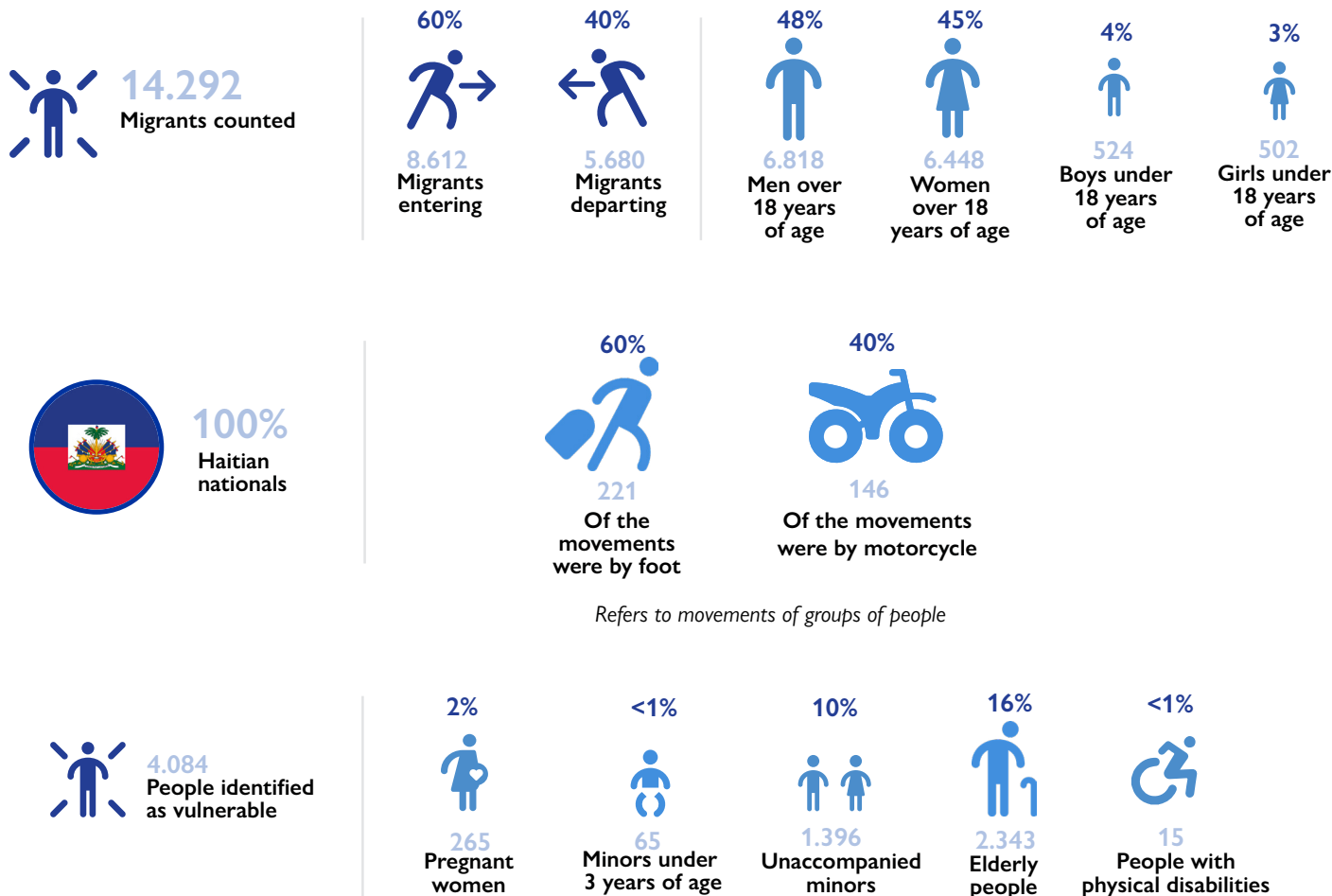


## HIGHLIGHTS



## BACKGROUND

The cross-border movement of Haitian persons is recurrent, and this movement is represented by border inhabitants of Haitian towns. During the period under analysis, security measures implemented by the Government of the Dominican Republic have continued to be applied to the passage of Haitian nationals on days when there is no market, and the movement of people continues due to the exchange of goods and market supply.

