



International Rescue Committee
Women's' Commission for
Refugee Women and Children
Brown Medical School
Dominican Republic Delegation
February 15 to February 18, 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the mission was threefold: to conduct an assessment of the current conditions for Haitians in the Dominican Republic, to look at Haitian migration patterns to the Dominican Republic, and to evaluate the implications of such migration for the region. The mission was conducted in response to ongoing civil and political unrest in Haiti and in anticipation of the Presidential elections to be held in Haiti in November 2005. Refugee protection and humanitarian needs were the primary focus for the trip. Participants in the delegation included Wendy Young, Director of External Relations, The Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; Dr. Joseph Diaz, Department of Medicine, Brown Medical School/Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island; and Abigail Price, Director of Immigration, International Rescue Committee.¹

Key Findings and Recommendations

Protection and humanitarian needs for Haitians in the Dominican Republic and the broader Caribbean region are in need of urgent attention. In addition, greater priority must be given to the special protection needs of women and children, including in the area of human trafficking. Finally, the continued limited access to preventive health care services and treatment for Haitians represents a public health concern, particularly with regard to infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Recommendations for meeting refugee needs in the region are as follows:

- The United States government should increase its support of UNHCR efforts to build asylum processing capacity and develop coordinated contingency planning to prepare for a potential refugee crisis.
- The Dominican government must expeditiously adjudicate all pending asylum claims and establish a legitimate and timely adjudication process for any future claims that may be filed.
- The Dominican government must prevent human rights abuses from occurring against Haitian asylum seekers, both at the hands of government authorities and by the Dominican community. Any abuses that do occur should be fully prosecuted through the Dominican judicial system.
- UNHCR Geneva should increase resources and expand the capacity of its Washington Regional office in order to respond to the protection and assistance needs in the region. At the same time, UNHCR should resume humanitarian assistance for Haitian refugees and asylum seekers in the Dominican Republic.
- The United States and Canada should work with UNHCR to provide resettlement opportunities for Haitians. The United States should work with UNHCR and NGOs to identify at-risk populations of Haitians in need of resettlement.
- The United States government should designate Haiti for Temporary Protected Status (TPS), should grant Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) to Haitians, and should cease all removals of Haitians.

¹ Dr. Diaz was accompanied by four colleagues: Dr. Troy Martin, Division of Infectious Diseases, Brown Medical School/Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island; Dr. Luke Hansen, Brown Medical School/Rhode Island Hospital; Beverly Johnson, Brown Medical School; David Sears, Brown Medical School.

- The United States government should increase pressure on the Dominican government to examine the growing numbers of Haitian children that are vulnerable to trafficking. The United States should support Dominican efforts to educate potential victims and also support efforts to increase NGO capacity to identify child victims of trafficking.
- The United States government should encourage the Dominican government to expand research, education, prevention, testing, and treatment of HIV/AIDS in the Haitian population and ensure that Haitian asylum seekers and refugees have access to medical services.

**International Rescue Committee, Women's Commission for Refugee
Women and Children &
Department of Medicine, Brown Medical School
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The Purpose of the Trip

The purpose of the mission was to conduct an assessment of the current conditions for Haitians in the Dominican Republic. The mission's objectives were to:

- Provide follow-up to a 2003 Women's Commission Report assessing the treatment of Haitian asylum seekers in the United States and the Caribbean.
- Examine the impact of the ongoing civil and political unrest in Haiti on Haitian migration to the Dominican Republic and other countries in the region.
- Assess the region's capacity to receive and/or respond to an outflow of Haitians in the event of political upheaval and turmoil as Haiti advances to the upcoming Presidential election scheduled for October 2005.
- Examine emerging protection issues in the area of health and human trafficking.

The Delegation

Participants in the delegation included Wendy Young, Director of External Relations, The Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; Dr. Joseph Diaz, Department of Medicine, Brown Medical School/Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island; and Abigail Price, Director of Immigration, International Rescue Committee.¹

The delegation conducted more than 23 interviews with United States and Dominican government representatives, international organizations and international and local non-governmental organizations. The Brown medical team also conducted a site visit and assessment to nearby bateys (rural sugar cane communities inhabited by large numbers of Haitian workers) with a local non-governmental (NGO) medical service provider.

