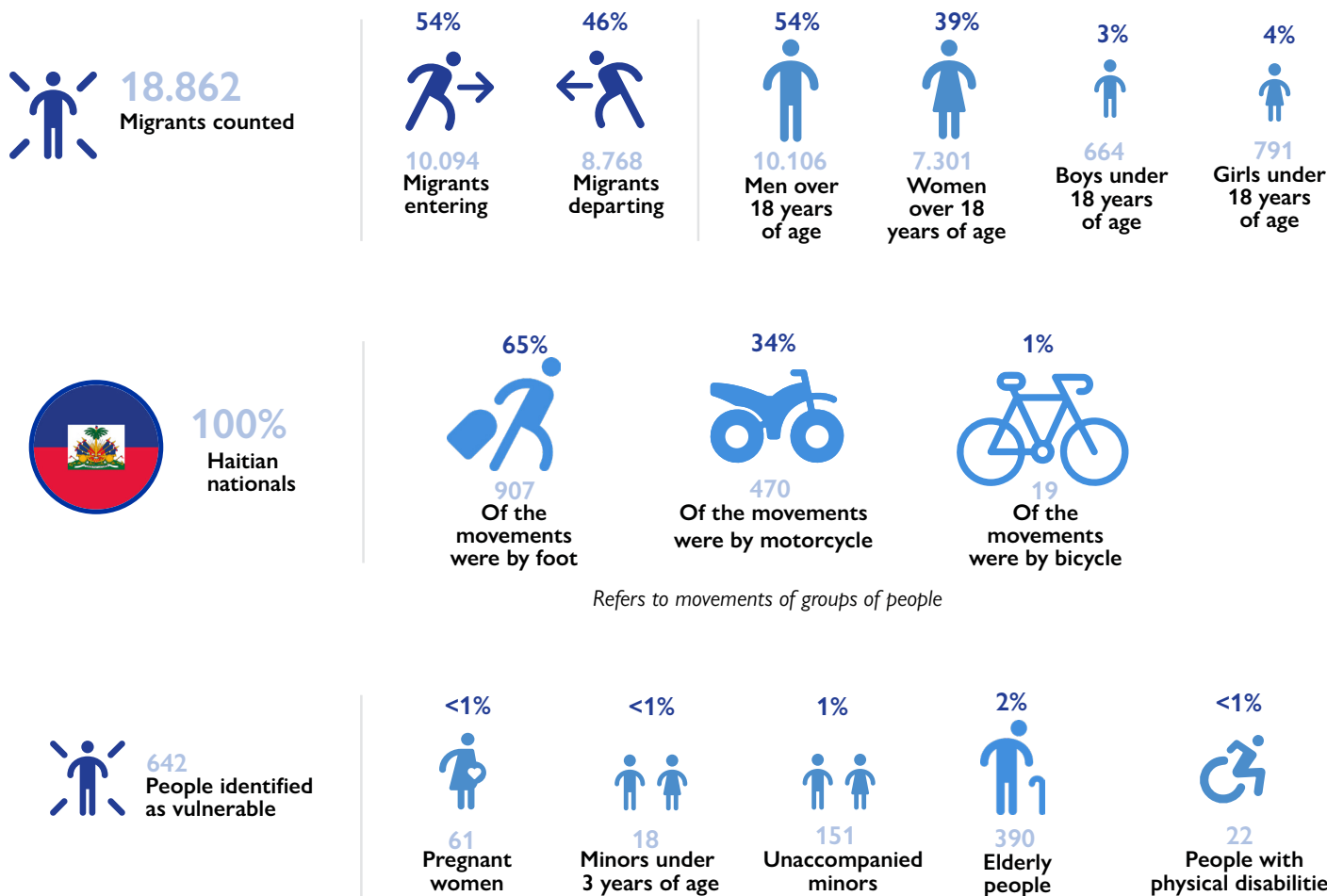


HIGHLIGHTS



SITUATIONAL CONTEXT

The cross-border movement of Haitian nationals is recurrent, and this movement is represented by border inhabitants in Haitian towns. Part of these movements are irregular even though official entry points are used. This is due to the fact that there are territorial roots, and this movement is temporary, as well as the fact that in the General Migration Law 285-04 there is a migration category of border inhabitant, although this has not yet been implemented.

