

Returnees' intended place of return by Department and number of returnees © IOM 2015

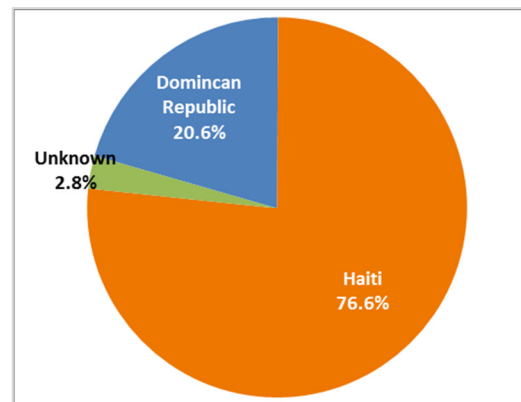
Overview

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

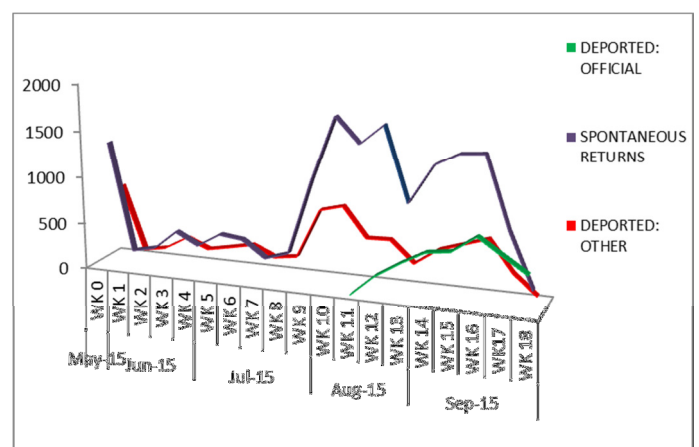
CUMULATIVE HIGHLIGHTS²

- **12,326 households** representing **26,131 individuals** crossed the border into Haitian territory
- **40.2%** were female while **59.8%** were male
- **351 presumed unaccompanied minors** were identified
- **1,352 households** declared having been registered in the **PNRE** corresponding to **2,925 individuals**
- **15,989 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- **6,617 individuals** claim to have been deported
- **3,525 individuals** were **officially deported** at the three official border crossing points of **Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, and Belladères.**

Graph 1: Breakdown by Claimed Place of Birth



Graph 2: Movement Trends observed per week³



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.

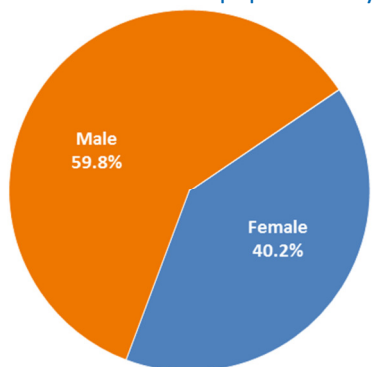
³ The figures used in the graph are based on data entry already completed and do not reflect the total figures observed



Gender Breakdown

Of the 26,131 individuals monitored by the border monitoring network, **40.1%** were **female** and **59.8%** were **male**.

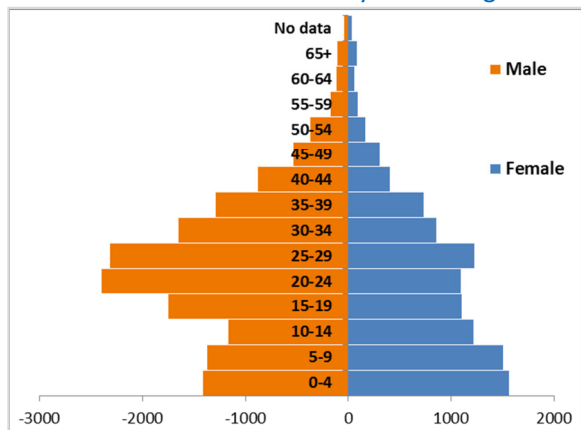
Graph 3: Breakdown of returnee population by gender.



