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Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

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PADF wishes to dedicate this report to the many survivors of human rights abuse and the courageous human rights defenders of Haiti. We cannot list them all, but wish to thank our Government of Haiti partner agencies, municipal leaders, and the many, many NGO and grassroots partners who are the backbone of human rights and protection work in Haiti. We pay special tribute to those whose lives were lost in the earthquake, who advanced the cause of vulnerable women, children, and youth in Haiti. We also wish to thank USAID for its fervent support of the PHR program, its continued commitment to protecting and defending the rights of all Haitians, and to the many individual, corporate, and Diaspora donors who provided financial and other support to the Haitian people following the earthquake.

PADF would like to thank its in-country and headquarters program staff whose invaluable support was instrumental in making this program successful. We also thank the staff at USAID/Haiti who guided us over the years through the many challenges of implementing this program.

Designed by Andrew Breiner for PADF.

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Table of Contents

Acronyms	1
Executive Summary	5
Section I: Introduction and Background	8
Section II: Program Implementation and Achievements	16
Result 1: Victim Populations, Communities, and Services Assessed	17
Result 2: Improved Strategies for Treating Victims and Restoring Communities	23
Result 3: Improved Treatment, Reinsertion, and Protection Services	27
Result 4: GOH Protection Facilitated, Legislated, and Enforced	32
Result 5: Human Rights Abuse Prevented Through Advocacy and Public Awareness	38
Summary of Results	42
Section III: Post-Earthquake Emergency Response	44
Result 1: Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Provided to Partners	47
Result 2: Child Protection is Improved and Enforced Using Existing Networks	48
Result 3: Community-based Disaster Mental Health Project Launched	51
Result 4: Situation of Victims of GBV Assessed and Assistance Provided	52
Summary of Post-Earthquake Results	54
Section IV: Analysis of Results	56
Program Impact	57
Challenges	61
Lessons Learned	63
Recommendations	63
Annexes	67
Annex I: List of PHR Partners: GOH Agencies, Subgrantees, and Service Contractors	68
Annex II: List of Camps	73
Annex III: PMP Indicators	74
Bibliography	76

Tables and Graphs

Figure 1: Victim Services Provided	21
Graph 1: Partners Supported in Assisting Victims	24
Graph 2: Human Rights NGOs Supported.....	28
Graph 3: People Trained on Trafficking Issues.....	29
Graph 4: Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns Assisted	31
Graph 5: People Trained and Orgs Supported	35

Acronyms

AFAPA	<i>Asosyasyon Fanm Aktif Petite Anse</i>
AFASDA	<i>Association Femmes Soleil d'Haïti</i>
AFJ	<i>Association des Femmes Juristes</i>
ANAREDH	<i>Association Nationale de Recherche et de Défense des Droits de l'Homme</i>
ASEC	<i>Assemblés des Sections Communales</i>
BPM	<i>Brigade de Protection des Mineurs</i>
CAD	<i>Centre d'Action pour le Développement</i>
CASEC	<i>Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale</i>
CBO	Community-based organization
CCIL	<i>Comité Coordination Initiative Limbé</i>
CECODE	<i>Centre de Compassion pour les Enfants Démunis</i>
CEDAW	UN Convention against All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHCV	<i>Centre Haïtien pour Changer la Vie</i>
COFED NORD	<i>Coordination de Femmes pour le Développement du Nord</i>
COP	Chief of Party
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DPC	<i>Direction de la Protection Civile</i>
FADH	<i>Forces Armées d'Haïti</i>
FASCH	<i>Faculté de Sciences Humaines</i>
FEFBA	<i>Fédération des Femmes du Bas Artibonite</i>
FESO	<i>Femmes Solidaires</i>
FVV	<i>Fanm Vanyan Vètyè</i>
GADH	<i>Groupe D'Action pour la Defense des Droits Humains</i>
GBV	Gender-based violence
GODR	Government of the Dominican Republic
GOH	Government of Haiti
GTIP	U.S. State Dept. Office To Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
HBI	Haitian Border Stabilization Initiative
HCH	<i>Hôpital Communautaire Haïtienne</i>
HNP	Haitian National Police (PNH)
HSG	<i>Hôpital du Secours des Gonaïves</i>
HSI	<i>Haiti Solidarité Internationale</i>
HSN	<i>Hôpital Saint Nicholas</i>
HUJ	<i>Hôpital Universitaire Justinien</i>

IAHCR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IBESR	<i>Institut pour le Bien-Être Social et de Recherches</i>
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFES	International Federal Electoral Services
IGOH	Interim Government of Haiti
IHFOSED	<i>Institut Haïtien de Formation en Sciences de l'Education</i>
IHSI	<i>Institut Haïtien de Statistiques et Informatique</i>
ILAC	International Legal Assistance Consortium
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMED	<i>Institut Mobile d'Education Démocratique</i>
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KOFAK	<i>Kolektif Fanm kap Kore Dwa Moun</i>
LCH	<i>Ligue Culturelle Haitienne</i>
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAC	Monitoring and Action Committee
MAST	<i>Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail</i>
MCFDF	<i>Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes</i>
MFOPL	<i>Mouvman Fanm Organizasyon Pèp an Lit</i>
MINUSTAH	<i>Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation d'Haïti</i>
MOH	Ministry of Health (also referenced as MSPP)
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
NCSC	National Center for State Courts
ODEPA	<i>Organisation pour le Développement</i>
OFALAK	<i>Oganizasyon Fanm Lakay</i>
OIF	<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>
OPC	<i>Office Nationale pour la Protection du Citoyen et de la Citoyenne</i>
OAS	Organization of American States
ONM	<i>Office Nationale pour la Migration</i>
OTED	<i>Organisation Tête Ensemble pour le Développement</i>
OTI	USAID Office of Transition Initiatives
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation
PaP	Port-au-Prince
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

PHR	Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program
PMP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
RAFAL	<i>Rasanbleman Fanm Limbé</i>
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Study Software
TD	Technical Director
TIMAKTEC	<i>Timoun Kap Teke Chans</i>
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOV	Torture and Organized Violence
RAMAK	<i>Rasemblan Medya pou Aksyon Kominite</i>
RTNH	<i>Radio Télévision Nationale d’Haïti</i>
UFADEP	<i>Union des Femmes pour le Développement de Petite Anse</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VOT	Victims of Torture
VOV	Victims of Violence

Executive Summary

When the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) began the three-year, \$9.6 million Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program (PHR) with USAID on May 30, 2007 (cooperative agreement No. GPO-A-00-07-000020-00), the primary goal of the program was to assess and address two of Haiti's most serious and deep-seated sources of human rights abuse: trafficking in persons (TIP), and torture and organized violence (TOV).

These particular abuses were considered to contribute to high levels of instability and low levels of citizen security and confidence. The focus of the program was to **build sustainable local capacity** to monitor, prevent, and combat these kinds of severe human rights abuse, and to restore the well-being of victims, thereby increasing security, citizen confidence, and social stability.

The program (*Pwojè Kore Dwa Moun*, in Creole) was an ambitious one. It was one of the first USAID programs in Haiti to take a more integrated approach to human rights, building on two earlier USAID programs—a Victims of Organized Violence (VOV) Program implemented by IFES and the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) program implemented by PADF. The Program's mandate was:

1. Assessing the Human Rights situation, specifically with regard to TOV and TIP;
2. Developing strategies to achieve more efficient referral, treatment, rehabilitation and well-being of people and communities affected;
3. Improving the access to and quality of treatment, reinsertion, and protection services for victims of torture, organized violence, and trafficking, including *restavèks*, children in domestic servitude;
4. Improving GOH's protection against TOV and TIP legislation and enforcement, and;
5. Undertaking advocacy and public awareness efforts to support prevention of human rights abuse, especially torture, organized violence, and human trafficking.

PHR was an innovative program in many respects. Its comprehensive approach engaged and increased the capacity of grassroots civil society in Haiti as well as the technical and political government leadership.

On January 12, 2010, in the middle of the third year of program implementation, Haiti was struck by a devastating earthquake. In consultation with USAID, PADF was asked to reprogram PHR to respond to the crisis, and an Emergency Response Plan was approved and implemented.

The earthquake changed the game for human rights in several ways—it increased vulnerability for women and children, especially in IDP camps; at the same time, it mobilized PHR's platform for collaborative action between civil society and the GOH, and opportunities for GOH leadership on several fronts.

Program Impact

Quantitative measures were in great part exceeded and indicate PHR's successful impact: The PHR program reached an estimated 3 million people through the program's innovative and effective public awareness campaigns. Over 16,000 beneficiaries were served through partner organizations—over 3,500 victims of trafficking and organized violence were assisted; more than 1,500 people were trained on TIP and another 1,500 on VOV issues; 350 GOH officials were trained; and 132 partners (118 NGOs and 14 GOH institutions) were supported in the implementation of new practices and strategies to assist victims of human rights violations.

After the earthquake, PADF distributed 250 tons of donated emergency, housing, and basic supplies to its Haitian partners, reaching a total of 1.7 million Haitians overall; of these, 25,000 PHR beneficiaries were provided emergency relief. Public awareness and communications campaigns widely educated and mobilized civil society, sectors of government, and the Haitian public.

These are significant achievements, but only tell part of the story. Perhaps more significantly, PHR made great strides in achieving its original vision of ensuring and protecting basic human rights for Haitians. It built on previous foundations created by the GOH, USAID, and other donors, and helped catalyze Haiti's capacity to protect human rights.

The program had two significant impacts—it increased GOH engagement and capacity to prevent and respond to human rights abuse; and increased public awareness and civil society capacity to identify, treat, and refer victims of abuse.

These two impacts meant that linkages between national and local government, civil society, community, and private sector actors were strengthened. Services and service networks were improved, including information and data collection. Replicable models of community-based human rights monitoring, service delivery, and advocacy were developed, proven, and replicated in other areas.

Key Haitian ministries and agencies are now better trained and equipped to address human rights issues. The program raised the level of awareness of human rights issues among civil society, the government, and the public. PHR laid the foundation for stronger civil society networks and better trained government agencies to work together to address these issues.

Recommendations

These gains, however, remain tenuous, in great part due to the increased level of insecurity, violence, and poverty resulting from the January 2010 earthquake. Much work remains to be done to link victims to programs that provide jobs, healthcare, education, and training; to strengthen institutional frameworks that protect citizens and create accountability; and to expand Haitian expertise in law, psychology, public health, social services, and medicine both within civil society and government.

The following are recommendations for future human rights programming in Haiti based on the lessons of PHR.

- Give priority to engaging and supporting GOH institutions
- Strengthen GBV services and incorporate economic opportunity and income generation for women
- Strengthen research and data collection
- Strengthen NGO and GOH grassroots outreach and mobilization
- Continue high-impact communications and media campaigns with impact evaluations
- Implement more aggressive campaigns and activities on child protection issues
- Increase the focus on mental health counseling
- Maintain strong local engagement and strengthen community networks
- Extend partnerships to reach all IDP camps, focusing on women, children, and youth protection

The post-disaster environment did not improve human rights in Haiti overall—the negative impacts of displaced persons, orphaned and separated children, lack of security, high crime, political turmoil, and rampant violence in the wake of a traumatic event were too far-reaching. However, the PHR program created a much stronger foundation for action and mobilization of stakeholders.

Haitian communities, groups, and institutions are now more empowered with knowledge, training, and coordination to be better prepared to move into the next phase of USAID human rights programming, and are positioned to take on even more of a leadership role.

The PHR program was successful in setting a new benchmark for defining the vision for the next decade of human rights efforts in Haiti. The work begun under PHR needs to be continued to ensure the protection of Haiti's most vulnerable populations and to further advance the country's adherence to international and national human rights laws and standards. Human rights improvements will take many years and will require the engagement of a new wave of political and community leadership; but the fruits of the PHR program will be visible for years to come.

Section I: Introduction and Background



Laying the Groundwork for Human Rights in Haiti

When the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) began the three-year, \$9.6 million¹ Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program (PHR) with USAID on May 30, 2007, the primary goal of the program was to assess and address two of Haiti's most serious and deep-seated sources of human rights abuse: trafficking in persons (TIP), and torture and organized violence (TOV). These particular abuses were considered to contribute to high levels of instability and low levels of citizen security and confidence. The focus of the program was to **build sustainable local capacity** to monitor, prevent, and combat these kinds of severe human rights abuse, and to restore the well-being of victims, thereby increasing security, citizen confidence, and social stability.

