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\(^1\) 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 2015, figures are based on partial observations of border crossing points. The network was 100% operational as of July 2015. Due to budget constraints, IOM’s project is now covering 40% of the border (40 border crossing points) as of 1st July 2016.

**CUMULATIVE HIGHLIGHTS\(^2\)**
- 74,424 households representing 128,993 individuals have crossed the border into Haitian territory
- 34.8% were female while 65.2% were male
- 1,805 presumed unaccompanied minors were identified
- 4,793 households declared having been registered in the PNRE corresponding to 9,652 individuals
- 78,960 individuals declared having returned spontaneously 23,493 individuals claim to have been deported
- 26,190\(^3\) 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 25\(^{th}\) (169 individuals) and June 8\(^{th}\) 2016 (181 individuals).
- IOM Haiti assisted via the rental subsidy program a total of 579 households (corresponding to 2,320 individuals) who had settled in six (6) settlements in Anse-a-Pitres.

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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 15\(^{th}\) August 2015.
Sex Breakdown
Of the 128,993 individuals monitored by the border monitoring network, 34.8% were female and 65.2% 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 65.5% of the overall return population. A reported 29.3% 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 1,805 cases of presumed unaccompanied minors (UAMs). After referral to the relevant government authorities (IBERS) and their partners (UNICEF), 1,097 of the potential caseload referred were identified as UAMs and the appropriate actions were taken to assist them:

- 711 were reunited with their parents
- 199 were reunited with other relatives
- 15 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
32.5% (41,782 individuals) of the returnees interviewed reported having Haitian Documentation, while 1.9% (2,482 individuals) reported having Dominican documentation. A reported 65.6% (84,729 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 72.0% of the individuals with documentation. The second most common document is the Haitian ID (CIN or NIF) which represents 21.1%.

Graph 7: Types of documents

Occupation
The most common occupation within the DR held by returnees is agriculture (34,956 households), followed by construction (17,994 households) and commerce (8,688 households). Other declared occupations fall within transportation, hotel, maintenance, security, students, among others.

Graph 8: Types of occupation
Entry on Haitian Territory
Of all 128,993 individuals interviewed, 78,960 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While 23,943 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), 26,190 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 7,428 households
- Anse-à-Pitres as indicated by 5,202 households
- Fonds-Verettes as indicated by 4,190 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 (70.4%)
- Intention to rent a house (13.9%)
- Intention to stay with Friends (7.5%)
- Having nowhere to go (3.4%)

Individuals born in the Dominican Republic
Of all returnees, 8,729 households (corresponding to 34,262 individuals) have at least one member who claims to have been born in the DR. More specifically, this corresponds to a total of 18,727 individuals claiming to be born in the DR, 11,629 of whom were born before January 26th 2010. Subsequently, of the 1,259 households verified by UNHCR, 1,881 individuals were confirmed as being born in the DR before January 26th 2010 and as such fall within UNHCR’s mandate. (*Please refer to the UNHCR Statistical Update - dated July 19th 2016*).
A total of **26,190 persons** (25,719 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>5,493</td>
<td>5,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>8,811</td>
<td>8,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>11,415</td>
<td>11,822</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakdown by gender and Age**

Of all the 26,190 individuals officially deported, **93.9%** were male and **6.1%** 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 **91.7%** of the deported population. A reported **6.5%** are aged between **0-17 years** old and a mere **1.8%** falls into the 50 year plus category. The **average age** of officially deported individuals is **26.47 years old**.

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

**Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported**

Among the people officially deported, **1,056** 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.

**Graph 16: Most common vulnerabilities assessed among official deported individuals.**

**Deportation Procedures**

Of all official deportations, **25,907** have reportedly been carried out by the **General Directory of Migration (DGM)** and **Cesfront** and **73** by the military.

**Family remaining in the Dominican Republic**

A reported **14,911** of officially deported individuals have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR. They have indicated the following:

- **23,123 individuals** apprehended in the street
- **1,721** were apprehended in their residence
- **1,181** were apprehended in their place of employment

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

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

**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 July 21st 2016 to July 28th 2016.

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

- 631\(^5\) 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.

- 16 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 29. These UAMs were referred to the relevant authority for follow up; all 16 of these presumed unaccompanied minors were officially deported into Haitian territory.

- 59 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti representing a below average number of spontaneous returnees – the average of spontaneous returnees since July 2015 being 1,273 individuals.

- 16 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory; this is considered a below average in the number of claimed deportations as the average of claimed deportees since July 2015 is 187 individuals.

- Official deportations continue to be carried out at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladère; a reported 714 individuals were officially deported into Haitian territory this week of which 556 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 514 individuals being officially deported into Haiti since August 2015.

- There were no Assisted Voluntary returns (AVR) for this reporting period.

### OBSERVED MOVEMENT TRENDS

- Movements this week (631 returnees) compared to the previous week (1,079 returnees) shows a decrease;
- Overall weekly deportations (Claimed Deportations 16; official deportations 556) are higher than spontaneous returns of 59 individuals.
- Spontaneous returns continue to be mainly assessed in unofficial border crossing points.
- This week 16 individuals interviewed at unofficial border crossing points have claimed being deported directly into Haitian territory; no one claimed to have spent time in a detention center before being forcefully returned to Haiti this week.

#### Table 1: Summary of monitored movements for this week\(^6\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Status</th>
<th>Number of Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Other</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Official</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Returns</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted Voluntary Return</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Official Deportations

This week, a total of 556 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 534 households, corresponding to 556 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>98</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^5\) The difference in figures between the current and previous SitRep is due the fact that the data reflects the date of entry into Haiti and not the date of the data entry into the database.

\(^6\) The data entered this week appear lower than the usual trends as data entry teams are catching up on last week’s absence because of their participation in other data management activities.

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