Introduction and Background

Since former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's departure on February 29, 2004, political, economic, and human rights conditions in Haiti have continued to deteriorate. Interim Prime Minister Gerard Latorture has been unable to stem the violence, establish the rule of law, or impact the poverty that pervades the country. Despite the deployment in June 2004 of 7,400 peacekeepers with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), hundreds of people - many of them civilians - have been killed in the violence and the country remains politically unstable with limited security.²

¹ Dr. Diaz was accompanied by four colleagues: Dr. Troy Martin, Division of Infectious Diseases, Brown Medical School/Memorial Hospital of Rhode Island; Dr. Luke Hansen, Brown Medical School/Rhode Island Hospital; Beverly Johnson, Brown Medical School; David Sears, Brown Medical School.

²“Divisions Derail Haiti One Year On,” Becky Branford, [BBC News](http://www.bbc.com/news/2/28/05), 2/28/05.

The power vacuum left by Aristide's departure has been further exacerbated by the weakness of the interim government and the lack of a functioning judicial system, allowing already existing violent pro-Aristide groups and ex-military factions to gain significant power. In the current climate of chaos and lawlessness, renegade groups continue to commit atrocities with impunity throughout Haiti, and corruption, kidnappings, car-jackings, drug trafficking, and human rights abuses by the police and other armed factions are everyday realities.³ Elections are slated for October 2005, but instability and escalating violence have left many observers, including a recent UN delegation, doubtful that Haiti will be stable enough for them to take place.⁴

Over the years, near constant violence and instability in Haiti has left thousands of Haitians internally displaced or forced to seek protection from persecution in neighboring countries in the Caribbean or in the United States. Leading human rights advocates caution that the continued degradation of the political and economic situation in Haiti could quickly result in an outflow of refugees.⁵ In spite of those Haitians currently in need of asylum and humanitarian assistance, and the potential for thousands more, there is no meaningful protection framework for refugees and asylees in the Caribbean region.

The Dominican Republic is the only country in the Caribbean to have enacted asylum laws, however, the government has failed to implement a fair and efficient system. In addition, the Dominican government frequently adopts measures or engages in activities that leave Haitians at risk of human rights violations, including trafficking and deportation. As a result, the estimated 800,000⁶ Haitians currently living in the Dominican Republic and the many more who may seek protection there in the future remain vulnerable to persecution and in critical need of humanitarian and legal assistance.⁷

Despite the fact that Haitians have lived in the Dominican Republic for years, intermarrying and giving birth to Dominican-born children, Haitians continue to be viewed as foreigners and are rarely recognized as Dominican citizens. Haitians' vulnerability in the Dominican Republic is evident in the recent expulsion of several thousand Haitians from the northeast of the Dominican Republic by Dominican government authorities. In May 2005, officials deported people without verifying their legal status, resulting in the expulsion of many individuals who have the right to live and work in the Dominican Republic. This blatant violation of international human rights

³ "As Haiti elections near, violence clouds hopes Security called essential to holding fair vote," Gary Marx, Chicago Tribune 5/15/05.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Refugees International Website, www.refugeesinternational.org, "Haiti: Perpetrators of past abuses threaten human rights and the reestablishment of the rule of law" 3/3/04. Amnesty International, www.amnesty.org, [Refugee Policy Adrift: The United States and Dominican Republic Deny Haitians Protection](#). (January 2003), Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children.

⁶ Encuesta sobre inmigrantes haitianos en Republica Dominicana/FLASCO, International Organization for Migration (IOM). Lara, Erasmo. 2004.

"Needed but Unwanted: Haitian Immigrants and their Descendants in the Dominican Republic." Bridget Wooding and Richard Moseley-Williams, Catholic Institute for International Relations, 2004.

⁷ [Refugee Policy Adrift: The United States and Dominican Republic Deny Haitians Protection](#). (January 2003), Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children.

law⁸ affected thousands of men, women, and children of Haitian origin or ancestry, including some that have never set foot in Haiti and consider themselves Dominicans. As a result, they are left stateless, displaced, and vulnerable to persecution and abuse.⁹

UNHCR

The delegation explored UNHCR's capacity to respond to the protection needs of Haitian refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons in the Dominican Republic and in the Caribbean region. It is clear that additional resources and increased priority are needed in the region.

