

4 Official and 25 unofficial entry points monitored along the border between Dominican Republic and Haiti © IOM 2015

### Overview

This document represents a summary snapshot of border monitoring activities conducted by IOM and partner agencies at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic from 16<sup>th</sup> June 2015 to 17<sup>th</sup> July 2015 . The monitoring was conducted following the movements observed at the border after the 17 June expiration of the registration component of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners (PNRE in French), established by the Dominican Republic. During monitoring activities IOM and partner teams conducted interviews with 491 heads of households crossing into Haiti from the Dominican Republic . The data presented in this document is **non exhaustive** and **does not capture** the total number of the persons crossing the border or all the existing border entry points.

### Border Movement Monitoring

From 16<sup>th</sup> June to 17<sup>th</sup> July 2015 IOM teams had a presence at nine official and unofficial border entry points. During this exercise, the teams interviewed **491 households**, corresponding to **1,643 individuals** who had crossed the border, under varying conditions. Of those individuals, 832 (or 50.6%) were **female**, **797** (or 48.5%) were **male** and 14 (or 0.9%) were not identified. When looking at the composition of the households interviewed by age, **27.9%** (corresponding to **458 individuals**) were from the age group of **6-17 years old**

### HIGHLIGHTS

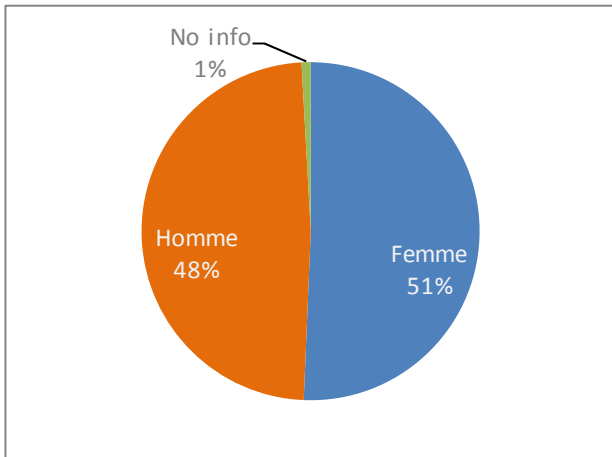
75.9% of respondents were under the age of 30  
 42.7% of respondents declared never having been registered in the PNRE.

closely followed by **27.0%** pertaining to the age group of **18-30 years (443 individuals)**, and followed by the age group of **1-5** consisting of **346 individuals** (or 21.1%).

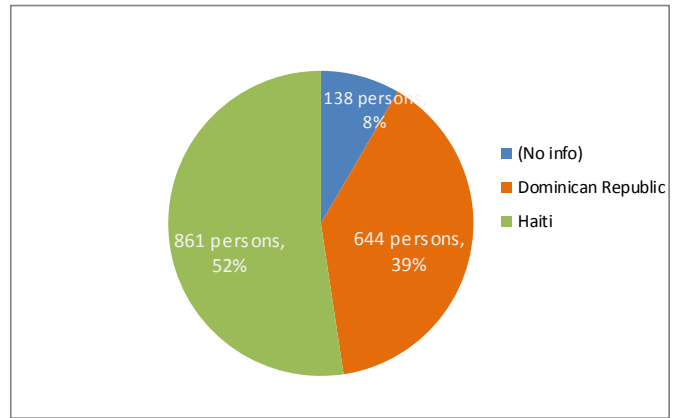
### List of Entry Points Assessed by volume of returns

Entry Points Assessed with highest volumes	
1	Tete-à-l'eau - (506)
2	Malpasse (Official) - (275)
3	Parc Cadeau - (135)
4	Anse-à-Pitres (Official) - (118)
5	Thomassique - (64)
6	Barrage Male Tchipe - (40)
7	FOND BAYARD - ( 37)
8	Ouanaminthe (Official) - (34)
9	Fonds-Verettes - (28)

### Distribution of returnees by sex

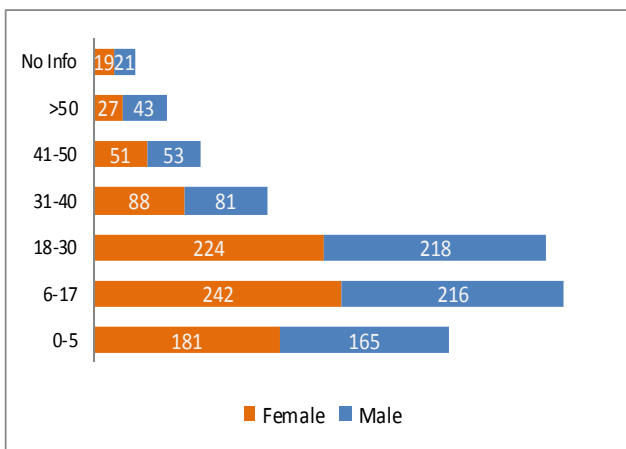


### Place of Birth



Of the persons assessed, a majority (861 persons or 52.4%) declared being born in Haiti and 644 persons or 39.2% declared being born in the Dominican Republic.