The Protecting Human Rights (PHR) program (*Pwojè Kore Dwa Moun*, in Creole) was an ambitious one. It was one of the first USAID programs in Haiti to take a more integrated approach to human rights, building on two earlier USAID programs—a Victims of Organized Violence (VOV) Program implemented by IFES and the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) program implemented by PADF. The IFES program had begun in February 2004 working with local and regional hospitals, clinics, doctors, and psycho-social workers to provide medical and psychological care to victims of torture and violence. Due to the previous and current periods of high levels of crime and violence, including both State-sanctioned and gang-related torture and organized violence, USAID's VOV program focused on victim

services, establishing a network of providers, and promoting awareness among Haitians to prevent torture and violence.

PADF's USAID TIP program began in September 2003 and continued through March 2007. The TIP program was established following the designation of Haiti as a "Tier 3" country by the U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in June 2003.² This report stated that the Government of Haiti was not doing enough to address trafficking and chronically underfunded the agencies tasked to do it. Two primary forms of trafficking in Haiti were cited in this report, and were documented in a seminal study funded by USAID in December 2004: 1) in-country exploitation of "*restavèk*" children as domestic servants, meeting the criteria of trafficking in children for forced labor and sexual exploitation; and 2) trafficking of Haitian children into the Dominican Republic for the same purposes.³

The TIP program focused on establishing community-based "Monitoring and Action Committees (MAC)" which were trained on preventing and responding to human rights abuse, anti-trafficking, and child exploitation (*restavèk*). The MACs, made up of local NGOs and service providers, learned how to identify and monitor abuse in their communities and to refer victims to local services, where available. Also, a major emphasis was placed on training and better equipping a small law enforcement unit of the Haitian National Police (HNP) called the *Brigade de Protection des Mineurs* (BPM), a branch established in 2003 to address child protection, trafficking of children, and children in conflict with the law.

¹ The program started with a budget of \$6.4 million over 3 years, plus \$2.3 million in cost-share. It was extended for 8 months and ended with a total obligation of \$7.3 million and \$2.3 million in cost-share, for a total of \$9.6 million.

² *Trafficking in Persons Report*, State Department, June 2003, pg. 75.

³ Smucker, Glenn R. and Gerald F. Murray, *Uses of Children: A Study on the Trafficking of Haitian Children*, USAID/Haiti, December 2004.

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

The outcomes of the TIP program included the strengthening of the BPM through an institutional assessment process, the training of over 30 BPM officers in anti-trafficking and child protection, and the construction of a new BPM facility in Port-au-Prince, which included a TIP shelter where trafficked children could be temporarily held in a safe environment until reunified with their families. In addition, 70 communities were trained in TIP prevention and monitoring. TIP also conducted an assessment of the Haitian Institute for Social Welfare and Research (*Institut du Bien-Être Social et de Recherches-IBESR*), an agency within the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (*Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail-MAST*) to identify areas of training and institutional strengthening, and trained an additional 30 GOH officials.

Other relevant USG-funded activities implemented by PADF that laid the groundwork for the PHR program were the State Department-funded Cross-border Anti-Trafficking Program (G-TIP, 2006-2008), which strengthened anti-trafficking efforts along the Northern border of Haiti and the DR, and set up a Border Monitoring Network. The USAID/IDB-funded bi-national program, *Fwontyè Nou-Nuestra Frontera* (2003-2010) was an important effort that built NGO capacity along both sides of the border across multiple sectors (health, education, women, agriculture, etc.) and strengthened cross-border cooperation along four major crossing points.

A \$2 million Canadian-funded Haiti Border Stabilization Initiative (HBI, 2005-2010) implemented by PADF served as a complementary activity for the PHR program that would support the development of community action plans and civil society and bi-national cross-border collaboration to combat trafficking. HBI funded the construction of a model border facility in the Haitian town of Belladère, a critical border crossing point, to increase the presence of and strengthen government agencies (immigration,

police, customs, etc.) and social services for victims of trafficking and organized violence in the area, including a shelter for victims. This effort included trafficking prevention, awareness, and advocacy training for community groups and GOH officials.

Together these programs strengthened services for victims, better linked human rights networks at the community and national levels, mobilized the main GOH institutions, and developed critical relationships with key leaders in the executive branch, parliament, civil society, and business sector. These important precursors to PHR formed a solid foundation upon which to build this new program and strengthen Haiti's next steps in the fight against human rights abuse.

A History of Violence

Haiti is a country that is rebuilding following years of internal conflict. A succession of governments has demonstrated inadequate ability or will to provide citizens basic services or protection. Weak and often dysfunctional government institutions contributed to, and in turn were worsened by, corruption and Haiti's chronic under-development of both economic and human resources. This negative cycle has perpetuated Haiti's overall poverty, instability, and state fragility.

Haiti is rarely mentioned in public without its tagline of "the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere." It has the worst social and economic indicators in the region, and has had a negative annual GDP growth for much of the past 20 years, with the current per capita GDP estimated at only US \$360. According to a 2007 UN/World Food Programme report, over two-thirds of Haiti's citizens live on less than US \$2 per day. There is extreme income

inequality—the poorest 20% account for 1.5% of the income and the wealthiest 20% account for 68%, creating additional social and economic stressors.

Growing at 1.9% per annum, Haiti's population of 8.4 million is expected to reach 12.8 million in just 20 years.⁴ Continued rapid population growth presents a fundamental development challenge that undermines stability and the government's ability to provide basic social services for this growing population. The same strategy document notes that Haiti's population is disproportionately young, with 58% below 25 years of age and 21% between the ages of 15 and 25. This "youth bulge" presents both an opportunity and a challenge for bringing about change.

For the past 50 years, violence in Haiti was used as an instrument to impose authoritarian government. Gender-based violence became a tool used by those in power from the right (1957-1994) as well as from the left (1994-2006) to attack political opponents, their families, and communities through acts of politically motivated rapes and other forms of torture.

Since the end of the 29-year Duvalier dictatorships in 1986, Haitians have suffered through more than a dozen government turnovers, including six military regimes, three appointed transitional governments, and five elected presidencies (of which only the two Préval presidencies lasted for the full term). The government changes were capricious, almost never the result of transparent or predictable election cycles, and were frequently accompanied by violence and repression of dissenting voices. Since the resulting regimes were not regularly and predictably accountable to an electorate, many national and local government institutions—which were never

strong—fell deeper into corruption and ineffectiveness. This, in turn, further undermined the State's legitimacy.

Haiti's army traditionally served as a domestic security force, but was disbanded in 1995. At the same time, the existing civilian police was replaced by a newly restructured national police force. Although the United States and the international community provided significant assistance and the Haitian National Police (HNP) became functional, it did not have sufficient numbers of officers, nor resources to be deployed throughout the country, especially in the rural areas. Violent crime, particularly in urban areas, increased steadily. This phenomenon was exacerbated both by the lack of effective law enforcement as well as a significant increase in illegal drug trafficking and use.

Haitian women suffer disproportionately from increased crime, with more than 70% of the female population reportedly experiencing some form of violence, 37% of which is gender-based.⁵ By the mid-2000s, gangs controlled key "hotspots" in Port-au-Prince and major secondary cities,⁶ and there were indications that they were beginning to expand into other areas. Many of the current gangs had been re-armed in preparation for the 2006 elections. Many prospered through ransoms from kidnappings, something that did not exist in Haiti until fairly recently, and which were at their peak in 2005-2006.⁷ Though economic gain was the most prevalent mo-

⁴ *USAID Haiti Strategy Statement FY 2007-2009*, USAID, July 5, 2006.

⁵ Joint meeting of the executive boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, New York, 2008.

⁶ This was the situation in 2004-2006. Since then, the HNP and MINUSTAH did succeed in killing or capturing the main gang leaders. Most of the politically connected gangs fled the capital and took refuge in provincial cities or in the Dominican Republic.

⁷ Haiti: Frequency of kidnappings for ransom; groups targeted by kidnappers; measures taken by the authorities to combat kidnappings (2004-2007), Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, February 2008. (UNHCR Website): <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,IRBC,,HTI,,4804c0e5c,0.html>

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

tivation, several kidnappings, particularly in 2005-2006, have been characterized by brutal beatings, torture, rape, and murder.⁸

As a result of the political and consequent social instability, since 1994, Haiti has hosted two short-term U.S. military intercessions and several longer-term UN peacekeeping forces. The most recent is the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), established in June 2004 after the departure of President Aristide and the installation of an Interim Government of Haiti (IGOH). United Nations troops and police officers, as well as international and local civilian personnel, are operating under a mandate to provide support for a more secure and stable environment, sound political processes, and the protection of human rights.

Reforms introduced in the 1987 Constitution established the legal and institutional environment to address the social handicaps affecting a country plagued by violence, including gender-based violence, domestic child labor, and human trafficking. Nevertheless this was not enough; the government needed to effectively implement these changes called for in the “new constitution;”⁹ however, the lack of regulatory, procedural, and fiscal support of these reforms became critical shortcomings for government institutions.

Haitian State Actions to Address Human Rights

One constitutional reform was the creation of a national institution to address human rights issues—the *Office pour la Protection du Citoyen et de la Citoyenne* (OPC, known in English as the Ombuds-

man Office).¹⁰ In 1994, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Rights (*Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits de la Femme-MCFDF*) was created to promote Haiti’s compliance with international conventions on the rights of women, promote the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and to advocate for women at all levels of public policy.

In



1995, the Haitian National Police (HNP) was created to replace the disbanded *Forces Armées d’Haïti* (FAdH). A number of GOH and international efforts focused on strengthening the National Police’s capacity. In 2003, with support from UNICEF and others, the HNP formed the *Brigade de Protection des Mineurs* (BPM), a unit tasked with the protection of children victims of abuse and trafficking and children in conflict with the law. These were important steps toward addressing crime and violence and protecting women and children from human rights abuse;

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ The 1987 Constitution aimed to ensure that Haiti would not be bound to a strong dictator; however it weakened some of the necessary institutions for building a sound democracy. Additionally, many of the laws that existed prior to the new constitution became unconstitutional. However in many cases, these laws were never repealed nor were new ones passed.

¹⁰ Article 207 of the 1987 Constitution.

however, these government institutions remained weak and underfunded, limiting their capacity for action and service provision, especially for reaching the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

A consequence of weak State institutions, NGOs working in development and social protection proliferated in Haiti over the past several decades. They were generally not coordinating their efforts with each other nor with the GOH; this made it difficult to provide an organized and comprehensive set of social services that would address the complexity of the country's social and political landscape. For example, with no systematized or coordinated system of victim identification, referral, and service provision, a victim of violence and torture, gender-focused violence, exploitation from the *restavèk* system, or repatriation from the Dominican Republic would find it difficult to access the specialized services he or she needed, whether medical, psycho-social, or other help to re-insert him or her into a sustainable and improved quality of life.

The context for a new USAID human rights program in late May 2007 was one in which the second Prével administration was in its second year, levels of violence and kidnappings had dropped, but were still high, UN troops were still on the ground, and at least 70% of Haitians were unemployed. Of particular grave concern were the findings in a report from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IAHCR) in April 2007 about violence against women and children:

...the IACHR is alarmed with the continuous reports of frequent and increasingly inhumane forms of abuse committed against women and girls and which continues to be largely tolerated by authorities and the society at large, due to discriminatory socio-cultural views that women are inferior to men and thus do not

receive equal treatment and respect of their fundamental rights. As a result, the Commission observed a pattern of systematic impunity in cases involving female victims, resulting from the lack of investigation and punishment of these acts and communicating a social message that discrimination and violence against women is acceptable.¹¹

The IACHR also noted the extremely vulnerable situation of Haiti's children, particularly *restavèk* and street children, who were subject to the worst forms of abuse—rape, prostitution, trafficking, and kidnapping.¹² A series of recommendations to the Haitian State called for actions across the board—security, judicial reform, protection of women and children, with access to legal, medical, psychological, and education services. Many of these recommendations were contained in USAID's program strategy that led to the awarding of the Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program to PADF in May 2007 setting the course of action on human rights to address the Haitian reality at that time.