Part of these movements are irregular despite the fact that official entry points are used, this is due to the fact that there are territorial roots and the type of movement is temporary, as well as the fact that in the General Immigration Law 285-04 there is a migratory category of border inhabitant, although this has not yet been implemented.

At the border level, the four major border cities: Dajabón, Jimaní, Elías Piña and Pedernales, continue to operate under the Cuerpo Especializado en Seguridad Fronteriza Terrestre (Specialized Corps for Land Border Security). 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 activity.

## METHODOLOGY

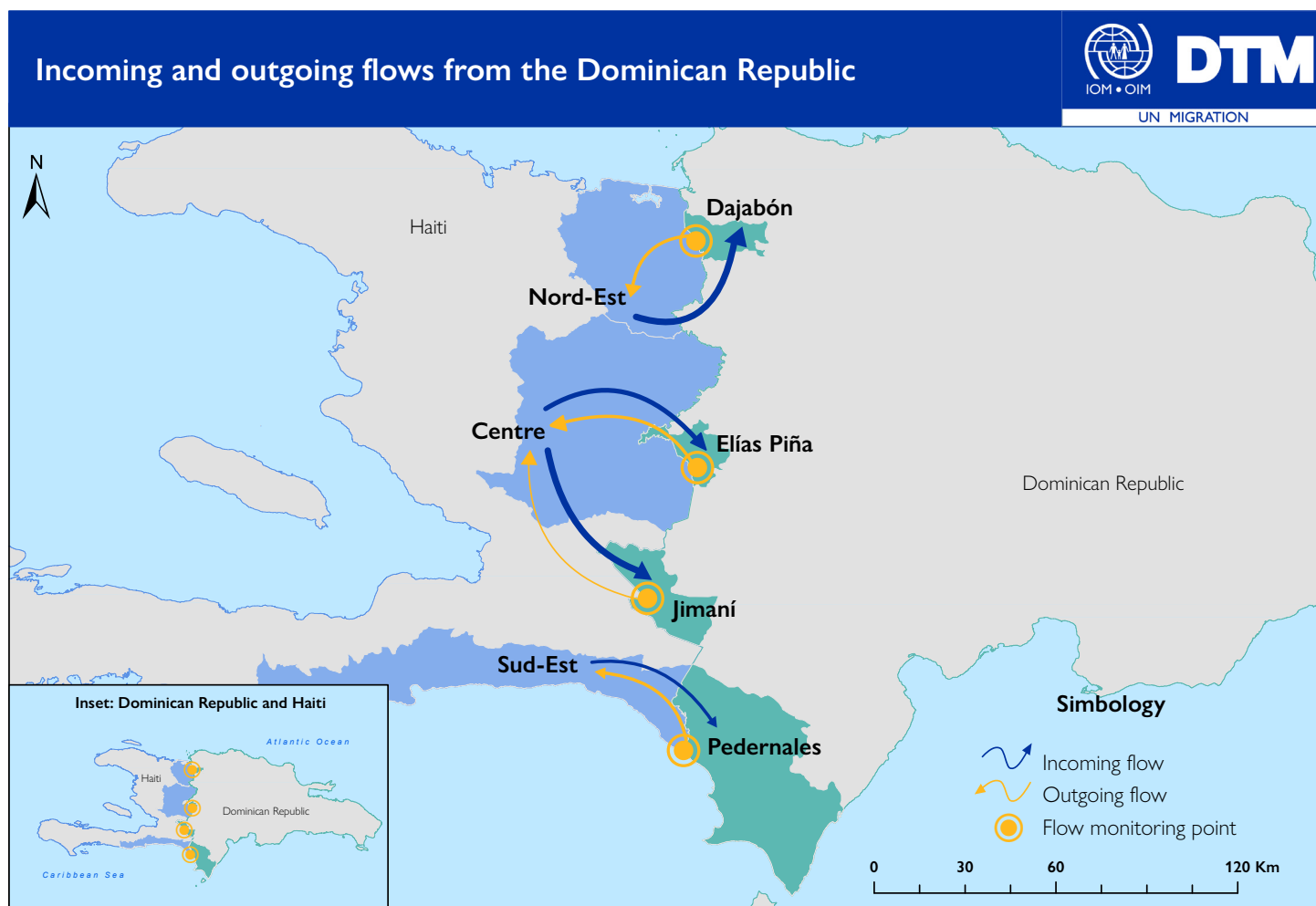
Data for this report were collected under the flow monitoring subcomponent of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology, with the objective of generating a preliminary impression of the characteristics of migrants, migration dynamics and the mobility of migrants at four border posts.