UNHCR Regional Office Washington has a budget of approximately \$200,000 for protection activities and refugee assistance for twelve countries in the region. The budget has been relatively static over the last several years. UNHCR has had to drastically diminish, and at times eliminate, direct assistance to Haitians and other refugees that would be used to address their basic needs such as shelter, food and medical assistance. This becomes a critical issue in light of the fact that host countries rarely, if ever, provide assistance to this population and do not have the social service structures in place to respond to this situation. In addition, UNHCR Regional Office Washington been confronted with staff reductions. In 2001 there was only one senior legal protection officer to cover the Caribbean region. The Women's Commission observed in 2003 that without additional staff, UNHCR could not adequately meet its protection mandate in the region. This situation has been somewhat improved as the UNHCR placed a protection officer in the Dominican Republic shortly after the report was issued. The primary role of UNHCR in the Dominican Republic has been focused on building the capacity of the Dominican government to adjudicate refugee claims and provide status to refugees.

Other notable accomplishments achieved include:

- The Dominican Republic, for the first time, adjudicated and granted refugee status in three instances shortly after the delegation returned to the United States. Status was granted for a Guatemalan, Russian, and Haitian case.
- The Jamaican government agreed to establish a receiving facility for Haitians who fled to Jamaica after the 2004 crisis. Out of the 500 Haitians that arrived in Jamaica, 299 voluntarily returned. The remaining asylum seekers were interviewed and seven established their refugee claim. Those denied were permitted to appeal their negative decisions. Most importantly, the Jamaican government refrained from returning any of the asylum seekers to Haiti.
- UNHCR has funded a project in Haiti to monitor those Haitians interdicted and returned to Haiti by the United States government.

⁸ JRS asserts, "The Dominican authorities are in violation of national migration law on repatriation (No. 285-2004) and the 1999 Protocol of Understanding on the mechanisms of repatriation between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Moreover, the latest forced repatriation is in violation of the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) which refers to the rights of non-nationals legally resident in another country and which prohibits mass expulsions, (Article 22.9).

⁹ "The Dominican authorities expel thousands of Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian origin en masse," JRS Alerts Dominican Republic alert 5/16/05.

Some argue that the current level of resources and priority given to the region is adequate in comparison to global refugee needs and the limited resources available to UNHCR. In fact, the resources are wholly inadequate and increased priority should be given to this complex refugee situation because of the dire protection issues the refugees face. This need for greater emphasis is underscored by the proximity of the crisis to two of the world's global leaders in refugee protection.

UNHCR Regional Office Washington is responsible for twelve countries, only one of which has a legal framework for asylum processing. Two of twelve countries have ad hoc procedures and the remaining nine countries have no capacity to provide for refugee status determinations. The inadequate protection regime available in the Caribbean region is exacerbated by the unpredictability of the direction of Haitian refugee outflows and the size of the geographic area.

Other challenges include but are not limited to:

- The existence of a backlog of asylum claims that have been languishing in the Dominican system for years. In 2003, the Women's Commission reported that there were 210 pending asylum applications. Following the 2004 crisis and the ongoing civil conflict in Haiti, the Dominican authorities stated in our meeting that there were only 270 applications pending in 2005. However local non-governmental organizations suggest that the numbers are much greater. The challenge remains to adjudicate the claims in a fair, systematic, and transparent manner.
- The continued interdiction of Haitian asylum seekers by U.S. and Bahamian Coast Guards and the lack of monitoring and response to this practice.
- The need for technical assistance and support for governments in the region that are reluctant to extend protection to Haitians. Governments are reticent to address the protection needs of this population because those Haitians crossing the border could be doing so to seek family reunification, find better economic opportunities, flee persecution or for a combination of these factors. UNHCR struggles to identify those refugees in need of protection and to convince the states to extend protection.

In the absence of concrete measures to address this situation, it remains a question as to whether UNHCR can build asylum capacity in the Caribbean or develop contingency planning to prepare for a refugee crisis in the upcoming months should the civil and political unrest inside Haiti escalate.

- UNHCR Geneva should move quickly to increase the human and financial resources available to UNHCR Regional Office Washington.
- The United States and Canada should work with UNHCR and NGO's to provide resettlement opportunities for Haitians. Detailed profiles of the population in the Dominican Republic should be developed. This should also be considered for other small populations of Haitians who have sought protection in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, and Dominica, and other countries in the region. Family and community ties should be adequately considered in making placement

decisions. Women at risk should also be provided resettlement opportunities. Consideration should be given to training NGO's on how to identify at risk refugees in need of the protection of resettlement.

