

Border Crossing Points 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 30 July 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.

HIGHLIGHTS¹

- **1,166 households** representing **3,915 individuals** crossed the border into Haitian territory
- **51.3%** were female while **48.1%** were male and **0.6%** of records had no data on gender
- **18 unaccompanied minors** were identified
- **97 respondents** (or households) declared having been registered in the **PNRE** which corresponds to **272 individuals**
- **3,301 individuals** have declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti
- **614 individuals claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory**
- **293 of the claimed deportations were carried out in majority by Immigration officials in the DR** as declared by the person interviewed
- **220 of claimed deportations were carried out by the military as declared** by the person interviewed.

Graph 1: Breakdown by Place of Birth

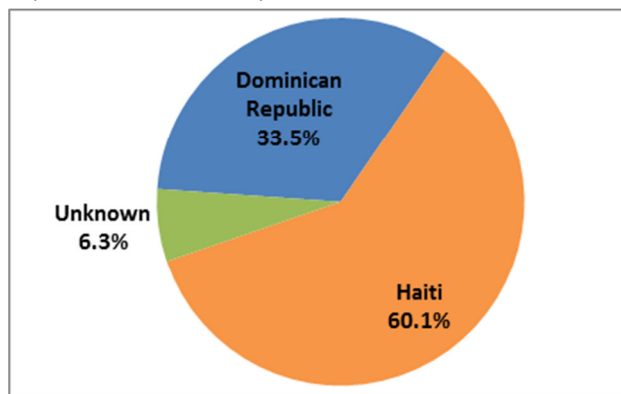


Table 1: Border crossing points with highest volumes

| Border Crossing Point | # Individuals |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Tete a l'Eau | 683 |
| Barrage Male Tchipe | 524 |
| Parc Cadeau | 498 |
| MALPASSE | 432 |
| Cassoude | 369 |
| Haut Refugue | 343 |
| Anse-a-Pitre | 264 |
| Bas Refugie | 182 |
| Ti café | 142 |
| Manyine | 87 |

¹ All figures in this SitRep reflect information gathered by IOM teams at a limited number of border crossing points only – not the totality of returns.

ACTIVATION OF BORDER MONITORING NETWORK

Training

In coordination with the border monitoring networks of Services Jésuites aux Migrants (SJM), Réseau Frontalier Jeannot Succès (RFJS) and Groupe d'Appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés (GARR) and in cooperation with UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR, IOM carried out a series of trainings for border enumerators from the aforementioned border networks. This effort aimed to strengthen the existing capacity of these networks, while increasing the scope and type of the data collection carried out so far to include all border crossing points (official and unofficial) and other data of interest related to migration. Enumerators were trained on the border monitoring fiche (elaborated by IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF) and proper referral mechanisms for special cases (such as stateless persons, unaccompanied minors, returnees registered in the PNRE etc.)

Training Carried out in Fonds Parisien



Training carried out in Thomassique



A total of 132 border enumerators all along the Haitian - Dominican border were trained on the border monitoring fiche— the majority of whom have since been deployed in the field.

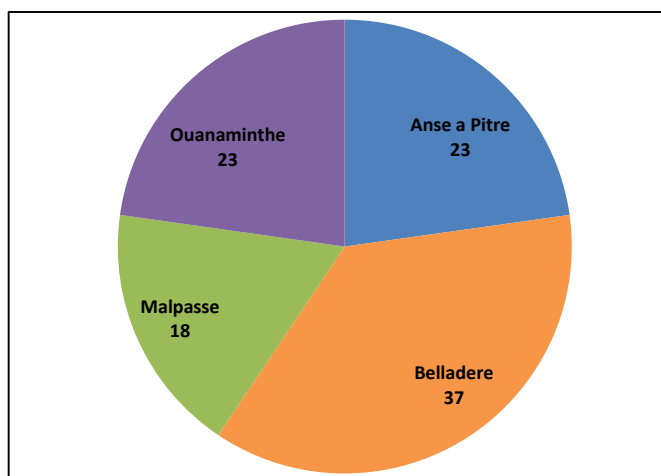
Table 2: Training timetable

| Training Centre | # Participants | # Border Crossing Points |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Anse a Pitre | 22 | 23 |
| Belladere | 29 | 29 |
| Malpasse | 30 | 18 |
| Ouanaminthe | 38 | 23 |
| Thomassique | 13 | 8 |

Border Crossing Point (BCP) identification and mapping

Through the training and discussions with border monitoring network officials, many border crossing points were identified along the Haitian–Dominican border and subsequently, mapped by IOM teams. Following this physical identification by IOM teams, there are **101 border crossing points** including **4 official** border crossing points and **97 unofficial** border crossing points.

