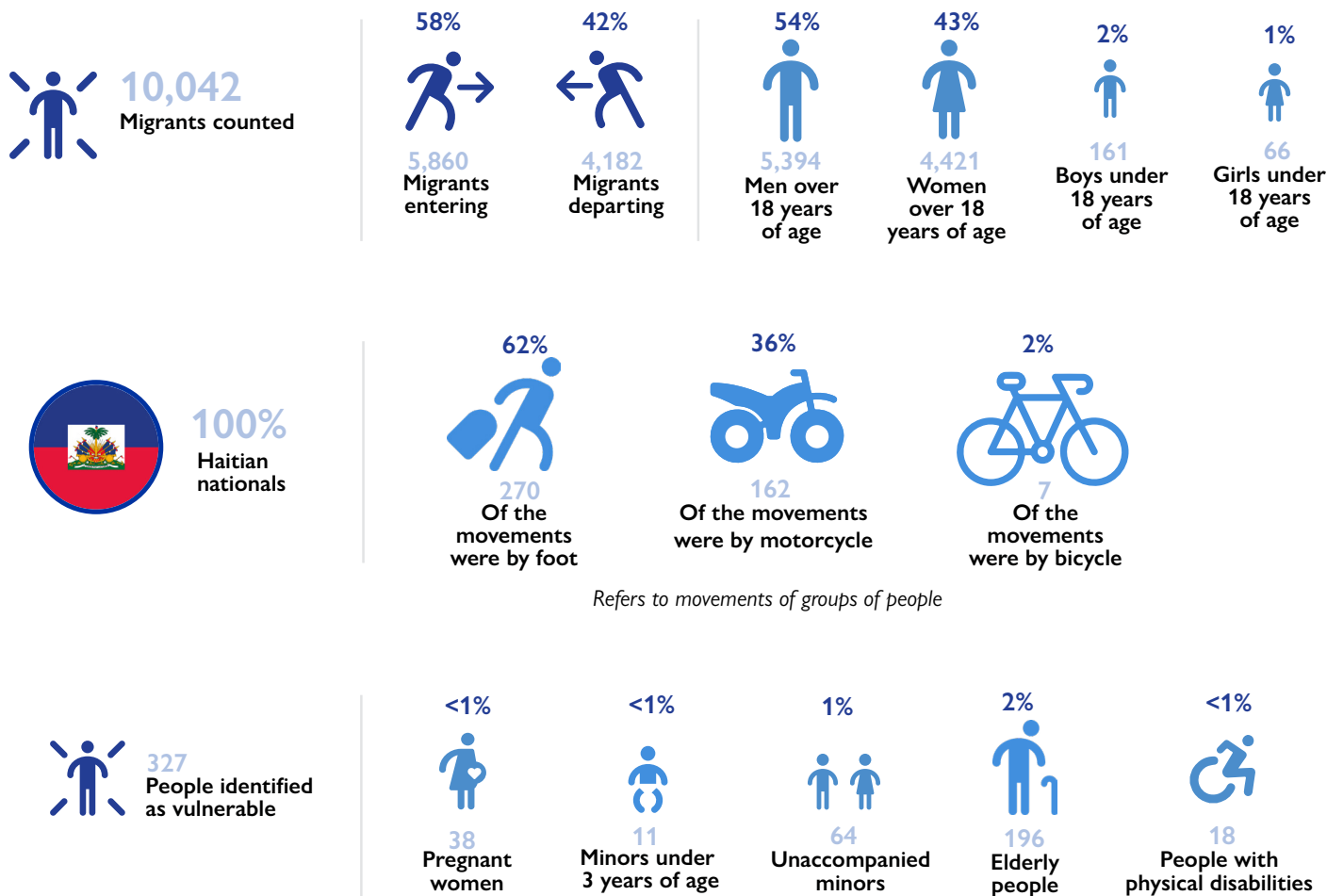


HIGHLIGHTS



BACKGROUND

The cross-border movement of Haitian people is recurrent, and this movement is represented by border inhabitants in Haitian towns. During the period under analysis, there was a political crisis in Haiti, generating fear of migration, as well as a decrease in the mobility of people, and the closure of trade and sales both in the exchange of goods and market supply¹.