The Vision for Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

The vision for PHR was to strengthen the foundations created by the GOH, USAID, and other donors, and to catalyze consolidation of Haiti's capacity to protect human rights. This would entail further engagement of and linkages between national and local government, civil society, community, and private sector actors. It would mean that additional information would need to be gathered and used to inform interventions. It also meant improving services so that survivors of torture, organized violence, and trafficking would be able to reduce their trauma and have an increased sense of well-being. Link-

¹¹ *Observations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights Upon Conclusion of its April 2007 Visit to Haiti*, March 2008.

¹² *Ibid.*

ing them to programs that provide jobs, healthcare, education, and training would help victims become productive and help reinsert trafficked children into safe, nurturing environments.

PHR was to help create successful, sustainable, and replicable models of community-based human rights monitoring, service delivery, and advocacy, connected to a vigorous, well-informed network of human rights organizations, both local and national. Key Haitian ministries and agencies would need to be better trained and equipped to address human rights issues. Engagement with legislators and policymakers was needed to strengthen institutional frameworks that protect citizens and create accountability, and the GOH would more adequately fund the initiatives. A cadre of human rights workers in a range of fields—law, psychology, public health, social services, and medicine—would need to be better trained and supported.

And finally, not only would PHR help the government improve Haiti's position on the State Department tier system, Haiti would have a more secure, less violent, and more just society, with respect and protection for human rights. How far PHR was able to go to achieve this vision is the subject of this report, and provides a new benchmark for defining the vision for the next decade of human rights efforts in Haiti.

The Strategy

The PHR program targeted work in five key cities, or “hotspots” of high levels of crime and violence—Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Saint-Marc, Gonaïves, and Petit-Goâve¹³—as well as some activities at major crossing areas along the border with the Dominican Republic, working closely with groups operating in the Dajabón/Ouanaminthe and the Malpasse/Jimaní border areas.

In each of these designated target areas, the program was to assess the human rights situation, create strategies and tools to strengthen the broader human rights community, and generate community and GOH support and capacity for protection against human rights violations. All of the work would be done in coordination with existing local networks and GOH lead agencies in order to improve awareness and advocacy and provide assistance to government institutions and local NGOs to improve their services to victims of human rights violations, in particular children and women.

The PHR program strategy was based on seven key strategies, with **capacity-building** as a primary focus in all cases:

1. Build on previous work of USAID and others to strengthen local organizational and technical capacity to develop a strong network of Haitian human rights organizations;
2. Facilitate community-based grassroots monitoring, activism, and support for victims;
3. Foster active, effective involvement of the Haitian government in human rights protection, services and issues both locally and nationally;
4. Link local, national, and international technical resources to enable the delivery of cost-effective services to victims, adapting best practices to the Haitian environment;
5. Use improved exposure of human rights abuse to raise public, governmental, and international awareness, leveraging legal, institutional, and policy improvements;
6. Couple adoption of guidelines for best practice treatment and service delivery with training of trainers at key public and civil society institutions to enhance sustainability; and

¹³ These hot spots were areas of major conflict and violence from 2003 until 2006, and where USAID Haiti focused major parts of its strategy.

7. Improve transparency and accountability around human rights issues and resource use.

Through this integrated approach to Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Torture and Organized Violence (TOV), the goal of the PHR program was to impact Haitian civil society in such a way that acts of violence would be condemned by individuals and the citizenry as a whole, and the population could have increased access to services for victims.

The challenges faced by PADF in implementing this program included addressing how to provide effective, integrated services for the varying needs of different victims; strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of service providers and networks; making the integrated approach operational and sustainable; and informing Haitians about preventing human rights abuses and tackling the attitudes underlying them.

Section II: Program Implementation and Achievements



This section reviews the five major expected results and corresponding activities under the first three years of the PHR program, from May 30, 2007 to January 11, 2010, before the historical January 12 earthquake shattered the country. Post-earthquake activities are covered in a Section III. The five expected results are:

Expected Result 1:

TOV and TIP victim populations and communities are profiled and service capabilities assessed.

Expected Result 2:

Strategies for effective referral, treatment, rehabilitation, and renewal of well-being of persons and communities affected by TOV and TIP are improved.

Expected Result 3:

Access to and quality of treatment, reinsertion, and protection services for victims of torture, organized violence, and trafficking are improved.

Expected Result 4:

GOH protection against TOV and TIP is facilitated, legislated, and enforced.

Expected Result 5:

Advocacy, public awareness, and provision for the prevention of future human rights abuse, especially torture, organized violence, and human trafficking are improved.

PADF carried out the program with a professional and diversified team that included doctors, psychologists, and lawyers, complemented by a communications team, an institutional development specialist, grassroots-level community organizers, and data collection and M&E specialists. The program

received additional administrative, technical, management, and communications support from PADF's Haiti and Washington DC offices.

Result 1: Victim Populations, Communities, and Services Assessed

In order to update the working context for improved protection of human rights in Haiti, PADF undertook a series of field-level assessments of the target population and geographic areas. This included gender- and age-sensitive profiles of vulnerable populations, an overview of the availability of services, and establishment of program indicators well grounded in local realities and the needs of target populations. Together, these assessments provided composite profiles of the human rights situation at project sites and generated baseline information for program design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

A. Profiles of Vulnerable and Victim Populations and Available Services

At the outset, the PHR program identified various groups in Haiti vulnerable to or victims of trafficking, torture, or organized violence and conducted a number of assessments to quantify and better understand their needs and available services.

Victims of torture and organized violence: Although by 2007, fewer acts of State-perpetrated torture and violence were documented than in previous decades, organized violence for purposes of PHR referred both to State and non-State actors. These acts are “committed for the purpose of controlling or intimidating individuals or groups through the use of violence or the credible threat of violence.”¹⁴

¹⁴ From USAID's RFA, p. 21: “Acts of torture and organized violence are committed by State or non-State actors for the purpose of controlling or intimidating individuals or groups through the use of violence or the credible threat of violence. ... armed gangs ... acting from a mixture

Victims of trafficking

in persons:¹⁵ This group consisted primarily of trafficked children, most often to the Dominican Republic for forced labor, *restavèk*, (see below) and women, often associated with the sex trade, although men were also being trafficked for labor to the DR. The concept of human trafficking is based on the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.¹⁶

Restavèk Children: Victims of a form of trafficking in Haiti, an estimated 250,000 Haitian children have been internally trafficked into domestic servitude, in a practice known as *restavèk*.

Street Kids: Although often victims of violence and trafficking, and always vulnerable to these abuses, fully addressing street kids was beyond the scope of the PHR program. However, the program planned to partner with several organizations working with street children, such as *Centre d'Action pour le Développement* (CAD), TIMKATEC, Foyers Lakay, and others, to support prevention and care of at-risk youth and victims.

of political and criminal motives – have used organized violence, torture, kidnapping and rape to gain control over “hot spots” in city slums, peri-urban or rural areas and beyond”

¹⁵ From RFA, p 21: “Severe human trafficking is defined as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.” Practices similar to slavery include “delivery of children for exploitation.”

¹⁶ U.S. Department of State, June 2009 (p. 6), *Trafficking in Persons Report* and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (Division A of Public law 106-386), enacted in October 2000; and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (United Nations, 2004, page 41).



Rape Victims: The program design acknowledged the importance of gender-based violence, which was recognized in Haiti as a form of organized violence against women. This group became an increasing focus of the program in Year 3 and post-earthquake.

In October 2007, Dr. Glenn Smucker, PADF’s consulting anthropologist, and researcher Dr. Yves-François Pierre and their team carried out initial qualitative field interviews in Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, and Petit-Goâve. The early qualitative interviews were followed by quantitative household composition and victim surveys, conducted in December 2007 and January 2008, to determine the prevalence of human rights violations in these areas, using a random sample of 1,458 households. The Household Prevalence Survey¹⁷ was conducted in a total of 12 sites: Carrefour-Feuilles, Fontamara, Martissant, Solino, Cité Soleil, Delmas/Tabarre, Bel Air, and Carrefour in the Port-au-Prince area. It included Cap-Haïtien and surroundings such as Bassin Rodo, Centre Ville, La Fossette, Petite Anse, Sainte Philomene, and Haut du Cap. It also covered Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, and Petit-Goâve.

¹⁷ Smucker, Glenn R., Yves-François Pierre, Jean-François Tardieu, *Human Rights Violations in Haitian Cities: A Household Prevalence Survey*, Pan American Development Foundation, November 2009.

The primary objective of the study was to better quantify the prevalence of child trafficking, the use of children as unpaid domestic servants, the origin and destination of trafficked children, and the prevalence of victims of TOV within the general population of urban neighborhoods targeted for study. This important body of data was published in November 2009 by PADF in a groundbreaking report entitled: *Lost Childhoods in Haiti: Quantifying Child Trafficking, Restavèks, and Victims of Violence*.¹⁸

The report revealed key findings about *restavèk* children:

- An astonishingly high 32% of the 3,188 children surveyed were living away from their homes of origin.
- In urban areas, an estimated 225,000 children are *restavèks*, and two-thirds are girls; however, services appear to be more available to boys than girls.
- Thirty percent of all survey households had *restavèk* children present, 16% of all children surveyed were placed as *restavèk*, and 22% of all children were treated as *restavèk* servants.
- Port-au-Prince and Saint-Marc had higher percentages of households with *restavèk* children, with more than one-third reporting servant children in their homes, and the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of Cité Soleil had the highest percentage—an amazing 44 percent—of *restavèk* children.
- Children are moving from very poor homes to less poor households—with a vast majority having kinship ties.

- An important new finding is that a significant minority of households with *restavèk* children has sent its own children into *restavèk* placement.
- Recruitment of *restavèk* children can no longer be viewed solely as a rural to urban phenomenon—a significant new development in the reporting on *restavèk* placement in Port-au-Prince is that the largest single recruitment source is other urban households in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.
- Families living in the southern peninsula communities of Les Cayes, Jacmel, Jérémie and Léogane are the most important suppliers of *restavèk* children to Port-au-Prince.¹⁹

Other categories of victims also addressed in the report included street children, rape victims, victims of cross-border trafficking, and those recruited by gangs, providing useful insights on the day-to-day life of these children, the particular problems they confront, and how the PHR program could effectively address these needs.

The initial report issued by Drs. Smucker and Pierre, *The Profile of Household Victims: A Quantitative Assessment of the Human Rights Situation in Haiti*, was presented at an International Conference on *Restavèk* Children in Port-au-Prince in September 2008 and several other workshops.

The final report was published in November 2009 and widely distributed in Haiti and via PADF's website and networks to audiences worldwide. The report was shared with the U.S. Congress, the State Department, and other USG agencies in Washington, DC, as well as at a number of policy fora and presentations within the Haitian Diaspora and the human rights and Haiti policy and development communities. These assessments provided invaluable

¹⁸ Smucker et. al; *Lost Childhoods in Haiti: Quantifying Child Trafficking, Restavèks, and Victims of Violence*, Final Report, PADF, November 2009.

¹⁹ Ibid.

able data for PHR programming, including for mass communication campaigns on *restavèk* children and other program issues.

