

Border Crossing Points monitored along the border between Dominican Republic and Haiti © IOM 2015

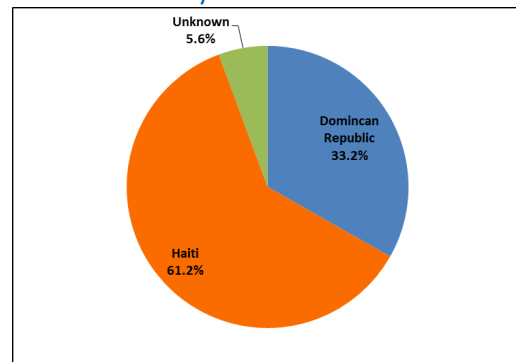
### Overview

This document represents a summary snapshot of border monitoring activities conducted by IOM and partner agencies at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic from 16 June 2015 to 6 August 2015. The monitoring was put in place following the movements observed at the border after the 17 June 2015 expiration of the registration component of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners (PNRE in Spanish), established in the Dominican Republic.

### HIGHLIGHTS<sup>1</sup>

- **1,659 households** representing **4,628 individuals** crossed the border into Haitian territory
- **50.3%** were female while **49.4%** were male and **0.3%** of records had no data on gender
- **25 presumed unaccompanied minors** were identified
- **135 respondents** (or households) declared having been registered in the **PNRE** which corresponds to **350 individuals**
- **3,758 individuals** have declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- **870 individuals** claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory

### Graph 1: Breakdown by Place of Birth



### Table 1: Border crossing points with highest volumes

Border Crossing Points	# Individuals
Tete-à-l'eau	756
Barrage Male Tchipe	718
Parc Cadeau	684
Cassoude	543
Malpasse	448
Haut Refuge	398
Anse a Pitre	306
Bas Refuge	182
Ouanaminthe	160
Ti Café	142

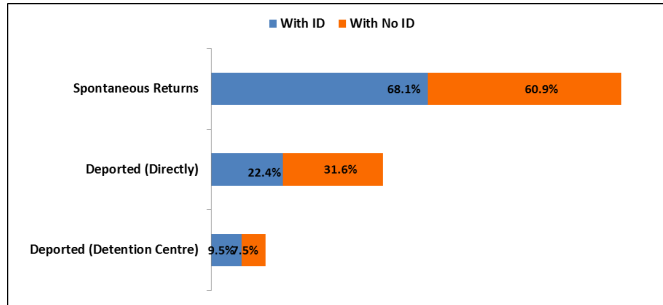
<sup>1</sup> All figures in this SitRep reflect information gathered by IOM teams and the network of civil societies at 87 of the 101 unofficial and official border crossing points only – not the totality of returns because some of the returnees didn't want to talk to enumerators.



### Type of Documentation

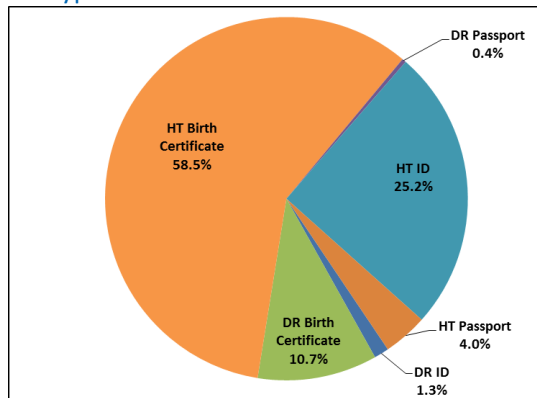
**15.8% (731 individuals)** of the returnees interviewed have reported having Haitian Documentation, while **2.2% (103 individuals)** have reported having Dominican documentation. A reported **82.0% (3,794 individuals)** did not have any type of documentation.

