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DREF Final Report

Haiti: Migration

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRHT019	Date of Issue: 24 June 2021
Operation start date: 1 October 2021	Operation end date: 31 December 2021
Host National Society: Haiti Red Cross Society	Operation budget: 65,713 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 15,000 ¹	Number of people assisted: 1,500
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Americas Regional Office (ARO) and it's Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for Latin Caribbean.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministries of Commerce and Industry, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Jesuit Migrant Service (Sjm-Haiti), the platform Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés (Garr) and the Réseau frontalier Jeannot succès (Rfjs).	
The Haiti Red Cross Society spent a total of 25,112 CHF. The remaining balance of 40,601 CHF will be returned to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	
<i>The major donors and partners, of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Haitian Red Cross Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.</i>	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Following Haiti's 14 August 2021 earthquake, the United States suspended deportations of Haitians in irregular situations. However, the gathering and entering the United States of several thousand people, mainly Haitians, from Mexico changed the situation. Once in U.S. territory, approximately 15,000 people remained in an improvised camp under the Del Rio International Bridge in the town of the same name in the U.S. state of Texas. Based on U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) figures, between 19 and 29 September, approximately 4,600 Haitian migrants were deported on forty-three flights to Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien², 5,000 people were transferred to detention centers³, others were provided transportation to large cities in the state of Texas with the initiation of immigration procedures for over 19,000 people. Some Haitian migrants also returned to Mexican territory. From 19 September 2021 until December 26, 2021, 11,816 migrants were repatriated from the United States (6,916 men, representing most returnees with 56%, 3,182 women or 26%, and 2,266 children representing 18% (boys 9%, Girls 9%)). These repatriations are expected to continue into 2022.

¹ [Le Point. Critiquée, l'administration Biden accélère l'expulsion de 15.000 migrants réunis sous un pont. 18 September 2021.](#)

² CNN, [About 4,600 Haitians have been expelled from the US since September 19, DHS says](#), 29 September 2021.

³ [Texas border crossing where migrants made camp to reopen](#)

Once back in Haiti, these migrants expressed that their three most urgent needs are employment, transportation, home, and food. Many of those deported to Haiti are from North, Northeast, Northwest, and Artibonite departments. Adult males also represented most of those who returned from the United States, particularly those arriving in Cap-Haïtien (74 per cent). Adult males accounted for 61 per cent of the total returnees, while females accounted for 23 per cent and children for 16 per cent.

USA	Migrants returned		Flights		Migrants			
	Total	11,816	Total	111	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	Port-au-Prince	9,577	Port-au-Prince	87	56%	26%	9%	9%
	Cap-Haïtien	2,239	Cap-Haïtien	24				

Most of those who returned from the United States and were assisted by institutions there, including the Haitian Red Cross, lived in Latin American countries for several years before beginning their journey to the United States. More than a quarter of the children who returned were born outside of Haiti and acquired foreign nationality, primarily Chilean and Brazilian. Of the 1,789 returned children, 15 unaccompanied migrant children travelled by sea to the United States or the Caribbean islands when they were identified and returned to Haiti. Family reunification was made possible through the Haitian Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR). Some returnees - particularly those travelling by sea - had begun their journey motivated by various factors, such as lack of income or employment opportunities, insufficient access to services, the earthquake, insecurity, and political instability.

The precarious conditions faced by Haitian migrants in transit through the region, particularly in the Darien region, have made them vulnerable to protection risks, including gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and other forms of abuse or violence exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Before arriving at the U.S.-Mexican border, some of these Haitians lived for several years in Chile and Brazil until the economic downturn related to the COVID-19 pandemic led to the current wave of migration.

