.

IOM's leading role in **coordination** enabled humanitarian partners to support the Haitian General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) in effectively meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable, while providing them with tailored protection.

Similarly, in efforts to prevent the spread of **COVID-19**, IOM

continued to assist the Ministry of Public Health (MSPP) in its efforts to prevent the spread of the disease at the border with the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), rehabilitation of health facilities, upgrading of assembly points, tracking of internal displacement, and vaccination campaigns.

Emphasis has been put on **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS)** to be embedded in crisis response, as well as for migrants returning to Haiti.

Additionally, IOM continued to engage with both Haitian and Dominican border police units to **secure the common border and combat transnational crime** including human trafficking and migrants smuggling.

In conclusion, based on the situation analysis, trends and lessons learned from IOM's work in the field, migration continues to be one of the main coping mechanisms in critical times. Internally displaced persons are forced to find safer areas to live temporarily or for extended periods; Internal and international migrants continue to seek better opportunities; diaspora continues to be a major support for families affected by economic and social instability.

This will require new partnerships, continued assistance to the Government of Haiti, and strong engagement with all stakeholders at local, national and regional levels to provide services and durable solutions to migrants. IOM will also strengthen its activities against human trafficking, protecting the rights of migrants and working towards community stabilization, which have become fundamental to maintaining security and social peace in Haiti.

IOM remains dedicated to the principle that dignified, orderly and secure migration benefits everyone.

Finally, IOM Haiti would like to thank the technical and financial partners who supported its work throughout the year.



COMING UP IN 2022

Enhancing reintegration of vulnerable returnees and IDPs through livelihood/economic revitalization programming tailored to migrants' profiles and experiences, and assisting in obtaining documentation.



Addressing the root causes of irregular migration, including the degradation of the environment, climate change and natural disasters.



Developping innovative durable solutions programs in crisis affected communities, as well as in areas of origin.



Maintaining the promotion and support of bi-national dialogue and initiatives to foster peace and security at the border, and to nurture safe and orderly migration.



Further engaging diaspora communities in humanitarian response as well as local development in areas of high concentration of departing and returning migrants.

Supporting the consolidation of the UN Migration Network in Haiti, including through the inclusion of Migration to promote institutional dialogue on migration trends and most relevant areas to Haiti such as migration management, labor migration, environment, climate change and migration, migration and development.



Mainstreaming migration in existing and planned programs with IOM partners, state actors, UN agencies, I/NGOs and civil society organizations, including through the inclusion of Migration in the updated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).



Facilitating the participation and contribution of Haiti to the first International Migration Review Forum organized by the UN Secretary General.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY

IOM HAITI ESTIMATED BUDGET 2021 (USD)

2021 Budget	Border Management	Protection	Shelter/DRR	Diaspora	Visa Centers	Migration & Environment	COVID-19	TOTAL (USD)
Brazil (fee-based)					592'307			592'307
Chile (fee-based)					478'033			478'033
UN CERF		3'231'794	2'065'778				1'807'708	7'105'280
IDF				108'740		222'000		330'740
KOICA	228'699						128'000	356'699
UN PBF		146'509						146'509
USA	319'796	4'483'964	3'407'432				405'755	8'616'947
Japan			573'198					573'198
Canada	989'674							989'674
Germany							602'488	602'488
Switzerland		40'982	84'454				94'214	219'650
UK		37'106						37'106
EU/ECHO		1'948'291	2'158'438				3'059'569	7'166'298
TOTAL (USD)	1'538'169	9'888'646	8'289'300	108'740	1'070'340	222'000	6'097'734	27'214'929

