OVERVIEW

In June 2015, in response to the increased tensions between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and following a request of the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities, IOM together with its International and National Civil Society partners established the Border Monitoring Network and Displacement Tracking Mechanism. The **Border Monitoring Network** focuses on the identification, and profiling of persons crossing the Dominican-Haiti border as well as supporting the management and provision of assistance to vulnerable individuals. Currently IOM's border monitoring activities covers 50 BCPs. This document presents a summary snapshot of monitoring activities conducted by IOM and its partners at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic (DR).

UPDATE

During the month of July 2017, **6,969** individuals were officially deported. This represents an increase of 51% from June 2017 as well as the highest number of official deportations since October 2015.

However, following the one year extension of the PNRE (granted on July 26th 2017) by the Dominican National Immigration Council, official deportation rates have returned to normal.

CUMULATIVE HIGHLIGHTS: JULY 2015 -17 AUGUST 2017

General:

- **138,870 households** (**218,610 individuals**) have been voluntarily registered by the border monitoring network while they crossed the border into Haitian territory.
- **32.3%** were female while **67.7%** were male.

Presumed unaccompanied and separated children:

- **3,857 presumed unaccompanied and separated children** were identified.

Spontaneous and Forced Migration:

- **127,927 individuals** declared having **returned spontaneously**.
- **35,599 individuals claim** to have been **deported**.
- **54,407 individuals** were **officially deported** and **voluntarily registered** at the three official BCPs.

Completed IOM activities:

IOM Haiti assisted a total of **579 households** (**2,320 individuals**) who had settled in six (6) settlements in Anse-à-Pitres via the rental subsidy program.

IOM Dominican Republic facilitated the Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (**AVRR**) of **218 households** (**559 individuals**), the latest carried out on **3 August 2017**.

WEEKLY REPORT[3]:

General:

- **2,420**[4] individuals were observed crossing the border into Haitian territory; this is **above** the average of **1,882 per week**. Of these, **1,695 individuals** were voluntarily registered.

### Presumed unaccompanied and separated children (UASC):

- **37 UASC** were identified, which is **above** the average of **33 individuals**. **14** were **officially deported** into Haitian territory and subsequently referred to the relevant authorities.

Composite Deportations and Spontaneous Returns:
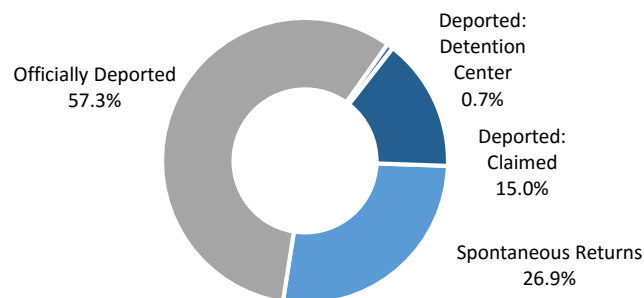
Graph 1: Total returnees this week