In the context of the pandemic, there were concerns regarding the further spread of COVID-19 in Haiti and the impact on the country's weak health system. For example, the Haitian National Office of Migration (ONM) reported that on the 22 September flight to Cap-Haïtien that repatriated eighty-three men, three tested positive for COVID-19 following rapid screening tests conducted by health professionals upon arrival. As of 29 September 2021, Haiti reported 21,647 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 610 deaths. Haiti had the lowest COVID-19 vaccination rate in the Americas, with 64,799 vaccine doses administered in a population of 11.4 million inhabitants⁴. There were 19,000 migrants, mostly Haitians, in Colombia waiting to enter Panama and who will attempt to enter the U.S.⁵ Other media outlets even estimated the number of people at the border to be between 20,000 and 30,000 with a possibility of increasing⁶.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

As part of the Federation's Strategy 2030, the National Society is playing its role as an auxiliary in supporting vulnerable migrants and has intervened to ensure the protection of Haitian migrants who were in a difficult situation in the United States. The Haitian Red Cross set in motion multi-institutional humanitarian diplomacy to support the compatriots who were repatriated yesterday by several flights to the international airports of Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien. The Haitian Red Cross monitored the situation with IFRC, the ICRC and other partners (Ministries of Commerce and Industry, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Jesuit Migrant Service (Sjm-Haiti), the platform Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés (Garr) and the Réseau frontalier Jeannot succès (Rfjs))

⁴ World Health Organization (WHO), [WHO Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#), consulted on 30 September 2021.

⁵ [France 24. L'émissaire américain en Haïti démissionne et dénonce des expulsions "inhumaines" de migrants. 23 September 2021.](#)

⁶ [La Estrella de Panama. Panamá alerta de que más de 65.000 migrantes pueden estar de camino a EE.UU. 29 September 2021.](#)

and guidelines were given by the National Migration Office in collaboration with the direction of Civil Protection to develop the action plan to better support migrants.

The Haiti Red Cross Society worked in collaboration with the National Migration Office, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other local organizations, providing post-arrival assistance to a total of 10,831 Haitian migrants who returned from the United States, Mexico, Cuba, the Bahamas, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, or brought back by the coast guard. At the two main reception points, Port-au-Prince Toussaint Louverture Airport and Cap-Haitian International Airport, returnees received what they needed to provide for their immediate needs (hot meals, water, hygiene kits, pocket money, etc.). Protection teams conducted rapid assessments to identify vulnerable returnees and offered medical and psychosocial support. Returnees were able to contact their loved ones through telephones provided to them.

The Haiti Red Cross Society deployed ambulances and volunteers to assist people entering. It maintained its Ambulance Service activated in the Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitian airport for three months (from 4 October 2021 to 31 December 2021), providing continued pre-hospital care and transport. A fleet of four vehicles was operational, including two ambulances and two administrative vehicles. Each ambulance was operated in optimal conditions and with adequate visibility to support the team's acceptance, access, and protection. Ambulances were equipped with first aid and pre-hospital care and provided a high quality, neutral and impartial service to the people. Two dedicated volunteer drivers, 23 volunteers and staff were deployed during the operation. All Volunteers were provided with visibility and protection equipment to conduct their activities. The Haitian Red Cross provided food and transport for volunteers during the operation.⁷

The HRCS has been implementing activities for returnees from the Bahamas, United States, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Dominican Republic. Between 2015-2017, HRCS implemented its largest project with migrants from the Dominican Republic following the Constitutional Court Judgment "TC/0168/13" resulting in the withdrawal of nationality from a population estimated at 400,000 people, including 300,000 of Haitian origin. HRCS has worked in the areas of intervention of:

- Water and Sanitation
- Health care (first aid & Prehospital actions)
- COVID 19 activities
- Restoring of family links (RFL)
- Transportation from the border to the Government Centers for the displaced people.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

Coordination exchanges were conducted by the IFRC delegation through the HRCS to implement better assistance actions for people arriving at the airports of Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haitian from the USA.

There is an internal coordination mechanism and constant communication with the Movement to support the situation. Meetings will be held periodically, and communication and coordination channels have been opened to maintain exchanges on operational activities and share information relevant to the context of the current migration crisis. The IFRC Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Delegation and the Americas Regional Office have supported the Haiti Red Cross Society in developing the DREF EPoA and budget.