Graph 3: Number of border crossing points identified by geographical zone

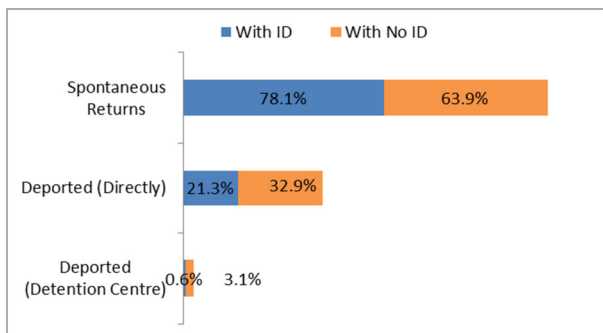


IOM staff taking GPS coordinates of an unofficial crossing point in Thomassique © IOM 2015

Type of Documentation

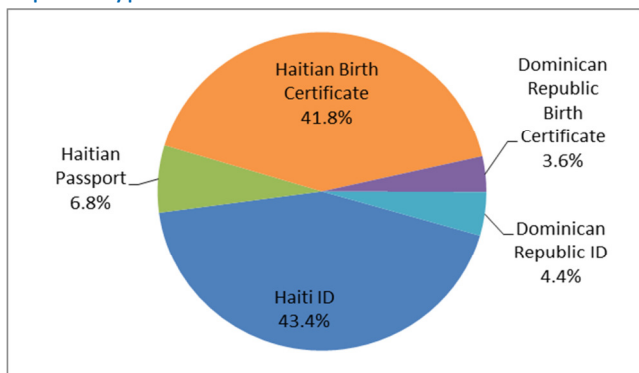
14.7% (576 individuals) of the returnees interviewed have reported having Haitian Documentation, while **1.9% (76 individuals)** have reported having Dominican documentation. A reported **83.3% (3,263 individuals)** did not have any type of documentation.

Graph 4: Returnees documentation status



The most common ID document presented by the returnee is the Haitian national ID (CIN or NIF) which represents 43.4% of the individuals with documentation. The second highest is the Haitian birth certificate which represents 41.8%

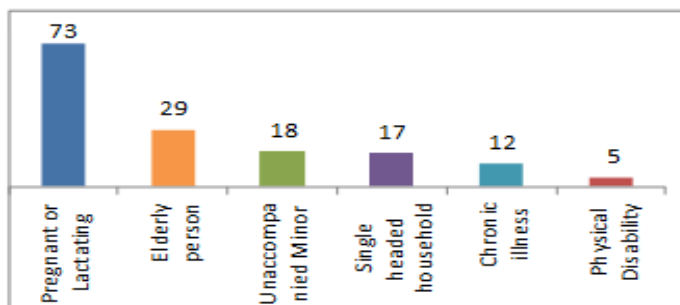
Graph 5: Types of documents



Types of vulnerabilities.

Among the persons crossing the borders, IOM teams encountered **18 cases of unaccompanied children**. These cases were referred to the relevant government authorities for appropriate care.

Graph 6: Highest vulnerabilities assessed.

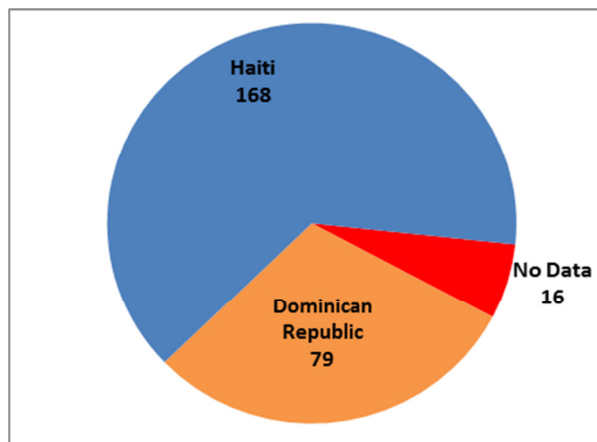


² Deportation as a term is based on claims made by the heads of households interviewed being defined as individuals returned by Dominican authorities involuntarily or without their consent