- UNHCR should increase humanitarian assistance to Haitians particularly in the Dominican Republic where the population has been static for a longer period of time. Humanitarian assistance is the only safety net available to Haitian refugees and asylum seekers in the Dominican Republic.
- The United States should provide financial support to UNHCR to expand its capacity to respond to the needs of refugees and asylum seekers.

Protection Activities and Resettlement Issues

There is no comprehensive strategy in the Dominican Republic or Caribbean region to provide humanitarian assistance or legal protection, such as asylum or refugee status, to Haitians fleeing persecution and violence in Haiti. The majority of states have no formal systems in place.

The Dominican Republic is a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, and has had implementing legislation since 1983. As the only country in the Caribbean that has enacted asylum laws, the Dominican government should implement a meaningful asylum adjudication process so that Haitians seeking asylum are not left in legal limbo for years, as is current practice. While the recent participation of Dominican government representatives in a refugee protection training given by UNHCR is a positive step. Consejo Nacional para la Reforma del Estado of the Dominican Republic¹⁰ (CONARE) only recently announced that the Commissioners responsible for refugee adjudication had granted refugee status in three instances with only one case being Haitian. At the same time, hundreds of cases remain in a backlog that date back before 2003.

Recent events clearly indicate that the Dominican government must give higher priority to protecting the human rights of Haitians. UNHCR and a number of NGOs have documented “round-ups” or “sweeps” of Haitians by Dominican officials for expulsion from the country. A May 2005 Jesuit Refugee Service Alert notified the advocacy community that an estimated 2,000 Haitians, including many Haitians with legal status in the Dominican Republic, pregnant women and children were being violently expelled from the Dominican Republic to Haiti. The expulsions, conducted by the Dominican military, occurred in the northeast of the country in response to the May 9th murder of a Dominican citizen, allegedly by a Haitian national. Local NGOs on both sides of the border observed that during the May 13th expulsions, military trucks and Migration Office buses were used for deportation across the border. Twenty-one families were separated during the expulsion, with numerous children left behind in the Dominican Republic. Haitian border towns, such as Wanamet, were in a state of emergency trying to receive the thousands of Haitians in need of food and shelter.

¹⁰ The National Counsel for the Reform of the State

These events signal a troubling deterioration in the Dominican Republic's tolerance of Haitian residents that could easily burgeon into an outright refusal to accept Haitian refugees should the current instability in Haiti escalate.

- The Dominican government must implement a legitimate, timely, and transparent asylum process and ensure that Haitian asylum seekers are provided adequate humanitarian assistance.
- The United States should work with UNHCR to identify and promote resettlement opportunities for Haitians that have sought refuge in other Caribbean countries. The United States should give particular consideration to Lavalas and anti-Aristide political leaders that have fled Haiti, as well as community leaders, print and radio journalists, human rights activists (particularly students), women at risk, separated children, and other vulnerable groups.
- The Dominican government must cease deportation exercises. In the event that such exercises are undertaken, family separation must be avoided and reunification measures provided.
- The U.S. embassies in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic and UNHCR should monitor conditions of return for human rights violations against rejected asylum seekers and Haitians expelled from the Dominican Republic.
- The United States should allow Haitians full access to asylum and refugee status determination procedures.
- The United States should immediately discontinue its interdiction and summary return policy towards Haitians. At a minimum, asylum officers should screen interdicted Haitians to determine if they have a credible fear of persecution. Furthermore, the United States should permit UNHCR and appropriate NGOs onboard Coast Guard vessels to monitor the interdiction process.
- The United States government should designate Haiti for Temporary Protected Status (TPS), grant Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) to Haitians, and cease all removals of Haitians.