The National Society planned to strengthen Restoring Family Links (RFL) and outreach services with ICRC support. RFL services were provided by establishing call and follow-up points at the various regional committees.

Overview of non-RCRC actors

⁷ <https://www.croixrouge.ht/nouvelles/2021/09/21/migration-presence-de-la-croix-rouge-haitienne-a-laeroport-international-toussaint-louverture-pour-accueillir-nos-compatriotes/>

A task force was created with the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Interior and Territorial Communities, Economy, and Finance, to accompany the monitoring structure of the Office National des Migrations (ONM), the most vulnerable migrants by allowing them to find income-generating activities.

IOM supports the ONM in the coordination and delivery of post-arrival assistance, including the registration process and referral to specialized services, and made direct interventions with migrants and granted each migrant the sum of 10,000 gourdes (approximately 100 American dollars - USD) along with food and hygiene kits distributed⁸.

The Haitian Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP), supported by the World Health Organization (WHO), conducted rapid testing for COVID-19 upon arrival and gave access to the migrants to COVID-19 vaccination.

The Jesuit Migrant Service (Sjm-Haiti), the platform Groupe d'appui aux rapatriés et réfugiés (Garr) and the Réseau frontalier Jeannot succès (Rfjs) were calling for a halt to the deportation of Haitian migrants, while providing them with the humanitarian means to better manage this crisis.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

It is estimated that there are over 1.7 million Haitian migrants worldwide. This figure is due partly to the country's alarming socio-economic situation and especially, since 2019, to political unrest, social tensions, and insecurity. Thus, thousands of Haitians are leaving the country in search of well-being, and most are taking risks and increasingly exploiting irregular migration routes, both through the porous land borders and the maritime corridors to neighbouring islands and the United States.

Specifically, since late August 2021, thousands of Haitians have gathered in makeshift sites on the Mexican side of the border to wait before entering the United States. In response to this massive influx of migrants, the United States and other Latin American and Caribbean countries' governments have increased the repatriation of Haitian migrants. Thus, from September 19 through the end of 2021, 12,364 migrants were repatriated from the United States (6,916 men, representing most returnees with 56%, 3,182 women or 26%, and 2,266 children representing 18%). These repatriations are expected to continue into 2022.

These figures are in addition to the migrants already repatriated by air and sea since the beginning of 2021, giving a total of 19,629 Haitian migrants repatriated by air and sea (1,749 men, 4,711 women, 1,625 boys, and 1,544 girls) throughout the year 2021. Once back in Haiti, these migrants expressed that their three most urgent needs were employment, transportation, housing, and food.

Upon arrival, some migrants reported being abused and mistreated during their migration journey and needing emergency humanitarian assistance as they arrived without personal belongings and resources. Their reintegration has also proven extremely difficult, particularly regarding providing for their food needs, finding housing and employment, or income-generating activity. Without answers to these reintegration challenges and the root causes that motivated their migration, many repatriated migrants considered leaving Haiti again, despite knowing the risks involved in irregular migration.

Before the implementation of activities promptly, Haiti conducted a technical visit Red Cross Society at the airport where the deportees from the United States were located to learn about the primary needs of the migrants. The Haiti Red Cross Society worked through this DREF with the support of the IFRC and other Red Cross Movement partners and state and non-governmental actors to provide the necessary support to the migrants.

Health

Access to health care facilities is a significant concern. Damage to health structures in the earthquake-affected areas further limits the population's access to health services, including emergency obstetric and neonatal care, in an already critical context for maternal health (Haiti's maternal mortality rate is 52%). Low immunization rates

⁸ Alter Presse. États-Unis/Migration : 1, 364 migrantes et migrants, dont 404 enfants, refoulés depuis le 19 septembre 2021 en Haïti, informe l'Onm. 23 September 2021.

expose Haitians, especially children under five years old, to various diseases and contaminations. Low levels of access to safe drinking water cause the transmission of diarrheal diseases while aggravating acute malnutrition. The health problems of Haitian migrants are like those experienced by the rest of the population. The health vulnerability of migrants has been exacerbated by numerous factors, such as lack of access to health services due to displacement. In addition, in the health context related to COVID-19 that still prevails worldwide, Haitian migrants have become vulnerable because they have travelled in conditions where there is limited or no access to handwashing facilities, personal protective equipment, or other means of protection.