However, given this inconsistency, Haitians migrating under this method represent an irregular migrant population in Dominican territory, putting them in a position of vulnerability and a propensity to non-voluntary returns. Historically, the border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti has been characterized by a cross-border commercial dynamic, due to the exchange of different goods and the supply of markets with a greater flow towards Haiti. At the border level, border cities such as Dajabón, Jimaní, Elías Piña and Pedernales have stood out, and the flows represented in this study correspond to the days when there is no trade with Haiti.

The flows represented in this study correspond to days when there is no exchange of goods, that is, when there is no active commercial dynamics.

METHODOLOGY

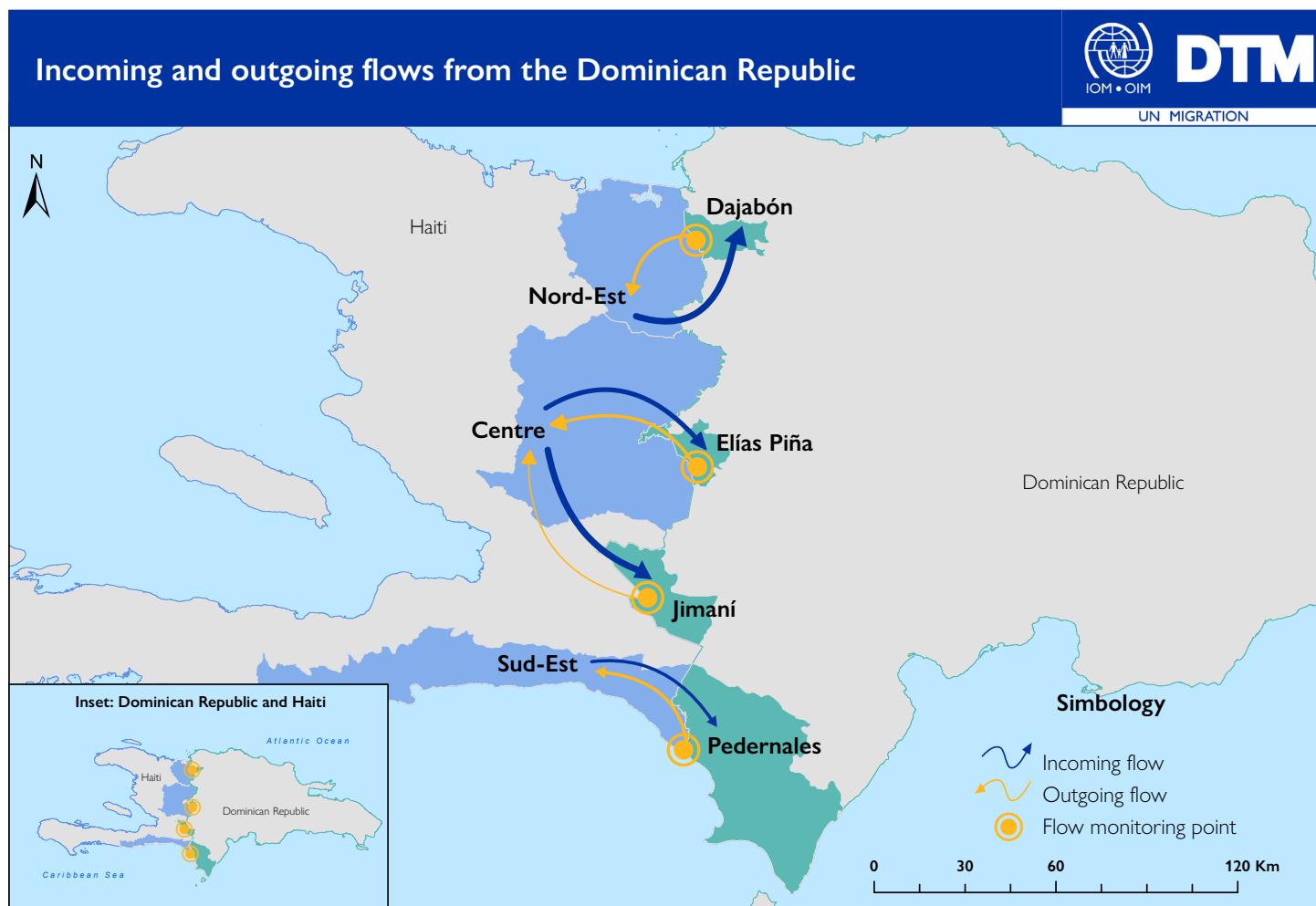
Data for this report were collected under the flow monitoring subcomponent of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, with the objective of generating a preliminary impression of the characteristics of migrants, migration dynamics and the mobility of migrants at four border posts.