This study provides an analysis of trends in the mobility of people, between August 14 and 20, 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, while in the case of Jimaní, counts were carried out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the same time. This corresponds to the ordinary flow on days when there is no market, 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.

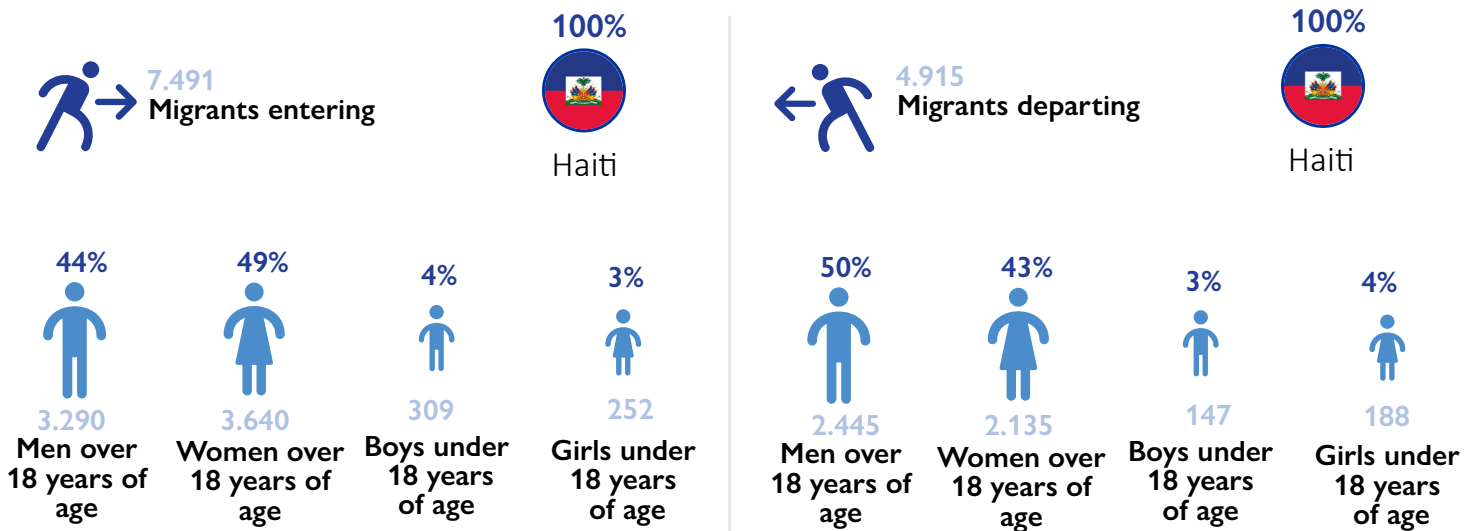
Regarding outflows, the same were identified, but with a smaller number of people. This is due to the limited observation hours and the daily return of people through blind spots at the borders.



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

### 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, 7,491 people were identified entering Dajabón and 4,915 people leaving for Nord-Est in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