At the border level, the four main border cities: Dajabón, Jimaní, Elías Piña and Pedernales, were closed for seven days for security reasons, according to the Government of the Dominican Republic, along with the entire border between the Dominican Republic and Haiti².

Subsequently, these borders were reopened without the application of biosecurity measures. Only the necessary documentation is requested by the Dominican authorities to proceed to enter the territory. Finally, 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.

¹ Efe. Dominican Republic closes its border with Haiti. July 7, 2021. Available at: <https://www.efe.com/efe/america/economia/republica-dominicana-cierra-su-frontera-con-haiti/20000011-4580764>

² BBC. Jovenel Moise: Dominican Republic closes its border with Haiti after the assassination of Haiti's president. July 7, 2021. Available at <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-57750241>

METHODOLOGY

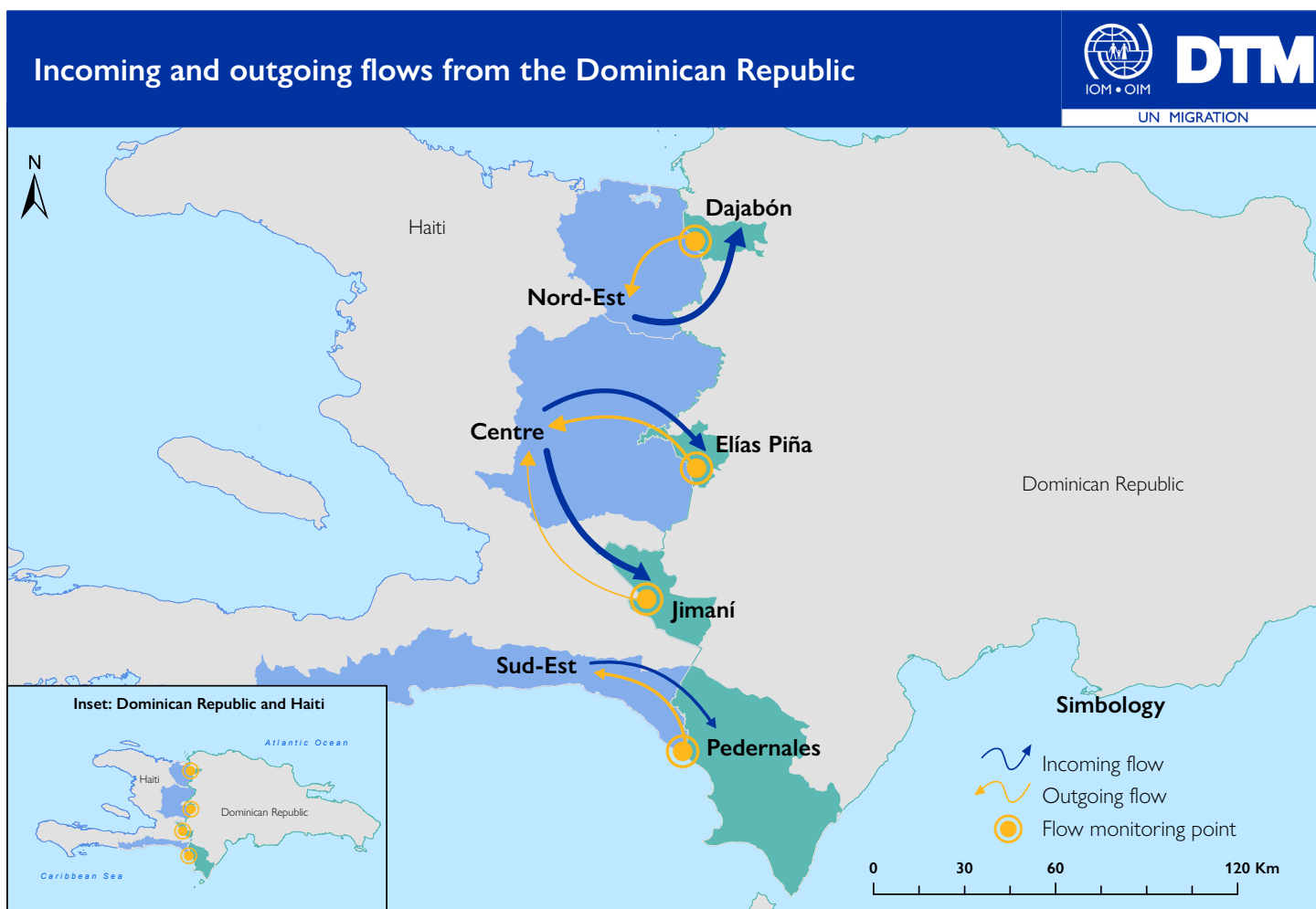
Data for this report were collected under the flow monitoring subcomponent of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, with the objective of generating a preliminary impression of the characteristics of migrants, migration dynamics and the mobility of migrants at four border posts.