Age Breakdown

The majority of the returnee population reported being between the ages of **20-59 years old**, with individuals from this age group representing **55.6%** of the overall returning population. A reported **42.6%** are aged **0-19 years old** and **1.5%** fall into the elderly category.

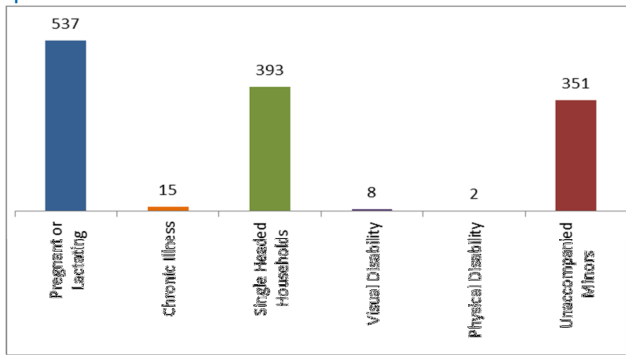
Graph 4 : Breakdown of returnees by sex and age



Types of vulnerabilities.

Among the persons crossing the border, the network encountered **351 cases of presumed unaccompanied minors**. These cases were referred to the relevant government authorities (IBESR) and their partners for appropriate care and status determination.

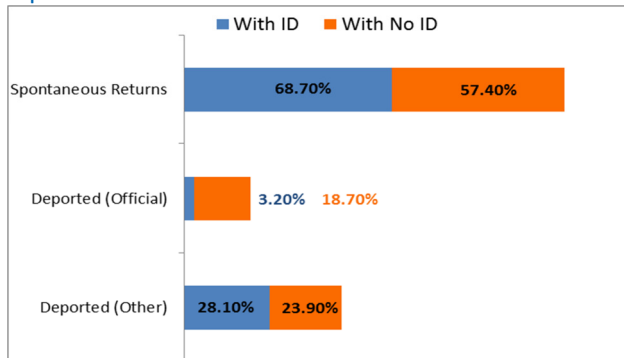
Graph 5: Most common vulnerabilities identified.



Documentation

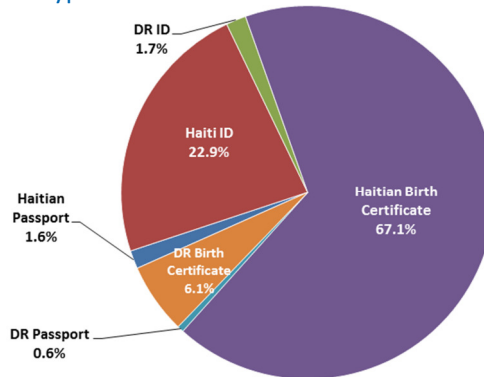
30.7% (8,029 individuals) of the returnees interviewed reported having Haitian Documentation, while **2.8% (736 individuals)** reported having Dominican documentation. A reported **66.5% (17,366 individuals)** did not possess any type of documentation.

Graph 6: Returnee documentation status



The most common ID document presented by the returnee continues to be the **Haitian Birth Certificate**, corresponding to **67.1%** of the individuals with documentation. The second most common document is **the Haitian ID (CIN or NIF)** which represents **22.9%**.

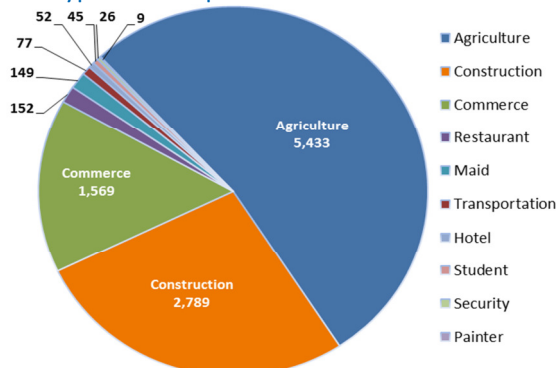
Graph 7: Types of documents



Occupation

The most common occupation within the DR held by returnees is **agriculture (4,784 households)**, followed by **construction (2,400 households)** and commerce (**1,402 households**). Other declared occupations fall within transportation, hotel, maintenance, security, students, among others.