- **1,062 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti; this is **below** the average of **1,092 spontaneous returnees.**
- **234 individuals** claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory; this is **above** the average of **150 claimed deportations.**
- A reported **1,124 individuals** were officially deported into Haitian territory this week; this is **above** the average of **794 individuals**.
- **399 official deportees** were voluntarily registered.[5]
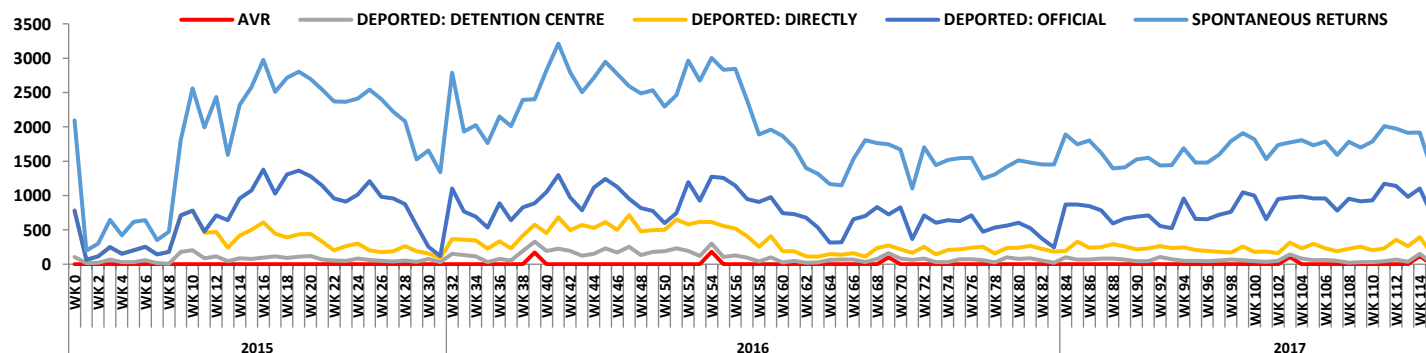
Graph 2: Number of returnees from June 2015 to August 10th 2017

[1]Plan Nacional de Regularización de los Extranjeros
[2]The figures of official deportations are as of 15th August 2015 and are the total number of individuals that agreed to be registered voluntarily by IOM's network of enumerators along the border.
[3]The difference in figures between the current and previous SitRep is because the data reflects the date of entry into Haiti and not the date of the entry into the database. Data entry is continuous.
[4]The total weekly figures are comprised of all spontaneous returns and all deportations including the officially deported individuals who did not agreed to be registered but were still counted.
[5]For definitions please see the bottom of page 2.

GENERAL INFORMATION

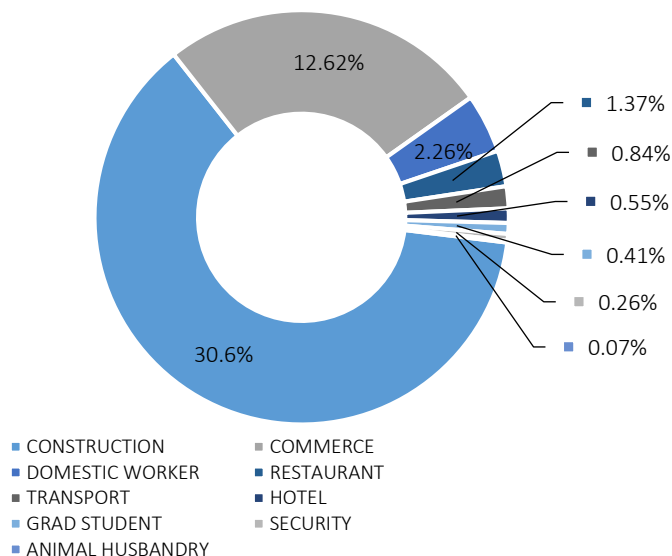### Age and Gender Distribution of all returnees

The majority of the returnee population reported being between the ages of **18-49 years old**, representing **69.8%** of the overall returning population. A reported **25.0%** are aged **0-17 years old** and **5.2%** are **50 years** and above.
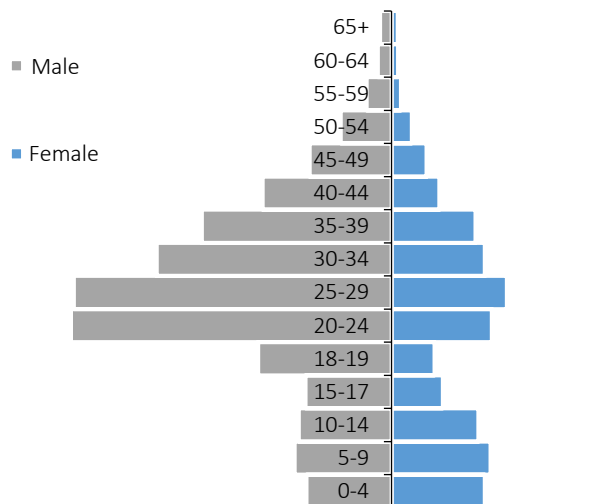
Graph 3: Age and Gender Distribution of Returnees (cumulative)

