SYSTEMATIZATION OF GOOD PRACTICE

MIGRATION INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEM (MIDAS)

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CREDITS

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMIS	Border Management Information System
DIE	Directorate of Immigration and Emigration
GP	Good Practice
IT	Information technology
MIDAS	Migration Information and Data Analysis System
IOM	International Organization for Migration

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GOOD PRACTICE SUMMARY

Good Practice	Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS)
Description	To enhance border management in Haiti, IOM, in collaboration with the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration (DIE), installed MIDAS, a Border Management Information System (BMIS), to effectively monitor the border crossing points. MIDAS was progressively installed from 2019 to 2022 at three land border points and the Cap Haitien International Airport. The system replaced a handwritten registration process, improving the country's migration management and border security in accordance with international standards.
Location	Authorized land crossing points: Malpasse (2019), Ouanaminthe (2020), Belladére (2021). MIDAS installation at the authorized border crossing point of Anse- à Pitre is planned for the end of 2022. Cap Haïtien International Airport.
Beneficiaries	Directorate of Immigration and Emigration (DIE)

MAIN ACTIONS

1. Coordination with government counterparts
2. Evaluation of the intervention area
3. Equipment purchases and space adaptation
4. Installation and training for MIDAS maintenance
5. Training the migration officials on the use of MIDAS
6. Monitoring the use of MIDAS

INTRODUCTION

The following good practice (GP) was developed by the IOM office in Haiti and the DIE. The GP consisted of installing the MIDAS system at three land border points between the Dominican Republic and Haiti and at Cap Haïtien International Airport. This initiative was implemented under the IOM Western Hemisphere Program supported by the U.S. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)[1].

The GP contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, focused on goal 10: "Reduce inequality within and among the countries," that its target 10.7 highlights: "Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies." Furthermore, regarding the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the initiative is aligned with the following objectives: objective 5 – Increase the availability and flexibility of regular migration pathways (actions B, C, and D) and objective 7 – Address and reduce migration vulnerabilities (action H) and objective 1 – Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.

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CONTEXT

Due to its geographical location, the Haitian population is particularly exposed to natural events such as earthquakes, tropical storms, and hurricanes. The most recent earthquake in August 2021 claimed more than 15,000 lives, including 2,248 deaths, and affected the southwestern part of the country, including infrastructure and access roads, forcing nearly 39,000 people to flee their homes, exacerbating the population's pre-existing vulnerabilities[2]. In addition, poverty has intensified due to the deep political crisis accentuated by the murder of President Jovenel Moise in July 2021, and the insecurity caused by gang-related violence in Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area, wich has resulted in 96,000 Internally displaced persons[3]. These events have led to a significant increase in Haitian migration in the region; the main host countries are the United States, the Dominican Republic, Chile, and Brazil[4].

Haiti shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, with a border of 388 km. This area is marked by an active cross-border commercial exchange, driving a continuous migratory flow[5]. This zone has four authorized land border crossing points: Ouanaminthe, Belladère, Malpasse, and Anse-à-Pitre; additionally, it is estimated that there are around ninety-six unofficial border crossings.

In this highly porous border, there is a proliferation of illegal activities, such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling, organ trafficking, arms trafficking, and other forms of crime. Therefore, IOM has jointly worked with the government since 2016 to strengthen border management. As a result, IOM and the DIE identified the need to improve the monitoring of those entering and exiting the territory since it was carried out by a written record. Consequently, to promote effective border monitoring in compliance with international standards, IOM Haiti, starting in 2019, gradually implemented the MIDAS system at the country's three land crossing points and at the international airport. MIDAS installation at the last official land border crossing point is planned by the end of 2022.

[1] More information about the Western Hemisphere Program at this link.
[2] IOM. *Haiti Crisis Response Plan 2022-2024.* (2022). Available at this link.
[3] IOM. *96,000 Haitians Displaced by Recent Gang Violence in Capital: IOM Report.* (2022). Available at this link.
[4] Migration Policy Institute (MPI), *Haitian Migration through the Americas: A Decade in the Making* (2021). Available at this link.
[5] IOM. *República Dominicana-Encuesta de Monitoreo de Flujos Migratorios de Habitantes Transfronterizos, Agosto 2021.* (2021). Available in this link.

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