This study provides an analysis of the trends in the mobility of people, between May 22 and June 4, 2021, in four specific border posts: Dajabón, Comendador de Elías Piña, Jimaní and Pedernales. Four data collectors participated, one for each point to carry out the monitoring and counting of people. The means of transportation was counted by group movement. Data collection for Dajabón, Elías Piña and Pedernales was carried out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm; in the case of Jimaní, counts were carried out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the same time. This corresponds to the ordinary flow when there are no market days, that is, when there is no active commercial activity.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING FLOWS

In general, four incoming flows into the Dominican Republic were identified: the first to Dajabón from Nord-Est in Haiti, two flows from Centro to Elías Piña and Jimaní, and the last from Sud-Est to Pedernales.

Regarding outgoing flows, the same four were identified, but in smaller numbers. This is due to the limited observation hours and the daily return of people through blind spots at the borders

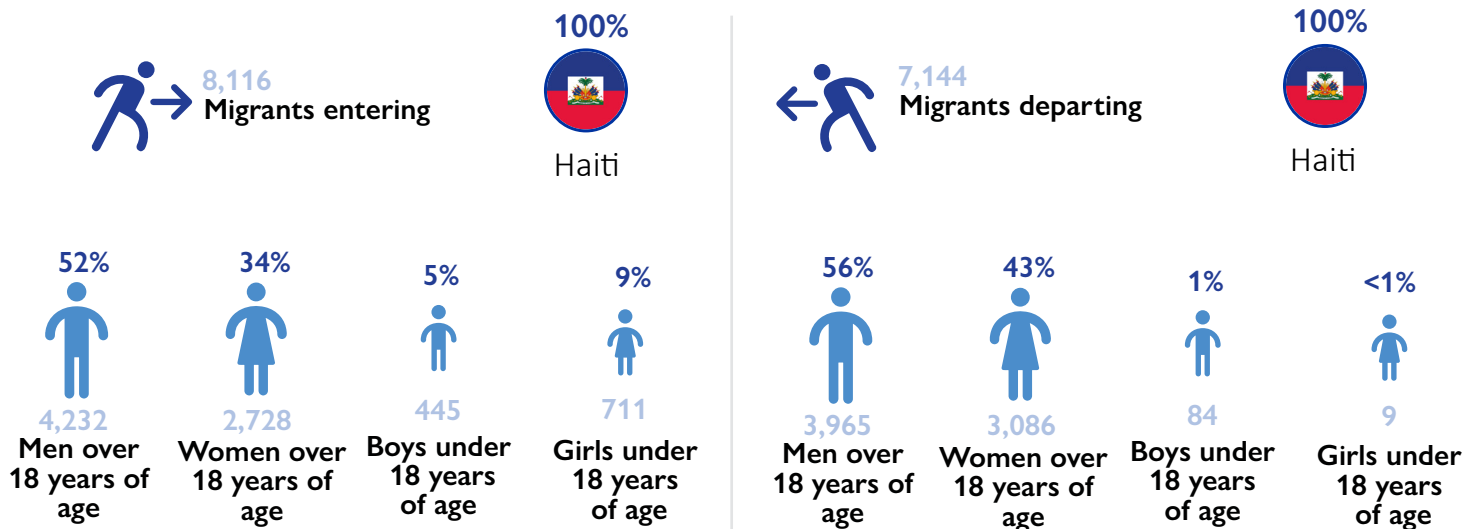


Basemap source: ESRI and UN World Map

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

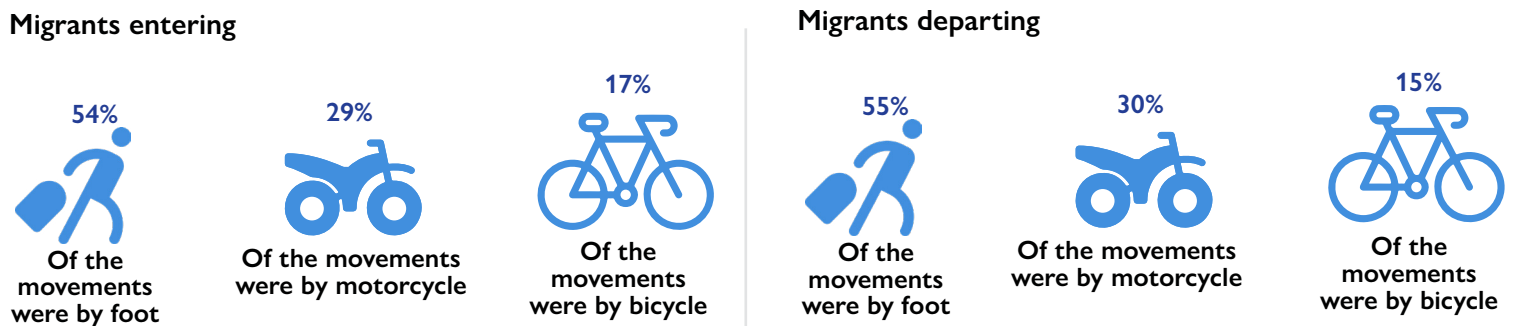
FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE DAJABÓN BORDER

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

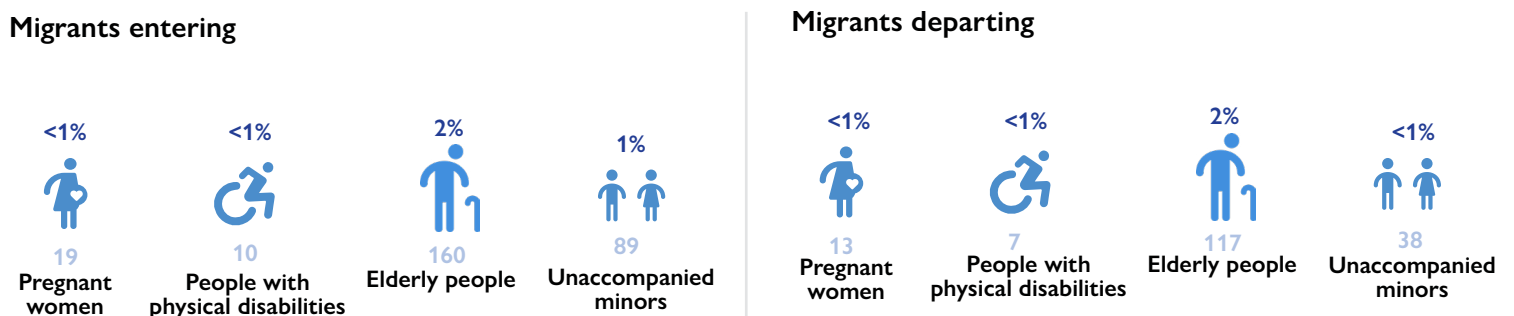


Dajabón is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the northwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Ouanaminthe in Haiti, 8,116 people were identified entering Dajabón and 7,144 people leaving for Nord-Est, Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

