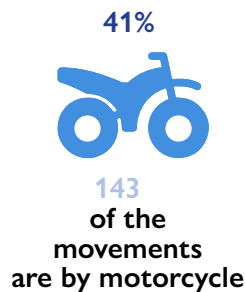
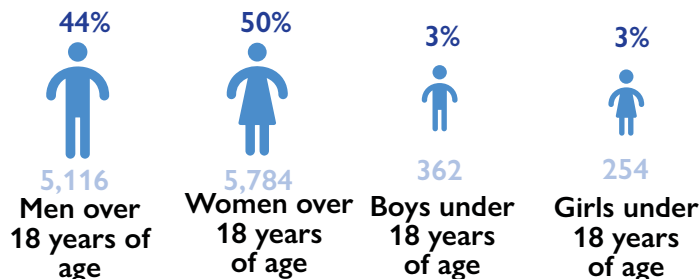
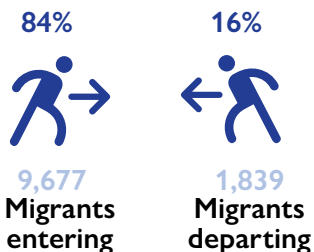
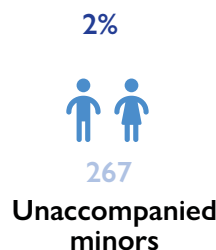


## HIGHLIGHTS



*Refers to movements with groups of people*



## 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 so because there are territorial roots and the type of movement is temporary, as well as the fact that in the General Migration Law 285-04 there is a migratory 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 the Dominican territory, putting them in a condition 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 and Elías Piña stand out. The flows represented in this study correspond to those in days when there is no exchange of goods, that is, when there is no active commercial dynamics.

## METHODOLOGY

The 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 three border crossings.

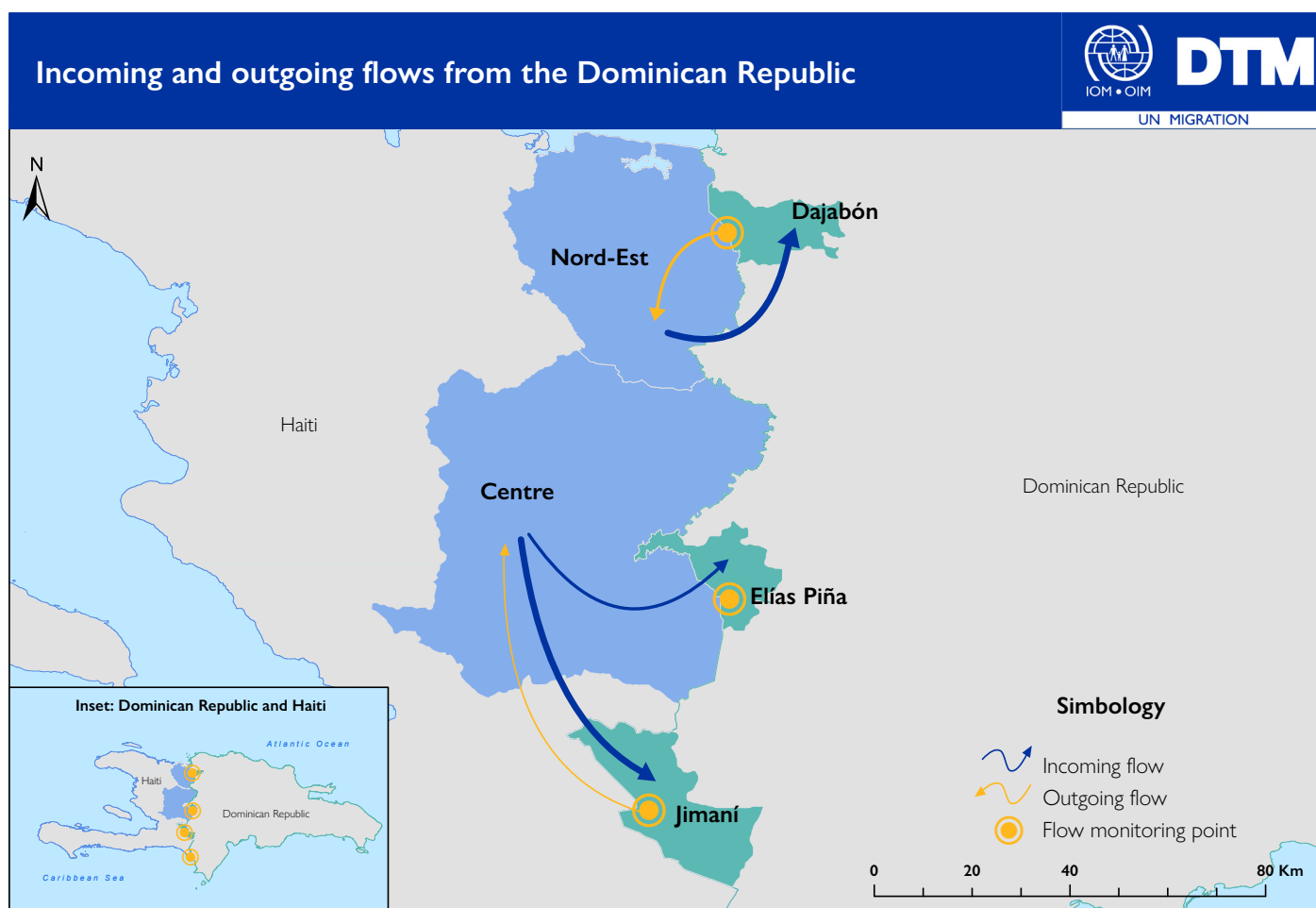
This study provides an analysis of the trends in the mobility of people, between April 20 and May 7, 2021, in three specific border posts: Dajabón, Comendador de Elías Piña and Jimaní. Three data collectors were involved, one for each point to carry out the monitoring and counting groups of people. For Dajabón and Elías Piña, this was done on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 8:00am to 4:00pm; for Jimaní, the exercise was done 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.