Graph 8: Types of occupation

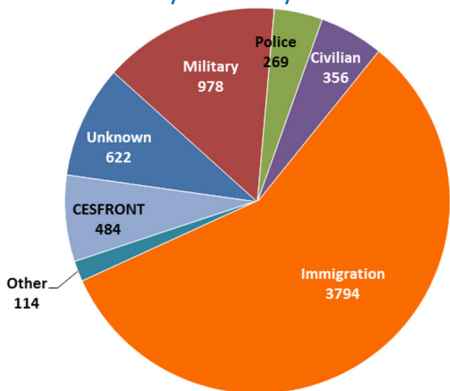




Entry on Haitian Territory

Of all 26,131 individuals interviewed, **15,989 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While **6,617 individuals claimed** to have been **deported** into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), **3,525 individuals** have been **officially deported** by the DR Immigration (DGM).

Graph 9: Total returns by Authority

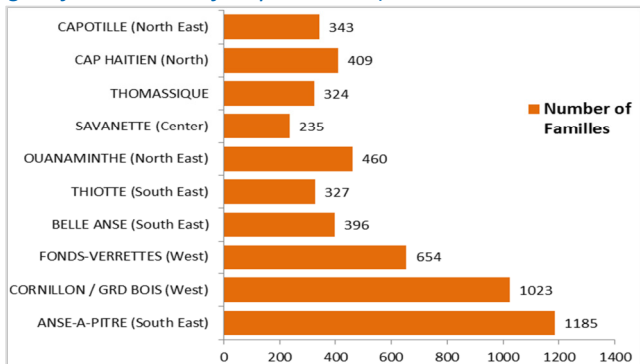


Destination and Intentions

When questioned regarding their intended destination, the following three communes have been most commonly indicated by returnees:

- **Anse-à-Pitres** as indicated by **1,185 households**
- **Cornillons/Grand Bois** as indicated by **1,023 households**
- **Fonds-Verettes** as indicated by **654 households**

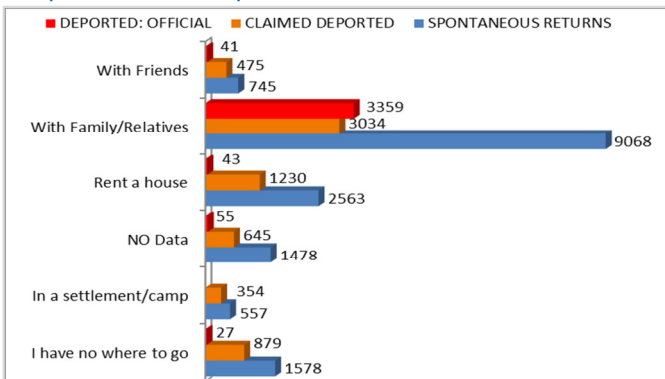
Graph 10: Intended Destination by commune (See map on Page 1 for location of Departments)



When asked to provide additional details on their destination, the majority of returnees have indicated the following intentions:

- **Intention to stay with relatives** as indicated by 9,068 spontaneously returned households, 3,034 individuals who have claimed to have been deported and 3,359 individuals who have been officially deported.
- **Intention to rent a house** as indicated by 2,563 spontaneously returned individuals, 1,230 of claimed deportees and 43 of officially deported individuals.
- **Having nowhere to go** as indicated by 1,578 spontaneously returning individuals, 879 claimed deportees and 27 officially deported individuals.