- **Pre-Hospital care and ambulance services:** to mitigate and prevent health situations for migrants, the HRCS provided migrant groups with "Health Advantage Card" insurance that covered outpatient and hospitalization costs. This care was provided through DASH's network of twenty medical centers and hospitals in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien and Côte des Arcadins⁹. Materials and equipment such as masks, hand sanitizers, alcohol, and thermometers were made available on site to ensure protection and prevention of COVID-19.
- **Psychological Support:** The National Society provided psychological support to five hundred migrants through discussions and exchange sessions. Personalized support services were considered needed, and referrals were made for follow-up. Recreational activities were conducted with the children, such as playing Tè Malé, colouring and painting. A more sustained approach was taken to the youngest children and those who returned without parents or caregivers as they were decedents on their way out of the South American countries and under the Texas Bridge in the United States.
- **COVID-19:**
 - Materials and equipment such as masks, hand sanitizers, alcohol, and thermometers were made available to the migrants on site to ensure protection and prevention of COVID-19.
 - Awareness activities were conducted to encourage the migrant population to apply prevention and protection measures against COVID 19.
 - Temperature control points were set up in the airport that received the migrants.
- **Vaccination:** The Ministry of Health set up two vaccination points in collaboration with the HRCS to ensure that migrants have access to Covid-19 vaccination.

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

The HRCS, with the support of the IFRC, provided personal hygiene kits to meet the immediate hygiene needs of migrants. Drinking water was distributed, and hand washing points were made available to migrants. The National Society encouraged the migrant population to apply its humanitarian mandate's prevention and protection measures. Awareness-raising activities were conducted among migrants on the importance of handwashing in controlling certain diseases, especially COVID-19 and diarrheal diseases. Temporary facilities such as toilets and showers were also set up for the migrants.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

The HRCS, with the support of the IFRC and the ICRC, gave special attention to the most vulnerable groups through all activities with an integrated approach. These include children under five years of age, women victims of violence, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, people with disabilities, people with chronic diseases, minors not accompanied by a parent or guardian, people living with HIV, etc. Kits for pregnant and lactating women were distributed, and special attention was given to menstrual hygiene with the distribution of sanitary pads for migrant women.

Migration

In recent years, the political crisis, insecurity, and lack of opportunities are pushing Haitians to leave the country. The current socio-economic context and levels of insecurity make the reintegration of expelled migrants difficult. The HRCS, with the support of the IFRC, set up a telephone line which allowed migrants to contact their family

⁹ <http://dashhaiti.org/>

members. This has helped them re-establish contact with their loved ones. The HRCS also established contracts with bus companies in different regions to facilitate the return of migrants from the airport to their place of origin.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

The food security situation in Haiti is critical, and the country ranks 23rd with the most severe food security situation in the world, with 40% of its population food insecure. To support migrants in this situation, the HRCS planned to offer a hot meal to each migrant upon their arrival, but other local organizations had already responded with this activity.

Targeting

The reception conditions for Haitian migrants expelled from the United States to the national territory have been improved. In collaboration with the other partners, the National Society made an appropriate referral of the most vulnerable cases in need of protection and support. Pre-hospital care, psychological support and humanitarian assistance meeting minimum standards for humanitarian assistance were provided to approximately 1,500 Haitian migrants.

