

1. What documents should I bring on the day of the interview?

On the day of the interview, you should bring your original civil documents (marriage certificate, birth certificate, and the birth certificates of your children), two passport photos for each person and proof of your relationship with the petitioner (photos together, money transfers, call logs, etc.), your medical report and your passport.

Ki dokiman pou mwen pote nan jou entèvyou a?

Jou entèvyou a, wap pote orijinal dokiman sivil, tankou ekstrè dachiv akt de nesans, akt maryaj, ak akt de nesans tout timoun ou, menm si yo pap vwayaje avek ou. Wap paspò, de(2) foto paspò, rapò medikal pou chak moun kap pati, epi prè relasyon ou ak moun kap voye chachew la tankou foto nou fe ansanm, papye transfè, relve apèl, elatriye...

2. How many times do I need to pay the IV fees?

An applicant has one year to submit the requested documentation before they have to pay the visa fees again. After one year, the applicant will have to re-submit the DS260 form and come back to the Embassy to re-pay the visa fees.

Konbyen fwa map gen pou mwen peye frè viza a?

Yon aplikan gen yon lane pou li bay dokiman konsil la te mande yo pou li pa repeye pou viza a. Apre yon lane, lap gen poul refè fòm DS260 lan epi vini nan konsila a pou li repeye pou viza a.

3. When should I go to do my medical exam?

Once you or the petitioner receives your interview invitation letter, you should make arrangements to complete your medical exam at one of the panel physician's offices listed on your appointment letter. Don't forget, your medical exam results are only valid for six months. If the visa process takes longer than six months, you will have to re-do your medical exam. <https://ht.usembassy.gov/visas/immigrant-visas/iv-medical-exam/>

Kilè pou mwen al fè egzamen medikal la?

Depi ou menm oswa moun ki ap voye chachew la resevwa lèt randevou ki sot nan Nasyonal Viza Sentè (NVC) a, ou dwe al fè medikal ou kay youn nan doktè ki nan lis yo voye ansanm ak lèt randevou a. Pa bliye, medikal la valid pou si (6) mwa sèlman. Si pwosesis viza a pran plis ke sis (6) mwa, wap gen pou refè tès yo paske ou pap ka pati ak yon medikal ki ekspire. Klike sou lyen sa a pou jwenn enfòmasyon sou koman pou ale fè medikal la. <https://ht.usembassy.gov/visas/immigrant-visas/iv-medical-exam/>

4. What happens during my interview at the Embassy?

The day of your interview you will go through several different steps. First, you will go through a security check and leave any liquids, powders, bags, purses, and electronics outside of the embassy. Next, you will give your appointment letter, medical exam, and passport to an employee. Second, you and your family members will have their fingerprints taken. Finally, you will have your interview with a consular officer. If your petition is approved after your interview, it will take about one week to receive your passport with your immigrant visa.

Kijan sa pral pase nan Anbasad la jou entèvyou a?

Gen plizyè etap wap gen pou suiv nan jou randevou a. Premyèman, wap pase devan ajan sekirite yo kap fè ou kite deyò tout likid, poud, aparèy elektronik, manje ak kèk lòt bagay toujou. Lè ou antre nan konsila a , wap pase nan yon gichè kote wap remèt lèt randevou a, paspò, rapò medikal ou ak lòt dokiman ki nesèsè ke yo ap mande ou. An apre, yo ap pran anprent ou, epi yon konsil ap relew nan yon lòt gichè pou fè entèvyou a. Si konsil la dakò ba ou viza a wap ka al chache paspò ou ak viza a nan yon semèn nan biwo DHL.

5. Can I add my children to my case?

In certain visa categories you can add children to your case as long as they are under 21 and you have their extract of birth from the national archives. If you would like the child to travel with you, the consular section will give you a list of documents to prepare for your child. If you would like for them to travel on a later date, you will send a copy of your green card to the Embassy once you are ready for them to travel.

Eske mwen ka ajoute timoun mwen yo sou dosye rezidans mwen an?

Ou ka ajoute ajoute timoun ou ki poko gen 21 lane sou dosye ou nan kèk kategori ki pèmèt sa depi ou bay ekstrè dachiv yo. Si ou vle tou pati avek yo, yap ba ou yon lis dokiman pou prepare pou yo. Si ou poko vle pati avek yo, wa voye fotokopi kat rezidans ou lè ou pare pou voye chache yo.

6. How will I receive my visa?

You will receive your passport and visa via DHL. You will need to create a profile on the Embassy's website at www.ustraveldocs.com/ht and choose the DHL location you would like to receive your passport at. This is a free service.

Kijan mwen ap fè jwenn paspò ak viza mwen?