This study provides an analysis of trends in the mobility of people between July 3 and 16, 2021, at 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 were 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 inflows into the Dominican Republic were identified: the first one to Dajabón from Nord-Est in Haiti, two flows from Centro to Elías Piña and Jimaní, and the last one from Sud-Est to Pedernales.

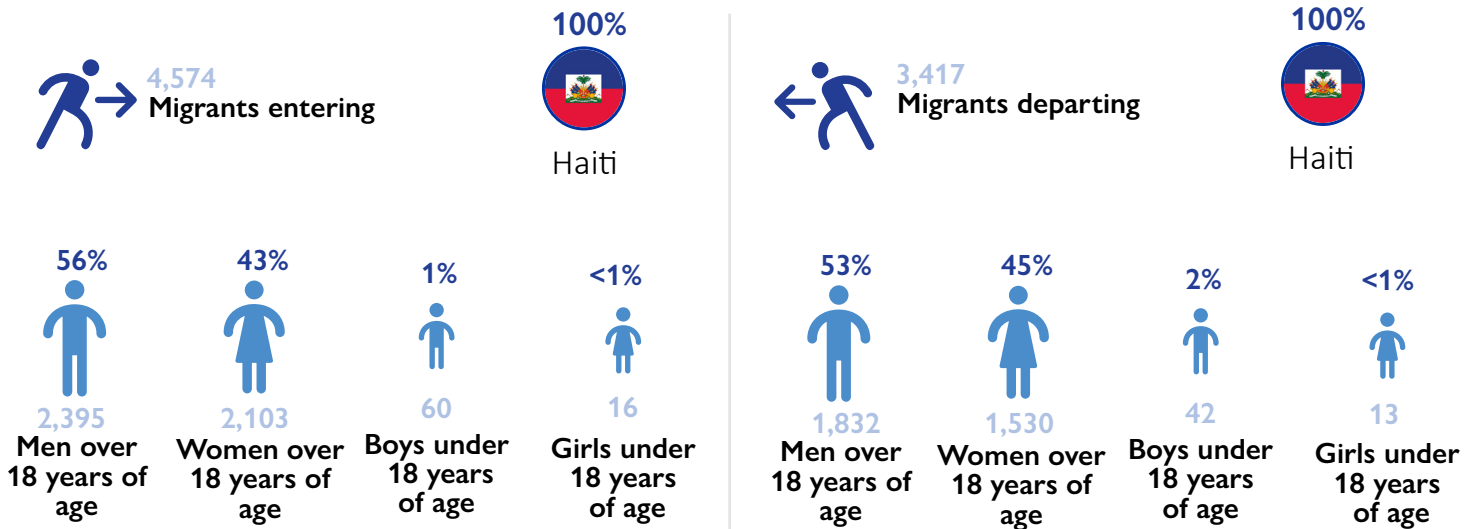
Regarding outflows, the same were identified, but with a smaller number of people. This is due to the limited observation hours and the daily return of people through blind spots at the borders.