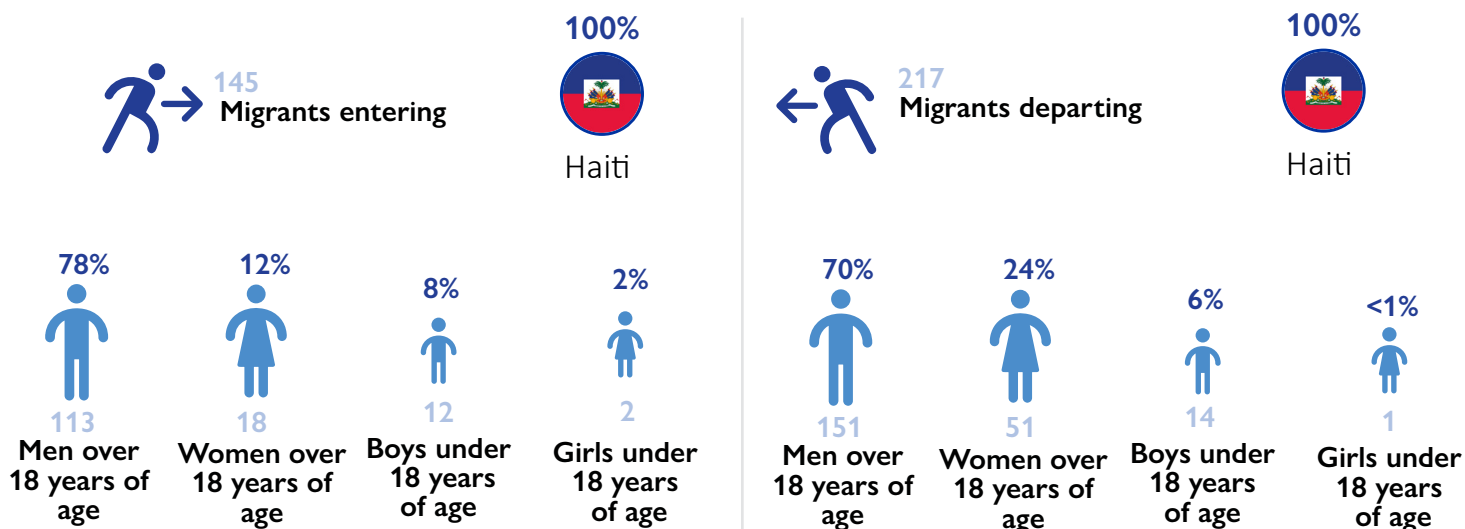


VULNERABLE POPULATIONS



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE ELÍAS PIÑA BORDER

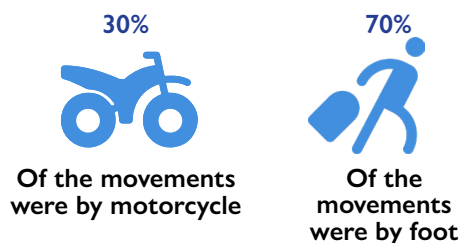
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



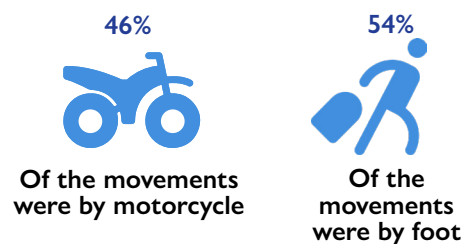
Elías Piña is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the central western part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Belladere, Haiti, 145 people were identified entering Comendador and 217 people leaving for Centre in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants and economic migration.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Migrants entering