B. Assess Communities

The PHR study also included a wealth of information on the communities where victims live and areas where trafficked children originated. For example, data were collected on the intensity of household economic activity by city; the origin of *restavèk* children by city surveyed; citizen contact with public officials; participation in traditional rotating credit associations; participation in savings and loan associations; and intensity of participation in neighborhood groups. Other information included the age of children not in school; orphans and other children separated from their parents; geographical origin of children separated from their parents; children who have traveled to the Dominican Republic; incidence of rape; exposure to kidnapping, torture, or violent death; children exposed to armed conflict or who have been used by gangs; and child labor, including victims of prostitution.²⁰

In the case of incidence of *restavèk* by geography, data show that inter-departmental flow of *restavèk* is predominantly towards Port-au-Prince. In the other cities surveyed, most *restavèk* children live in their departments of origin. For example, only 32% of *restavèk* children in Port-au-Prince are from the West Department; however, 82% of *restavèk* children in Cap-Haïtien are from the North Department; 83% in Saint-Marc and Gonaïves are from the Artibonite, and 88% in Petit Gôave are from the West. In Port-au-Prince, the most important department of origin is the West (32%); however, another 42% originate overall in the South (21%), Southeast (11%), and Grande-Anse (10%).²¹

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

The surveys also included questions about types of violence, aggressors, and recourse, and revealed details about the extent of violence in urban areas. More than 7 percent of urban households report incidents of rape, murder, kidnapping, or gang involvement. In terms of incidents of physical assault, Port-au-Prince households had more than double the average (nearly 16 percent) than the other cities. Overall, respondents attribute the vast majority of rapes, murders, and kidnappings to armed authorities and politically partisan groups, including gangs. A majority of victims do not file a complaint with authorities.²²

C. Assess Availability and Capabilities of Victims' Services

Subsequent to the household prevalence survey, PADF conducted an inventory of partner institutions in order to assess the availability of current services, including the number and location of local organizations. The survey included interviews with 116 organizations in the three target areas of Haiti (Artibonite, North, and West) and which kinds of services were available where (see chart below). This was extremely valuable for the program to determine where the gaps existed and how to better support and network these organizations.

Survey findings also indicated that respondent knowledge of victim services was low, with only 15% of 1,431 respondents who knew where to go for services to victims of violence. Saint-Marc showed a much higher rate (33%) than other cities surveyed. This may reflect the relative efficiency of *Hôpital St. Nicolas* and its collaboration with active civil society organizations such as FEFBA, which provides legal aid and physically accompanies victims who need medical services. Petit-Goâve shows by far the lowest rate of respondent knowledge of services (6%),

²² Ibid.

Figure 1: Victim Services Provided, Smucker 2009

Victim Services	Artibonite	North	West	Total	
	#	#	#	#	%
Education & training	19	18	36	73	63
Legal aid	10	17	15	42	36
Medical	8	12	17	37	32
Social-psychological	6	6	20	32	28
Case documentation & referral	3	16	16	35	30
Social reinsertion & reintegration	4	11	20	35	30
Food & lodging	2	5	11	18	16
Promotion of human rights protection	7	-	4	11	9
Repatriation support services	0	0	5	5	4
Total service providers	32	25	59	116	100

which may reflect the more limited range of services available in Petit-Goâve compared to other cities studied.²³

Some key recommendations for service provision derived from the data were that:

1. The sector should assign high priority to social services that target child domesticity and sexual assault of minors.
2. Unschooled children are the largest group of children at risk, and should be assigned high priority for program assistance to prevent child victimization.
3. The sector should promote systematic collaboration among (i) women's organizations, (ii) medical institutions, (iii) public social service providers, and (iv) specialized HIV/AIDS services in order to ensure more effective referral of rape victims and those with a heightened risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

4. Sector funding should expand support for direct physical accompaniment and ongoing follow-up of victims, including the use of trained volunteers as a strategy for increasing the number of victims served, especially rape victims and other "hidden" victims, and to diminish the impact of psychological trauma and social stigma²⁴ in response to sensitive crimes.²⁵

In addition, the PHR team did more in-depth service provider assessments (total of 52) to help determine their strengths and weaknesses and to help them develop plans to improve the quality of and access to their services. These plans formed the basis of ongoing training and support throughout program implementation.

D. Assess Capabilities of Government Entities

A major element of PHR was to assess and strengthen the capacities of GOH agencies with responsibilities for TIP and VOV. These include the *Office de la Protection du Citoyen et de la Citoyenne*

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

Select Key Recommendations for Services:

- Prioritize *restavèk* children and child victims of sexual exploitation and assault
- Prioritize out-of-school children to prevent victimization
- Promote collaboration among service providers to reach hidden populations (GBV, HIV/AIDs, etc.)
- Support direct accompaniment and follow-up of victims to reduce trauma and stigma

From Smucker et. al; *Lost Childhoods in Haiti: Quantifying Child Trafficking, Restavèks, and Victims of Violence*, Final Report, PADF, November 2009.

(OPC) or Ombudsman's Office; the Social Welfare and Research Institute (IBESR) of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor; the National Migration Office (ONM); the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (MCFDF), and the *Brigade de Protection des Mineurs* (BPM) of the Haitian National Police, among others.

PADF began with assessments of each agency's needs and capabilities, followed by the development of plans for technical assistance, training plans, and targeted material support for high-impact activities. The previous TIP project had already begun this work with the BPM (July 2006) and IBESR (March 2007).²⁶

PADF hired Mr. Richard Eliesdort, a consultant in institutional analysis, to conduct assessments for the OPC and the ONM in November 2008.²⁷ In the case of the OPC, PHR used this assessment to help draft

OPC's plan to de-concentrate services and deploy staff to the provinces. The ONM needs assessment focused on their institutional capacity for protecting the border regions from trafficking.²⁸ Neither agency was found to have sufficient resources to fully staff and deploy agents outside of Port-au-Prince.

In both cases, key priorities were to de-centralize operations to be closer to constituencies and clients in the municipalities. PHR's role was to provide targeted support to address these priorities. Eliesdort also provided a methodology for future partner assessments.

E. Build Capacity of Partners to Collect, Monitor, and Evaluate Data

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities of both GOH institutions and NGOs were assessed by the PHR program team. Not a single M&E system was deemed operational. However, two organizations, the National Observatory of Children's Rights (*Observatoire National des Droits de l'Enfant*) and the National Migration Office (ONM) stood out for their better than average M&E systems.

In FY 2008, the PHR program designed and developed a data collection and monitoring tool for program partners that was tested and validated in close cooperation and coordination with partners. The PHR team, in particular its M&E specialist, worked on providing ongoing training to local partners in order to improve their M&E capabilities in all five project sites throughout the duration of the project. A partnership was sought with the *Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique* (IHSI) in order to have ongoing access to current demographic data.

²⁶ *Diagnostic Institutionnel de la Brigade de Protection des Mineurs* (BPM), PADF-TIP, July 2006; and *Diagnostic Institutionnel de l'Institut du Bien-Être Social et de Recherches* (IBESR), PADF-TIP, March 2007.

²⁷ *Diagnostic Institutionnel de l'Office de la Protection du Citoyen et de la Citoyenne* (OPC), PADF-PHR, November 2008.

²⁸ *Diagnostic Institutionnel de l'Office National de la Migration* (ONM), PADF-PHR, November 2008.

Field assistants in the program's regional offices worked with two local Monitoring and Action Committees (MACs) established under TIP and similar committees already existing or established under other working names. Field assistants were trained as trainers to enable them to assist partners in data collection and M&E. Also, eleven local associations in Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, and Petit-Goâve²⁹ were assessed and supported.

The PHR team collected data on a monthly basis from all of its partner organizations in all five target sites. During these visits, the M&E coordinator regularly validated the victim identification form with the partners. In the case of NGOs, the system worked well. However, in the case of hospitals, some glitches between their data collection system and PHR's data collection forms had to be addressed. The quality of data collected was verified quarterly by the PHR team and training on GIS Software and use of GPS devices and other software was provided. The PHR team, in collaboration with partner organizations, developed a database of victims of violence that was updated on a monthly basis.

Also during FY 2008, PADF conducted training and capacity-building in human rights monitoring and data collection for close to 100 NGOs in all project sites through a service contract with *Haïti Solidarité Internationale* (HSI). Jean Lhérisson, a well-known and well-respected human rights activist, was the master trainer of this capacity-building initiative.

During FY 2009, PADF expanded its presence in the field to provide direct technical assistance to partner institutions to train them in practical applications of the information obtained in order to more closely monitor data. The program acquired the Statistical Package for Social Study (SPSS) software and trained partners in its use. The outcome of this activ-

ity was that local partners, institutions, and NGOs were better equipped and trained to collect data on the issues at stake and monitor human rights violations locally.

Result 2: Improved Strategies for Treating Victims and Restoring Communities

Lasting solutions to TIP and TOV require awareness and active involvement of the communities in which the victims and their families are embedded. For example, organized communities can reduce the risk of violence and trafficking by identifying and working with potential victims and perpetrators, by helping provide for the needs of victims, by avoiding patterns of discrimination and rejection, and by working to increase accessibility of services, education, and economic opportunity. Increasing communication and working together for common goals can do much to rebuild trust, reduce fragmentation, provide better security, help deter future victimization, and mitigate the harm done to victims and their families.

This objective of the PHR program focused on improving service delivery strategies drawn from local and international best practices for more effective referral, treatment, rehabilitation, and renewal of TIP and TOV victims and the communities in which they live. Based on the assessments under the first objective, implementation strategies and guidelines for service delivery were identified and partners trained.

A. Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement

An important field methodology for PADF was to ground the proposed program strategies and activities in community realities. This ensured that planned activities and indicators were reasonable,

²⁹ Cap-Haïtien: RECIDP, KOFAC, AFASDA, CCDJ, and USD. Gonaïves: CHCV, CFUDHA. Saint-Marc: FEFBA, GADH. Petit-Goâve: OTED, FESO.

feasible, and in line with local needs and aspirations.³⁰ A thorough situational analysis in each of the target communities plus full consultation with all stakeholders led to strong involvement in and commitment to the program goals from local communities and authorities.³¹ The program implemented the following process:

- Identify and contact grassroots groups working in each of the selected localities in order to understand their work and their capacity to partner on project activities. PADF continued to work with grassroots organizations throughout the program, supporting them in their activities and being very responsive to their needs. These groups also interacted with their counterpart government institutions, establishing a dynamic

Graph 1: Partners Supported in Assisting Victims



that brought government and the citizenry closer together to work on the issues at stake.

- Facilitate Community Forums (*Concertation Local*) in each of the selected localities, to present the project to community stakeholders, develop awareness of the human rights and social issues raised in the program, and conduct a local diagnostic of the situation in relation to these issues. The Forums also allowed community groups to meet with GOH institutional partners to understand their mandates and the services they provide (or do not provide) to the local communities.

- Facilitate a more efficient and proactive referral network for community members to access services, including monitoring, reporting, and referrals for child victims of trafficking and/or exploitation, border monitoring and protection, and victims of gender-based and other forms of violence that includes both GOH and civil society actors.

- Implement targeted and aggressive communication campaigns to inform and influence public opinion on TOV, TIP, and other human rights issues. The campaigns were intended to create an environment in which individuals would be encouraged to report cases, and government institutions to respond quickly and efficiently to these cases.

The resulting implementation plan was more comprehensive and more responsive to real needs of victims and communities, creating the conditions for a more sustainable set of activities and results.

B. Identify Strategies and Best Practices for Effective Services

During the first year, in September 2008, PADF convened an International Conference on Human Rights with participation from government officials, local NGOs, and Haitian and international human

³⁰ The program had a set of preliminary indicators per the agreement with USAID. Based on evolving needs, in 2008-2009, the Performance Indicators were revised and realigned to the SR and Objectives of USAID. In addition, a set of performance indicators related to the PEP-FAR funding mechanism (the 100K and 300K additional funding; see pertinent MAARDS), were also included prior to disbursement.

³¹ This analysis was conducted through community dialogues and household surveys on violence conducted by a trained number of surveyors in the early part of the implementation process. Community dialogues also became part of the implementation processes.

Pan American Development Foundation

rights advocates. In addition to drawing international attention to pressing human rights violation issues in Haiti, it was an excellent opportunity to discuss ways of improving prevention and response activities in Haiti, based on best practices from the field and other countries. The conference spurred the development of a series of guideline documents for use in local service provision:

- The “*Cadre d’Assistance aux Victimes*,” developed a strategy for the rehabilitation of victims of violence, which was shared with partner organizations;³²
- Long-Term Strategies, Best Practices, and Ser-

Workshops were held with partners on long-term strategies and best practices to discuss and disseminate ideas and methodologies. An orientation was provided for the Ministry of Health and six partner hospitals on the service delivery guidelines. A list of available consultants on various topics was also updated.

In the second year, an important international conference was held on the *restavèk* practice as part of a major public awareness campaign described in Result 3 below. From October 27 to 29, 2009, PADF convened a conference in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor. A large group of human rights institutions, both from GOH agencies

and civil society, service providers, media, and international agencies, was mobilized to examine the *restavèk* system and explore strategies and tools to eradicate it.

