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 (PNRE¹ 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. Its current structure is now covering 66% of border crossing points (66 points) as of February 2016.

CUMULATIVE² HIGHLIGHTS³

- 41,597 households representing 73,997 individuals have crossed the border into Haitian territory
- 34.5% were female while 65.5% were male
- 1,100 presumed unaccompanied minors were identified
- 3,113 households declared having been registered in the PNRE corresponding to 6,828 individuals
- 45,214 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- 12,423 individuals claim to have been deported
- 16,191⁴ individuals were officially deported at the three official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, and Belladères and have been voluntary registered.

¹ Plan Nacional de Regularización de los Extranjeros
² Individuals are registered each time they enter Haiti. The figures reflected in this report include 404 individuals who have been registered twice.
³ 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.
⁴ The figures of official deportations are as of 15th August 2015.
⁵ The figures used in the graph are based on data entry already completed and do not reflect the total figures observed (average time for completion is 2 weeks). However, there has been a significant decrease in figures related to official deportations, as returnees are more and more refusing to register with the network.
Sex Breakdown
Of the 73,997 individuals monitored by the border monitoring network, 34.5% were female and 65.5% 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 65.0% of the overall returning population. A reported 30.6% 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 1,100 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
30.2% (22,345 individuals) of the returnees interviewed reported having Haitian Documentation, while 2.4% (1,787 individuals) reported having Dominican documentation. A reported 67.4% (49,865 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 70.8% of the individuals with documentation. The second most common document is the Haitian ID (CIN or NIF) which represents 20.8%.

**Graph 7: Types of documents**

Occupation
The most common occupation within the DR held by returnees is agriculture (19,358 households), followed by construction (9,994 households) and commerce (4,564 households). Other declared occupations fall within transportation, hotel, maintenance, security, students, among others.

**Graph 8: Types of occupation**
Entry on Haitian Territory
Of all 73,997 individuals interviewed, 45,214 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While 12,423 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), 16,191 individuals have been officially deported by DR Immigration (DGM). 170 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 4,357 households
- Anse-à-Pitres as indicated by 2,673 households
- Fonds-Verettes as indicated by 2,318 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 (81.4%).
- Intention to rent a house (7.0%).
- Intention to stay with Friends (4.8%)
- Having nowhere to go (2.2%)
- Intention to go to into a settlement/camp (0.8%)

Individuals born in the Dominican Republic
Of all returnees, 5,599 households (corresponding to 22,304 individuals) have at least one member who was born in the DR. More specifically, this corresponds to a total of 11,978 individuals born in the DR, 7,199 of which were born before January 26th, 2010. Subsequently, 1,237 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, 46,352 individuals (7,755 claimed deportees, 29,005 spontaneous returnees and 9,486 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 6.3% are Dominican citizens or have a Resident status.

Registration in the PNRE
Of the 41,597 households interviewed by the network, 3,113 households (representing – 7.5% of the returnee population) declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE. Of these 3,113 households, 87.6% returned spontaneously to Haiti, 10.8% claimed to have been deported and 1.5% has been officially deported into Haitian territory.
A total of 16,191 persons (15,937 households) 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.

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>Belladères</td>
<td>3,444</td>
<td>3,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malpasse</td>
<td>5,303</td>
<td>5,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouanaminthe</td>
<td>7,190</td>
<td>7,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown by gender and Age

Of all the 16,191 individuals officially deported, 94.2% were male and 5.8% 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% of the deported population. A reported 6% are aged between 0-17 years old and a mere 1% falls into the 50 year plus category. The average age of officially deported individuals is 26.49 years old.

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

Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported

Among the people officially deported, 681 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.

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

Deportation Procedures

Of all official deportations, 15,978 have reportedly been carried out by the General Directory of Migration (DGM in Spanish), 168 by the CESFRONT and 45 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:
- 14,123 individuals apprehended in the street
- 1,174 were apprehended in their residence
- 820 were apprehended in their place of employment.

Graph 18: Location where officially deported individuals were apprehended

Family remaining in the Dominican Republic

A reported 9,310 of officially deported individuals have indicated still having family members remaining in the DR. They have indicated the following:
- 7,293 have relatives remaining
- 942 have children (daughter/son) remaining in DR
- 799 have their spouse (husband/wife) still in DR

Graph 19: Returnees family status in the DR
WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

- 1,597 individuals were observed crossing the border into Haiti 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 1,839.7 individuals.
- 56 presumed unaccompanied minors (UAMs) were identified during this week which constitutes a stable average number for UAMs this week, the average number of presumed UAMs identified since July 2015 being 27.2. These UAMs referred to the relevant authority for follow up; 19 of these presumed unaccompanied minors were officially deported into Haitian territory.
- 787 individuals declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti representing an elevated average number of spontaneous returnees – the average of spontaneous returnees since July 2015 being 1,103 individuals.
- 203 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 151.5 individuals.
- Official deportations continue to be carried out at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères; a reported 963 individuals were officially deported into Haitian territory this week of which 438 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 540 individuals being officially deported into Haiti since August 2015.
- On February 25th, IOM Haiti Dominican Republic facilitated the Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) of 169 individuals (73 households). The reintegration assistance in Haiti will be provided by les Sœurs St. Jean Evangélique.

This report has been made possible through the funding support received from the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

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 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 forcible return which does not follow the aforementioned guidelines.

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.

The figures represented in this table correspond to the individuals who accepted voluntarily to be registered between the period from Wednesday 24th February to Wednesday 2 March 2016.