Graph 4: Returnees documentation status



The most common ID document presented by the returnee is the Haitian Birth Certificate which represents 57.8% of the individuals with documentation. The second highest is the Haitian ID (CIN or NIF) which represents 22.3%

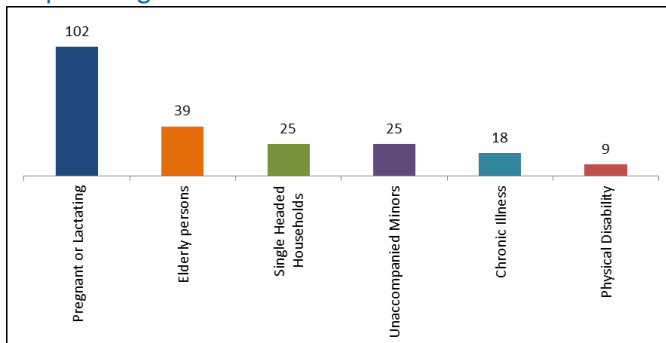
Graph 5: Types of documents



### Types of vulnerabilities.

Among the persons crossing the borders, IOM teams encountered **25 cases of presumed unaccompanied children**. These cases were referred to the relevant government authorities for appropriate care and status determination.

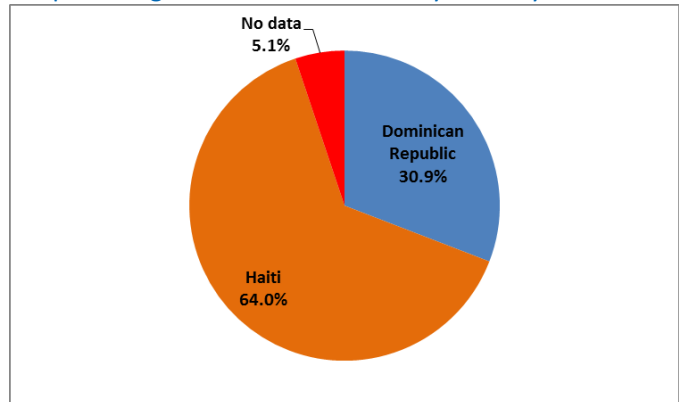
Graph 6: Highest vulnerabilities assessed.



### Registration in the PNRE

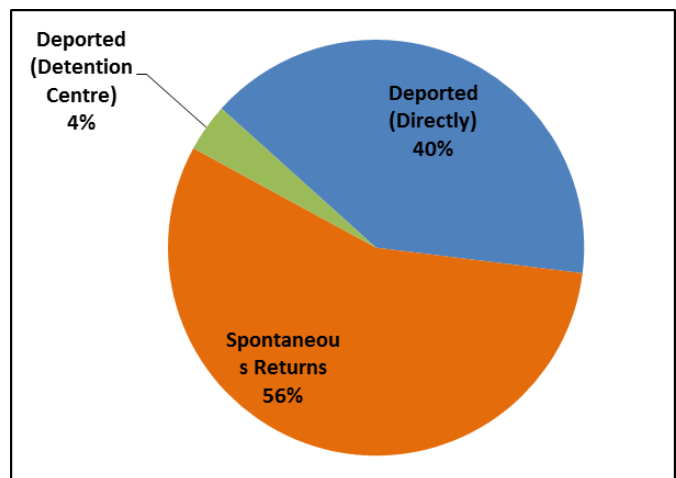
Of the 1,659 households (4,628 individuals) interviewed by IOM teams, **135 households (350 individuals – 7.5%)** declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE. Of these individuals, **108 (30.9%)** declared having been born in the **Dominican Republic**, whilst **64.0%** (224 individuals) declared having been born in Haiti. Of the 135 households registered in the PNRE, **51.1% (69 households) provided their PNRE registration number** to the teams during the interview at the border.