In the case of Elías Piña, only incoming flows were identified, there were no people leaving the border point on the days of observation.

## INCOMING AND OUTGOING FLOWS

In general, three incoming flows to the Dominican Republic were identified: the first to Dajabón from the Nord-Est region of Haiti, and the others to Elías Piña and Jimaní, both from the Centre region of Haiti.

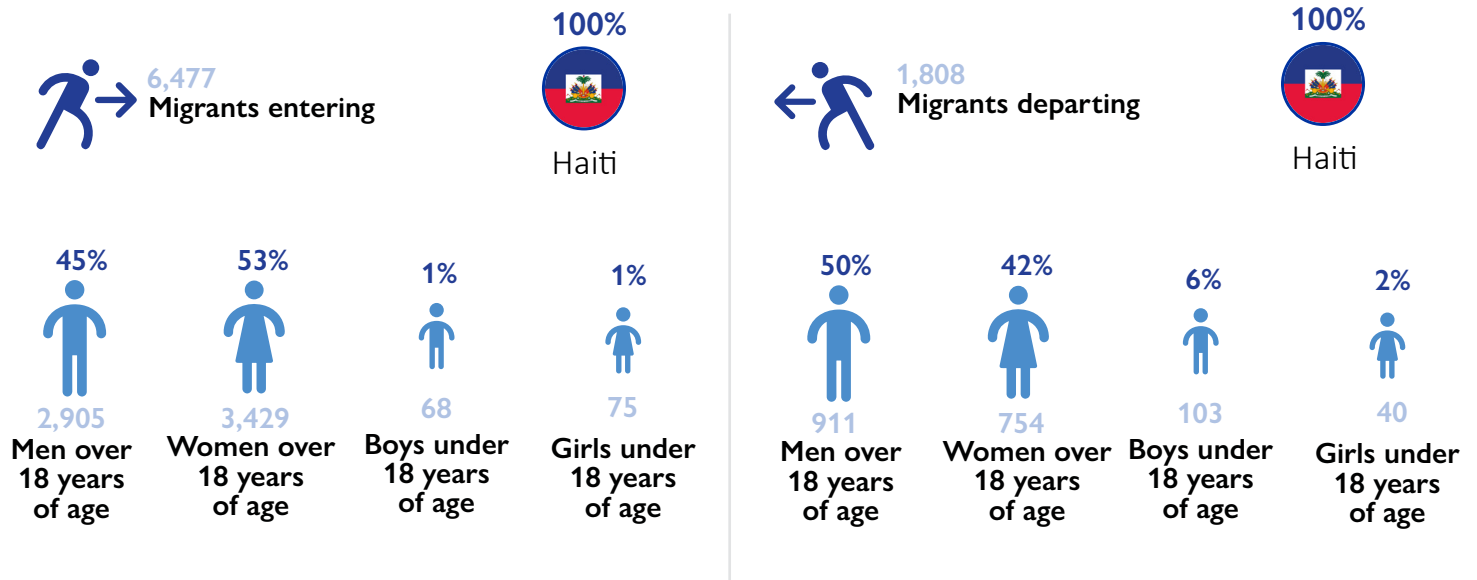
Regarding outgoing flows, two flows to Haiti were identified, with smaller numbers of population from Dajabón to Nord-Est and from Jimaní to Centre. There is a lower outgoing flow due to limited observation hours and daily return of people through blind spots at the borders.