Disaggregated data estimated for the target population

The objective was to assist 1,500 migrants arriving on Haitian territory, giving priority to:

- Children and adolescents, including unaccompanied and separated minors that needed interventions to guarantee their rights and family reunification.
- Family with children under 5 years old
- Pregnant and breastfeeding women
- Women victims of violence
- Older adults vulnerable due to their age or other external factors.
- Persons with Disabilities
- People with chronic diseases (asthma, hypertension, diabetes, etc.)
- People with symptoms of COVID-19
- Single-parent families

Estimated disaggregated data for the population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	20 %	50 %	50 %
Children (5-17yrs)	10 %	50 %	50 %
Adults (18-49 years)	40 %	50 %	50 %
Elderly (>50 years)	10 %	50 %	50 %
People with disabilities	20 %	50 %	50 %

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
The situation of Haitian nationals arriving in the U.S. improves, and persons are allowed to enter the country to apply for legal residence. Deportations stop.	Migrants are allowed to use legal channels to enter and reside in the U.S. There is no need for support in Haiti as the deportations stop.	Monitoring the situation and coordination with other National Societies in the region to continue monitoring migration flows.

<p>Approximately 200 persons deported daily and arrive at Port-au-Prince and Cap Haïtien airports.</p>	<p>The Government can support the arriving persons, and there is a sentiment of uncertainty in the persons who are arriving and the local communities due to the current socio-political context.</p>	<p>Continuous monitoring and assessment Coordination with authorities and other organizations to provide support Participate in coordination meetings Staff and volunteers remain on standby to provide support if requested National Society responds, as much as possible, with existing resources</p>
<p>The flow of migrants increases to more than 400 per day and an express request for help from the government or its institutions. Some minors arrived alone because the person responsible or their parents died on the way.</p>	<p>The Government requests support from the National Society and other organizations to address the population's needs. Local institutions are overburdened and cannot respond to the population's needs.</p>	<p>Request DREF funds for the response. Increase the Alert Level for auxiliary committees. Activate the Restoring Family Links (RFL) program. Deliver talks and training for staff working with migrants. Purchase and deliver supplies to assemble migrant assistance kits. "Carte Avantage Santé" Medical DASH Hospital Health insurance for migrants¹⁰ Mental health and PSS service for migrants.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

Risks	Measures implemented
<p>Implementation delays due to internal or external factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of coordination mechanisms for regular meetings and fluid communication. ▪ Implementation of processes acceleration strategies (crashing, Fast Tracking).
<p>Community resistance to accepting or cooperating with the RC, including stigmatization of humanitarian personnel and volunteers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data gathering and analysis of community perceptions. ▪ Implementation of community engagement and accountability approaches. ▪ Implementation of actions based on empirically verified facts on all parties in confrontation, the public and the media.
<p>Social and/or political disturbances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent context monitoring (local, national, and regional). ▪ Determining RC actions based on available humanitarian space and following the Safer Access Framework and Stay Safe standards. ▪ Implementation of alert mechanisms to identify forthcoming bottleneck situations that will cause potential delays to activities' timeframes. ▪ Security monitoring with the support of IFRC.

¹⁰ <http://dashhaiti.org/index.php/assurance-individuelle/>

Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determination of RC actions based on humanitarian space available and following the Safer Access Framework and the Stay Safe standards ▪ Security monitoring with the support of IFRC.
COVID-19 contagion among staff and volunteers or migrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination of information about COVID-19 to migrants ▪ Distribution of personal protection equipment. ▪ Implementation of business continuity plans addressing risk and control measures. ▪ Restriction of non-essential travels.
Disruption of activities implementation due to lock down restriction and staff illness for Covid-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of business continuity plans addressing risk and control measures for continuing key tasks in finances, administration, IT, and human resources. ▪ Identification of priority essential and non-essential services during periods of hibernation. ▪ Permanent epidemiological context monitoring at the local and national levels. ▪ Rescheduling of activities if necessary. ▪ Technical coordination meeting with IFRC for adjusting the work plan.
Hurricane season and disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constant communication with IFRC team to implement preparedness measures and respond in case of a impact in the country. ▪ Coordination meeting with Civil Protection Office.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

The overall objective of this DREF was to provide humanitarian assistance to 1,500 Haitian Nationals who have been returned to Haiti by providing essential health assistance, drinking water, food, hygiene kits and restoring family links. The National Society has been equipped and positioned to respond to the possibility of more Haitian nationals returning to the country in case deportations and/or voluntary returns continue.