Graph 11: Intended place of residence

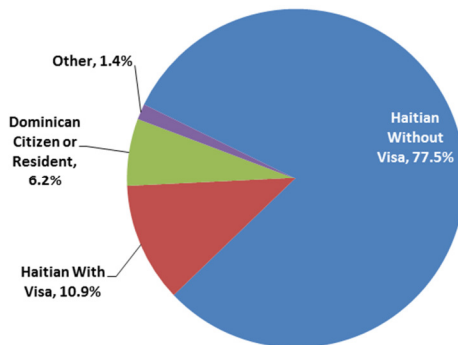


Family remaining in the Dominican Republic

When asked about remaining family members in the DR, **16,790 individuals** (4,504 claimed deportees, 9,898 spontaneous returnees and 2,388 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 **77.5%** are **Haitians without visa**, **10.9%** are **Haitians with visa** and **6.2%** are **Dominican citizens** or have a **Resident status**.

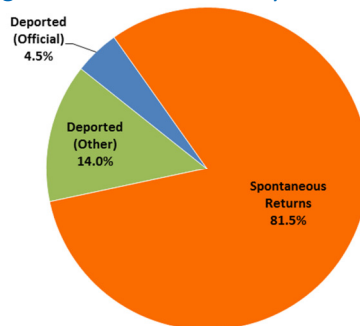
Graph 12: Status of returnee's family members remaining in the DR



Registration in the PNRE

Of the 12,326 households interviewed by the network, **1,352 households** (representing – **11.0%** of the returnee population) declared having been registered in the **Dominican PNRE**. Of these 1,352 households, **81.5%** returned spontaneously to Haiti, **14.0%** claimed to have been **deported** and **4.5%** have been **officially deported** into Haitian territory.

Graph 13: Registration in the PNRE by return status





OFFICIAL DEPORTATIONS: PROFILING

A total of **3,525 persons** have been officially deported at the official border crossing points of **Ouanaminthe**, **Malpasse** and **Belladères**. 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 **3,463 households** corresponding to **3,525 individuals** have been officially deported.

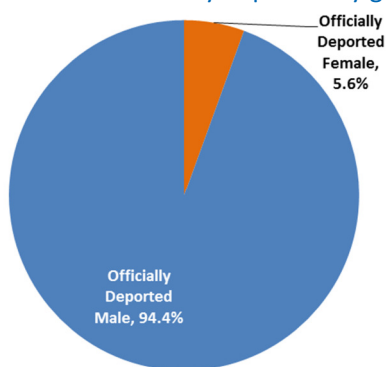
Table 1: Official Deportations per official BCPs

Official BCPs	Households Deported	Individuals Deported
Belladères	531	533
Malpasse	1,303	1,326
Ouanaminthe	1,629	1,666

Breakdown by gender

Of all the 3,525 individuals officially deported, **94.4%** were **male** and **5.6%** were **female**.

Graph 14: Breakdown of officially deported by gender

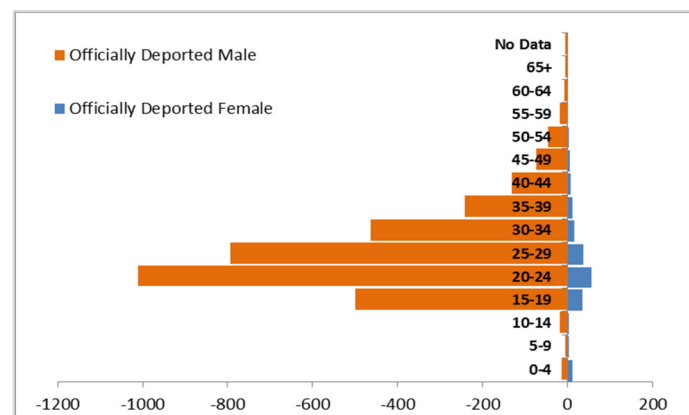


Age Breakdown

The majority of the officially deported individuals have reported being between the ages of **20-59**, individuals from this age group representing **82.8%** of the deported population. A reported **16.7%** are aged between **0-19 years** old and a mere **0.4%** falls into the elderly category.

The **average age** of officially deported individuals is **26.68 years old**.