Wap resevwa paspò ou nan biwo DHL. Pou jwenn paspò a, fòk ou kreye yon pwofil sou sit Anbasad la nan: www.ustraveldocs.com/ht; epi seleksyone nan ki biwo DHL ou vle al chache paspò a. Sèvis sa a gratis.

7. How do I submit additional documents?

You will submit any additional documentation requested through DHL with your passport. You must use the profile you create on the Embassy's website to do this. Again, this is a free service.

Ki kote pou mwen pote dokiman adisyonèl konsil la mandem yo?

Ou pral depoze tout dokiman adisyonèl konsil la mandew yo nan biwo DHL; fòk ou monte sou pwofil ou kreye sou sit Anbasad la pou fè sa, sèvis a a gratis.

8. My appointment is tomorrow, how long should I plan on being at the Embassy?

Normally, you can expect to be at the embassy around four hours. If you have all required documents and your passport photos, the process will be much faster.

Konbyen tan mwen ka pase konsa nan Anbasad la jou randevou a ?

Nòmalmman, ou ka pase anviwon katrè de tan (4). Si ou vini ak tout dokiman yo e avek foto idantité yo, pwosesis la prale pi vit.

9. How do I apply for an IV?

To apply for an Immigrant Visa, you need a petition from a family member. Information on how you can file a petition with U.S. Immigration authorities is on their website: www.uscis.gov

Kijan pou mwen aplike pou yon viza rezidans?

Pou jwenn yon viza rezidan, se yon moun nan fanmi ou tankou papa, manman, frè ak sè, mari ak madanm, epi pitit ou ki ka fè yon aplikasyon pou ou. Enfòmasyon sou kijan yo ka aplike avek biwo imigrasyon Ozetazini an sou sit entènèt : www.uscis.gov

10. Where can I find the civil documents I need? Can I pay someone to get them?

You may obtain original civil documents (extrait de naissance, marriages, divorce, and deces) from SogeExpress, UniTransfer, La Poste, and the window of the National Archives in Haiti. U.S. Embassy Port-au-Prince does not accept fraudulent documents.

Ki kote map jwenn dokiman sivil yo : Eske mwen ka peye yon moun ale fè yo pou mwen?

Ou kapab jwen ekstrè dachiv sètifika nesans, maryaj, divòs ak lanmò nan biwo SogeExpress, UniTransfer, nan biwo la pòs ak nan Achiv Nasyonal peyi Dayiti. Anbasad Ameriken nan Potoprens pa aksepte fo papye pou kelkeswa rezon an.

11. What should I do if I realize I have fraudulent documents?

Racketeers who promise documents, photographs, advice, and assistance in filling out applications might actually lead to you or your family member(s) being refused a visa. Fraudulent documents also delay visa processing times, and can lead to criminal charges for petitioners in the U.S. You can notify U.S. embassy guards, Consular Officers, and by emailing PAPFraud@state.gov. The information you provide will remain confidential.

Kisa poum fè si yon moun banm fo papye?

Moun kap fè rakèt ki di yo ap ba nou papye, foto, konsèy ak èd yo nan ranpli fomilè yo gen de lè se yo ki fè ou pa jwenn viza a. Papye ki pa bon fè ou pedi tan tou nan desizyon yo ap pran sou aplikasyon viza ou e sa ka mennen a de akizasyon kriminel sou moun ki

ap voye chachew la. Ou ka avèti gad ki nan Anbasad la, konsil yo ou byen ekri nou nan papfraud@state.gov. Enfòmasyon ke ou pral bay yo ap rete sekre.

12. What is a DNA test?

The Consular Officer may ask you to do a DNA test if there is not sufficient proof of your relationship to the petitioner or your derivatives. If you need to do a DNA test, the Consular Officer will provide you all the information you need about how to complete the test.

Kisa ki tès ADN nan?

Sa ka rive yo mande'w fè tès ADN si ou pa gen ase prèv pou montre relasyon ou avek moun kap voye chachew la. Konsil la ap baw tout enfòmasyon sou kijan pou fè tès ADN-la.

13. How long does the IV process take?

After the petition is filed, you must wait for your visa category to become current. The wait time depends on the category you are applying under and where you live. American immigration law determines the limits for each category and country. There are some categories that do not have a limit, meaning, everyone who completes their paperwork has an available visa and will be invited to an interview soon.

Konbyen tan pwosesis la dire?

Lè yo ranpli yon petisyon pou ou, fòk ou tann nimewo viza ou a disponib. Kategori sa yo genyen yon limit ki depann de relasyon ou avèk moun kap voye chachew lan ; si li ameriken ou rezidan, epi nan ki peyi wap viv. Se lwa imigrasyon Ameriken ki fikse limit pou chak kategori et chak peyi. Konsa tou, gen kèk kategori ki pa gen dat limit; sa vle di, yo toujou genyen yon nimewo viza disponib et lè ou finn soumèt tout papye yo , wap gen yon dat randevou touswit.