Trafficking of Haitian Children into the Dominican Republic

The Dominican government passed legislation enhancing criminal prosecution and penalties for human trafficking in 2003. Despite the highly publicized prosecution of a human trafficker following the enactment of this legislation, the Dominican government's prevention of trafficking and its protection for the victims of trafficking have been modest. The Dominican government's focus – with pressure from the United States - has been directed at the trafficking of Dominican women intra-regionally and extra-regionally. The United States has reinforced the Dominican Government's efforts through an International Organization for Migration (IOM) program that receives and assists women who have been the victims of trafficking, helping them to reintegrate into Dominican society upon their return. Unfortunately, the delegation found that little attention is given to the trafficking of Haitian women and children into the Dominican Republic for the sex tourism industry or to the trafficking of Haitian children for forced labor.

The trafficking of Haitian boys and girls into the Dominican Republic is further complicated by a prevalent cultural phenomenon known as the *restavek* practice in which “handlers” or “arrangers” place children as young as six with families other than their own. The practice is described as one in which children are taken into another family where they will be treated “almost” like family members. Haitian families living in rural areas perceive this practice as one that gives their children greater opportunities.

Though the *restavek* practice is perceived as benign it is in fact trafficking for child labor, which leaves children exposed to exploitation, abuse and increasingly severs family ties. The children are responsible for household “chores” that require long work hours. Though the children receive shelter, food and clothing, everything is inferior to the families’ whose roofs they share. If they have access to education, the programs are frequently of lesser quality than those available to Dominican children and are frequently offered at night. There are reports that the children often refuse to speak their native language, which is evidence that the children are attempting to reject their Haitian background and its perceivable inferiority.

While United States, Dominican government officials, and NGO representatives agree that the potential for abuse and exploitation is present, they fear that the children’s lives will be more difficult if they returned to their families because of immense poverty and violence in Haiti. There is also a strong tendency to blame families for placing their children into the system. In addition, officials suggest that the children step forward into the situation willingly, a disturbing perspective given the fact that children are incapable of informed consent. With this perception in place and with few alternatives available, many parties do not believe that the *restavek* practice is child trafficking despite general acknowledgment that boys are subjected to forced labor in the fields and girls are subjected to domestic servitude in private homes. These situations leave the children vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and without contact with their families. The children’s condition is evident in the increasing population of street children believed to be escaped *restaveks* in Dominican urban areas.

As political instability in Haiti continues, children will become increasingly vulnerable and easier prey for traffickers. In the Dominican Republic, the growing sex tourism industry, which is often connected to or associated with professional trafficking networks, is of particular concern for both women and children.

- The United States government needs to bring greater pressure to bear on the Dominican government to look at the large and growing numbers of Haitian children that are subjected to abusive and exploitative conditions as the victims of trafficking.
- The Dominican Republic must take steps to ensure that it protects the rights of the child, including preventing abuses targeted at children and prosecuting traffickers and others who engage in exploiting children.

- The United States should increase its support of Dominican efforts to launch education and information campaigns focused on potential or actual child victims of trafficking, such as radio campaigns in urban centers as well as programs in rural areas of Haiti that alert families to the potential for abuse, the vulnerability of *restavek* children who are separated from their families and the potential exposure to HIV for children sent to live away from home.
- The United States should bring in NGO tracing experts to work with the Dominican and Haitian governments to facilitate children's contact with their families and possible reunification.
- NGO's capacity to identify child victims of trafficking who may have escaped the *restavek* practice, forced labor, or sex trafficking situations must be strengthened.
- NGOs must also increase their capacity to provide shelter, food, medical assistance, education and protection to children who have been victims of child trafficking as well as skills training, family tracing and family reunification when appropriate.
- Greater research is needed on the trafficking of Haitian children into the Dominican Republic.

The Health Situation for Haitians in the Dominican Republic

With the advent of the new social insurance law, which will nationalize the health care system in the Dominican Republic, the disparities in access to healthcare between Dominicans and Haitians living in the Dominican Republic will likely worsen. A potential health crisis exists for the Haitian population in the Dominican Republic who already face a lack of access to health education, outreach and preventive care. It is an emerging protection issue for this vulnerable population. Haitians' access to healthcare is compromised by their status as undocumented immigrants in the Dominican Republic. Their access to basic medical services such as immunizations, preventive and early care is limited by Haitian patients' inability to pay for such services. The underground nature of the Haitian community in the Dominican Republic and its lack of access to healthcare and social services make it impossible to accurately assess the health conditions of Haitians living in the Dominican Republic.

