Overview
This document represents a summary snapshot of monitoring activities conducted by IOM and border monitoring partners at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The monitoring was put in place following the movements observed at the border before and after the 17th June 2015 expiration of the registration component of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners (PNRE in Spanish), established in the Dominican Republic. Monitoring of border movements began as of the first week of June 2015. Up until the 16th of June, figures are based on partial observations of border crossing points. The network was 100% operational as of July 2015.

CUMULATIVE HIGHLIGHTS
- 68,933 households representing 120,646 individuals have crossed the border into Haitian territory
- 35.0% were female while 65.0% were male
- 1,641 presumed unaccompanied minors were identified
- 4,618 households declared having been registered in the PNRE corresponding to 9,378 individuals
- 74,528 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- 21,907 individuals claim to have been deported
- 23,861 individuals were officially deported at the three official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, and Belladère and have been voluntary registered.
- IOM Dominican Republic facilitated the Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) of 152 households (350 individuals) on February 25th (169 individuals) and June 8th 2016 (181 individuals).
- IOM Haiti assisted via the rental subsidy program a total of 579 households (corresponding to 2,320 individuals) who had settled six (6) settlements in Anse-a-Pitres.

Graph 1: Breakdown by Claimed Place of Birth
- Dominican Republic 16.5%
- Haitian 85.3%

Graph 2: Movement trends observed per week in 2016
- AVR
- DEPORTED: DETENTION CENTRE
- DEPORTED: DIRECTLY
- DEPORTED: OFFICIAL
- SPONTANEOUS RETURNS

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1 Plan Nacional de Regularización de los Extranjeros
2 All figures in this SitRep reflect information gathered on a voluntary basis from returnees, and therefore may not be representative of the totality of returns.
3 The figures of official deportations are as of 15th August 2015.
4 The figures used in the graph are based on data entry already completed and reflect partial movements observed solely during the year 2016.
Sex Breakdown
Of the 120,646 individuals monitored by the border monitoring network, 35.0% were female and 65.0% were male.

**Graph 3: Breakdown of returnee population by sex**

Age Breakdown
The majority of the returnee population reported being between the ages of 18-49 years old, with individuals from this age group representing 65.3% of the overall returning population. A reported 29.6% are aged 0-17 years old and 5.1% falls into the category 50 years and above.

**Graph 4: Breakdown of returnees by sex and age**

Types of vulnerabilities
Among the persons crossing the border, the network encountered 1,641 cases of presumed unaccompanied minors (UAMs). After referral to the relevant government authorities (IBERS) and their partners (UNICEF), 1,006 of the potential caseload referred were identified as UAMs and the appropriate actions were taken to assist them:

- 646 were reunited with their parents
- 192 were reunited with other relatives
- 14 are still awaiting family reunification. (please refer to the UNICEF Flash Update on Bi-National situation - June 2015 to June 2016)

**Graph 5: Most common vulnerabilities identified.**

Documentation
33.0% (39,794 individuals) of the returnees interviewed reported having Haitian Documentation, while 2.0% (2,420 individuals) reported having Dominican documentation. A reported 65.0% (78,432 individuals) did not possess any type of documentation.

**Graph 6: Returnee documentation status**

The most common ID document returnees claim to possess continues to be the Haitian Birth Certificate, corresponding to 72.4% of the individuals with documentation. The second most common document is the Haitian ID (CIN or NIF) which represents 20.7%.

**Graph 7: Types of documents**

Occupation
The most common occupation within the DR held by returnees is agriculture (32,492 households), followed by construction (16,421 households) and commerce (8,018 households). Other declared occupations fall within transportation, hotel, maintenance, security, students, among others.

**Graph 8: Types of occupation**
Entry on Haitian Territory
Of all 120,646 individuals interviewed, 74,528 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While 21,907 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), 23,861 individuals have been officially deported by DR Immigration (DGM). 350 individuals were assisted voluntary Returns (AVR) carried out by IOM (Dominican Republic).

Destination and Intentions
When questioned regarding their intended destination, the following three communes have been most commonly indicated by returnees:
- Cornillons/Grand Bois as indicated by 7,061 households
- Anse-à-Pitres as indicated by 4,901 households
- Fonds-Verettes as indicated by 3,938 households

Irrespective of the type of returns, the trends observed during previous Sitrep’s remain the same. The returnees have, most commonly, provided the following answers:
- Intention to stay with relatives (70.3%)
- Intention to rent a house (13.8%)
- Intention to stay with Friends (7.4%)
- Having nowhere to go (3.5%)
- Intention to go to into a settlement/camp (1.3%)

Individuals born in the Dominican Republic
Of all returnees, 8,282 households (corresponding to 32,589 individuals) have at least one member who was born in the DR. More specifically, this corresponds to a total of 17,781 individuals born in the DR, 11,017 of which were born before January 26th 2010. Subsequently, 1,582 individuals were verified by UNHCR as being born in the DR before January 26th 2010 and as such will fall within UNHCR’s mandate. (Please refer to the UNHCR Statistical Update - dated May 6th 2016).
A total of 23,861 persons (22,473 households) have been officially deported at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladère and have been voluntary registered. Most of these deportations were conducted by DR immigration authorities (DGM). The majority of returnees are individuals and not households/families.