Basemap source: ESRI and UN World Map

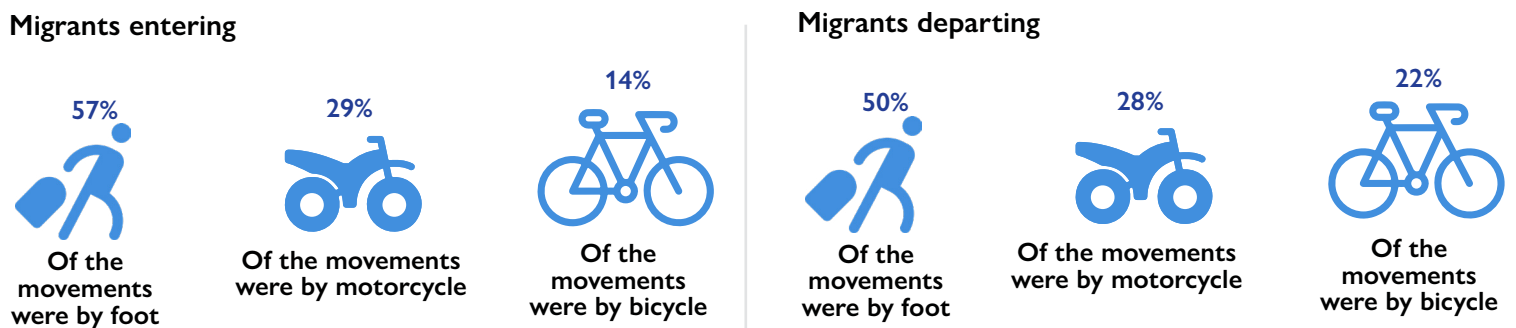
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE DAJABÓN BORDER

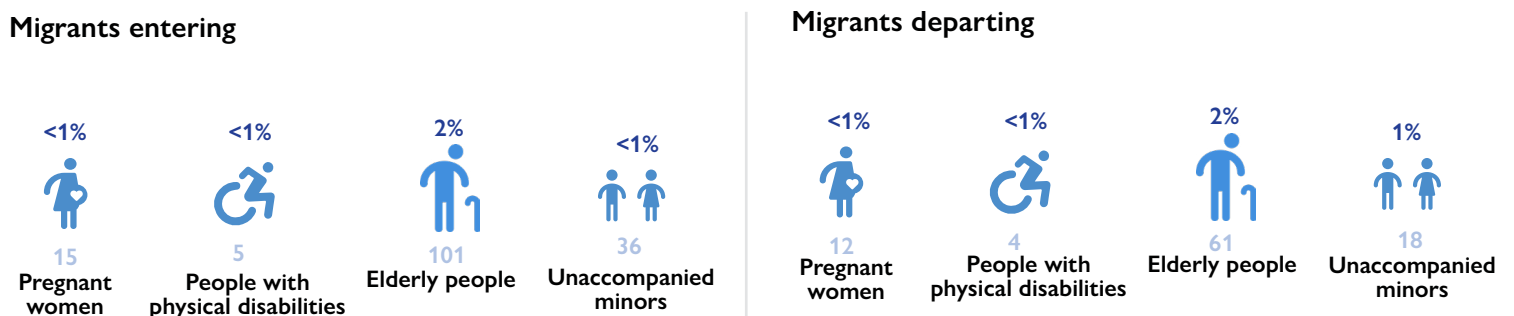


Dajabón is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the northwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Ouanaminthe in Haiti, 4,574 people were identified entering Dajabón and 3,417 people leaving for Nord-Est in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