#### Migrants entering

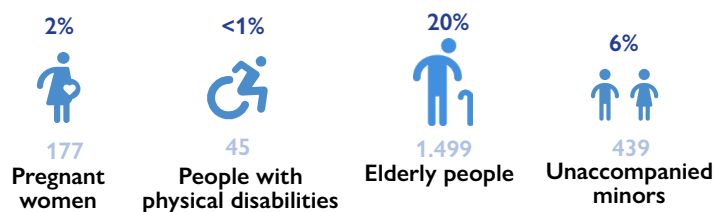


#### Migrants departing

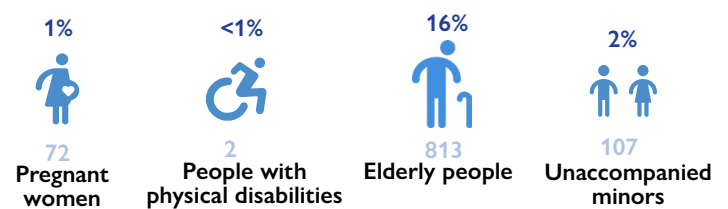


### VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

#### Migrants entering

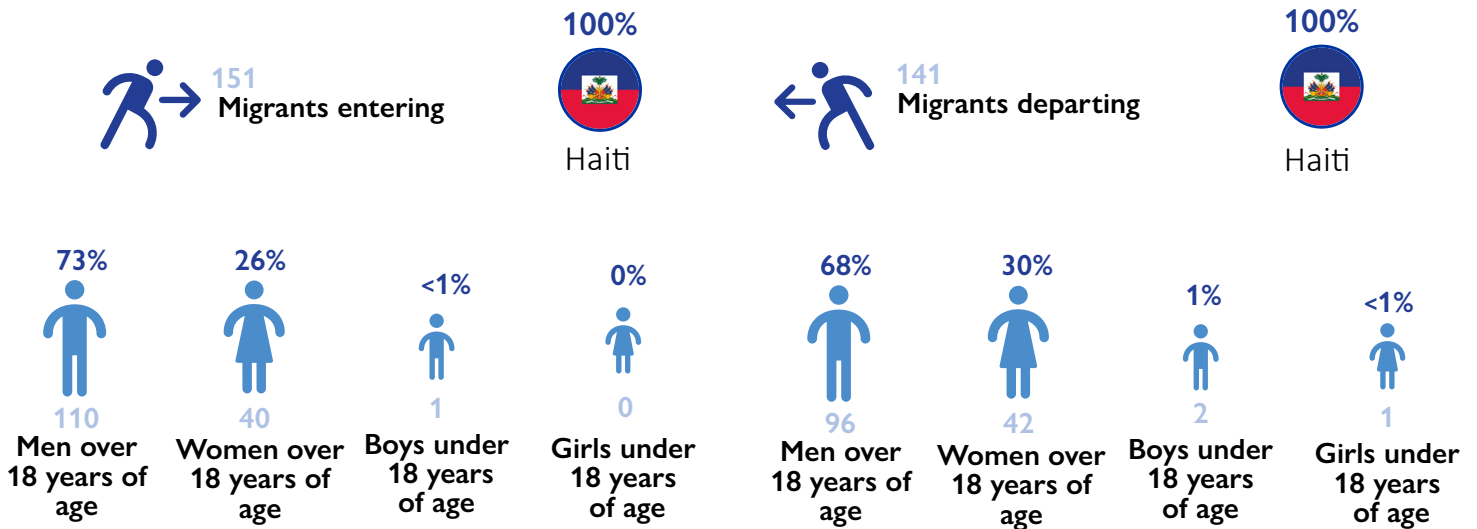


#### Migrants departing



## FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE ELÍAS PIÑA BORDER

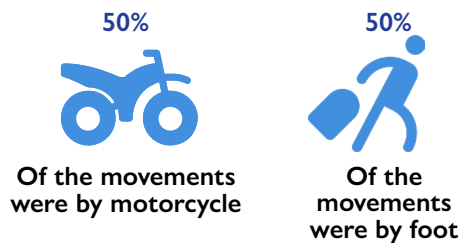
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



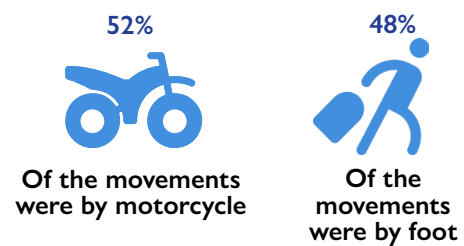
Elías Piña is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the central western part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Belladere in Haiti, 151 people were identified entering Comendador and 141 people leaving for Centre in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants and economic migration.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