- The Haiti Red Cross Society has guaranteed humanitarian aid to 1,500 migrants in need by providing them with assistance related to humanitarian needs. Hygiene kits and transportation costs have been given to the target persons.
- Psychological first aid services were provided through a telephone line for migrants in case of need. Through its regional and local committees (Port-au-Prince & Cap Haïtien) the National Society was strengthened to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants and promote the restoration of family links.
- The National Society encouraged the migrant population to apply the prevention and protection measures provided for in its humanitarian mandate. Awareness activities were conducted for migrants to encourage them to apply the prevention and protection measures for COVID 19.
- The National Society has supported the Ministry of Health to ensure that migrants have access to vaccination for COVID 19.

	<p>Livelihoods and basic needs</p> <p>People reached: 0</p> <p>Male: 0</p> <p>Female: 0</p>
<p>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods</p>	

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who receive meals	1,500	0
# of meals provided	1,500	0

Narrative description of achievements

The Haitian Red Cross planned to give a hot meal to each migrant upon their arrival, however, this activity was conducted by other local organizations and was cancelled.

Challenges

This activity was not conducted by the National Society since other local organizations had already started with this activity.

Lessons Learned

It is important to plan activities between partners to avoid duplication.



Health

People reached: 1,500

Male: 641

Female: 859

Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment.

Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who receive health assistance (Female: 128 / Male: 222)	500	350
# of HRC volunteers trained	25	0
# of first aids kits distributed	2	2

Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced.

Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of N95 masks delivered to frontline volunteers and to 1500 people (Male: 641 / Female: 859)	12,000	12,000
# of hand sanitizers delivered by volunteers to 500 people	500	500

Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened.

Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff .

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of migrants who receive psychosocial assistance (Female: 268 / Male: 232)	500	500

Narrative description of achievements

People reached by First Aid services

At both airports (Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien), the National Society provided two ambulances (a medical ambulance at the Port-au-Prince airport and a less equipped ambulance at the Cap-Haïtien airport) that transported returnees who needed medical assistance. The returnees were monitored on site and received a brief description of the attention and care provided by Haitian Red Cross workers. 350 people received essential

health services (Female: 128 / Male: 222). The Haitian Red Cross, throughout the operation, focused on promoting and raising awareness of good health practices and measures, with particular emphasis on providing information on COVID-19 prevention and hand hygiene training.

Purchase of PPEs to support operations.

The Haitian Red Cross has distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) to the field team, volunteers, and the affected population at the arrival points of migrants. Approximately 12,000 masks were distributed. The 1500 target people received masks at the reception points.

COVID-19 awareness

The National Society encouraged the migrant population to apply the prevention and protection measures provided for in its humanitarian mandate. Awareness activities were conducted for migrants to encourage them to apply the prevention and protection measures for COVID 19.

COVID-19 vaccination

The Haitian Red Cross has worked with the Ministry of Health to set up two vaccination points which allowed migrants to have access to vaccination against COVID-19.

Distribution of hand sanitizers for staff, volunteers, and the affected population

Each volunteer received alcohol gels to protect themselves from COVID-19. A total of five hundred (500) migrants received alcohol gels upon arrival at the two airports.

Psychosocial support

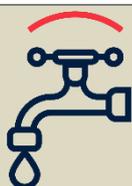
The HRCS provided psychological support to 500 migrants through discussions and exchange sessions. Personalized support services were considered needed, and referrals were made for follow-up. Recreational activities were conducted with the children, such as playing Tè Malé, colouring and painting. A more sustained approach was taken to the youngest children and those who returned without parents or caregivers as they were decedents on their way out of the South American countries and under the Texas Bridge in the United States. Masks and a bottle of hand sanitizer were given to each participant.