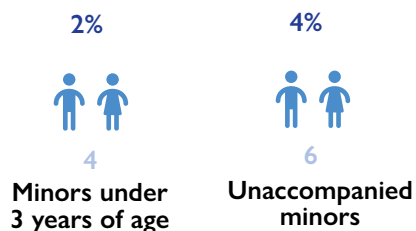


Migrants departing

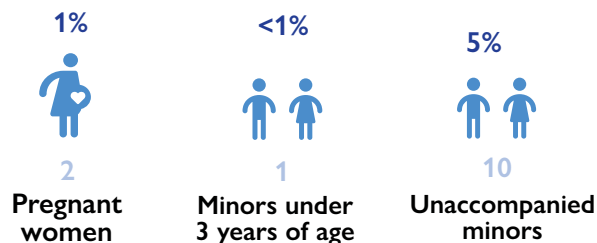


VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Migrants entering

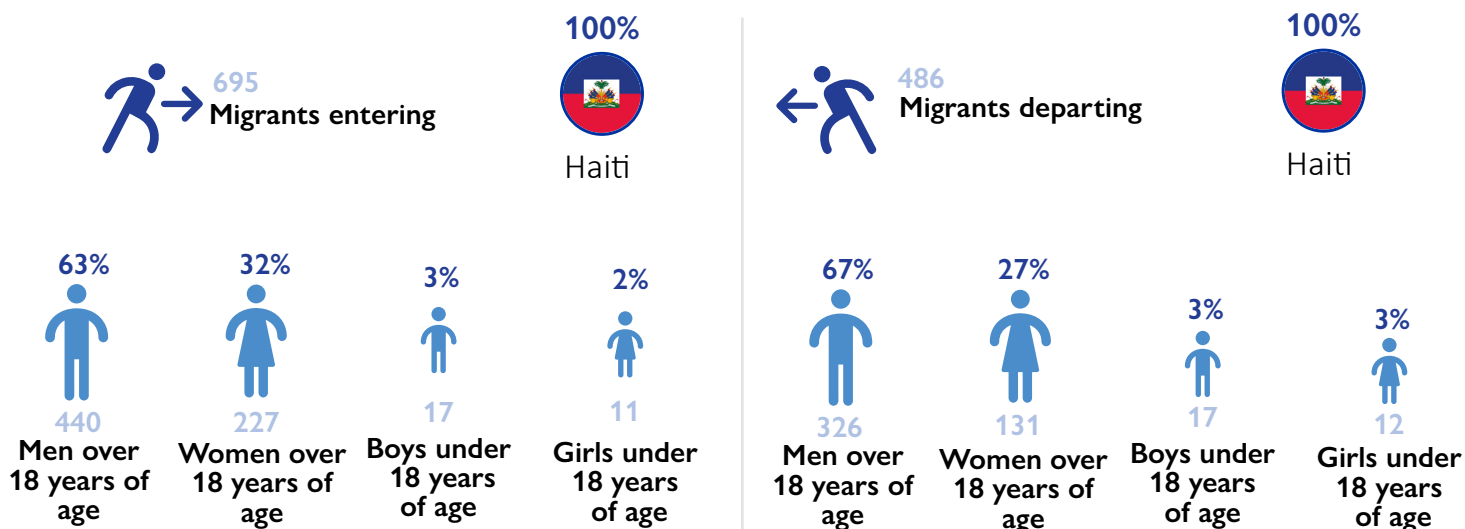


Migrants departing



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE JIMANÍ BORDER

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



Jimaní is a municipality in the Dominican Republic located in the central-southwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Malpasse, Haiti, 695 people entering Jimaní and 486 people leaving for Centre in Haiti were identified. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants and short-term local movement.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Migrants entering