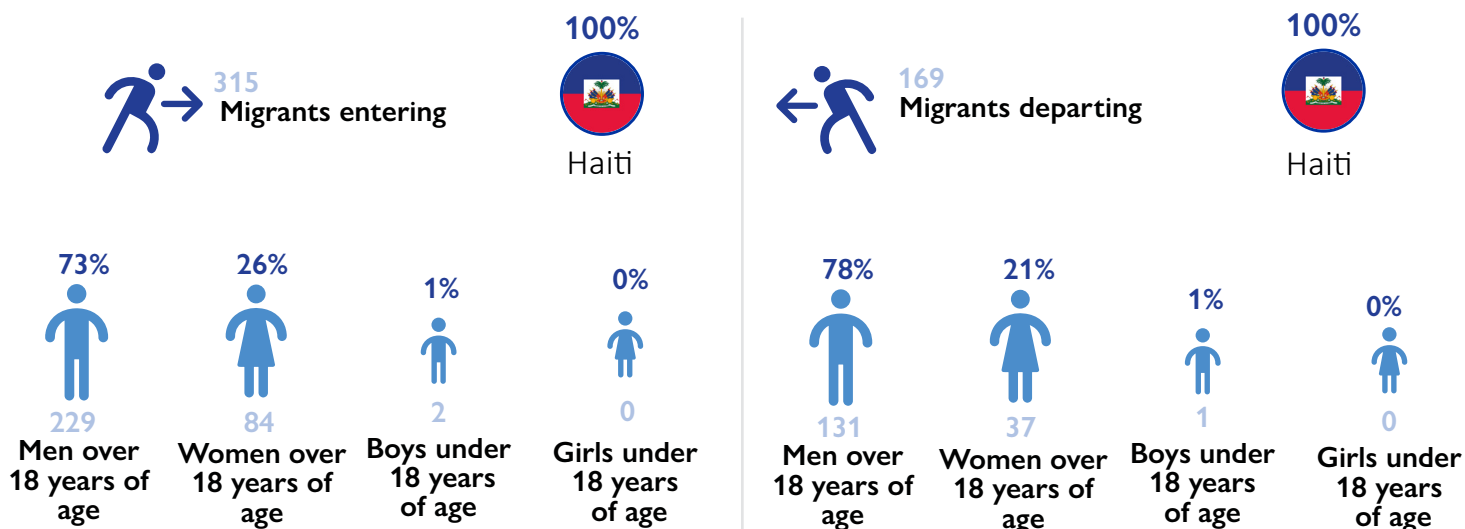


VULNERABLE POPULATIONS



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE ELÍAS PIÑA BORDER

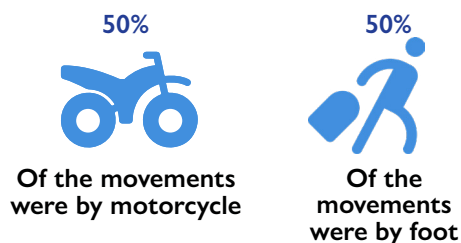
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



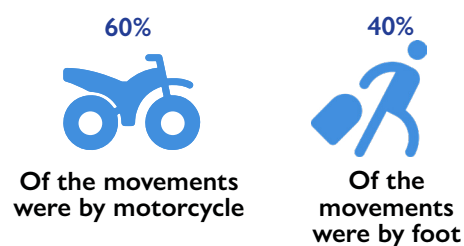
Elías Piña is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the central western part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Belladere in Haiti, 315 people were identified entering Comendador and 169 people leaving for Centre in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants and economic migration.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Migrants entering