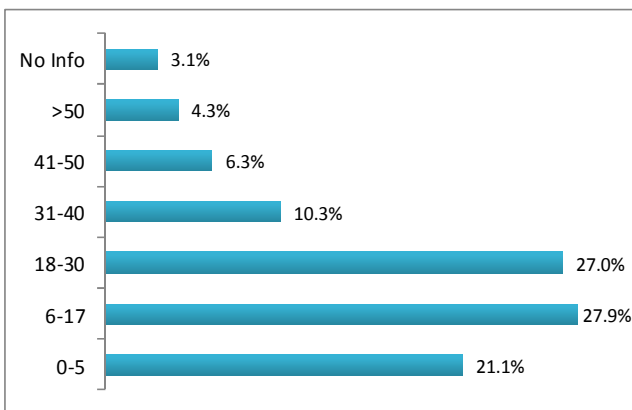
### Distribution by Age and Sex



### Place of Registration for PNRE

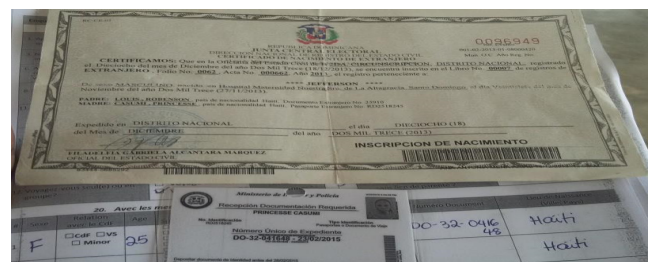
Place of PNRE Registration	
Area	# Persons Registered
Hato Mayor del Rey	3
Azua de Compostela	6
Barahona	28
Salvaleon de Higüey	2
La Romana	6
Duverge	3
Bani	6
San Cristobal	4
San Juan de la Maguana	2
Pedernales	75
Sabana de la Mar	6
Santiago	12
Boca Chica	4
Agua Negra	5
Cabral	3
Other	34

### Percentage by Age Distribution



### Registered in the PNRE

Of the 1,643 individuals enumerated by IOM teams, some 200 individuals (or 12.2%) declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE .



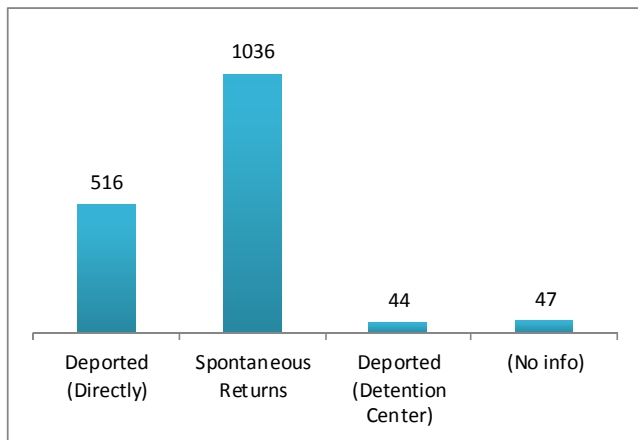
Documentation obtained from the PNRE © IOM 2015

## Movement Trends

While monitoring the border, IOM field staff detected a number of patterns, which are highlighted below but would still require further analysis:

- Most so-called ‘spontaneous’ returns are as a result of anticipated deportations but also pressures from surrounding communities to leave the DR;
- Returnees claim to have been deported by military, police and immigration officials;
- Some returns are consistent with the end of the harvesting season in the DR;
- Throughout the period covered by this sitrep, an increasing number of claimed deportations and spontaneous returns occurred at unofficial border crossing points;
- A number of claimed deportations<sup>1</sup> were carried out during late afternoon or in the evening outside of hours established by the 1999 Repatriation protocol. This is further substantiated by the fact that most heads of household interviewed, crossed the border before IOM teams had arrived and after they had left

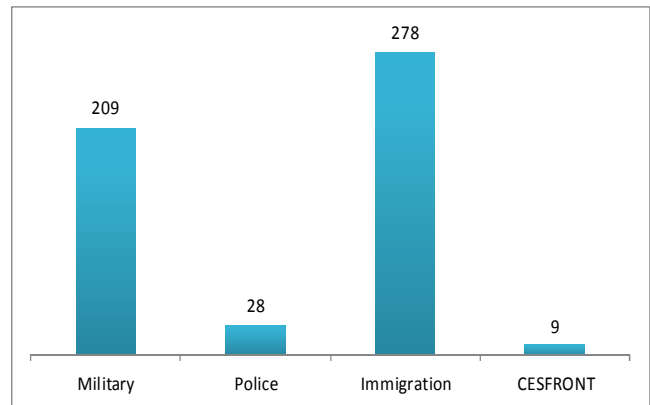
### Reasons for Returning to Haiti



Of the individuals assessed, the majority (1,036 persons or 63.1%) stated having spontaneously decided to return to Haiti, while 47 persons (or 2.9%) did not provide answers and 560 persons (or 34.1%) claimed to have been deported. Further questioning has revealed that out of these 560 deported persons, 516 (31.4% of the total of returnees) claim to have been deported directly into the Haitian territory while 44 persons (2.7% of the total of returnees) had spend time in a detention center before being deported.

<sup>1</sup> Deportation as a term is based on claims made by the heads of households interviewed being defined as individuals returned by Dominican authorities involuntarily or without their consent

## Authorities Carrying out Deportations



Of the persons deported, 278 indicated that the deportation was carried out by immigration, 209 by the military 28 by the police, 27 by civilians and 9 did not specify the answer.

### Unaccompanied Minors

Among the persons crossing the borders, IOM team encountered 6 cases of unaccompanied children, half of which were in Anse-à-Pitres alone. These cases were referred to the relevant municipal authorities for the appropriate care.



Bus of spontaneous returnees at Malpasse July 1<sup>st</sup> 2015 © IOM 2015