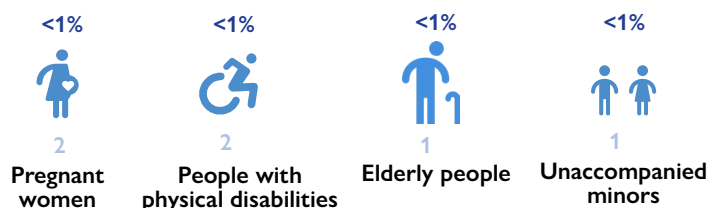


Migrants departing

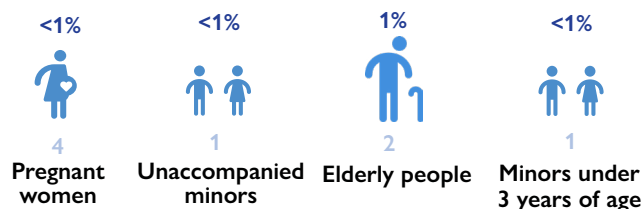


VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Migrants entering

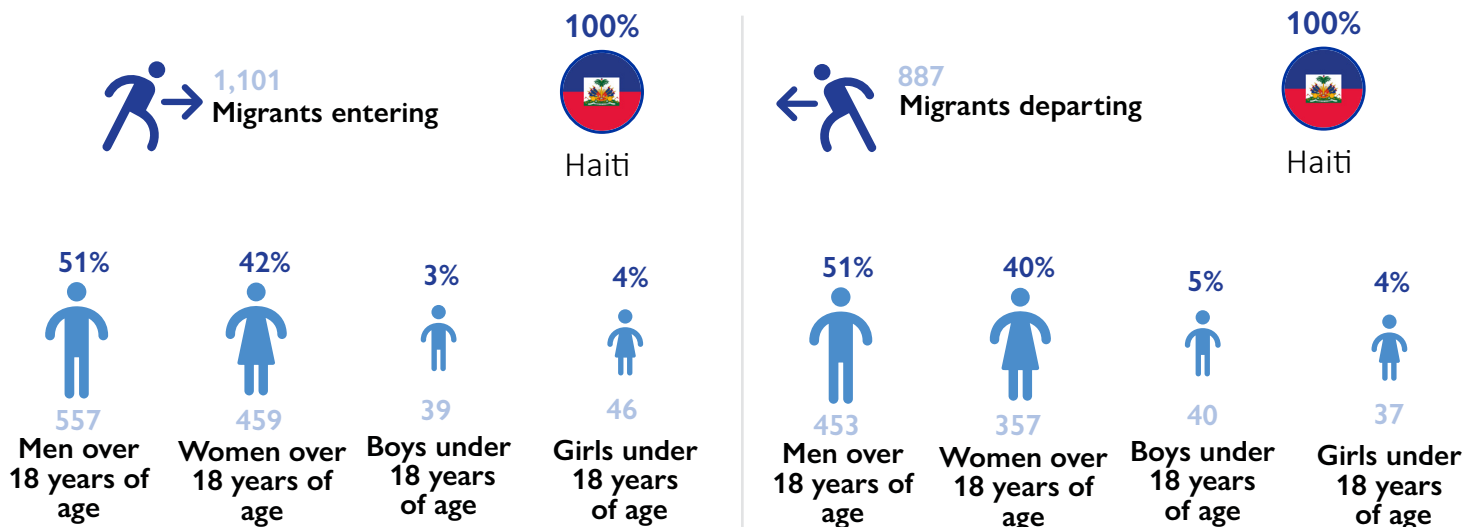


Migrants departing



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE PEDERNALES BORDER

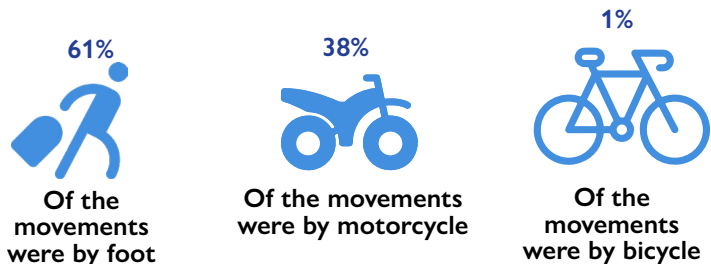
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



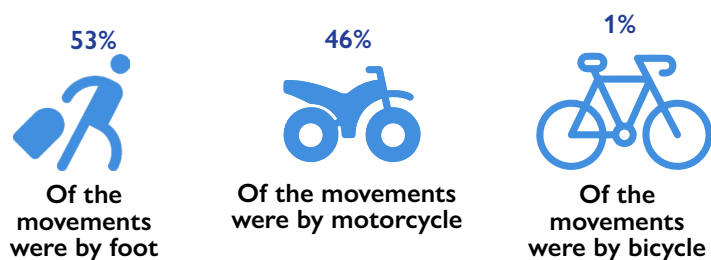
Pedernales is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the southwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Anse-a-Pitre, Haiti, 1,101 people were identified entering Pedernales and 887 people leaving for Sud-Est in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Migrants entering