Migrants departing



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Migrants entering

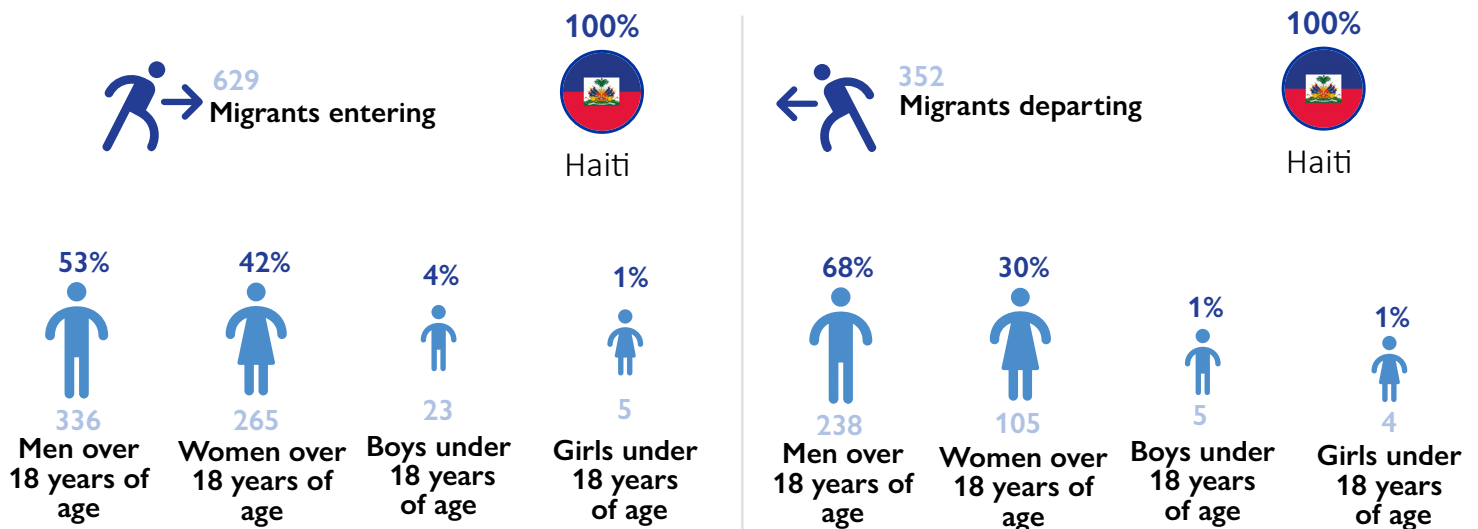
No persons in vulnerable conditions were identified.

Migrants departing

No persons in vulnerable conditions were identified.

FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE JIMANÍ BORDER

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



Jimaní is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the central-southwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Malpasse in Haiti, 629 people were identified entering Jimaní and 352 people leaving for Centre in Haiti. 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