Registration in the PNRE

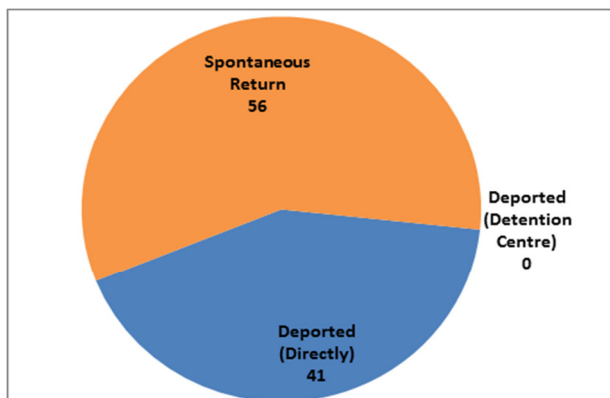
Of the 1,166 households (3,915 individuals) interviewed by IOM teams, **97 households (272 individuals – 8.3%)** declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE. Of these 272 individuals, **79 individuals (29.0%)** declared having been born in the **Dominican Republic**, whilst **168 (61.8%)** declared having been born in Haiti. Of the 97 households registered in the PNRE, **40 (41.2%) households provided their PNRE registration number.**

Graph 7: Registration in the PNRE by country of birth



56 households of the 97 registered in the PNRE returned voluntarily to Haiti while the remaining 41 claimed to have been deported. None of the families that stayed in a detention centers had been registered in the PNRE.

Graph 8: Registration in PNRE by return status²



SITUATIONAL REPORT: ANSE A PITRES

Background

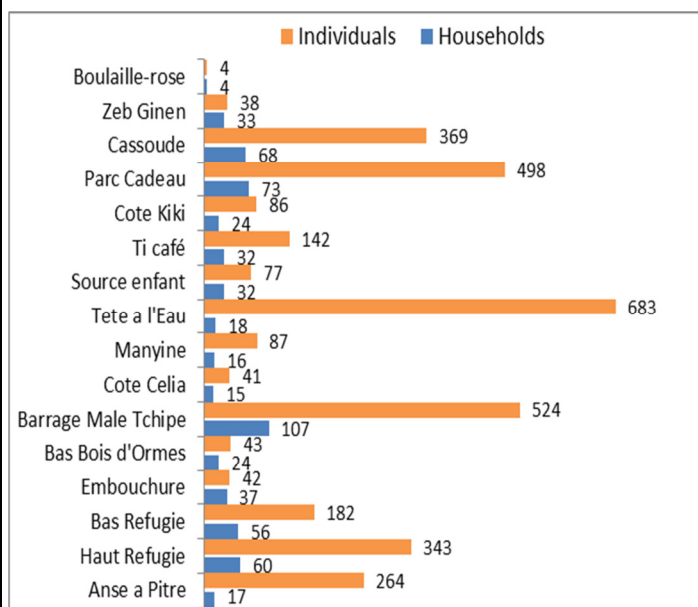
The border crossing point of Anse-à-Pitres is one of the official points located in the South-East of Haiti. Called Pedernales on the Dominican Side, this point has seen significant movement since June 2015, with returnees settling in a location near a river bed called Tête à l'Eau, and in a location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

In the past two 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 to host settlements of returning Haitian families from the Dominican Republic. These settlements are lacking in essential services.

Through the border monitoring network, IOM has interviewed 616 families (2204 individuals) coming through the 23 border crossing points. Tete a l'Eau, an unofficial border crossing point has recorded the highest number of crossings (683 individuals) since IOM began monitoring the border crossing points.

Graph 9: Number of returnees per border crossing point in Anse a Pitre



Of the 4 settlements currently in Anse a Pitre, Fonds Jeannette which was the last one to be established comprises of 70 households (317 individuals).

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 below image shows shelters in the Parc Cadeau settlement



Annexes:

1. Satellite and drone imagery comparison of the movement observed in Parc Cadeau before (2013) and after (2015)
2. Border monitoring fiche used for profiling of returnees