Claimed Occupation

The most common occupation held by returnees from the DR is in **Agriculture (62,926 households),** followed by **Construction (37,674 households)** and **Commerce (15,551 households)**. Other common declared occupations include the transportation, hospitality, maintenance, security and education sectors.

Legend: CONSTRUCTION, COMMERCE, DOMESTIC WORKER, RESTAURANT, TRANSPORT, HOTEL, GRAD STUDENT, SECURITY, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

*Graph 4: Claimed Occupations of Returnees*

VULNERABILITIES

Border enumerators are trained to identify potential protection cases who may need help or tailored assistance upon re-entering Haiti. Returnees in need are referred to partner organizations such as UNICEF and UNHCR after the initial interview with IOM staff. Most often, protection-related cases deal with unaccompanied and separated children who have crossed into Haiti through official or unofficial means.

Presumed unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)

Among the persons crossing the border, the network encountered **3,857 cases of UASC**. After referral to the relevant government authorities (IBESR) and their partners (UNICEF), **1,232** were identified as UASC and the appropriate actions were taken to assist them:

- **769** were reunited with their parents
- **229** were reunited with other relatives

2 are still awaiting family reunification.
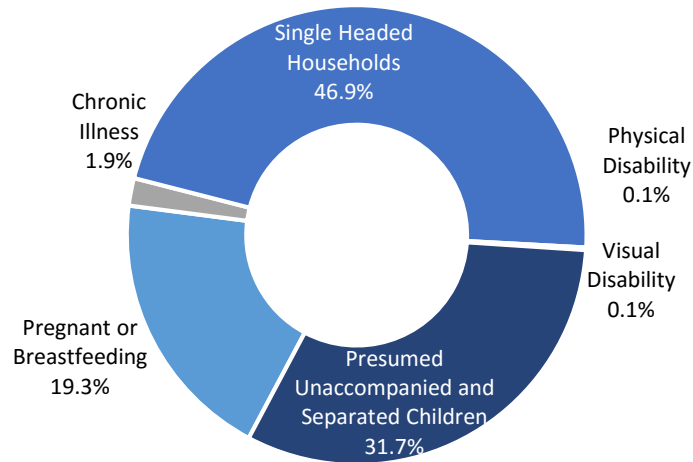
Graph 5: Most commonly identified vulnerabilities

Key Definitions

1. **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)
2. **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)
   a. **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).
   b. **Other Deportations**: Any forceful return which does not follow the aforementioned guidelines of Official Deportations.
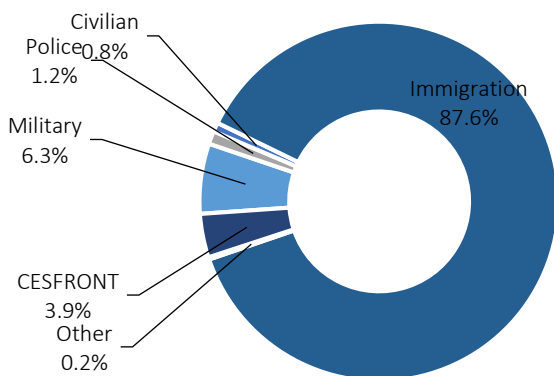
CLAIMED AND OFFICIAL DEPORTATION PROFILES

A total of **86,743 persons** have been officially deported at the official BCPs of **Belladère**, **Malpasse** and **Ouanaminthe** - of which **54,009 persons** (**53,156 households**) have been voluntarily registered.

