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RECENT HAITIAN MIGRATIONS: THE BRIEF PROPOSALS

The migrations of Haitians in the world especially to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are a major concern for who wants to understand the dialectic of the marginalization of a young unemployed population, the consequences of a weak economy and a territory strongly affected by natural disasters during the last ten years. Indeed, the deterioration of the socio-economic situation, the political upheavals, the continuation of studies and more recently the fright of the population after the earthquake of January 12, 2010, without forgetting the successive periods of cyclone and drought, are considered the main causes of displacement in Haiti. It is recognized that Haiti is a country that sends very low-skilled migrants to other countries. It is equally recognized that some countries, taking into account the high rate of Haitian migrants living on their territory, take singular measures towards them (For example: intense repatriation, deportation, arrest and limitation of stay etc ..)¹. expulsions are constantly increasing:

*"According to the GARR (Support Group for Repatriated and Refugiated), between August 2015 and June 2017, more than 199,638 people were registered through various border crossing points, of which 3,421 are minors unaccompanied. Note that these figures do not include the 65,049 spontaneous returns provided by the Dominican authorities during this time "*²

Despite the size of the phenomenon, statistical information, analysis and research are scarce and are largely the result of censuses conducted in other countries. However, the censuses conducted in Haiti, while being one of the main sources of data, do not dwell on information about external migrants. It is recognized that the number of Haitian migrants living abroad has risen continuously from 1950 to 2017. The minimum estimates, around 2010, show that immigrants make up 0.4% of Haiti's total population. Other advanced figures, which do not

¹ 2014, adoption de l'arrêt TC 168-13, le PNRE avait permis à environ 239 000 immigrants, en majorité des ressortissants haïtiens en situation irrégulière, d'obtenir un permis de séjour temporaire.

² <http://www.lenouvelliste.com/article/172312/fin-du-pnre-les-migrants-haitiens-en-republique-dominicaine-attendent-la-peur-au-ventre>

have enough scientific inking, estimate the number of Haitians and their descendants after the earthquake to be several million.³ Estimates over the same period show that emigrants represent 9.9% of the total population. Gabriel Bidegain's work based on data from the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE) during the project "Investigacion Migracion Intrenacional de latinoamericanos (IMILA)" (1996 to 2000 census) shows that out of 16 countries in the region, Haitian migrants a particular preference for the USA and the Dominican Republic with respectively 419,315 in the 2000 census and 61,862 in 2002. The study reveals that only 142 Haitians were enumerated in Chile and 200 in Brazil in 1996 when there were only 50 Haitians in Chile today, Haitian emigrants are clearly increasing in these two countries.

However, the CIRCA study, from the database of global migrant origin data published by SUSSEX University's development research center on migration globalization and poverty. bringing together a larger number of host countries of Haitians, Canada ranks second after the USA while the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Port-au-Rico, France, French Guyana come next. The figures diverge and estimates from different sources are not consistent with the number of Haitians living abroad. However, the vision of Haitians who migrate to work in the fields is gradually changing since the migration policies of some countries concern qualified people. In 2010, after the earthquake, young people flocked to Brazil. It has hosted an impressive number of Haitian migrants after the earthquake while implementing specific policies. The number had doubled in the four years that followed. 43,781 Haitian immigrants who entered Brazil during this period were granted permanent residence.⁴ The visa application which was 100 per month increased to 230 per day while the price of the trip was between 120 and 5000 USD.⁵ Some decisions were taken in Brazil:

*"The coordination of existing public policies to ensure access for Haitians (and other immigrants) while establishing specific policies for their integration, such as language courses for foreign children, among other actions in progress 'Evaluation. integration "*⁶

Today, every morning, there is a stock of young students and schoolchildren in front of the Toussaint Louverture airport in Port-au-Prince fleeing Haiti to Chile. This country presents itself as the country of predilection for the Haitians since one does not need visas to go there. Haiti became in 2017, the fifth destination in the world of remittances that leave Chile 5.9% ahead of the Dominican Republic (4.9%), the United States (4.5%) and Ecuador (4.2%) .⁷ Remittances for

³ http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/Bidegain_Gabriel/Haitiens_qui_sont_partis/Haitiens_qui_sont_partis_texte.html

⁴ <http://lenouvelliste.com/lenouvelliste/article/152338/43-781-immigrants-haitiens-obtiennent-une-residence-permanente-au-Bresil>

⁵ <http://www.lenational.org/la-migration-haitienne-vers-le-bresil/>

⁶ http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/cuaderno_migratorio_no6_fr.pdf

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<http://lenouvelliste.com/article/172925/La%20diaspora%20ha%C3%AFtienne%20au%20Chili,%202e%20plus%20grand%20four-nisseur%20de%20transferts%20apr%C3%A8s%20celle%20des%20%C3%89tats-Unis>

2016 amount to \$ 36 million.⁸ However, according to relatives of these emigrants, this is largely due to a process of reimbursement of travel financing.

It should be noted, however, that Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico and any other country bordering these two host countries are considered as transit territories for these Haitian migrants.

All in all, today the problem remains and remains unresolved because some host countries that had adopted a certain revision of the modalities in the process of reception following the earthquake of January 12, 2010 put an end to this type of integration.

THE PROPOSALS ARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Establish fair ground or blood rights regulations for the treatment of Haitian migrants;
2. Control emigration. Haiti must reduce the proportion of working-age people leaving the country to reduce brain drain and keep the population young;
3. Take to heart the issues of unemployment and any other issues that may encourage young people to flee to other neighboring countries. Animate the debate ...
4. Establish necessary standards and restrictions for all migrants coming from other countries with endemic epidemics or endemic diseases. (As an example we live on an island, the Cholera entered the country through immigrant);
5. Mass deportations and repatriations of Haitians must take into account human rights standards by protecting vulnerable persons such as children and women.

⁸ <http://lenouvelliste.com/article/172849/les-haitiens-au-chili-ont-transfere-36-millions-de-dollars-en-2016>