



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

### Overview

This document represents a summary snapshot of monitoring activities conducted by IOM and partner agencies at the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic from 17 June 2015 to 13 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>

- **2,176 households** representing **6,311 individuals** crossed the border into Haitian territory;
- **48.3%** were female while **51.3%** were male and **0.4%** of records had no data on gender;
- **25 presumed unaccompanied minors** were identified;
- **286 heads of households** declared having been registered in the **PNRE** corresponding to **683 individuals**;
- **4,284 individuals** declared having returned spontaneously to Haiti;
- **2,027 individuals** claimed to have been deported into Haitian territory;
- **Deportations have been reported** at the official border crossing point of Malpasse, with **13 households** reportedly deported at **5:00 PM** on 12 August and **4 households** reportedly deported at **2:00 PM** on 13 August.

Graph 1: Breakdown by Place of Birth

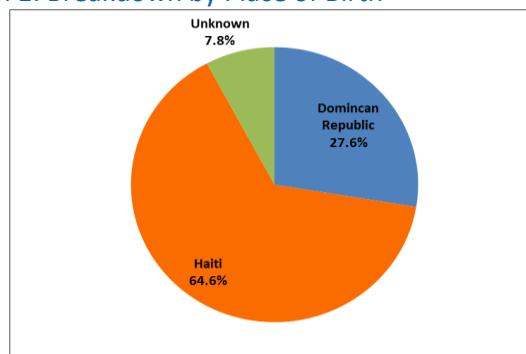


Table 1: Border crossing points with highest volumes

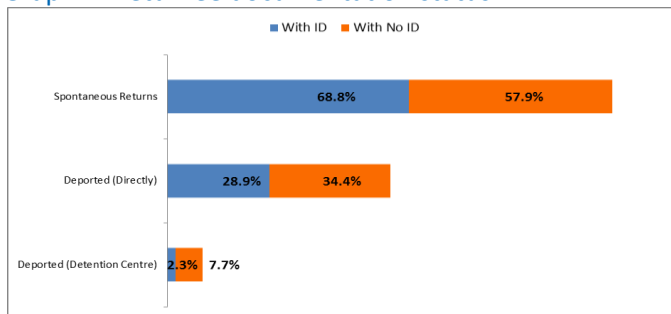
Border Crossing Point	# Individuals
Tete-à-l'eau	798
Parc Cadeau	790
Barrage Mal Tchipe	785
Cassoude	628
Ouanaminthe	569
Malpasse	526
Haut Refuge	466
Anse-a-Pitres	322
Bas Refuge	236
Ti Café	169

<sup>1</sup> All figures in this SitRep reflect information gathered by IOM teams and partner civil society organizations at 87 of the 101 unofficial and official border crossing points only – not the totality of returns. Returnee profiling is voluntary and does not include individuals who declined participation.

## Type of Documentation

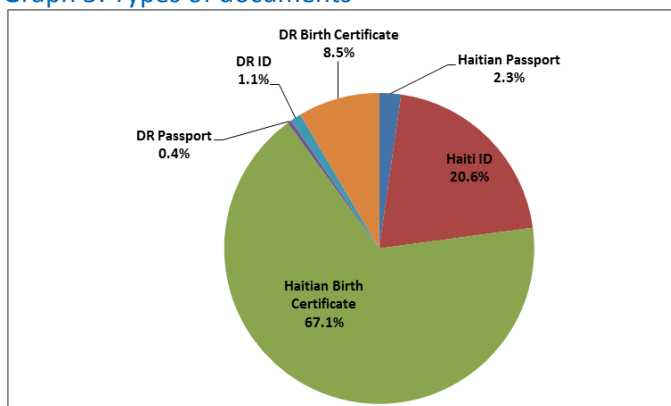
**34.0% (2,147 individuals)** of the returnees interviewed have reported having Haitian documentation, while **3.8% (240 individuals)** have reported having Dominican documentation. A reported **62.2% (3,924 individuals)** reported not having any type of documentation.

Graph 4: Returnee documentation status



The most common ID document presented by returnees is 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 20.6%.

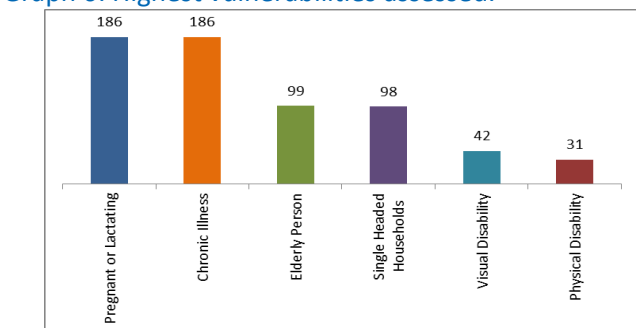
Graph 5: Types of documents



## Types of vulnerabilities.

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

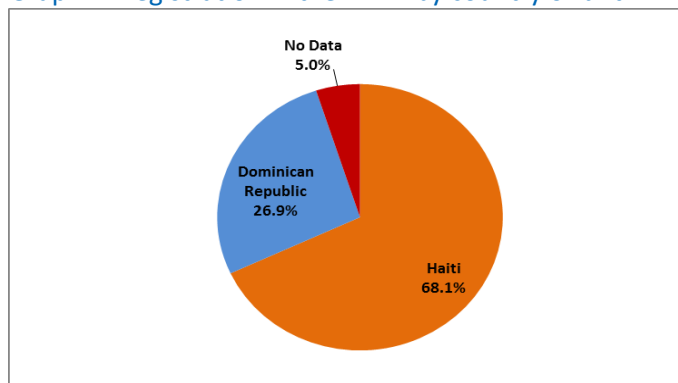
Graph 6: Highest vulnerabilities assessed.