Meetings with the Dominican Representative Socorro Gross Galiano of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) revealed that Haitians are disproportionately impacted by dengue, malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS. Representative Gross Galiano indicated that the prevalence of these preventable diseases in Haitians is due to their lack of legal status and their need to accept work that presents greater exposure to health risks. Combined with poorer living conditions and lack of access to preventive care such as immunizations or early treatment, Haitians' risk of contracting preventable diseases such as tetanus is also greater.

Even a snapshot view clearly indicates that research, prevention, testing and treatment of HIV in the Haitian population in the Dominican Republic are not sufficient. It is estimated that 88,000 adults and children in the Dominican Republic are living with

HIV/AIDS.¹¹ Approximately 1,204 of the estimated 10,000 individuals in need of HIV treatment are receiving treatment.¹² According to UNAIDS, the HIV prevalence rate among the Dominican Republic's 8.2 million population is 2.3%, one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the Americas. Sixty-five per cent of women between 15-19 years of age living in the bateys perceive themselves to have no risk of HIV (ENDESA 2002). HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are more than double this in the bateys. Even more alarming is the fact that USAID is only funding 27 NGO projects to serve the Haitian population in the Dominican Republic, which is in excess of 800,000.¹³

The Dominican Government apparently plans to impose a new restriction on refugees and asylum seekers by requiring them to submit to a medical exam. Meanwhile, UNHCR has requested resources for the establishment of a low-cost medical clinic with a proposed focus on general medicine, pediatric care, and maternal health specifically for Haitian refugees and asylum seekers.

- As the Dominican Republic moves forward with its plan to nationalize the health care system, the Dominican government must ensure that everyone living in the Dominican Republic, including Haitians, has access to basic medical services such as immunizations, preventive and early care.
- The United States should work with UNHCR and the Dominican government to establish a medical clinic for Haitian refugees and asylum seekers in Santo Domingo that will focus on general medicine, pediatric care and maternal health.
- Additional HIV-related services need to be made available so that organizations currently providing health services or involved in health education projects can strengthen their capacity and introduce new initiatives.
- The United States needs to encourage the Dominican government to increase research, education, prevention, testing and treatment of HIV in the Haitian population in the Dominican Republic and provide the necessary resources.
- More resources need to be committed to determine the health status of Haitians living in the Dominican Republic so that a proper plan of action can be developed to address their health needs.

¹¹ UNAIDS-Dominican Republic. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. Available at: <http://www.unaids.org/en/geographical+area/by+country/dominican+republic.asp>. Accessed May 4, 2005.

¹² Personal communication with Representative Socorro Gross Galiano, PAHO-Dominican Republic, May 16, 2005.

¹³ Encuesta sobre inmigrantes haitianos en Republica Dominicana/FLASCO, International Organization for Migration (IOM). Lara, Erasmo. 2004.



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US Coast Guard Migrant Interdictions

As of: Thursday, June 23, 2005 08:42 AM

Fiscal Year	HA	DR	CU	PRC	MX	EC	Other	Total
June	112	78	233	0	0	90	4	517
2005	1456	2291	1613	32	55	854	45	6346
2004	3229	5014	1225	68	86	1189	88	10899
2003	2013	1748	1555	15	0	703	34	6068
2002	1486	177	666	80	32	1608	55	4104
2001	1391	659	777	53	17	1020	31	3948
2000	1113	499	1000	261	49	1244	44	4210
1999	1039	583	1619	1092	171	298	24	4826
1998	1369	1097	903	212	30	0	37	3648
1997	288	1200	421	240	0	0	45	2194
1996	2295	6273	411	61	0	2	38	9080
1995	909	3388	525	509	0	0	36	5367

FY2005 US Coast Guard Haitian Interdictions

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	Total
	15	351	347	141	69	3	139	279	112	1456



Informal Medical Clinic, Baraguana, Ingenio Amistad Batey, Puerto Plata Region



Water Supply, Yabacoa Batey, Santo Domingo Region



Contaminated Water Supply, Loma Blanca Batey, Puerto Plata Region



Loma Blanca Batey, Puerto Plata Region



Baraguana, Ingenio Amistad Batey, Puerto Plata Region



Water Supply, Loma Blanca, Ingenio Amistad Batey, Puerto Plata Region



Loma Blanca, Ingenio Amista Batey, Puerto Plata Region



Loma Blanca, Ingenio Amista Batey, Puerto Plata Region