Several guest speakers from different perspectives shared their various approaches to the issue and covered its various aspects: foundations and characteristics of the *restavèk* system; its relationship to child trafficking and the legal instruments governing it; institutional

frameworks for child protection; the role of local and international agencies, NGOs, and the private sector in protecting the child; and building consensus around the eradication of the practice and the systems that feed it.

Perhaps one of the most surprising outcomes of the event was a speech by the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, who publicly denounced the practice



vice Delivery Guidelines;³³

- Inventory of psycho-social services available in the PHR target program sites; and
- Questionnaire for mental health assessments.

³² *Cadre d’Assistance aux Victimes*, PADF, April 2008.

³³ This document was drafted and used in training sessions; however, it was not published in final form.

saying “We seek a Haiti free of *restavèk*.” This was the first time a Haitian public official ever explicitly made this statement.³⁴ With the GOH officially acknowledging that the *restavèk* practice violates the rights of children, the door was opened for official engagement in its eradication and the attendant promotion of children’s rights and protection. Qualitative data, based on interviews and personal testimonies, indicate that opinion leaders impacted by the PHR campaign have continued to openly condemn the *restavèk* practice in the media, church, community forums, and in other public spaces. This was a major positive impact of the PHR program on advancing the human rights of children in Haiti.

C. Develop Long-term Strategies for Program Support and Coordination

The PHR program took best practice information from sector experts and local service providers and focused on ways to support the organizations delivering services and foster better coordination among them to prevent human rights violations, reduce trauma and suffering, and restore the well-being of victims and their communities.

PADF built on the experiences and lessons learned from previous USAID-funded victim assistance projects. The workshops on strategies and best practices followed a previous Haiti Trauma Assessment workshop with the participation of a multi-disciplinary team tasked with the design of two versions of a trauma questionnaire in Haitian Creole, one for health professionals and another for non-health professionals. One Haiti Trauma Assessment workshop took place at the end of 2007.

Consultations with both the Haitian Mental Health Clinic and the Center for Victims of Torture were held in February 2008. Both institutions made

presentations at the International Human Rights Conference of September 2008. However, despite good faith efforts on both sides, the Trauma Assessment tools were never developed due to evolving terms of reference, scheduling conflicts, and lower-than-expected funding levels once the contracts were developed.

However, a number of local organizations were consulted and agreements were signed to provide services to victims. During the process, guidelines on legal counsel and protocols for legal assistance to victims were developed, and a partnership with a consortium of international partners was sought, including the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC), the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the *Organization Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF), to strengthen legal support for PHR activities.

A key long-term strategy for coordination within a community and between communities and State agencies is the development of networks. Local service providers often have specific target populations—children in residential care, street children, *restavèk*, or women victims of domestic violence—and in some cases have difficulty coordinating for a variety of reasons, including competition for resources, confidentiality, limited communications mechanisms, and a limited service focus.

The PHR program encouraged a number of network connections: first, relationships and coordination between local NGOs to cross-refer and cross-train on issues (trafficking, GBV, violence, etc.); second, local partnerships between civil society and municipalities and elected officials (mayors, ASEC, CASEC); third, linkages between the local service providers and local State agency representatives (IBESR, MCDCE, BPM, ONM, OPC); and finally, connections between local networks in other locations and with the State agencies in Port-au-Prince.

³⁴ Minister Gabrielle Beaudin had stated in June 2009 that the *restavèk* practice contravenes children’s rights in support of the adoption and implementation of ILO conventions, but did not seek its eradication explicitly.

PHR strengthened five such networks—one each in Cap-Haïtien, Petit-Goâve, Saint-Marc, Gonaïves, and Port-au-Prince—and supported Border Networks in four border crossing areas, with a particular emphasis in the NE that built on G-TIP and TIP work.

Another critical network supported by PHR consisted of six hospitals in the five locations to strengthen protocols and provide rapid treatment to women victims of rape and other forms of domestic violence. These protocols, based on Ministry of Public Health (MSPP) protocols already in place, not only deliver faster, more focused and effective attention to victims, they also provide necessary referrals to other services, such as psycho-social and legal services.

The PHR program trained all medical, nursing, psychological, and support staff in this hospital network on how to provide assistance to victims and set up a special procedure to expedite assistance to any rape victim once the woman or girl would arrive at the hospital. This was repeated in all the hospitals in the MSPP network: *Hôpital Universitaire Justilien* (HUU) in Cap-Haïtien, *Hôpital du Secours des Gonaïves* (HSG), *Hôpital Saint Nicholas* (HSN) in Saint-Marc, CHOSCAL or *Centre Hospitalier Sainte Catherine de Labore* in Cité Soleil, *Hôpital Communautaire Haïtienne* (HCH) in Pétion-Ville, and the *Hôpital Notre Dame* in Petit-Goâve.³⁵

PHR conducted a series of training and coordination sessions with partners to adjust and standardize the various referral systems in use and to improve coordination. Monthly service provider meetings at the local level helped consolidate the emerging network by analyzing glitches and gaps between local partners and the delivery of government services, including hospitals. In addition, service provider lists were compiled, disseminated, and updated regularly.

³⁵ There are six hospitals in the network, and also some local clinics.

Result 3: Improved Treatment, Reinsertion, and Protection Services

Civil society organizations—NGOs, CBOs, church and civic groups—form the backbone of victim services in Haiti. These organizations require significant support to strengthen their technical, administrative, outreach, and financial management skills.

PHR facilitated a range of activities to strengthen communities, build social interaction and cohesion, and improve skills, encouraging full engagement of local entities, such as women and youth programs, human rights organizations, HIV/AIDS and other health services, development committees, sports clubs, and others, using where possible the participatory frameworks already established, such as local committees or networks.

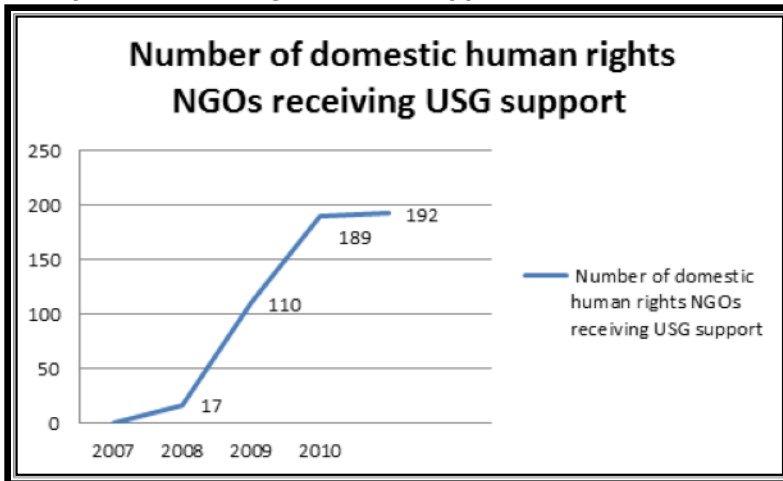
Site-based implementation strategies developed from the assessment findings centered on strengthening local capacity to monitor human rights abuse, identify TOV and TIP victims and determine their initial needs, coordinate provision of services to victims, network with relevant organizations, build awareness, and carry out local advocacy activities.

A. Small Grants and Contracts to Strengthen Victims' Services

An important aspect of the PHR program was the provision of grants and service contracts to local providers of services to TIP and TOV victims, as well as to organizations working on prevention activities with at-risk populations. Grants included support for institutional strengthening, training, equipment, and service delivery needed to improve access to and quality of their services to victims of TIP, TOV, and other human rights abuses (GBV, exploitation, *restavèk*, etc.), and for prevention services (education, recreation, counseling, etc.).

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

Graph 2: Human Rights NGOs Supported



Before January 2010, PADF assessed and selected a number of local partners in all the target sites to receive support as grantees, and in some cases, service contractors. Grantees were selected based on a pre-award survey to demonstrate basic capacity to manage financial, administrative, and reporting requirements under a USAID subgrant, and their ability to provide needed services. Grantees included a wide range of local civil society organizations, each working in a different area of services to ensure as much local coverage as possible.

For example, in Gonaïves, PADF worked with a women's organization providing GBV services to women and girls, the *Association Femmes Progressistes des Gonaïves*, and with an organization providing education, recreation, and rehabilitation to *restavèk* and street children, *Centre Haïtien pour Changer la Vie*; in Cap-Haïtien, women's NGO *Asosyasyon Fanm Solèy Dayiti*, worked with GBV victims, providing health, psycho-social, and other services; and a youth-focused organization, *Coeur des Jeunes*, provided education services to *restavèk* children. Similar organizations in all five sites formed the foundation of the various services and the referral networks for victims and at-risk populations.

In addition, the six hospitals were selected to provide direct victim services under service contracts, primarily for medical and psycho-social attention. These six partners formed a strong referral network (described above) that was able to identify a victim, provide accompaniment, early intervention (such as rape examinations, counseling, and medical certificates for GBV victims), and subsequent referrals where needed. (See Annex I for list of local partners, subgrantees, and service providers.)

In October 2009, PADF signed a program modification³⁶ to include additional activities focused on serving victims of gender-based violence in the Artibonite. This activity, funded by PEPFAR, was intended to strengthen women's services through a Pilot for Integrated Service Centers for Victims of Sexual Violence in the Artibonite that included a research grant to the *Institut Haïtien de Formation en Sciences de l'Éducation* (IHFOSED), and 15 workshops with local stakeholders on violence against women and girls. Although the unfortunate circumstances of January 2010 impacted the completion of the proposed pilot, IHFOSED did prepare the preliminary survey document, and had started to engage local surveyors.³⁷

Technical and financial support was also given to a number of GOH institutions, discussed below.

³⁶ USAID Modification Agreement No. 8, October 2009.

³⁷ The remaining PEPFAR funds targeted to this activity were redirected to post-disaster emergency activities, which included a GBV rapid assessment and support to women and girl victims of GBV in camps.

Astrid lives in Cité Soleil, in Port-au-Prince. A victim of violence, she was referred by the Mission du Pasteur Enok, one of PHR's implementation partners, to services available for such cases: medical, psychological, and other support services. As a result of these services that helped her heal and get back on her feet, Astrid was able to move on and become a small entrepreneur. She bought an oven and now runs a small food business. As Pasteur Enok said: "*Vous n'allez pas rencontrer beaucoup d'Ongs qui fassent ce que PHR a fait: l'accompagnement intégral*" ("You will not find many NGOs that do what PHR has done: accompany a person the whole way").

B. Support Partner Implementation Through Training and TA

Technical assistance and training was fundamental to the PHR strategy, not only to improve the quality and scope of services, but also to build local capacity over the long run and ensure sustainability. A number of training sessions for professional staff of service provider and partner organizations were conducted on approaches to victim assistance including the following:

Women's Assistance Training in Cap-Haïtien:

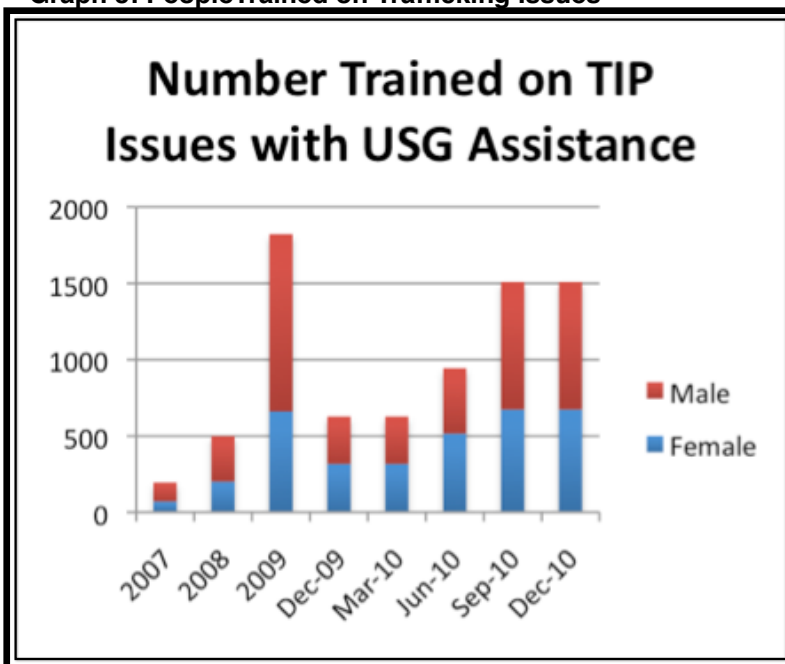
In response to a request from three women associations—KOFAK (*Kolektif Fanm kap Kore Dwa Moun*), AFAPA (*Asosyasyon Fanm Aktif Petite Anse*), OFALAK (*Oganizasyon Fanm Lakay*) in the North, Dr. Marjory C. Mathieu, PHR Technical Coordinator in charge of Assistance to Victims, provided on June 11-12, 2009, a training on Approaches in Assistance to Victims in Cap-Haïtien. Thirty-five participants

from 18 local women's organizations took part in the training, including representatives from the MCFDF regional office.