14. What is a priority date and how does it relate to wait time?

To find out when your application will become current, check your priority date on the letter that USCIS sent to your petitioner after they approved your petition. You can check the status for yourself, with your priority date in mind, on our website:

www.travel.state.gov

Kisa ki dat de priyorite e ki rapò sa genyen ak valè tan map tann pou mwen jwen randevou?

Pou konnen kilè ou gen yon nimewo viza ki disponib, fòk ou konnen dat priyorite'w. Dat priyorite'w se dat que imigrasyon te resevwa petisyon ou. Ou ka jwenn dat sa a sou lèt ke imigrasyon voye ba ou apre yo apwouve petisyon an ; ou ka chache konnen tou sou sit entènèt nou: www.travel.state.gov

15. If I have an IV petition on file, can I apply for a tourist visa?

Persons with pending Immigrant Visa applications may apply for non-immigrant visas. You will have to convince the interviewing officer that you will use the nonimmigrant visa correctly and have strong ties here that will compel you to return to your home country after a short trip to the U.S.

Si yo aplike pou rezidans pou mwen, eske mwen ap ka vinn mande viza tourist?

Menm si yo aplike pou rezidans pou ou, ou ka vinn mande yon viza tourist. Sèlman, fòk ou konvenk konsil la ke ou pral itilize viza tourist la byen e ou gen atach nan peyiw kap fe ou retounen aprè ou finn vizite.

16. If the person who filed an IV petition for me died, is there another way to get the visa?

When a petitioner passes away, the beneficiary is sometimes allowed to find a substitute sponsor. For example, if your American citizen spouse is petitioning for you dies, you can continue your petition by yourself as a widow. Please contact www.ustraveldocs.com/ht or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for more information as to your specific case.

Eske map ka toujou jwenn viza a si moun ki ranpli petisyon pou mwen an mouri?

Nan kèlke ka, wi. Lè moun ki ap voye chachew la ta mouri, ou ka gen chans pou jwenn yon lòt moun nan fanmiw kontinye avek dosye a pou ou. Egzanp : si se mari ou ki sitwayen ameriken ki tap voye chachew epi li mouri, ou ka kontinye aplikasyon an pou kont ou kankou vèv mari ou. Tanpri kontakte www.ustraveldocs.com/ht oswa Sèvis Imigrasyon (USCIS) pou plis enfòmasyon.

17. My parents petitioned for me to join them in the U.S. Since then, I've turned 21. Am I still eligible?

Usually, yes. Thanks to the Child Status Protection Act, most children remain qualified as long as the original petition was filed before they turned 21. Please contact U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services online at <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-processes-and-procedures/child-status-protection-act/child-status-protection-act-cspa> for more information.

Si mwen sou dosye rezidans lan epi mwen gen 21 lane avan pwosesis la fini, eske mwen toujou elijib?

Wi, ou ka toujou elijib. Gras a yon lwa imigrasyon ki pwotejw minm si ou depase 21 lane, anpil timoun kalifye, depi aplikasyon an te fèt anvan ke yo te gen 21 lane. Tanpri kontakte sèvis imigrasyon nan <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-processes-and-procedures/child-status-protection-act/child-status-protection-act-cspa> pou plis enfòmasyon.

18. Can you change the type of visa you are applying for during the process?

In some cases, yes. For example, an F1 applicant (the unmarried son/daughter of an American citizen) can convert to an F3 (the married son/daughter of an American citizen). Please contact the Embassy at www.ustraveldocs.com/ht or the U.S. Citizen and Immigration Service (USCIS) for specific information regarding your case.

Eske kategori viza rezidans mwen ka chanje avan pwosesis la fini?

Nan kèk ka, wi. Egzanp : Yon aplikan F1 (pitit majè yon sitwayen ameriken ki pa marye) ka tounen yon F3 (pitit majè yon sitwayen ameriken ki marye). Tanpri kontakte www.ustraveldocs.com/ht oswa Sèvis Imigrasyon (USCIS) pou plis enfòmasyon sou dosyew la.

19. How can I apply for my aunt, uncle, and cousin to join me in the U.S.?

Unfortunately, no visa category exists for extended family. Petitioners can only file for immediate family members – parents, children, siblings, and spouses.

Eske mwen ka aplike pou matant mwen, tonton mwen ak kouzen mwen?