Migrants departing

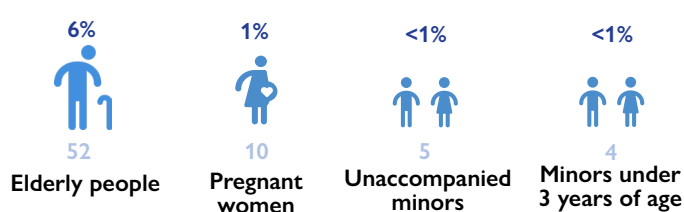


VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Migrants entering



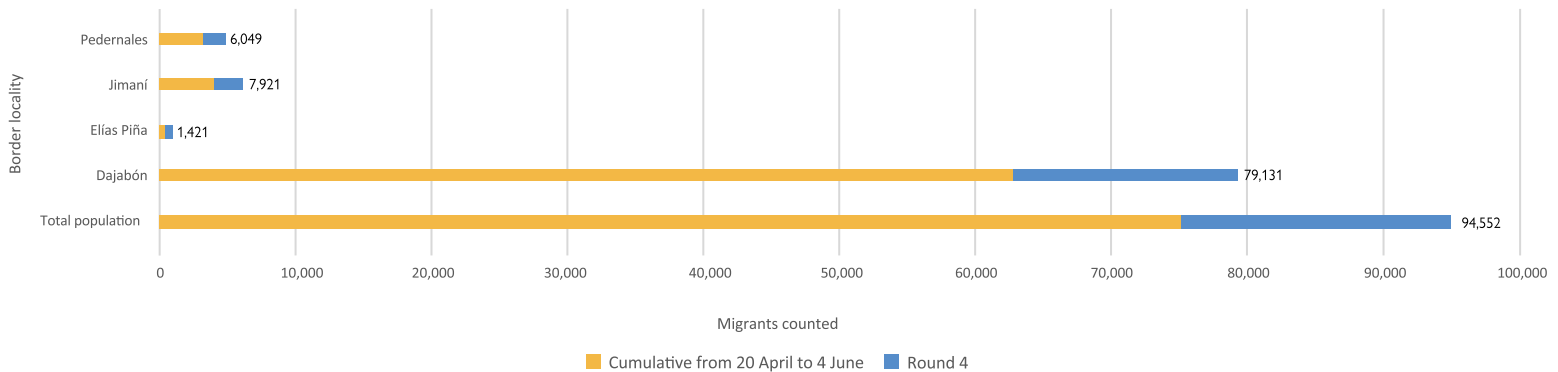
Migrants departing



TREND OF CUMULATIVE DATA BY ROUND OF ANALYSIS AND BORDER LOCALITY

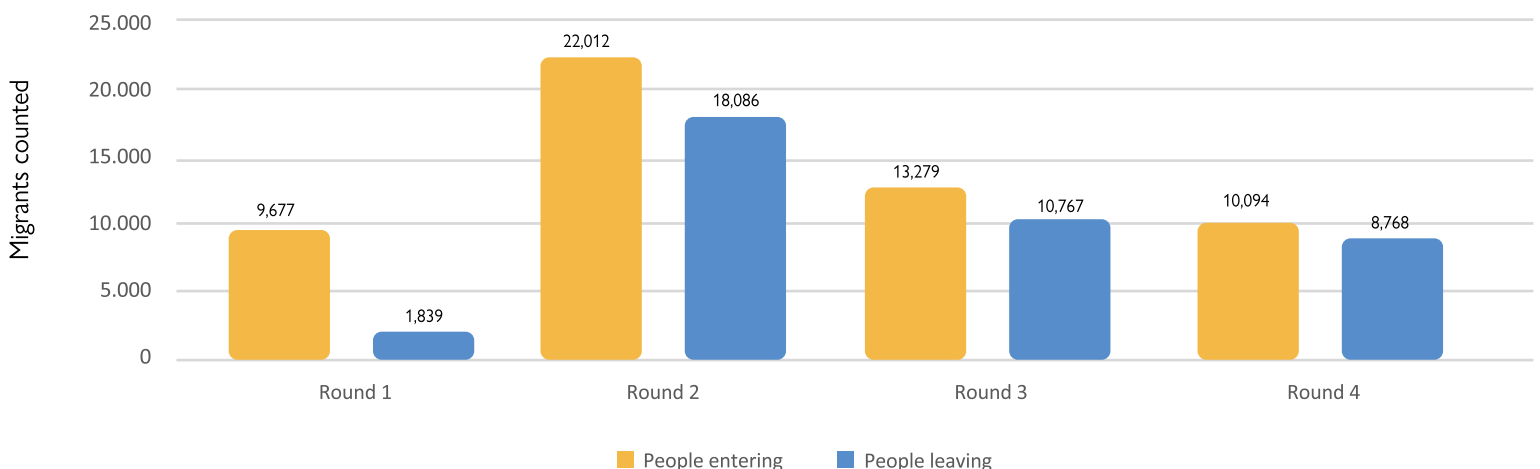
According to accumulated data from April 20 to June 18, 94,522 migrants have crossed the border. The border locality of Dajabón has the highest number of people counted with 79,131, followed by Jimaní with 7,921 migrants and Pedernales with 6,049 migrants. Finally, in Comendador de Elías Piña, 1,181 migrants were registered.

Number of migrants counted by border crossing point from April 20 through June 18



Round 1 of the analysis runs from April 20 to May 7, with 9,677 people entering and 1,839 people leaving at all border points. For round 2, from May 8 to 21, more than 22,000 people entered and more than 18,000 people left. For round 3, from May 22 to June 4, there were more than 13,000 people entering and more than 10,700 people leaving. Finally, for round 4, there were more than 10,000 migrants entering and over 8,500 leaving.

Number of migrants counted entering and leaving the border crossing points per round of analysis from April 20 to June 18



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