| Official BCPs	Households Deported	Individuals Deported
Belladère	16,600	16,659
Malpasse	13,942	13,993
Ouanaminthe	23,007	23,755

Table 1: Official deportations per official BCP

Of all **218,610** individuals interviewed, **127,927 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti. While **35,599 individuals claimed** to have been **deported** into Haitian territory by various DR authorities (Immigration, CESFRONT, Military etc.), **54,407 individuals** have been **officially deported** by DR Immigration (DGM). **677 individuals** were Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR) carried out by IOM (Dominican Republic)

Graph 6: Total returns per Authority (Claimed and Official Deportation)

Vulnerabilities Assessed among Officially Deported

Among the people officially deported, **3,857** were **presumed unaccompanied and separated children.** These UASC were referred to the relevant government authority (IBERS) and their partners for appropriated care and status determination.
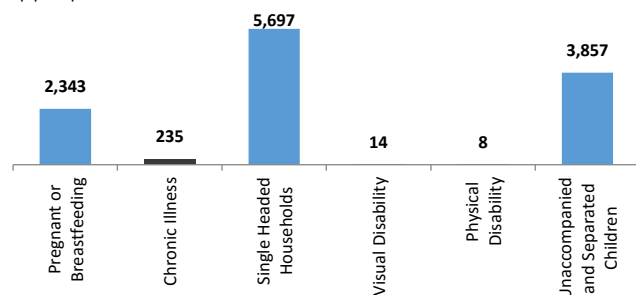

Graph 7: Most common vulnerabilities among officially deported individuals

Age and sex breakdown of official deportees

Of all the 51,890 individuals officially deported and registered, **93.7%** were **male** and **6.3%** were **female**.

The majority of the officially deported individuals have reported being between the ages of **18-49 years** representing **92.9%** of the deported population. A reported **5.4%** are aged between **0-17 years** old and a mere **1.7%** falls into the 50 year plus category. The **average age** of officially deported individuals is **26.92 years old**.
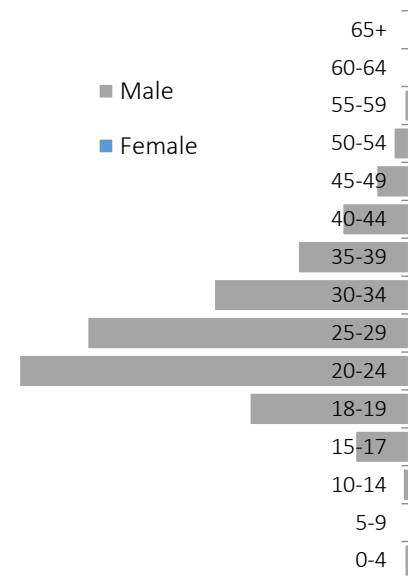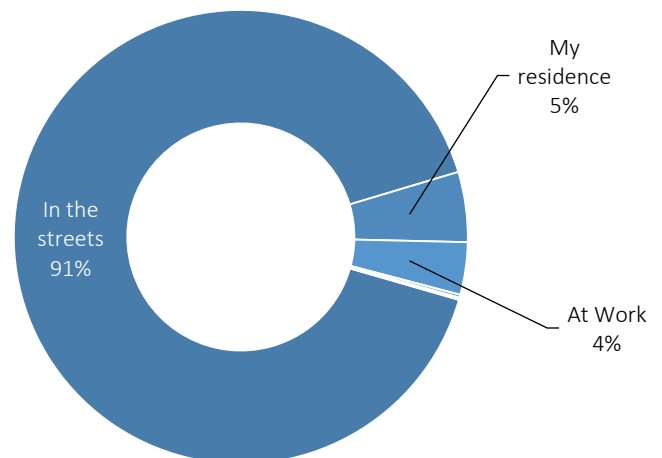

Graph 8: Age and sex breakdown of official deportees

Location where official deportees were apprehended

When questioned about the location from which they were deported, the respondents have indicated the following:

- **49,456 individuals** apprehended in **the street**
- **2,716** were apprehended in their **residence**
- **2,033** were apprehended in their **place of employment**.