Graph 7: Registration in the PNRE by country of birth



Of the 135 households registered in the PNRE, a reported 55.6% returned voluntarily to Haiti while the remaining 43.7% claimed to have been deported; of these 43.7% registered, 40.0% further declared that they had been deported directly while 3.7% stated having stayed in a detention centers<sup>2</sup> before being deported.

Graph 8: Registration in PNRE by return status<sup>3</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Detention Centre as a term refers to any type of holding place, room or building where returnees were held by Dominican Republic authorities before they were sent back to Haiti

<sup>3</sup> Deportation as a term is based on claims made by the heads of households interviewed, defined as individuals returned by Dominican authorities involuntarily or without their consent

### SITUATIONAL REPORT: ANSE A PITRES

#### Background

The border crossing point of Anse-à-Pitres is one of the official points located in the South-East of Haiti. Called Pedernales on the Dominican Side, this point has seen significant movement since June 2015, with returnees settling in a location near a river bed called Tête à l'Eau, and in a location called Parc Cadeau, closer to the town.

In the past three weeks, two new settlements - Fonds Jeannette and Galata - have sprung up in the Anse-à-Pitres area. These locations host families with a majority of spontaneous returns to Haiti.

Anse-à-Pitres is the only area along the border to host growing settlements of returning Haitian families from the Dominican Republic. These settlements are lacking in essential services.

Of the 23 border crossing points in the area of Anse a Pitre, Tête à l'Eau, one of the unofficial border crossing points continues to record the highest number of crossings (756 individuals), followed by Barrage Mal Tchipe with 718 individuals crossing and Parc Cadeau 684 individuals.

Graph 9: Ten most frequented border crossing points in Anse à Pitres.

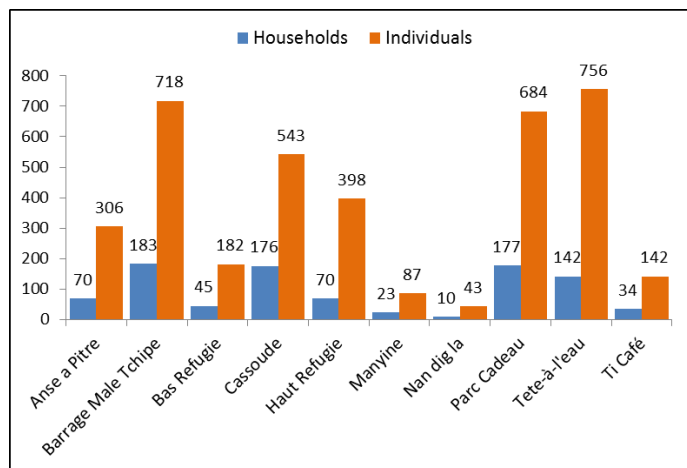


Table 3: Estimated populations in the settlements in Anse a Pitre

Settlement	# households	# Individuals
Tete a l'Eau	102	496
Parc Cadeau	67	241
Galata	45	180
Fonds Jeannette	70	317

The returnee populations in the settlements have remained the same since the last assessments carried out by IOM teams.

#### Return and Relocation Solutions in Anse à Pitres

In an effort to address the four returnee settlements in Anse à Pitres and assist these households in finding better housing solutions, the Government of Haiti through the Ministry of Interior and the Department of Civil Protection and the National Identification Office, has put forth a plan aiming to offer relocation packages to returnees residing in these settlements.

Through a complete registration of all returnees in these settlements, the relocation plan will take into account the information obtained through the registration exercises in order to offer the best possible solutions to the returnees. Returnees will be offered the means and support to return to their commune of origin or reside in a transit center (designated emergency DPC shelters) while alternative solutions are offered to them.

Relocation efforts have already begun in Tête à l'Eau as of July 6<sup>th</sup> 2015. This site was prioritized because of its location in an area that could lead to likely contamination of water source that supplies towns both in Haiti (Anse a Pitre) and the Dominican Republic (Pedernales)

#### IOM Agent speaking to a returnee in Tête à l'Eau.

