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’s current structure covers 100% of border crossing points as of July 2015.

CUMULATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

- 37,806 households representing 67,685 individuals have crossed the border into Haitian territory
- 34.7% were female while 65.3% were male
- 1,011 presumed unaccompanied minors were identified
- 2,891 households declared having been registered in the PNRE corresponding to 6,409 individuals
- 41,172 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- 11,529 individuals claim to have been deported
- 14,984 individuals were officially deported at the three official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, and Belladères and have been voluntary registered.
Sex Breakdown
Of the 62,420 individuals monitored by the border monitoring network, 34.7% were female and 65.3% 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 64.6% of the overall returning population. A reported 31.0% are aged 0-17 years old and 4.4% 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 1,011 cases of presumed unaccompanied minors (UAMs). After referral to the relevant government authorities (IBESR) and their partners (UNICEF), 502 of the potential caseload referred were identified as UAMs and the appropriate actions were taken to assist them:
- 331 were reunited with their parents
- 145 were reunited with other relatives
- 18 are still awaiting family reunification. *(please refer to the UNICEF Flash Update on Bi-National situation - 15 December 2015)* **Graph 5: Most common vulnerabilities identified.**

Documentation
30.3% (20,496 individuals) of the returnees interviewed reported having Haitian Documentation, while 2.5% (1,722 individuals) reported having Dominican documentation. A reported 67.2% (45,467 individuals) did not possess any type of documentation. **Graph 6: Returnee documentation status**

The most common ID document presented by the returnee continues to be the Haitian Birth Certificate, corresponding to 70.6% 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 (17,483 households), followed by construction (9,082 households) and commerce (4,198 households). Other declared occupations fall within transportation, hotel, maintenance, security, students, among others. **Graph 8: Types of occupation**
Entry on Haitian Territory
Of all 67,685 individuals interviewed, 41,172 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While 11,529 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), 14,984 individuals have been officially deported by DR Immigration (DGM).

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 3,911 households
- Anse-à-Pitres as indicated by 2,526 households
- Fonds-Verettes as indicated by 2,113 households

Irrespective of the type of returns, the trends observed during previous SitReps remain the same. The returnees have, most commonly, provided the following answers
- Intention to stay with relatives (70.7%).
- Intention to rent a house (11.7%)
- Intention to stay with Friends (6.1%)
- Having nowhere to go (4.7%)
- Intention to go to a settlement/camp (1.8%)

Individuals born in the Dominican Republic
Of all returnees, 5,273 households (corresponding to 21,011 individuals) have at least one member who was born in the DR. More specifically, this corresponds to a total of 11,343 individuals born in the DR, 6,836 of which were born before January 26th 2010. Subsequently, 1,138 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 February 1st 2016)

Family remaining in the Dominican Republic
When asked about remaining family members in the DR, 42,367 individuals (7,289 claimed deportees, 26,328 spontaneous returnees and 8,750 officially deported individuals) have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR. Further questioning regarding the status of these remaining families has revealed that 75.2% are Haitians without visa, 13.9% are Haitians with visa and 6.2% are Dominican citizens or have a Resident status.

Registration in the PNRE
Of the 37,806 households interviewed by the network, 2,891 households (representing – 7.6% of the returnee population) declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE. Of these 2,891 households, 87.3% returned spontaneously to Haiti, 11.1% claimed to have been deported and 1.5% have been officially deported into Haitian territory.
A total of 14,984 persons have been officially deported at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères 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. Indeed, a total of 14,746 households corresponding to 14,984 individuals have been officially deported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official BCPs</th>
<th>Households Deported</th>
<th>Individuals Deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belladères</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>3,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>4,766</td>
<td>4,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>6,771</td>
<td>6,954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by gender and Age
Of all the 14,984 individuals officially deported, 94.3% were male and 5.7% 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 91.6% of the deported population. A reported 6.3% are aged between 0-17 years old and a mere 2.1% falls into the 50 year plus category. The average age of officially deported individuals is 26.49 years old.

Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported
Among the people officially deported, 608 were presumed unaccompanied minors (UAM). These presumed UAMs were referred to the relevant government authority (IBESR) and their partners for appropriated care and status determination.

Deportation Procedures
Of all official deportations, 14,777 have reportedly been carried out by the General Directory of Migration (DGM in Spanish), 167 by the CESFRONT and 40 by the military.

When questioned about the location from which they were deported, the respondents have indicated the following:
- 13,122 individuals apprehended in the street
- 1,044 were apprehended in their residence
- 747 were apprehended in their place of employment.

Family remaining in the Dominican Republic
A reported 8,595 of officially deported individuals have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR. They have indicated the following:
- 6,714 have close relatives remaining
- 855 have children (daughter/son) remaining in DR
- 759 have their spouse (husband/wife) still in DR

Graph 17: Authority carrying out official deportations

Graph 18: Location where officially deported individuals were apprehended

Graph 19: Returnees family status in the DR
WEEKLY REPORT: Border monitoring activities 3rd to 10th February 2016.

This section presents an overview of border monitoring activities and movement trends observed during the week of February 3rd to February 10th, 2016.

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

- 1,746 individuals were observed crossing the border into Haitian territory this week, which is a slightly elevated average number this week – the average number of individuals observed crossing into Haiti since July 2015 is 1,735.5 individuals.

- 16 presumed unaccompanied minors (UAMs) were identified during this week which constitutes a low average number for UAMs this week, the average number of presumed UAMs identified since July 2015 being 33.7. These UAMs referred to the relevant authority for follow up; 13 of these presumed unaccompanied minors were officially deported into Haitian territory.

- 1,027 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti representing a low average number of spontaneous returnees – the average of spontaneous returnees since July 2015 being 1,083.5 individuals.

- 177 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory; this is considered a low average in the number of claimed deportations as the average of claimed deportees since July 2015 is 303.4 individuals.

- Official deportations continue to be carried out at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères; a reported 998 individuals were officially deported into Haitian territory this week of which 542 individuals accepted to be registered voluntarily by the enumerators at the various official BCPs. This constitutes a low average for this week considering that there has been an average of 555.0 individuals being officially deported into Haiti since August 2015.

OBSERVED MOVEMENT TRENDS

- Significant decrease of movement during this week (1,746 returnees) compared to the previous week (2,559 returnees);
- Overall deportations (Claimed Deportations 177; official deportations 542) are lower than spontaneous returns 1,027 individuals).
- Spontaneous returns continue to be mainly assessed in unofficial border crossing points.
- 134 Individuals interviewed at non official border crossing points have claimed being deported directly into Haitian territory, while 43 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>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deported: Official</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous Returns</td>
<td>1,027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Official Deportations

This week, a total of 542 individuals officially deport were registered at the three border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères. 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 526 households, corresponding to 542 individuals 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>Belladères</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deportation: The act of a State in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain (Glossary on Migration, p 18, IOM).

Spontaneous (migration) return: An individual or groups who initiate and proceeds with their migration plans without any outside assistance. (Glossary on Migration, p 62, IOM).

Official Deportations: Government organized returns which are carried out at the official Border Crossing Points (Ouanaminthe – Dajabon, Belladeres- Elias Piña, Malpasse-Jimani, Anse à Pitres-Pedernales) between the hours of 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM (border schedule). Before official deportations, relevant returnees receive an official notification regarding the impending deportation. Furthermore, information regarding the time and point of deportation are communicated to the Haitian authorities (Haitian Embassy/consulate). Official deportations are mostly carried out by the DR Immigration (DGM).

Other Deportations: Any forceful return which does not follow the aforementioned guidelines (also referred to as claimed deportation).

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6 The difference between the previous SitRep and the current one is higher because the data is based on date of entry into Haiti and not date of data entry into the database.

7 The figures represented in this table correspond to the individuals who accepted voluntarily to be registered between the period from Wednesday 3rd February to Wednesday 10th February 2016.