Graph 9: Location of apprehension

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INDIVIDUALS BORN IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

12,336 households (47,014 individuals) have at least one member who claims to have been born in the DR. Of these, **25,342 individuals** claimed to have been born in the DR, and **14,794** were born before January 26th 2010, which means they fall under UNHCR's mandate. Of the **1,961 cases (5,807 individuals)** verified by UNHCR, **2,710 individuals** were placed within UNHCR's care.
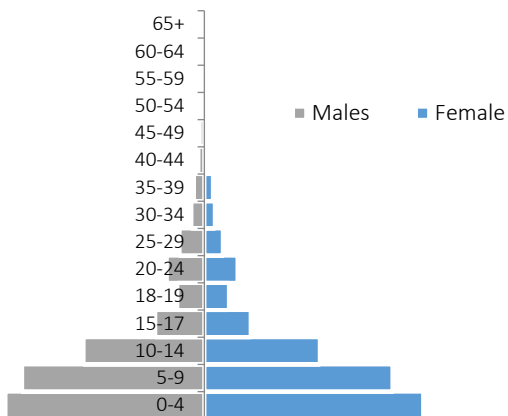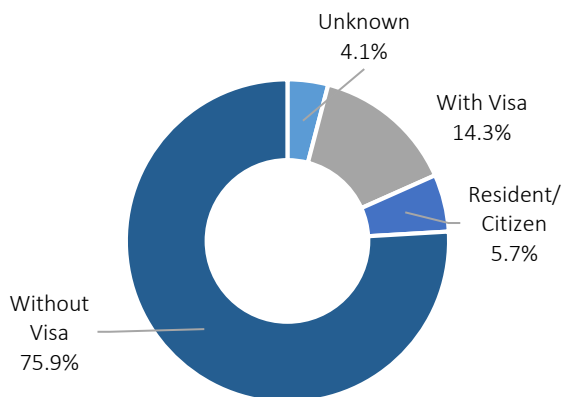

Graph 10: Age and sex breakdown of individuals born in the DR

FAMILY REMAINING IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

131,374 individuals indicated they still have family members remaining in the DR.

Further questioning revealed of that **75.9%** are **Haitians without visa**, **14.3%** are **Haitians with visa** and **5.7 %** are **Dominican citizens** or have a **Resident status**
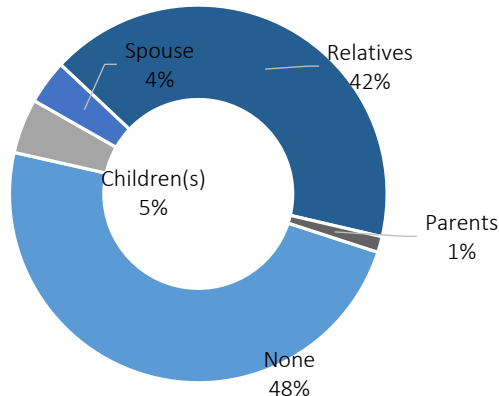

Graph 11: Status of returnee's family remaining in the DR

28,583 officially deported individuals registered indicated they still have family members living in the DR. They have indicated the following:

- **23,387** have **relatives** remaining
- **2,554** have **children (daughter/son)** remaining in DR
- **2,062** have their spouse (**husband/wife**) still in DR

Family in the DR:

Graph 12: Status of official deportees' family in the DR
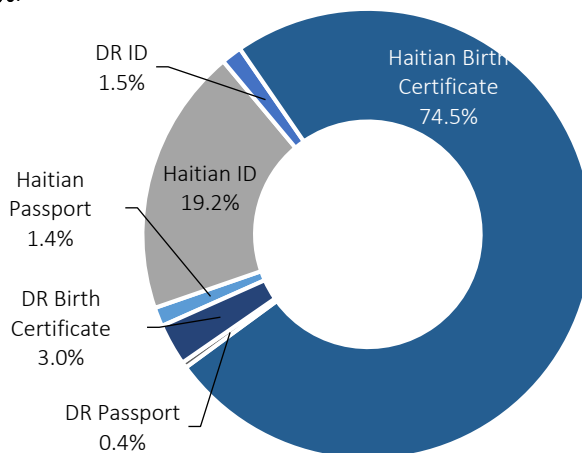
DOCUMENTATION

The **majority 65.2% (142,253 individuals)** did not possess any type of documentation. Of those in possession of some sort of document, **33.2% (72,639 individuals)** reported having Haitian Documentation and **1.7% (3,718 individuals)** reported having Dominican documentation.
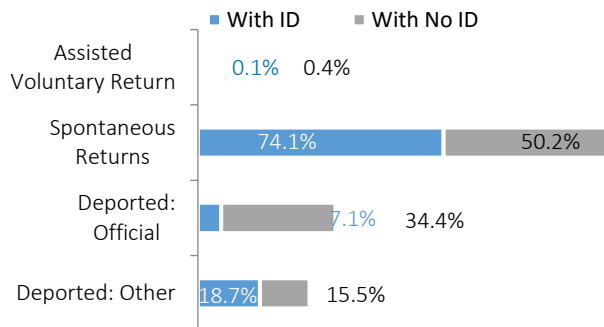
Graph 13: Returnee Documentation Status

Types of documentation:

The most common ID document returnees claim to possess continues to be the **Haitian Birth Certificate**, corresponding to **74.5%** of the individuals with documentation. The second most common document is **the Haitian ID (CIN or NIF)** which represents **19.2%**.
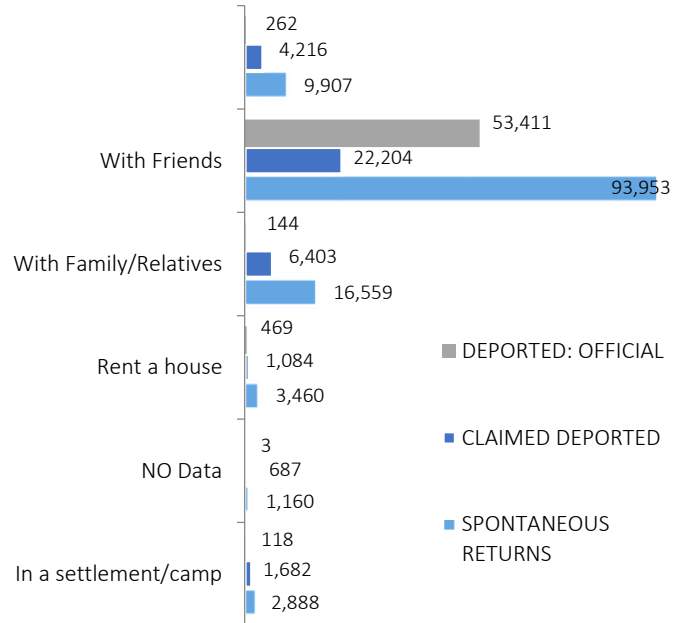

Graph 14: Types of documents

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DESTINATION AND RETURN INTENTIONS