Domaj, pa gen kategori viza rezidanz pou tonton, matant ak kouzen. Moun ki Ozetazini an ka aplike sèlman pou fanmi pwòch (manman, papa, pitit, frè, sè, madanm ak mari)

20. I want to bring my fiancé(e) to the U.S. to get married. What visa is most appropriate for that?

You can petition for your fiancé (e) for a K1 visa. This allows an individual to enter the United States for up to 90 days with the express purpose of getting married. You cannot get married while you are waiting for the K1 visa, if you would like to get married before your appointment, the person petitioning for you must file another application.

Mwen ta renmen fyanse mwen vinn jwen mwen Ozetazini. Ki tip viza pou mwen mande pou li?

Ou ka aplike pou yon viza fyanse, yon viza K1. Viza sa a ap pemèt li antre Ozetazini pou li marye anvan 90 jou. Ou pa ka marye pandan aplikasyon viza K1 an ; si ou ta marye anvan ou pati ak viza K1 an, moun kap voye chachew la ap oblije fè yon lòt aplikasyon pou ou kòm madanm li oswa mari li.

21. Why do some IVs take longer than others?

Immigrant visas are divided into two categories – those with numerical limits and those without. Immediate relatives of U.S. Citizens (spouses, children, and parents) are exempt from numerical limits and can be issued as long as the applicant is documentarily qualified.

Other petitions have a yearly limit, F1(children of American Citizens who are older than 21 years old), F4 (siblings of American citizens), and all applications filed by U.S. Residents. These categories must wait several years before they will have an interview.

Poukisa gen kategori ki pran plis tan ke lòt?

Viza rezidans yo divize nan 2 kategori – sa ki dwe tann ke gen viza disponib pou yo ak sa ki pa bezwen tann. Fanmi pwòch yon sitwayen ameriken tankou IR1 (madanm ak mari), IR2 (timoun mwens ke 21 lane) ak IR5 (papa oswa manman) pa tann ke yon viza disponib, yo ka resevwa yo a ninpòt lè, depi yo gen tout dokiman yo.

Fanmi ki dwe tann yon nimewo viza se : F1 (pitit yon sitwayen ameriken ki pa marye ki gentan gen 21 lane), F3 (pitit majè yon sitwayen ameriken ki marye), F4 (frè oswa sè yon sitwayen ameriken) ak tout lòt aplikasyon ke yon rezidan ta fè pou fanmi li. Kategori sa yo ka tann anpil lane anvan yo gen rende vou.

22. What is the affidavit of support?

The Affidavit of Support (I-864) is a required form for most family-based immigration category to show that applicants have sufficient financial support in the U.S. and will not rely on the U.S. government for assistance. You will need to provide this document on the day of your interview. Your sponsor will complete the form and attach the necessary supporting documents. Each family member on your case will need their own affidavit of support.

Kisa fòm sipò a ye?

Afidavi sipò a (I-864) se yon fòm ki nesesè pou tout kategori rezidans lè se yon fanmi kap voye chache yon moun nan fanmi li. Yo soumèt fòm sa-a pou montre ke aplikan yo ap gen ase sipò finansye lè yo rive lòt bò a pou yo pa tounen yon chay piblik pou gouvènman ameriken an. Sponsò a ap ranpli fòm nan epi lap mete avèk li lòt dokiman ki montre konbyen kòb li genyen. Chak aplikan ap bezwen fòm pa li ke yap pote nan jou randevou a.

23. Why wasn't my affidavit of support accepted?

There are several reasons why a consular officer would not accept an affidavit of support. It's possible that you are missing documentation, like income taxes or proof of your sponsor's legal status in the U.S. Your sponsor may also have agreed to sponsor many people already and not have sufficient income. To avoid this, make sure you bring all necessary supporting documents and ensure your I-864 is completely filled out.

Poukisa konsil la mande mwen jwenn yon lòt moun pou ban mwen sipò?

Gen anpil rezon kifè konsil la ka pa aksepte yon fòm ou soumèt deja. Sa ka rive ke gen dokiman ki manke tankou fòm taks yo oubyen prèv ke sponsò a gen estati legal Ozetazini. Sa ka rive tou ke sponsò a te gentan sipòte lot moun deja, kifè kòb li pa sifi pou sipòte-w. Pou sa pa rive, mache ak fòm I-864 la byen ranpli, ak tout dokiman sipò yo konplè.

24. Where do I go for more information?

If you have questions about your specific immigrant visa case, you can register an account on our website and we will be happy to answer your questions. The website is: www.ustraveldocs.com/ht

Ki kote mwen ka jwenn plis enfòmasyon sou viza rezidans?

Si ou gen kesyon spesifik konsènan dosye ou, ou ka kreye yon pwofil pou dosye ou sou sit entènèt nou e nap repòn tout kesyon ke ou genyen. Sit sa a, se : www.ustraveldocs.com/ht