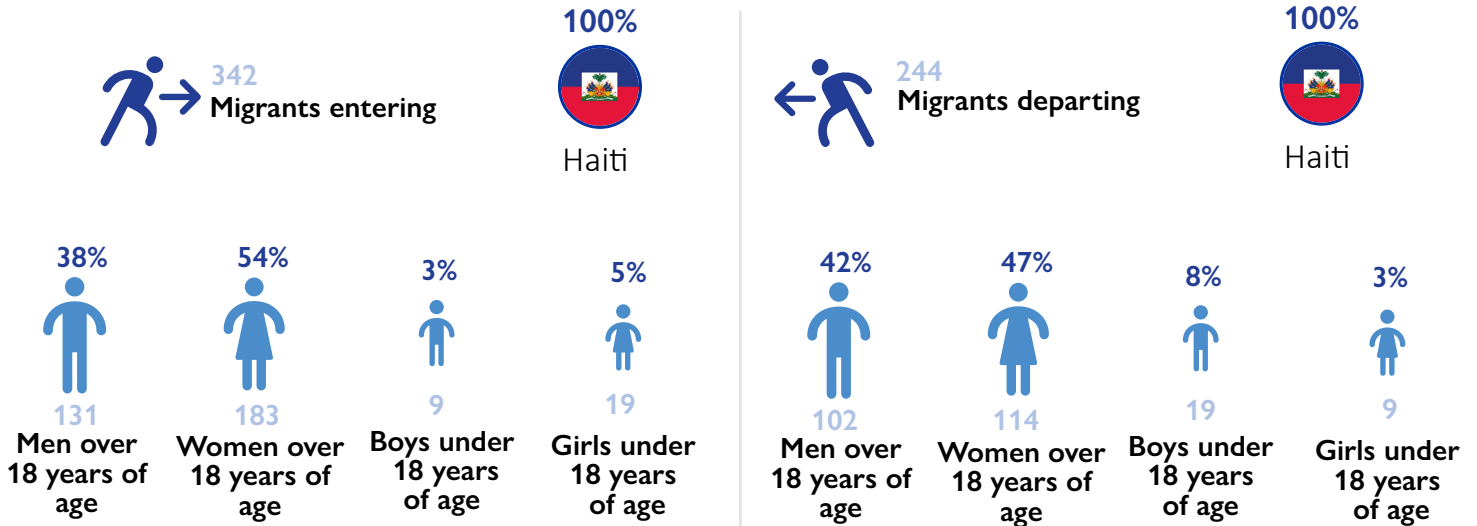


Migrants departing



FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE PEDERNALES BORDER

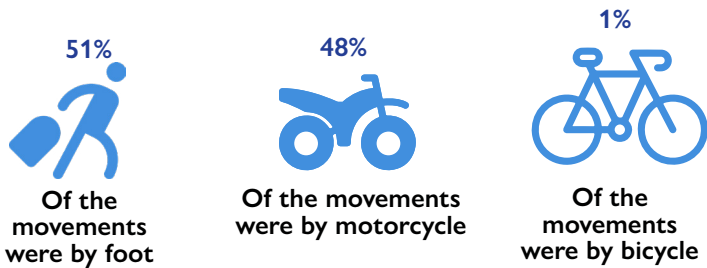
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



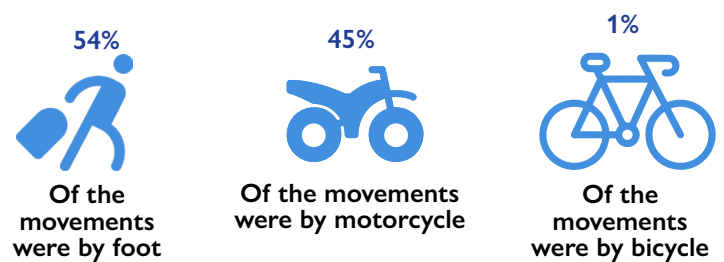
Pedernales is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the southwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Anse-a-Pitre in Haiti, 342 people were identified entering Pedernales and 244 people leaving for Sud-Est in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Migrants entering