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

- Cornillons/Grand Bois: **12,711 households**
- Anse-à-Pitres: **7,083 households**
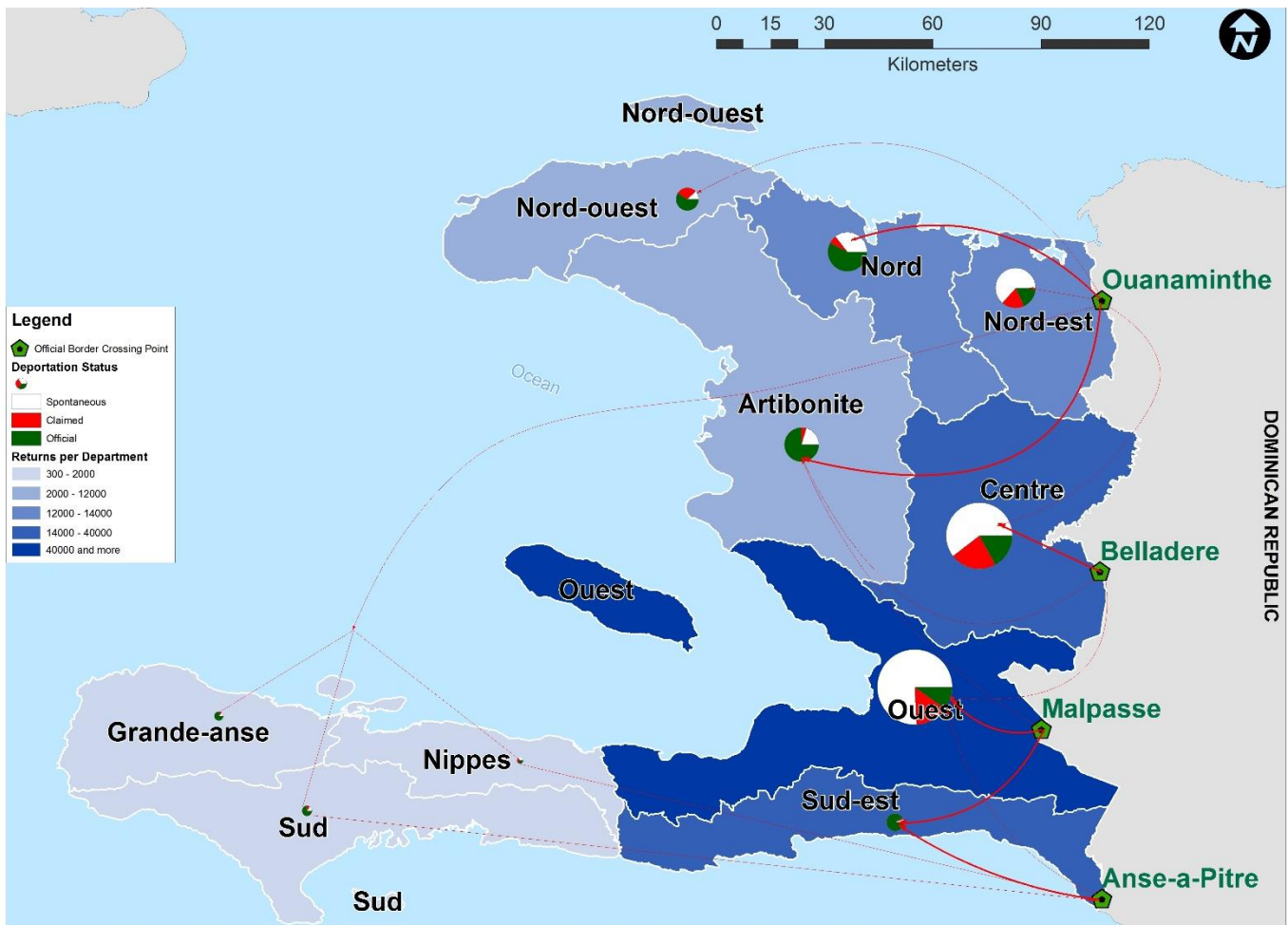- Fonds Verettes: **7,745 households**

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 **(75.2%)**
- Intention to rent a house **(11.6%)**
- Intention to stay with Friends **(7.3%)**
- Having nowhere to go **(2.5%)**

Graph data (bar chart):