### Table 1: Official Deportations per official BCPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official BCPs</th>
<th>Households Deported</th>
<th>Individuals Deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belladère</td>
<td>4,994</td>
<td>5,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>8,148</td>
<td>8,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>10,331</td>
<td>10,659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Breakdown by gender and Age

Of all the 23,861 individuals officially deported, 94% were male and 6% were female.

The majority of the officially deported individuals have reported being between the ages of 18-49 years, individuals from this age group representing 91.8% of the deported population. A reported 6.3% are aged between 0-17 years old and a mere 1.9% falls into the 50 year plus category. The average age of officially deported individuals is 26.57 years old.

#### Graph 15: Age breakdown by sex and age of officially deported individuals

#### Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported

Among the people officially deported, 971 were presumed unaccompanied minors (UAM). These presumed UAMs were referred to the relevant government authority (IBERS) and their partners for appropriated care and status determination.

#### Deportation Procedures

Of all official deportations, 23,581 have reportedly been carried out by the General Directory of Migration (DGM in Spanish), 210 by the CESFRONT and 70 by the military.

#### Graph 17: Authority carrying out official deportations

When questioned about the location from which they were deported, the respondents have indicated the following:
- 20,975 individuals apprehended in the street
- 1,629 were apprehended in their residence
- 1,114 were apprehended in their place of employment.

#### Graph 18: Location where officially deported individuals were apprehended

#### Family remaining in the Dominican Republic

A reported 13,712 of officially deported individuals have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR. They have indicated the following:
- 10,823 have relatives remaining
- 1,434 have children (daughter/son) remaining in DR
- 1,049 have their spouse (husband/wife) still in DR

#### Graph 19: Returnees family status in the DR
This section presents an overview of border monitoring activities and movement trends observed during the week of June 24th to 30th 2016.

### WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

- **1,514** individuals were observed crossing the border into Haitian territory this week, which is a **below average** number this week – the average number of individuals observed crossing into Haiti since July 2015 is **2,080 individuals**.

- **27** presumed unaccompanied minors (UAMs) were identified during this week which constitutes a **below average** number for UAMs this week, the average number of presumed UAMs identified since July 2015 being **28**. These UAMs were referred to the relevant authority for follow up; **16** of these presumed unaccompanied minors were **officially deported** into Haitian territory.

- **787** individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti representing a **below average** number of spontaneous returnees – the average of spontaneous returnees since July 2015 being **1,284 individuals**.

- **201** individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory; this is considered an **above average** in the number of claimed deportations as the average of claimed deportees since July 2015 is **185 individuals**.

- **Official deportations** continue to be carried out at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladère; a reported **747** individuals were officially deported into Haitian territory this week of which **526** individuals accepted to be registered voluntarily by the enumerators at the various official BCPs. This constitutes an **above average** for this week considering that there has been an average of **508 individuals** being officially deported into Haiti since August 2015.

### OBSERVED MOVEMENT TRENDS

- Movements this week (1,514 returnees) compared to the previous week (1,836 returnees) shows a slight decrease;

- Overall weekly deportations (Claimed Deportations 201; official deportations 526 are slightly lower than spontaneous returns of 787 individuals).

- Spontaneous returns continue to be mainly assessed in unofficial border crossing points.

- This week **156 Individuals** interviewed at unofficial border crossing points have claimed being deported directly into Haitian territory, while **45 persons** claimed to have spent time in a detention center before being forcefully returned to Haiti.

### Table 1: Summary of monitored movements for this week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Status</th>
<th>Number of Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Other</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Official</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Returns</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted Voluntary Return</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Official Deportations

This week, a total of **526 individuals** officially deported were registered at the three border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladère. Most of these deportations were carried out by the DR Immigration authorities (DGM). The majority of returnees are individuals rather than households/families. Indeed a total of **513 households**, corresponding to **526 individuals** were officially deported this week were registered by enumerators present at the border.

### Table 2: Official Deportations per official BCPs this week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official BCPs</th>
<th>Households Deported</th>
<th>Individuals Deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belladère</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*The difference in figures between the current and previous SitRep is due to the fact that the data reflects the date of entry into Haiti and not the date of the data entry into the database.

*The figures represented in this table correspond to the individuals who voluntarily accepted to be registered between the period from Thursday 23rd to Wednesday 29th June 2016.*