#### Migrants entering

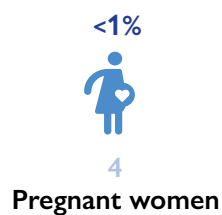


#### Migrants departing



### VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

#### Migrants entering

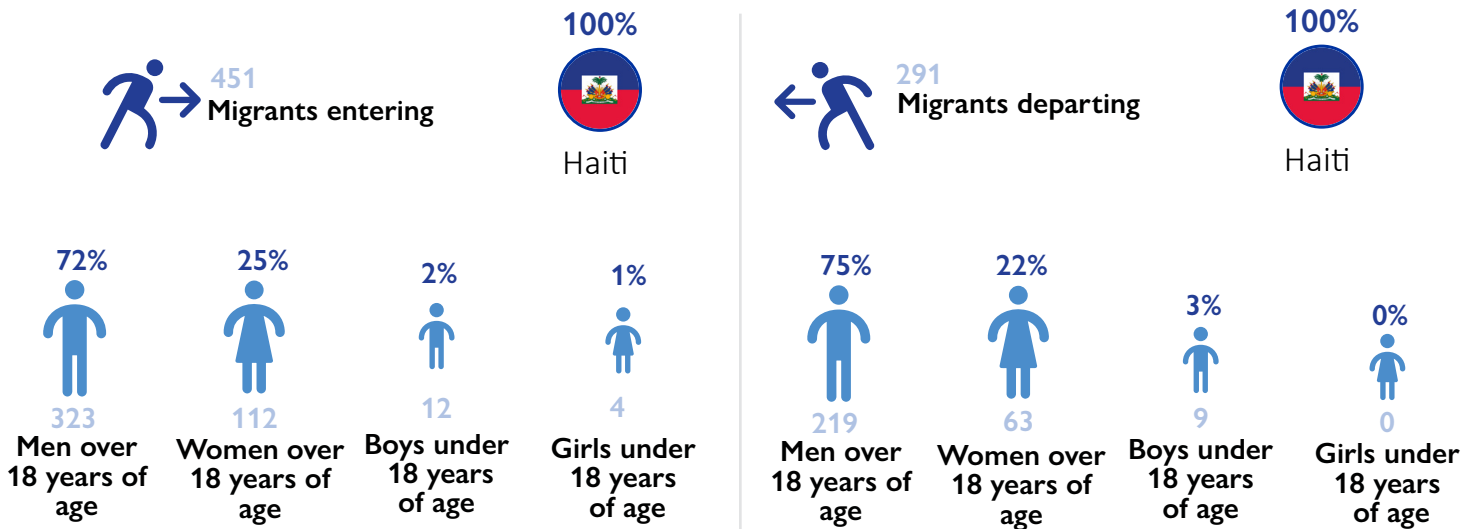


#### Migrants departing



## 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 in Haiti, 451 people entering Jimaní and 291 people leaving for Centre in Haiti were identified. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