- 262
- 4,216
- 9,907
- With Friends: 53,411 / 22,204 / 93,953
- With Family/Relatives: 144 / 6,403 / 16,559
- Rent a house: 469 / 1,084 / 3,460
- NO Data: 3 / 687 / 1,160
- In a settlement/camp: 118 / 1,682 / 2,888

Legend:
- DEPORTED: OFFICIAL
- CLAIMED DEPORTED
- SPONTANEOUS RETURNS

Graph 15: Living arrangement intentions of returnees

COMPOSITE RETURNS PER DEPARTMENT:

The following maps indicate primary return destinations for deportees per border crossing point. An overall trend is that most destinations are more commonly located in departments adjacent to the BCPs. The Ouest is a common destination for returnees at every BCP, while the Sud, Grande Anse, and Nippes areas are significantly less common. Details include that:

- For **Ouanaminthe**, the most common destinations are in the **Nord-Est** and **Nord,** as well as **Artibonite** departments.
- For **Belladère**, the most common destinations are in the **Centre**, **Ouest**, and **Artibonite** departments.
- For **Malpasse** the most common destinations are in the **Ouest** and **Sud-Est** departments.
- For **Anse-a-Pitres** the most common destinations are in the **Sud-Est** and **Sud-Est** departments.

OUANAMINTHE
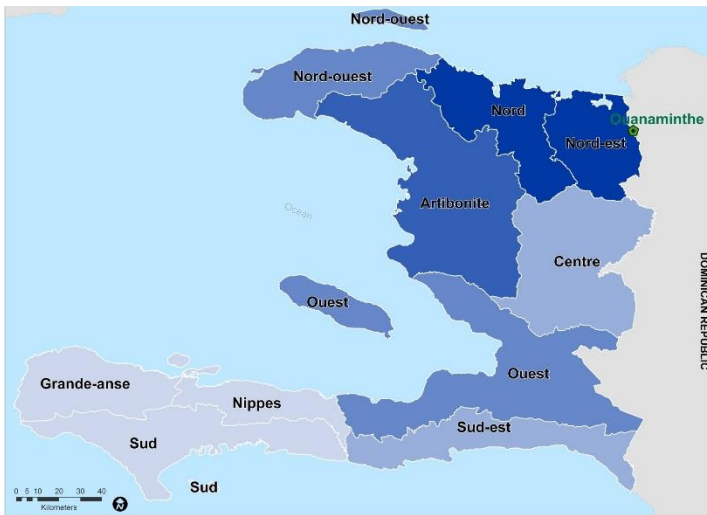
BELLADERE
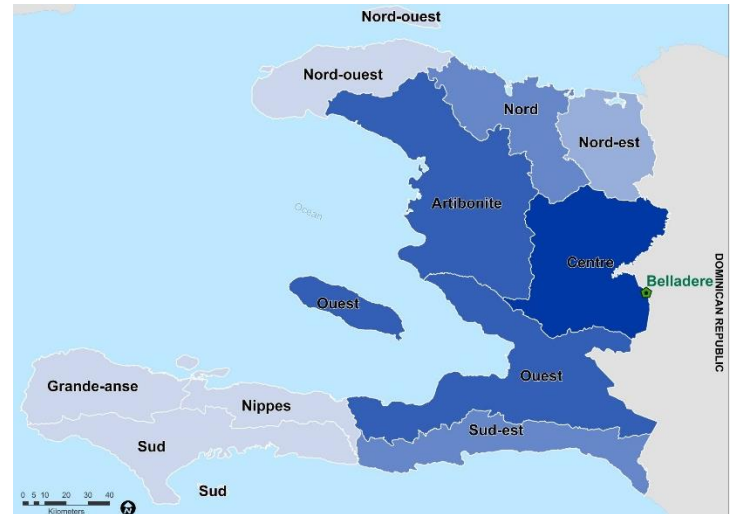
MALPASSE

ANSE-A-PITRES

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For more information please contact dtmhaiti@iom.int or consult http://haiti.iom.int/dtm-documents