Challenges

Difficulty to organize coordination meetings with partners working in migration due to external difficulties, which do not depend on the National Society.

Lessons Learned

The National Society should include migration activities in the emergency plan to better assist Haitian migrants. It would have been important to have a coordination meeting between HRCS and the other partners to plan activities and avoid duplication.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 1,500

Male: 641

Female: 859

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who receive safe water (Female 859 / Male: 641)	1,500	1,500

WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of people who receive personal hygiene kits	1,500	859
WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
# of handwashing stations installed	2	2
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Distribution of Drinking Water The National Society distributed drinking water to the migrants. One thousand five hundred (1,500) bottles of water were distributed to 1,500 migrants during the period.</p> <p>Distribution of Hygiene kits The National Society targeted women and reached 859 women with hygiene kits during this period.</p> <p><u>Hygiene kits included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1x toothbrush - 1x toothpaste - 1 x roll of toilet paper - 4x sanitary napkins - 2x razors - 1x toilet soap <p>Two handwashing stations were set up in the two airports that received the planes with the returnees. One at Port-au-Prince International Airport and the other at Cap-Haïtien Airport. Six thousand six hundred (6,600) users benefited from these hand washing points and received information on hygiene principles.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>The HRCS faced difficulties with water availability with establishing handwashing stations in the area where the migrants arrived. Still, it made the necessary arrangements to have access to water transporting it from the central office in Port-au-Prince to the international airport.</p> <p>To avoid doing the same activities in the field and creating duplication in the distribution of hygiene kits, partners decided to divide the target beneficiaries. The National Society decided to prioritize women in the distribution of hygiene kits since another organization had already targeted men for the distribution of hygiene kits for men.</p> <p>In the North Department, in the case of the Cap-Haïtien airport, the HRCS also had difficulty accessing water, but the HRCS team did what was necessary to supply the tanks to meet the needs of the migrants for hand washing.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>The National Society should include migration activities in the emergency plan to better assist Haitian migrants. It would have been important to have a coordination meeting between HRC and the other partners to plan activities and avoid duplication.</p>		



Migration

People reached: 809

Male: 442

Female: 367

Migration Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones because of the disaster.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HRC volunteers mobilized	4	4
# of migrants supported by transportation	1,000	0
# of migrants supported by Restoring of family links (RFL) services	1,000	809
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The National Society did not support the transport of migrants to their areas of origin because the IOM also took charge of this aspect. Migrants received 10,000 Gourdes as funds for support from other organizations.</p> <p>In the case of the National Society, a network of volunteers was set up to accompany migrants with family searches and/or telephone calls. A total of eight hundred and nine (809) people used the call service (Female: 367 / Male: 442)</p>		
Challenges		
<p>Activities had difficulty starting in the North because of the absence of officials from the National Migration Office (ONM). This institution is centralized and is only located in Port-au-Prince. Immigration officials had asked the Haitian Red Cross to make an official request to authorize the National Society to begin activities in the North for the migrants. Several internal challenges with institutions prevented the implementation of activities in the timeframe planned.</p> <p>Due to fuel problems, the transport of the field team, and the transport of kits and water bottles for the migrants to the airports, was possible thanks to the use of an administrative vehicle from another project.</p> <p>The call requests were numerous, and the communication was not always clear because of the limited coverage of the zones that had to be called to contact the migrants' families.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>There were delays in starting the activities in the first week of October because of the different coordination meetings.</p> <p>Migration is one of the lines of action of the Haitian Red Cross. It would be important to affirm this presence and act in an auxiliary manner with the public authorities.</p>		

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HRC personnel with individual PPE (Female: 32/ Male: 18)	50	50
# of HRC personnel with insurance (Female 32 / Male: 18)	50	50