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, 6,477 people were identified entering Dajabón and 1,808 people leaving for Nord-Est in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border or seasonal inhabitants, and the movement consists entirely of Haitian people crossing the border point by foot.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Migrants entering

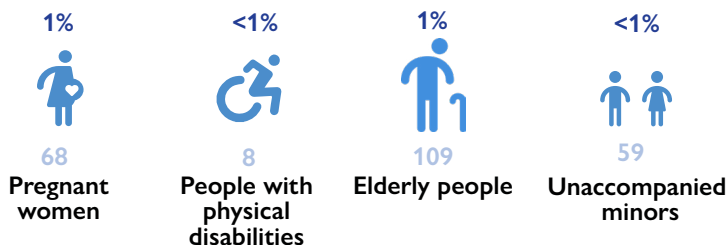


#### Migrants departing

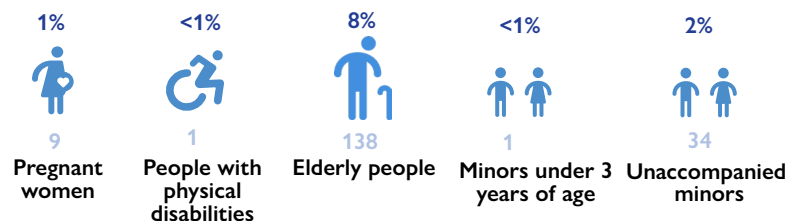


### PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE CONDITIONS

#### Migrants entering

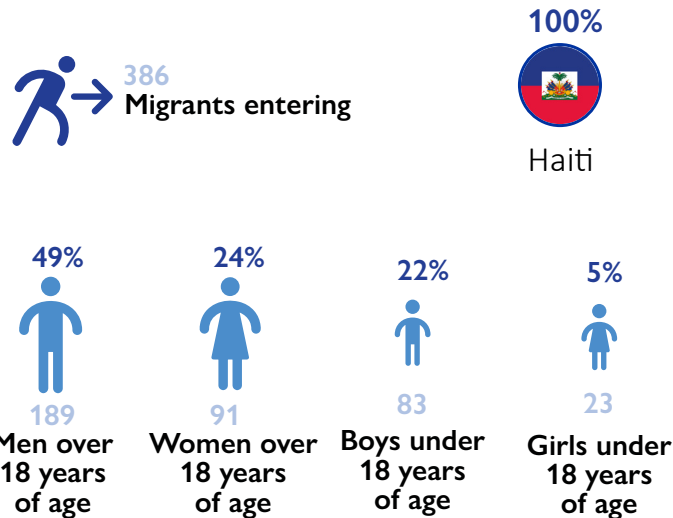


#### Migrants departing



## FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE ELIAS PIÑA BORDER

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

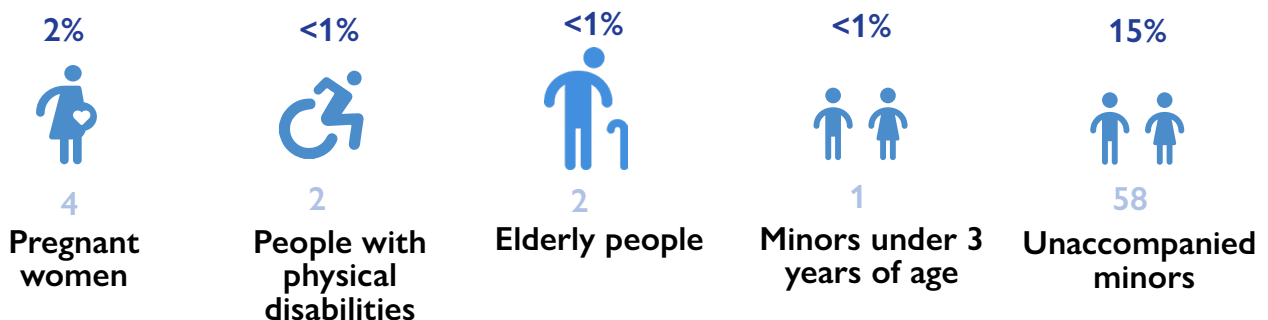


Elías Piña is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the central western part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Belladere in Haiti, 386 people were identified entering that same locality, coming from Centre in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants and economic migration for more than six months. The entire movement consists of Haitian nationals who cross the border in various ways: by motorcycle (62%), by foot (36%) and by bicycle (25%).

### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

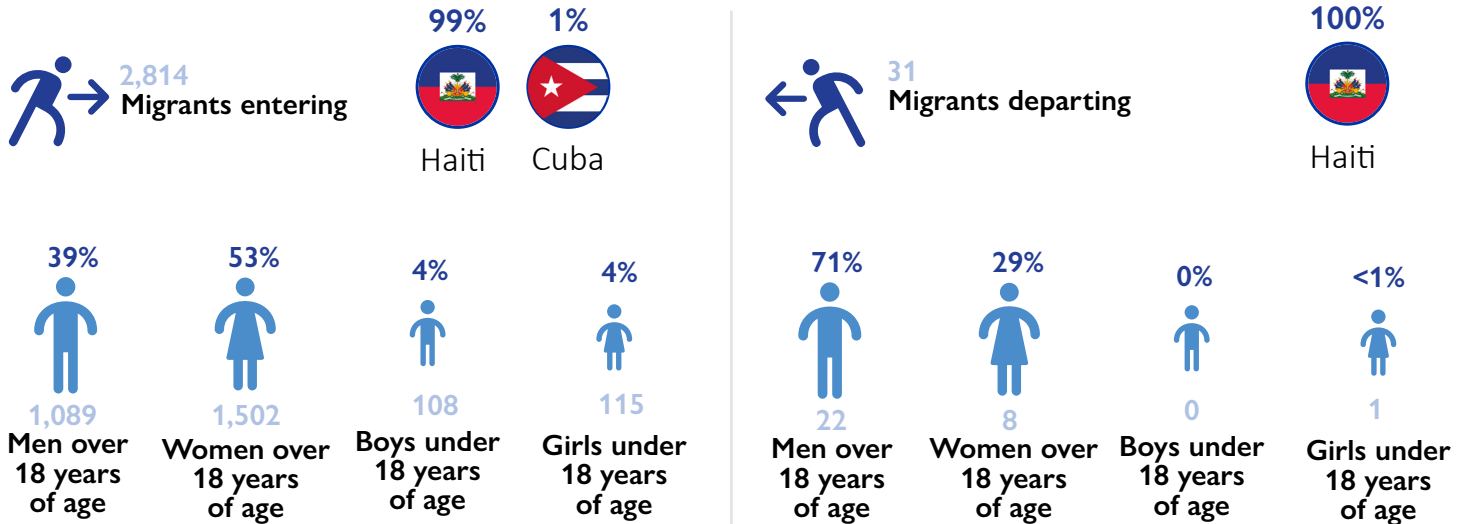


### PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE CONDITIONS



## FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE JIMANÍ BORDER

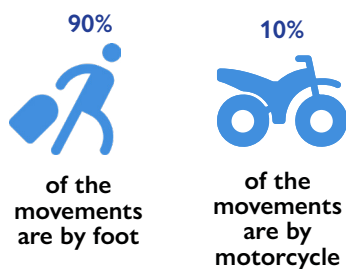
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



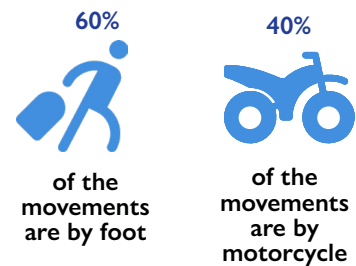
Jimaní is a municipality in the Dominican Republic located in the southwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Malpasse in Haiti, 2,814 Haitians were identified entering that same location, and 31 Dominicans and Haitians leaving for the Central Zone of Haiti. This flow occurs as a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants and as a short-term temporary transit of less than six months.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

#### Migrants entering

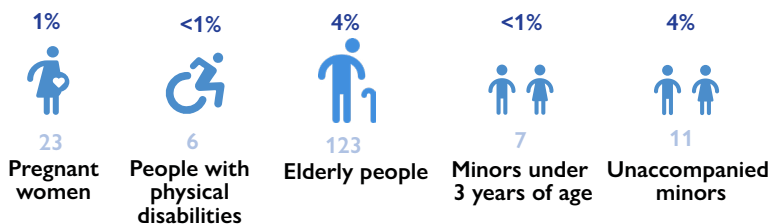


#### Migrants departing



### PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE CONDITIONS

#### Migrants entering



#### Migrants departing

No persons in vulnerable conditions were detected departing through the border crossing point.

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## Contact information

### OM 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](mailto:iomsanjose2@iom.int)

**Phone:**  
+506 2212-5300

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

### OM National Office in Dominican Republic

Dominicana Calle Socorro Sánchez 152  
Santo Domingo

**Email:**  
[iomsantodomingo@iom.int](mailto:iomsantodomingo@iom.int)

**Phone:**  
+1 809-688-8174

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