Human Rights and Legal Assistance Training in Petit-Goâve: This training was conducted for the local health unit (*Unité Communale de Santé*) held in the *Hôpital Notre Dame* in Petit-Goâve for 22 health community workers (21 men, 1 female), focused on the importance of the first contact with victim and provision of medical certificates in cases of human rights violations, especially in cases of sexual assault.

Victim Assistance Training for Health Workers: Training sessions were conducted for physicians and nurses of *Hôpital de Secours des Gonaïves* (18 women, 5 men), and for health professionals (11 women, 3 men) of the *Hôpital de la Communauté Haïtienne* and three MCFDF delegates on identifying and treating TIP, TOV, GBV, and other victims.

Graph 3: People Trained on Trafficking Issues



VOV and TIP Training for Partner NGOs: A total of 85 NGOs with 628 participants (309 men, 319 women) from the five project sites received training on basic TIP and TOV topics. Trainings were followed up by support provided through an assistance network of service providers to ensure sustainability of learning and victim services.

In total, 192 Haitian civil society and partner organizations were strengthened through the PHR program. To complement technical training, partners also received training in strategic planning, financial and administrative management, and resource development.

Several important partnerships were forged to support technical and outreach capacity. This included, for example, the Port-au-Prince Bar Association, the National Center for State Courts, and a network of legal assistance institutions such as the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the *Organisation Internationale de la Franchophonie* (OIF), MINUSTAH, the International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC), and the *Association des Femmes Juristes* (AFJ) to address legal assistance to victims of violence. For example, the *Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains* received support to conduct human rights education training in PHR target areas.

As part of its strategy to build sustainable local capacity and cultivate a new generation of human rights leaders, PADF supported a capacity-building activity for the *Faculté de Sciences Humaines* (FAS-CH) at the State University of Haiti, providing equipment to the school's library and creating a Human Rights Fellowship program. Fellows in this program provided technical assistance to partner institutions. As a measure of the success of this program, the first six fellows, during the 12 weeks spent working with the program, provided psycho-social counseling to 448 victims (34 women, 414 men).

C. Conduct Public Awareness and Outreach Campaigns

Communications and public outreach on human rights-related themes were key elements of the PHR program. Under this Result, activities focused on preparing and training partner organizations, communities, and local leaders to improve the identification and treatment of victims. Other activities focused on mass social communications campaigns at the national and local levels to educate the general public and decision-makers. Other awareness-building and outreach activities are discussed in Result 5 below, such as Community Forums. Together, the events and outreach initiatives in Results 3 and 5 were effective both in broadly disseminating the human rights themes to the general public and stakeholders, and also in increasing the ability of providers, communities, and officials to prevent and respond to human rights abuse.

The education, awareness, and training strategy was based on a field-driven approach. Regional coordinators would establish a regional calendar for the various training topics required in the selected sites and supervised the organization of such events. These sessions were organized for the general public, members of key institutions that had local representation, police, and other ministry officials. At the municipal level, trainings and outreach sessions included mayors, as well as ASECs (*Assemblées des Sections Communales*), and CASECs (*Conseils d'Administration des Sections Communales*), the two structures that represent the state at the regional and local levels.

Education, awareness, and training events and activities focused on:

- Human rights concepts, laws, and frameworks
- Organized and gender-based violence, including rape, abuse, and exploitation

Pan American Development Foundation

- Trafficking in persons, especially children (*restavèk* and others)
- Assistance to victims, including referrals to institutions
- Lobbying and awareness-raising on human rights issues

In addition to providing information about human rights issues, the goal of these sessions was to cre-

Graph 4: Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns Assisted



ate a level of awareness about the nature of citizenship, the inherent human rights of all persons, and how that plays out in Haitian society. Community members realized the importance of mechanisms for recourse against abuse and an appeal process to defend and protect citizens' rights in case of discrepancies. Awareness of these basic concepts is fundamental for ordinary citizens to protect and defend their rights. Examples of training sessions conducted included:

Human Rights, Violence, TOV, and TIP Training:

Several rural communities requested these sessions following alleged abuses committed by ASECs and CASECs in communal sections in the five program target sites. Nine rural communities around Cap-

Haïtien, Gonaïves, Petit-Goâve, and Saint-Marc participated, with a total of 583 participants (382 men, 197 women).

Human Rights, TIP, TOV, and Advocacy Training in Cité Soleil: Forty-three participants from human rights organizations participated in these sessions, eight of them women. Most of them were from AN-

AREDH (*Association Nationale de Recherche et de Défense des Droits de l'Homme*), a young organization of lawyers and future law school graduates dedicated to offering free legal assistance to the local population. The training covered general human rights principles, national and international protection mechanisms, trafficking in persons, observation and data collection on human rights violations, case filing and reporting, and advocacy.

Human Rights and Advocacy Training for Cap Haïtien Women's Organizations:

A total of 72 women participated

in this training, representing 10 local organizations.³⁸ The training covered human rights violations, gender-based violence, women's rights, protection mechanisms, and advocacy for the respect of women's rights. The women attending the training were particularly interested in knowing more about existing procedures in the justice system.

Public Awareness and Advocacy Training of Partner Organizations: Fifty-five participants (35 women, 20 men) representing 20 organizations

³⁸ KO FANM, OFALAK (*Oganizasyon Fanm Lakay*), CCIL (*Comité Coordination Initiative Limbé*), ODEPA (*Organisation pour le Développement*), Cofed Nord (*Coordination de Femmes pour le Développement du Nord*), RAFAL (*Rasanbleman Fanm Limbé*), FVV (*Fanm Vanyan Vètyè*), AFASDA (*Asosyasyon Fanm Soley Dayiti*), MFOPL (*Mouvman Fanm Oganizasyon Pèp an Lit*), UFADEP (*Union des Femmes pour le Développement de Petite Anse*).

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

took part in a training seminar in Gonaïves on Human Rights Advocacy. Human rights activists had requested training in designing, planning, and implementing awareness and advocacy campaigns. The curriculum covered various types of advocacy, targeting relevant social problems, advocacy strategies and tools, mass communication, and how to effectively incorporate the concept of ethics in political and social communication.

Mass Media Campaign Against the Restavèk

Practice: Child trafficking in Haiti is inextricably linked to the practice of *restavèk* and child servitude. Furthermore, the *restavèk* practice is so deeply engrained in Haiti's historical and cultural norms that there is little hope of decreasing trafficking and exploitation of children without challenging Haitian's perceptions of and beliefs about the practice.

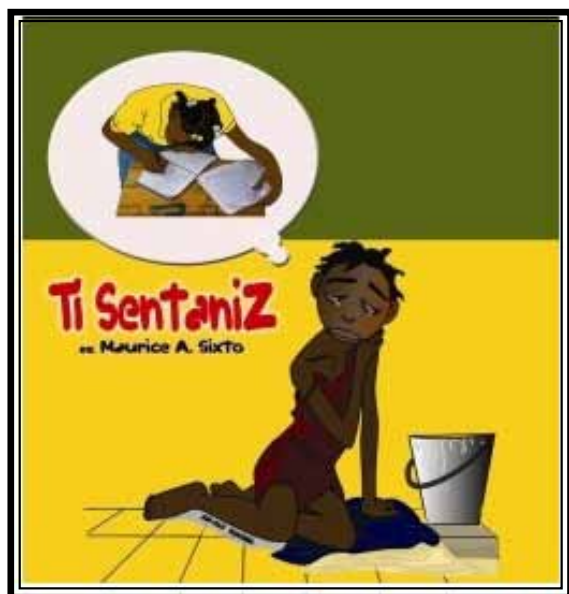
During the last quarter of 2009, the PHR program launched an unprecedented anti-trafficking campaign, titled “*Yon Ayiti san Restavèk*,” (A Haiti With-

rooted cultural practice through broadly disseminated communication tools targeted toward changing perceptions and engaging the general population around this issue.

The campaign was structured around the production by Haitian director, Jud Alix François, of a full-length animated feature film, *Ti Sentaniz*, a widely recognized tale by storyteller, poet, and author Maurice Sixto, describing the life of a 9-year-old girl placed as a *restavèk* child. This famous radio play aired initially in 1976 and was an instant success.³⁹ The character of Little Sentaniz was depicted as a sad tale of hardship and abuse and the lost dreams of a girl enslaved as a child servant.

On October 9, 2009, the PADF and the Maurice A. Sixto Foundation organized a press conference with several local artists, the local media, and national and international human rights activists to watch the premiere of the first episode *Ti Sentaniz*. PADF developed an aggressive distribution plan for the film. Seventy percent (70%) of Haiti's private and public TV stations aired the animated film every week for the duration of the campaign. The stations did not charge for air time because of the social importance of the issue and the potential for major impact.

Special screenings were organized in all schools in the target PHR cities. PADF strategically displayed, both in the metropolitan area and outside the capital, billboards, posters, banners, and other collateral, and distributed t-shirts, calendars, and greetings cards with the *Ti Sentaniz* logo. Other program campaign efforts are described in Result 5 below.



out *Restavèk*) in partnership with the Maurice A. Sixto Foundation. The campaign tackled this deeply

³⁹ This story is so famous in Haiti that most school children have heard of *Ti Sentaniz*. Moreover, the first Haitian feature film, *Anita*, was loosely based on the text.

Result 4: GOH Protection Facilitated, Legislated, and Enforced

Historically, PADF has an excellent record of GOH relations and capacity-building, and the PHR program was no exception. The Haitian government has the responsibility of protecting the rights of its citizens and enforcing the international and national laws that govern human rights. The GOH entities mandated to protect the Haitian people from trafficking, torture, organized violence and other abuses are charged with providing services such as security, protection of vulnerable populations, law enforcement, prosecution, reunification of trafficked or separated children with families, education, health services, and other social services.

The GOH is also responsible for establishing policies, laws, norms, and regulations and ensuring an environment in which human rights are respected and enforced. PADF had a clear strategy to strengthen the GOH agencies responsible for human rights protection, enforcement, and service provision.

Most Haitian government institutions created to address human rights issues were less than two decades old at the start of the PHR program. Due to being under-staffed and under-funded, they have never had an effective decentralized presence outside of Port-au-Prince, nor resources—office equipment, vehicles, fuel, personnel, training, etc.—to carry out their basic mandates, not even in critical areas such as border regions and cities with high levels of violence and child exploitation.

PADF's goal for PHR's institution-building processes was to enhance the capacity of the lead agencies and their personnel tasked with protection and enforcement—OPC, BPM/HNP, IBESR/MAST, ONM, MSPP, and MCFDF—and reinforce their presence

in the field to help them better serve their constituents. Based on the assessments done in Result 1, strengthening activities included technical assistance (institutional assessments, needs analysis, strategic and operational planning, etc.), training of personnel in a range of administrative and technical areas, targeted material assistance, and linkages with USAID and other programs in sectors not covered by PHR.

A. Provide Assistance to GOH and Parliament for Legislative and Policy Reform

When the PHR program started, two key instruments had been ratified by the GOH, but no implementing legislation had been passed in order for them to become an integral part of Haitian law: 1) The Inter-American Convention on Trafficking of Minors; and 2) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. PHR's goal was to coordinate follow-up on these and other legislative efforts with other programs working with the GOH on judiciary reform and human rights legislation.