#### Migrants entering

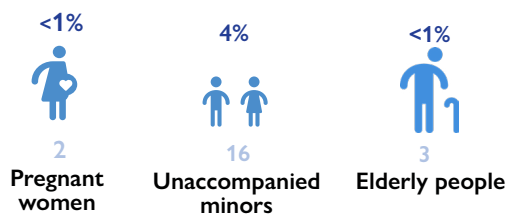


#### Migrants departing

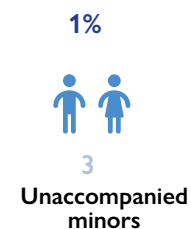


### VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

#### Migrants entering

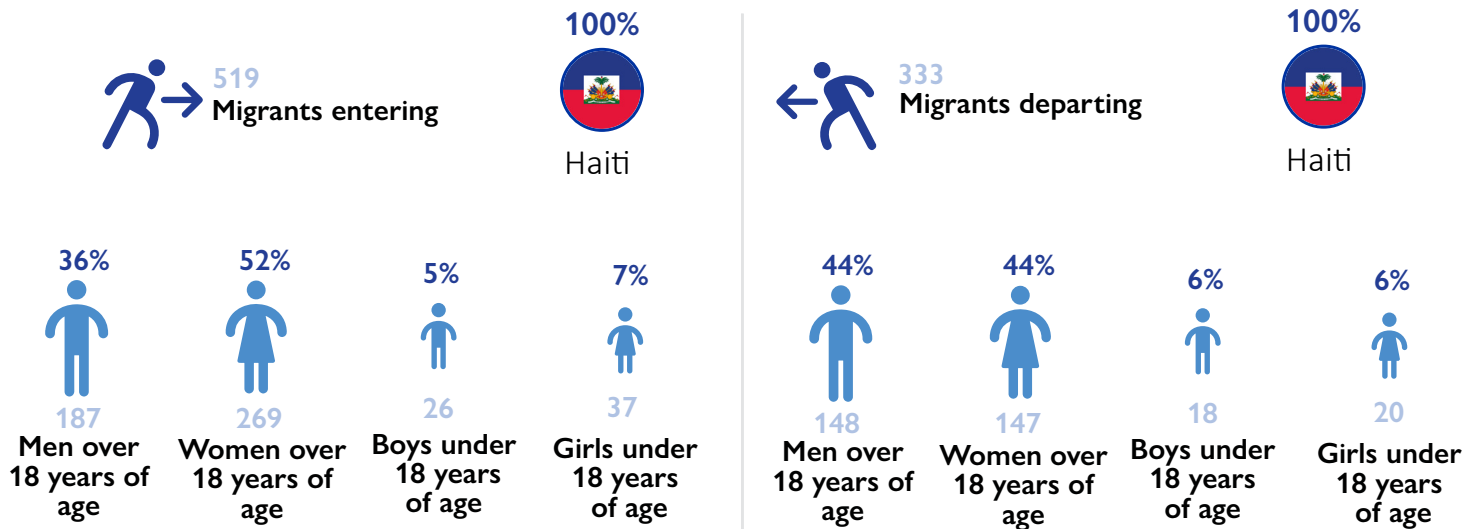


#### Migrants departing



## FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY AT THE PEDERNALES BORDER

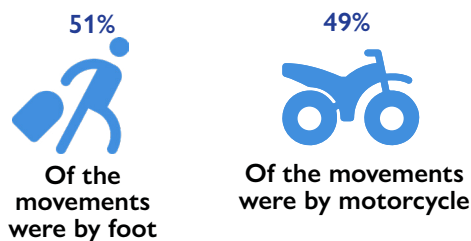
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



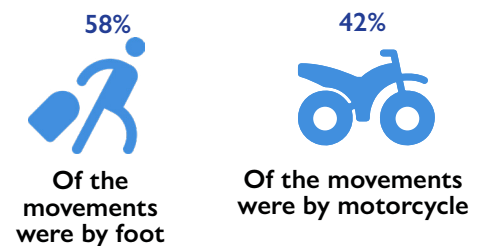
Pedernales is a municipality of the Dominican Republic located in the southwestern part of the country. During the flow monitoring at the border point with Anse-a-Pitre in Haiti, 519 people were identified entering Pedernales and 333 people leaving for Sud-Est in Haiti. This flow is a temporary transit of cross-border inhabitants.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORT

#### Migrants entering

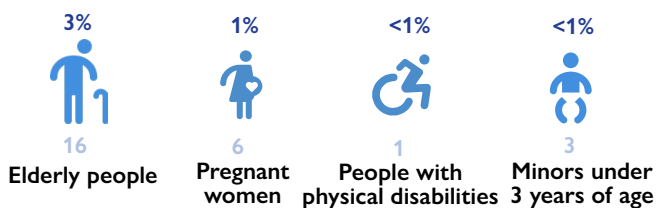


#### Migrants departing

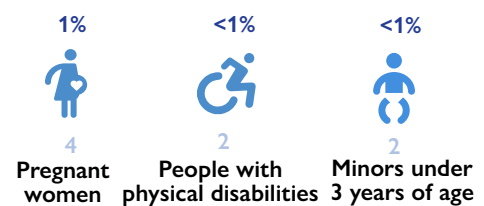


### VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

#### Migrants entering



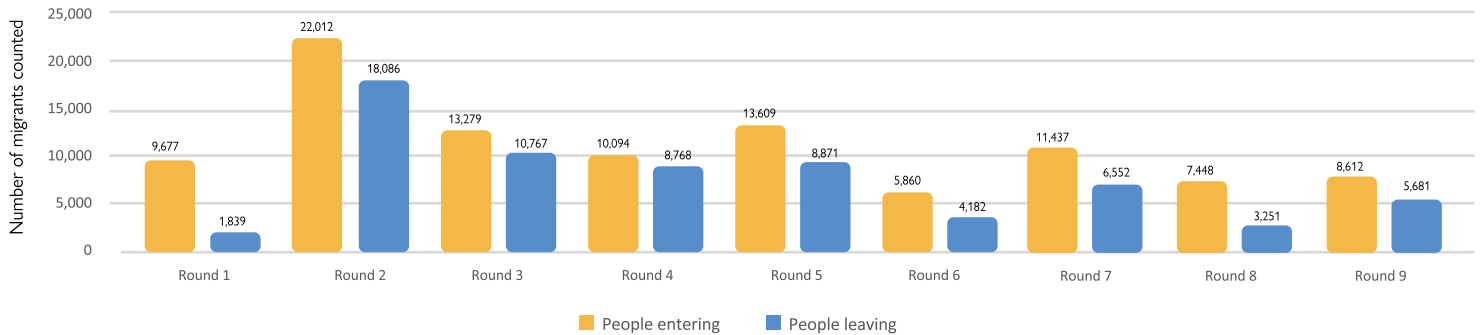
#### Migrants departing



## TREND OF CUMULATIVE DATA BY ROUND OF ANALYSIS AND BORDER LOCALITY

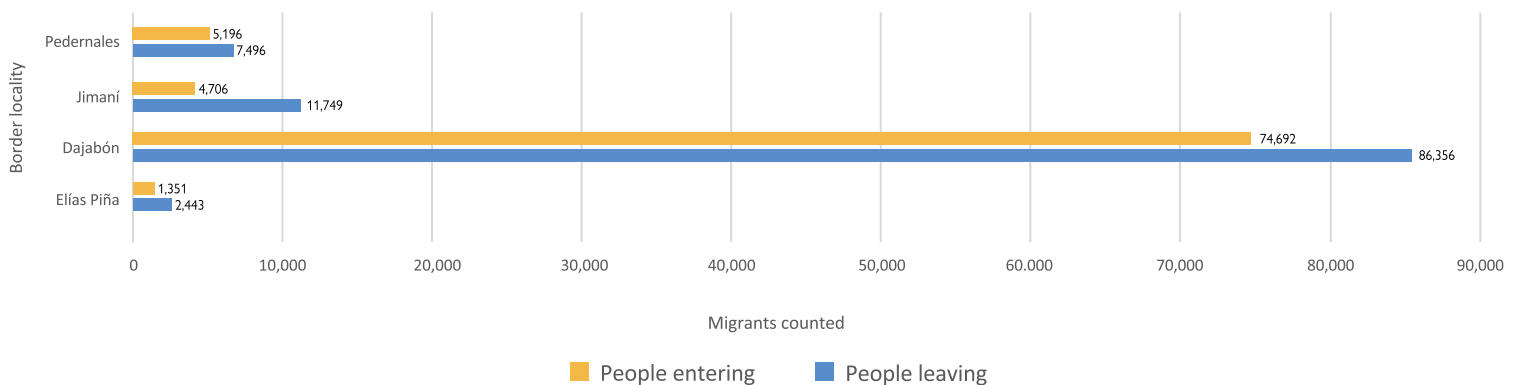
From round 1 to round 8 there has been a similar trend in terms of the number of entries versus the number of exits. The entries show higher numbers and the exits show lower numbers of people due to the fact that they occur at times outside the observation times. Round 2 had the highest number of people identified entering (more than 22,000 people) and leaving (more than 18,000 people). For round 9 the number of people counted was more than 8,600 people entering and more than 5,600 people leaving.

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



Dajabón was the border town with the highest number of migrants with more than 86,000 people entering from April 20 to August 20 and more than 74,600 people leaving. Jimaní, on the other hand, reported more than 11,700 people entering and close to 4,700 people leaving. In Pedernales, the migratory flow maintained the same trend with approximately 7,500 cross-border inhabitants entering and 5,100 leaving. Finally, Comendador de Elías Piña reported 2,400 people entering and 1,300 cross-border inhabitants leaving.

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



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