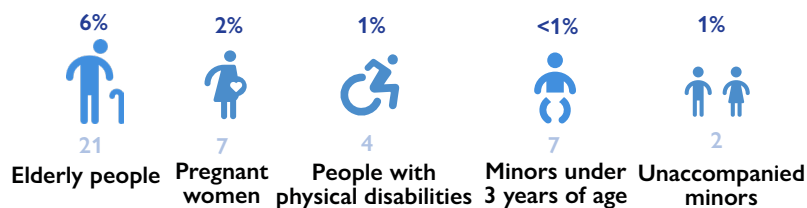


Migrants departing



VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Migrants entering



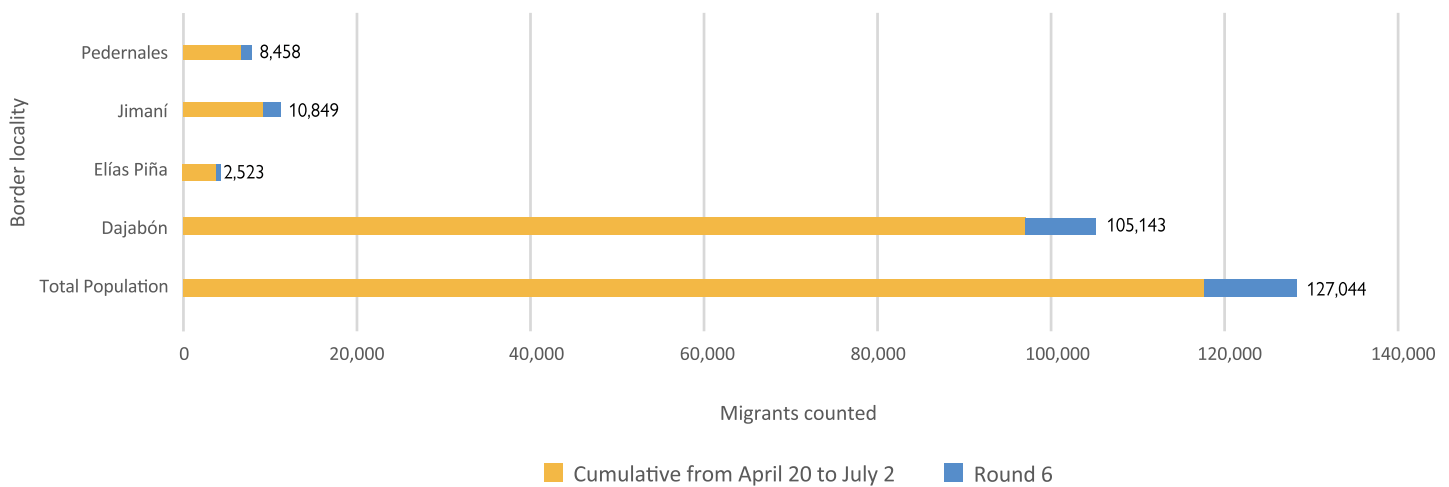
Migrants departing



TREND OF CUMULATIVE DATA BY ROUND OF ANALYSIS AND BORDER LOCALITY

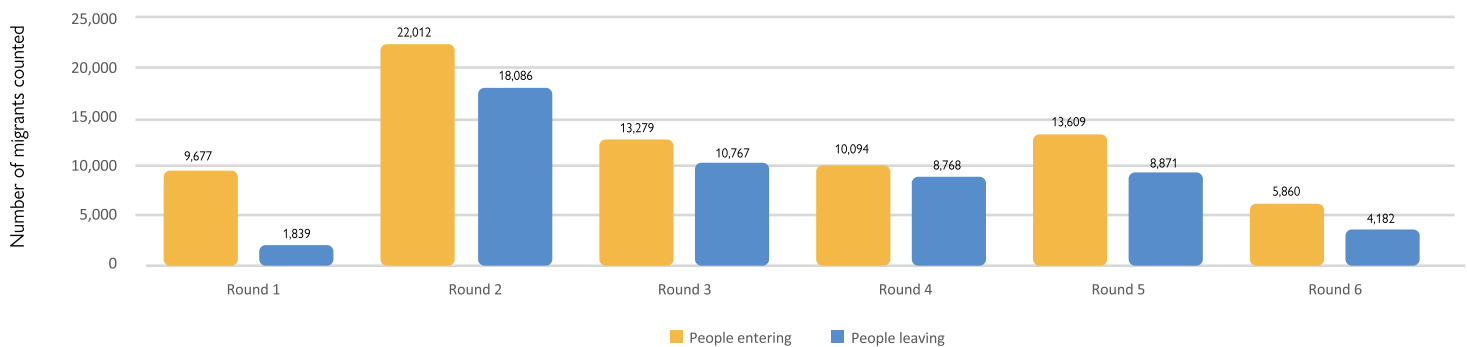
According to accumulated data from April 20 to July 16, 127,044 migrants have crossed the border. The border town of Dajabón has the highest number of people counted with 105,143, followed by Jimaní with 10,849 migrants and Pedernales with 8,458 migrants. Finally, in Comendador de Elías Piña, 2,523 migrants were counted.

Number of migrants counted entering and leaving the border crossing points per round of analysis from April 20 to July 16



From round 1 to round 6 there has been a similar trend in terms of the number of entries versus the number of exits. The entries show higher numbers and the exits show lower numbers of people due to the fact that they occur at times outside the observation times. Round 2 had the highest number of people identified entering (more than 22,000 people) and leaving (more than 18,000 people). For round 6 the number of people counted was reduced to more than 5,800 people entering and more than 4,100 people leaving.

Number of migrants counted entering and leaving the border crossing points per round of analysis from April 20 to July 16



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Contact information

IOM Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean

Edificio Sabana Business Center,
Boulevard Ernesto Rohrmoser,
San José, Costa Rica.

Email:
iomsanjose2@iom.int

Phone:
+506 2212-5300

Website:
<http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/>

IOM National Office in Dominican Republic

Dominicana Calle Socorro Sánchez 152
Santo Domingo

Email:
iomsantodomingo@iom.int

Phone:
+1 809-688-8174

Website:
<https://dominicanrepublic.iom.int/>