The PHR team supported and participated in regular meetings of the *Collectif contre la Traite et le Trafic des Personnes*, a group of professionals and institutions working in anti-trafficking, particularly on policy and legislative initiatives. Although modest progress was made to increase political support within some constituencies and to strengthen GOH agency capacity and political will to push these initiatives, efforts were ultimately less than successful: neither of the two measures have been fully adopted and implemented.

In 2005, the MAST had signed in 2005 an international agreement with the ILO to take actions on two Conventions: Convention 138 on the Minimum

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

Age for Admission to Employment and Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Haiti ratified the Conventions in 2007, but did little to implement them. With support from PHR, the MAST officially launched on June 12, 2009 a public communication campaign to educate the population and promote the substance of the Conventions. PHR agreed to distribute tools and materials developed by ILO, and UNICEF agreed to work with MAST in geographic areas outside of the PHR areas.

PADF also worked with the OPC on the ratification of the Convention against Torture, an important step in the protection of human rights in Haiti. Although collaboration with OPC has been outstanding, the Convention is still not ratified, and will require strong advocacy with the new government elected in 2011.

At the local level, there was a focus on increasing awareness and understanding of the issues related to TOV and TIP. The PHR program conducted a series of trainings and working sessions for local elected officials in collaboration with the *Institut Mobile d'Education Democratique* (IMED). The hope

is that these efforts will bear fruit for future legislative actions. Local advocacy outreach and training activities are discussed in Results 3 and 5.

On several fronts, the team has worked with parliament, GOH ministries, mayors, and other authorities to advance legislation to protect Haitians from human rights abuse and redress victims. This work will need to continue and be accelerated in a follow-on program.

B. Strengthen Enforcement Capabilities to Deter TIP and TOV

Perhaps the greatest constraint to stronger enforcement and deterrence of human rights abuse in Haiti is the broken judicial system and exceedingly weak rule of law. Although strengthening these areas and directly supporting stronger law enforcement and prosecution was outside the scope of the PHR program, PADF was tasked with working with the BPM unit of the Haitian National Police to strengthen its ability to protect children and enforce anti-trafficking laws.

During PADF's TIP program (2003-2007), the BPM force was new and heavily recruiting; it increased to 30 agents, all of whom were trained by PADF on anti-trafficking laws, basic human rights concepts, and related issues. During that time, PADF supported the building of a new BPM headquarters in Port-au-Prince, complete with administrative offices and a temporary shelter for trafficked children and children in conflict with the law. During the PHR program, 50 additional officers were recruited and trained. Material support, for example, motorcycles, was provided to strengthen BPM's ability



to deploy its personnel to the border to monitor child trafficking. PADF trained all agents prior to their deployment outside of Port-au-Prince.⁴⁰

As part of an effort to strengthen the rule of law on human rights issues locally, training sessions were conducted by the OPC with PADF support for judicial authorities on prevention and protection against torture in all five PHR sites.

C. Strengthen GOH TOV and TIP Services Through Training and TA

Each GOH agency charged with human rights prevention or other forms of social protection has a different mandate and therefore a different set of services they are responsible for providing to the Haitian people.

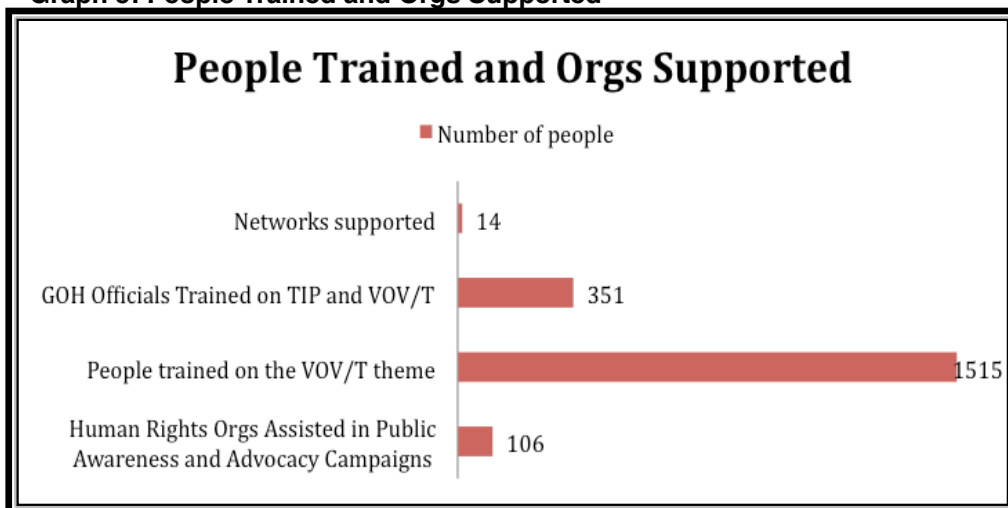
For example, IBESR (under MAST), is responsible for a wide range of so-

cial protection issues, including the protection and welfare of children. Specifically, it is charged with registration, licensing, and monitoring of all residential care facilities for children, including orphanages, children with special needs, daycare facilities, and others. This includes systems for tracking children separated from their parents, and ensuring the overall welfare of children, whether in State-run facilities, such as CAD in Carrefour, or in privately operated ones.

For an agency as chronically underfunded as IBESR, the magnitude of challenges in carrying out these critically important responsibilities is overwhelming, particularly given the lack of training, professional support, equipment, technical assistance, standards, personnel, and logistical capabilities.

Another example is the OPC, the Ombudsman office for citizen and human rights, which was established to protect, monitor, and advocate for cases of human rights abuse as a quasi-independent liaison between the Haitian people and the State. The OPC

Graph 5: People Trained and Orgs Supported



had little to no presence in the provinces, and was therefore unable to directly engage with constituents in local areas.

Following the institutional assessments conducted in Result 1, PADF organized regular meetings with GOH institutions such as OPC, BPM, IBESR, ONM (*Office National pour la Migration*), MSPP (*Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population*) the MCFDF and the MAST in order to plan and coordinate activities under the program and to support various aspects of their workplans.

⁴⁰ The motorcycles were provided post-earthquake.

Throughout program implementation, ongoing training, support, and technical assistance were provided to OPC, IBESR, and BPM/HNP, among others. Support took many forms—equipment donations (office furniture, computers, printers, cell-phones, vehicles, etc.); institutional strengthening (assessments, workplan development, personnel recruitment, strategic planning, technical drafting of policies, legal documents, de-concentration plans, and other activities); and personnel training and support. GOH officials were invited regularly to attend community-based training sessions with NGO and network partners, as were ASEC, CASEC, and municipal government officials.

Examples of GOH institutional improvements directly supported by PHR include the following:⁴¹

- For the first time in its history, with PHR support, the **OPC** decentralized and opened offices at four major border crossings: Ouanaminthe, Belladère, Anse-à-Pitres, and Malpasse. This gave the impetus for the OPC to continue to decentralize and expand its services to eight of the country's 10 departments with the support of other donors. The PHR program helped the OPC develop its de-concentration plan and provided material and technical support (office equipment, recruitment support, training of new local personnel), allowing the OPC to take their services closer to their client population.
- The **MCFDF** had decentralized its operations before PHR; however, the provincial offices were only partially functional, and lacked sufficient staffing and outreach to be effective. With direct technical and financial assistance from PHR, the MCFDF deployed staff in every province; a new program had already been planned to train and deploy 225 “brigadiers,” or outreach workers, throughout the country to educate citi-

zens, monitor and document acts of violence, and provide referral services for women victims of violence.⁴² This support helped the ministry implement these plans, including a public education campaign against rape and the training and deployment of the brigadiers.⁴³ In addition, the program supported the MCFDF with a rapid assessment of GBV cases post-earthquake, and in creating a database to track and document GBV cases.⁴⁴

- PHR helped the **Ministry of Public Health (MSPP)** strengthen services provided by a network of six hospitals in the five target areas to women victims of rape and other forms of domestic violence. Existing MSPP protocols on medical service delivery and referrals to other services, such as psycho-social and legal services, were expanded and implemented. Furthermore, the PHR Program trained the hospitals' medical, nursing, psychological, and support staff on establishing special procedures to expedite assistance to any rape victim arriving at the hospital. The protocols were implemented in all the hospitals in the MSPP network.⁴⁵
- Thirty **BPM** officers received training in management systems and an additional 50 new BPM recruits were trained on TIP-related issues.
- **IBESR** personnel were trained in psycho-social services and assistance, as well as in human rights, anti-trafficking, and child protection laws and activities.

⁴¹ Some of these activities were conducted or finalized in the post-earthquake period of January 12, 2010 to January 31, 2011.

⁴² PADF signed an agreement with MCFDF after the earthquake to financially support the deployment of 50 brigadiers to IDP camps.

⁴³ This particular objective was part of the post-earthquake actions, redefined in February 2010.

⁴⁴ Djerrie Abellard, *Victims of Gender-based Violence: Rapid and Comparative Assessment, Ante and Post Disaster Periods*, PADF, May 15, 2010.

⁴⁵ There are six hospitals in the network, and also some local clinics. See Annex I.

- The **ONM** was assessed and a diagnostic provided in November 2008 with the goal of determining needs for decentralization to border and other areas.
- **MAST** led the creation of a GOH network of agencies working on social protection, *Chaîne de Protection*, to strengthen overall GOH communication and coordination. PHR also signed an MOU in 2009 to assist MAST in promoting child labor-related ILO Conventions for Haiti in collaboration with UNICEF.

In addition to the training for GOH institutions described above, PADF helped several agencies, such as BPM and IBESR, more effectively track and report victims that they serve. GOH staff was trained to implement improvements in the monitoring and tracking systems.

D. Foster Collaboration between GOH and GODR to Combat Cross-border Trafficking

Over a seven-year period of implementing the USAID-funded *Fwontyè Nou-Nuestra Frontera* (Our Border) program (2003-2010), PADF built a strong bi-national program that built ties with both countries at the community-based level and up through the highest levels of both governments. A range of border issues—economic, social, and political—were addressed in this program. Cross-border development plans had been discussed, vetted, and developed by Dominican and Haitian NGOs working together to define their own regional issues and put forward solutions for consideration by their national governments.

The program strengthened over 80 Haitian and Dominican NGOs with technical, financial, and administrative capacity-building that led to increased

services to border communities, increased revenues for border producer groups, and stronger cross-border cooperation on economic and development topics.⁴⁶

The Our Border program also worked with the top border agencies in each country and engaged the Haitian parliamentary leaders from border provinces, who advocated for a stronger GOH presence at the border to strengthen customs, increase revenues, and combat a culture of illegality—smuggling of goods and contraband, human trafficking for labor and sex, and other human rights abuses.

Moreover, the Belladère border complex built by PADF with Canadian support through the Haiti Border Stabilization Initiative (HBI) enhanced border enforcement capabilities, and also increased efforts to combat human trafficking by building community awareness and training GOH officials. Together with the PADF TIP program, during which Monitoring and Action Committees (MACs) were created in border towns, and PADF's G-TIP program that focused on cross-border monitoring along the Northern border were in some cases foundational and in others, complementary to the PHR program. HBI in particular provided important counterpart funding and activities.

In this context, both high-level and grassroots meetings on border issues had already been initiated by PADF, with border issues drawing increasing attention from both capitals, providing additional impetus for GOH institution-building efforts. Training for ONM and BPM officials was an important first step, given that both are important agencies for fighting child trafficking, labor and sex trafficking, and handling summary deportations of Haitians or Dominicans of Haitian descent by the Dominican Republic to Haiti. In many instances of Haitians being rounded up by Dominican authorities and deported, children were

⁴⁶ *The Haitian-Dominican Borderlands: Opportunities and Challenges Post-Earthquake Final Report*, 2003-2010, PADF, March 2011.

separated from parents, personal and/or work documentation was left behind, and people arrived back in Haiti with little or no support upon arrival.

To complement training done through HBI, TIP, and G-TIP, PHR conducted training seminars for NGO and GOH community leaders in Haitian border communes. A total of 44 community leaders participated, (36 men, 8 women) 25 CBOs, four mayors, six CASECs, four ASECs, and two city delegates. PADF's Our Border program also convened a series of high-level meetings from 2006 until 2010 between Dominican and Haitian customs officials, border patrol officers, and other local government representatives to discuss the issues and foster collaboration. These meetings resulted in the creation of the Bicameral Border Commission of the Haitian Parliament, a dramatic increase in funding for the border, and the strengthening of cross-border relations that fostered the outpouring of help from DR after the earthquake.