S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of monitoring visits.	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Volunteers insured Volunteers deployed for migration activities have already been secured on other NS activities both through the IFRC and through DASH Hospital (Développement des Activités de Santé en Haïti).¹¹</p> <p>Visibility and protection kits procured All Volunteers were provided with the required visibility and protection equipment to carry out their activities (vests, Caps and PPE).</p> <p>Composition of the PPE kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 visor. ▪ 5 fabric masks. ▪ 1 goggle. ▪ 1 hand sanitiser. <p>Safer Access/ Dissemination/ Code of Conduct training session To strengthen the capacity of volunteers, as of 22 November 2021, a Safer Access / Dissemination / Code of Conduct training session was conducted for 15 volunteers (Female: 10 / Male: 5)</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> The main objective is to strengthen the knowledge and understanding of participants on the APS framework and the Code of Conduct so that they are prepared to meet the needs of victims, in particular victims of violence, in complete safety.</p> <p><u>Results obtained:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HRC volunteers attached to the WASH and RFL service understand the need to prepare to respond safely during violent disturbances. ▪ HRC volunteers attached to the WASH and RFL service have a good knowledge and adequate understanding of the Preventive Rescue Actions framework and the Code of Conduct. They can apply the elements of these frameworks in their day-to-day activities. <p>The following topics were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security incidents ▪ The Safer Access Framework ▪ Test our Preventive Rescue Actions knowledge – Case study ▪ Diffusion ▪ Code of Conduct 		
Challenges		
Despite fuel problems, the transportation of the field team, the kits and water bottles for the migrants at the airports was possible thanks to the support of an administrative vehicle from another project.		
Lessons Learned		
There were delays in starting the activities in the first week of October because of the different coordination meetings. Migration is one of the lines of action of the Haitian Red Cross, it would be important to affirm this presence and act in an auxiliary manner with the public authorities		

D. Financial Report

¹¹ <http://dashhaiti.org/>

Click here for the financial report.

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate, and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/05	Operation	MDRHT019
Budget Timeframe	2021/10-2021/12	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 16/Jun/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHT019 - Haiti - Returnees

Operating Timeframe: 01 Oct 2021 to 31 Dec 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	65,713
DREF Allocations	65,713
Expenditure	-25,112
Closing Balance	40,601

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods	7,988		7,988
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	9,638	5,168	4,470
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,005	3,020	10,984
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration	9,534	677	8,857
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	41,164	8,866	32,299
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	2,982		2,982
EA02 - Secretariat Services	11,768	-127	11,895
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	9,798	16,373	-6,575
Enabling Approaches Total	24,548	16,246	8,302
Grand Total	65,713	25,112	40,601

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/05	Operation	MDRHT019
Budget Timeframe	2021/10-2021/12	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 16/Jun/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHT019 - Haiti - Returnees

Operating Timeframe: 01 Oct 2021 to 31 Dec 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	25,800	4,443	21,357
Shelter - Relief	900	1,480	-580
Food	9,150	926	8,224
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,000	1,008	9,992
Medical & First Aid	2,350	1,029	1,321
Teaching Materials	2,400		2,400
Logistics, Transport & Storage	18,400	935	17,465
Distribution & Monitoring	5,500		5,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,900	935	9,965
Logistics Services	2,000		2,000
Personnel	8,602	14,612	-6,010
National Society Staff	3,000		3,000
Volunteers	5,602	13,209	-7,607
Other Staff Benefits		1,403	-1,403
Workshops & Training	2,600	1,829	771
Workshops & Training	2,600	1,829	771
General Expenditure	6,300	1,761	4,539
Travel	1,500		1,500
Information & Public Relations	1,750	1,005	745
Office Costs	900		900
Communications	1,550	874	676
Financial Charges	600	-119	719
Indirect Costs	4,011	1,533	2,478
Programme & Services Support Recover	4,011	1,533	2,478
Grand Total	65,713	25,112	40,601