## Registration in the PNRE

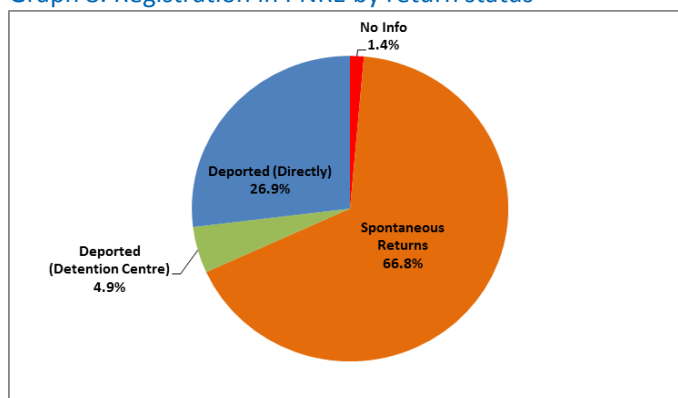
Of the 2,176 households (6,311 individuals) interviewed by IOM teams, **286 households (683 individuals – 10.8%)** declared having been registered in the Dominican PNRE. Of these individuals, **184 (26.9%)** declared having been born in the **Dominican Republic**, whilst **465 individuals (68.1%)** declared having been born in Haiti. Of the 286 households registered in the PNRE, **59.8% (171 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 286 households registered in the PNRE, a reported 66.8% returned voluntarily to Haiti, while the remaining 31.8% claimed to have been deported (91 households). The majority of this subcategory of claimed deportations, (77 households or 84.5%) further declared that they had been deported directly, while 14 households or 15.5% (4.9% of the total number of persons interviewed who were registered in the PNRE) stated having been placed in detention centers<sup>2</sup> before deportation.

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



<sup>2</sup> Detention Center as a term refers to any type of holding place, room or building, where individuals are held by government authorities, restricted from freedom of movement through enforced confinement, to guarantee deportation or expulsion.



### SITUATION REPORT: ANSE-A-PITRES

#### Background

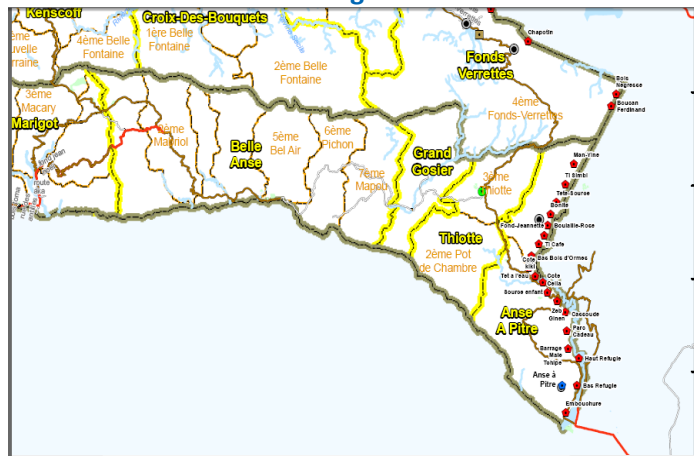
The border crossing point of Anse-à-Pitres is one of the official points located in the South-East of Haiti. Called Pedernales on the Dominican Side, this point has seen significant movement since June 2015, with returnees settling in a location near a river bed called Tête-à-l'Eau, and in another location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

In the past four weeks, two new settlements - Fonds Jeannette and Galata - have sprung up in the Anse-à-Pitres area. The majority of families hosted in these locations are spontaneous returns.

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-à-Pitres, Tête-à-l'Eau, one of the unofficial border crossing points continues to record the highest number of crossings, followed by Barrage Mal Tchipe and Parc Cadeau.

#### Anse à Pitres Border Crossing Points



#### Incident Reported

For the period covered by this report, the following security incident has been reported in Anse-à-Pitres:

Shooting allegedly perpetrated by a Dominican civilian targeting the residents of the Parc Cadeau settlement located on the Haitian side of an unofficial border crossing point (dry river bed that separates the two countries).

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

Settlement	# Shelters
Tete-a-l'Eau	134
Parc Cadeau – Site 1	140
Parc Cadeau – Site 2	366
Galata	63

IOM has carried out shelter enumeration using up-to-date drone imagery to accurately estimate the number of shelters per site (See table 3). The returnee population in the settlements has increased since the last assessments carried out by IOM teams. Updated data from partners is expected.

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

In an effort to assist the households in the four returnee settlements in Anse-à-Pitres in identifying 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.

The relocation plan will take into account the information obtained through a complete registration of all returnees in these settlements, 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 residence in a transit center (designated emergency DPC shelters), while alternative solutions are pursued.

Relocation has started 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 sources supplying the towns of Anse-à-Pitres in Haiti and Pedernales in the Dominican Republic.

#### Picture of the Settlement of Parc Cadeau.