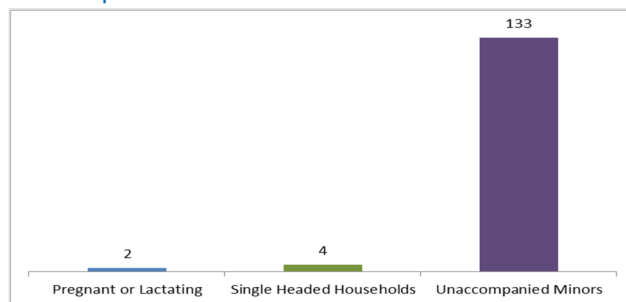
Graph 15: Age breakdown by sex and age of officially deported individuals



Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported

Among the people officially deported, **133** 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.

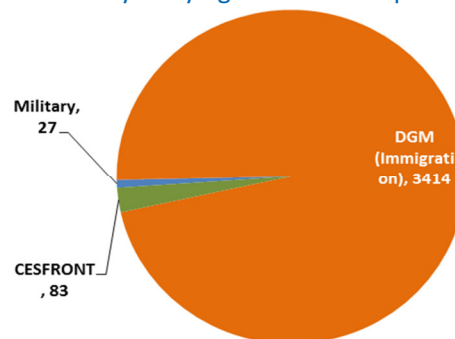
Graph 16: Most common vulnerabilities assessed among official deported individuals.



Deportation Procedures

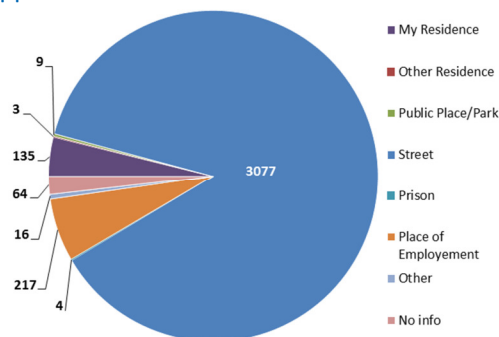
Of all official deportations, **3,414** have been deported by the **General Directory of Migration (DGM in Spanish)**, **83** have been deported by the **CESFRONT** and **27** by the military.

Graph 17: Authority carrying out official deportations



When questioned about the location from which they were deported, the majority of respondents (**3,077 individuals**) have indicated being apprehended in **the street** while **217** were apprehended in their **place of employment** and **135** have been apprehended in their **residence**. The remaining respondents have been apprehended in such places as other residences, public place/park or from jail/prison.

Graph 18: Location where officially deported individuals were apprehended





WEEKLY REPORT: Border monitoring activities from the 25th to the 2nd October 2015

This section presents an overview of border monitoring activities and movement trends observed during the week of September 25th to October 2nd 2015.

WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

- **1,777⁴ individuals were observed** crossing the border into Haitian territory this week.
- **92 presumed unaccompanied minors** were identified during this week and referred to the relevant authority for follow up; **20** of these presumed unaccompanied minors were **officially deported** into Haitian territory.
- **941 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- **291 individuals** claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory
- **Official deportations** continue to be carried out at the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe, Malpasse and Belladères; a reported **545 individuals** were officially deported into Haitian territory this week.

OBSERVED MOVEMENT TRENDS

- Continued increase of movement during this week compared to the previous week.
- Overall deportations (Claimed Deportations 291; official deportations 545) are slightly lower than spontaneous returns (941 individuals).
- 204 Individuals interviewed at non official border crossing points have claimed being deported either directly into Haitian territory, while 87 persons claimed to have spent time in a detention center before being forcefully returned to Haiti.

Table 2: Summary of monitored movements for this week

Entry Status	Number of Returnees
Deported: Other	291
Deported: Official	545
Spontaneous Returns	941

Official Deportations

This week a total of 545 individuals were deported to 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 543 households, corresponding to 545 individuals were officially deported this week.

Table 1: Official Deportations per official BCPs this week

Official BCPs	Households Deported	Individuals Deported
Belladères	81	82
Malpasse	217	217
Ouanaminthe	245	246

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 group who initiate and proceed 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, Belladères- Elias Piña, Malpasse-Jimaní, 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*)

⁴ 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.