Result 5: Human Rights Abuse Prevented Through Advocacy and Public Awareness

The ability of a society to identify, treat, and protect victims from further abuse and trauma is strongly influenced by people's awareness of the existence of abuse and how to respond to it. The social communications strategies and activities mentioned in Result 3 were an effort to jump start a movement of awareness and social and cultural change within Haitian civil society and government agencies to combat and address TIP, TOV, GBV, and other abuse. Concurrent with awareness are actions to change the status quo and advocate not only for short-term responses, but also for longer term structural, legal, and policy changes. The activities under this Result were intended to strengthen both

awareness and advocacy to prevent and respond to cases of trafficking, torture, organized violence, gender-based violence, and other abuses of vulnerable populations in Haiti.

A. Establish and Strengthen Local Networks

Since network strengthening is a strategy critical to the sustainability of services, coordination, monitoring, and prevention, the program began with an emphasis on identifying the best way to forge and strengthen networks. As mentioned previously, the TIP program had established a number of Local Monitoring and Action Committees (MACs) to combat human trafficking and child exploitation. Some of the MACs functioned as such; others had disbanded or evolved into structures in which stronger providers took the lead and the other groups were not as active.

PHR's strategy was to identify in each area what the best local network option would be in order to ensure community buy-in and sustainability, and to strengthen whatever that structure was. This strategy was effective since it built on natural leadership and existing capacities. Where networks did not exist, or were weak, the program encouraged new structures that could be strengthened.

For example, PHR encouraged the creation of a Collective for Women's Rights and Assistance to Women Victims of Violence, a group of 12 women's organizations operating in Petite Anse (Northern Region). This was encouraged in order to better coordinate the groups' services and advocacy efforts and make them stronger and better able to address victims' needs. Other such networks are described in Results 1-4 above.

B. Implement Social Communications Strategy to Enhance Public Awareness

This Result activity is similar to Result 3 C. above, where a number of social communications efforts are described. A number of public awareness campaigns were implemented throughout the life of the program. As mentioned in Result 2, B., the first International Conference on Human Rights held September 22-24, 2008, represented a major achievement and a milestone for the program to promote greater awareness on human rights issues in Haiti. The conference, organized to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, brought together more than 300 participants on each day, and featured 40 international speakers on various aspects of human rights and their relevance to Haiti. The conference provided the opportunity to launch a massive public awareness campaign, using TV and radio spots, newspaper announcements, street billboards, banners, and the distribution of T-shirts. Other public awareness campaigns included:

Campaign Against Violence: The program's regional office in Cap-Haïtien organized with local partners a campaign on the International Day of Peace, September 21, 2008. This day kicked off a whole week of events such as conferences, debates, radio shows, movie screenings, and a peaceful march against violence with approximately 1,000 young people. There were also workshops for media

professionals, including journalists and broadcast media, to promote and broadcast public messaging against violence.

On November 25, 2008, a public awareness campaign was organized by the MCFDF with the OAS Human Rights Project to celebrate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women—a day that has been commemorated since 1981 by women all over the world. On December 10, 2008, anti-violence and anti-TIP campaigns were held in Cap-Haïtien and Petit-Goâve.

On March 6, 2009, the PHR Program held a ceremony in honor of the artists and children who participated in the commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Representatives of MAST, IBESR, and MCFDF were also present and thanked the artists and children in the name of their respective ministers.

Campaign Against Torture: During the fifth quarter (July 1 to September 30, 2008), the program collaborated with the OPC to educate public servants, police, detention officers, members of the mayor's offices, and local elected officials on the negative effects of torture and strategies to fight it. The campaign also targeted potential victims of torture and the general Haitian population. These activities served to launch an advocacy campaign to promote the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Torture by the Haitian Parliament.



Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

In March 2009, the OPC conducted a training workshop for 118 participants in Cap-Haïtien. Radio shows in Cap-Haïtien (Radio NIRVANA FM) and Petit-Goâve (Radio ECHO 2000) broadcast programs on prevention of torture. These training and public awareness activities were designed specifically for prison officials, police officers, officials in the prosecutor's office, and the mayor's office. A special focus was given to the UN Convention against Torture. Additional public awareness initiatives such as radio spots, community forums, and conferences, complemented the training activities.

Campaign on Child Protection and Rights: A campaign was organized to celebrate National Children's Day (April 8, 2008). Seven local NGOs partners were selected as subgrantees to organize awareness and advocacy activities, such as: workshops on child victims of TIP and violence; skits and drama presentations on children victims of violence and trafficking; contests and fun fair activities for children; training on children's rights; public messages, PSAs, radio shows, T-shirts, and posters on children's rights and anti-trafficking; and distribution of hygiene kits to children in shelters. Other activities focused on promoting ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labor.

At the Children's Day celebration in 2009, a music video was aired by well-known Haitian singer Belo with the message condemning violence against

In Petit-Goâve, a Community Forum convened community leaders around the issue of the “*restavèk*” system. Some leaders—Catholic and voodoo priests, pastors, and other lay people—have traditionally been known to act as agents for the placing of poor children in families, often believing they were helping. They were often unaware of the human rights violations and the extreme vulnerabilities of children in these circumstances. They were simply following the long-held tradition of poor rural families placing their children with relatives who could support them and provide them access to education.

The Community Forum openly discussed the consequences of placing children in other homes or taking children across the border for work in the Dominican Republic. Once the leaders began to understand and form new opinions and attitudes, they were able to transform into agents of change, rather than continuing to contribute to the problem.

children. IBESR, five local NGOs (CECODE, AFASDA, CHCV, LHC, OTED), and the Maurice A. Sixto Foundation received financial support from PHR to carry out and promote activities. Food and hygiene kits were distributed to 100 children, and a workshop on domestic violence with 45 parents and teachers was held. *Ti Sentaniz* was also aired. A PSA featuring Ti Joe Zenny from *Kompa Kreyol* was also featured. Activities were held in Henfrasa, Place Delmas 33, Port-au-Prince, Gonaïves, Cité Soleil, Cap-Haïtien, Petit-Goâve, Pétion-Ville.

Community Forums: Community Forums were an important tool for the strategy of consultation and building and sustaining local networks of both civil society and local government leaders. Known as “*Concertation Local*,” the Forums were organized in each of the five sites selected for program intervention. They consisted of presentations made on program-related issues followed by presentations by key institutional actors from the BPM, IBESR, OPC, and MCFDF. Open dialogue encouraged interaction and understanding of the issues, as well as opportunities for collaboration.

The first Community Forum held in Petit-Goâve was attended by 175 participants representing 90 community-based organizations (CBOs). The Forum in Cap-Haïtien was attended by 100 participants (53 men, 47 women) from 60 CBOs. The Gonaïves Community Forum had 116 participants (132 men,

24 women) representing 80 CBOs. The Community Forum in Saint-Marc had 180 participants (142 men, 38 women) representing 100 local CBOs.

The Forums played an important role in helping define TIP, TOV, GBV, and other abuses, understand the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and change perceptions of certain topics like GBV, for example. Based on the success of these Forums, surrounding rural communities requested assistance from PADF to help them confront increasing acts of violence in their local ASECs and CASECs. The team responded by organizing several meetings in these rural areas as well.

Community Forums were followed by an array of outreach activities that included the following, some of which is discussed in other Results:

- Conducting innovative public outreach to increase identification and treatment of victims
- Conducting initial and follow-up surveys of community awareness of and use of services
- Consolidating a legal/judicial referral system and providing training to users
- Establishing a relationship with law schools, the Bar Association, and public health programs to develop curricula
- Developing and disseminating a Service Provider Directory
- Implementing pilot psycho-social treatment interventions based on assessments

C. Foster Meetings on Legislative and Policy Issues

PADF both convened and participated in community-based and GOH meetings on policy issues to foster dialogue between human rights networks and GOH agencies. Many of these are cited in the other

Results above. Regular meetings were organized around the issues of trafficking, via the *Collectif contre la Traite et le Trafic des Personnes*, and on violence against women through the Coordinating Body on Violence Against Women called *Table de Concertation Contre la Violence Faite aux Femmes*. Both of these networks include both Haitian and international NGOs and GOH officials, and are important for gathering information and data on the respective issues; coordinating responses with other actors; and advocating for changes and resources.

D. Facilitate Bi-National Civil Society Meetings on Cross-border Anti-trafficking Programs

In Result 4, D. above, several border activities were conducted to combat human trafficking and promote cross-border human rights collaboration.

One important accomplishment of the border work was the development of a Border Network and plan by a group of municipalities in the Ouanaminthe area of the Northeast of Haiti. Developed in close collaboration with the OPC, local leaders engaged in a strategic exercise that resulted in a plan with priority actions to combat trafficking and promote child protection. The product of a highly participatory process, the plan was validated by civil society groups and local elected leaders. The communities continue advocating with the State and other donors to fund various aspects of this plan.

As part of the cross-border efforts on human rights, which include the rights of Dominican-born Haitians in the Dominican Republic, PADF participated in an international seminar organized by the *Movimiento de Mujeres Dominico-Haitianas* in Santo Domingo and Boca Chica on December 5-7, 2008. The theme of the seminar was “The Right to a Name and Dominican Nationality for Dominicans of Haitian

Descent.” Forging strong partnerships and networks across the border is an important step in combating cross-border trafficking in persons.

The PHR team collaborated with the IOM’s TIP Children Victims Re-insertion Project to conduct public awareness campaigns in the communities affected by child trafficking and support the return of 20 Haitian children in servitude in the Dominican Republic. Likewise, PHR supported another activity to strengthen services and provide long-term support for victims through income-generation projects for the families of returned children, to help them return to the provincial cities of Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Jacmel, and Port-de-Paix, and in some cases, to re-insert children back into their homes in Port-au-Prince.

Summary of Results

The Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program tracked a number of indicators throughout the program period. Adjustments to the indicators were made several times by USAID and PADF to better reflect program implementation. The final Results and selected indicators are summarized as follows, and provided in detail in Annex III as part of the Program Monitoring Plan (PMP).

The issue of trafficking is valued, support services are available to victims, and the community is better equipped to protect itself from TIP and TOV.

- 2,147 victims of TIP were assisted.
- 1,509 people received training on TIP related issues.
- 7 shelters were established to house victims of TIP.
- 1,515 people were trained on the Victims of Violence (VOV) theme.

- 351 GOH officials received training on VOV related issues.
- 10 TIP public awareness campaigns were implemented.

Grassroots communities are empowered to identify human rights violations and have facilitated a system of care for victims.

- 1,541 victims of human rights violations were assisted.
- 132 partners (118 NGOs and 14 GOH institutions) were supported in the implementation of new practices and strategies to assist victims of human rights violations.
- 10 human rights networks, including 192 organizations, were supported by the project, before and after the earthquake.
- 98 organizations were empowered to monitor human rights, including data collection and reporting.
- 48 human rights organizations were assessed before the January 2010 earthquake.
- 34 service contracts and/or small grants were issued to support victims services.
- 13 curricula were created to incorporate a focus on human rights issues.
- 20 public advocacy campaigns were implemented.
- 106 organizations were assisted in the establishment of public awareness and/or advocacy campaigns.

Section III: Post-Earthquake Emergency Response



As the PHR program was getting ready to develop a close-out plan to end in May 2010,⁴⁷ a devastating earthquake struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. It is hard to overestimate the deep and lasting damage that the earthquake had on Haiti's psyche, its capital city, and other areas, such as Léogâne and Jacmel, and on its economy.

In the wake of the quake, Port-au-Prince was overwhelmed with the largest humanitarian crisis ever experienced in Haiti or in the Western Hemisphere. The earthquake exacted its toll across the city, leaving neighborhoods impassable, homes, schools, government buildings, and churches leveled or severely damaged, the streets filled with rubble, and a traumatized populace hungry, thirsty, and afraid to sleep indoors. Not one institution or family was left untouched. Even the international community shared in the suffering—with the deaths of key leaders of MINUSTAH, the collapsing of the Montana hotel, which is home to visitors, business, and NGO workers, and every organization in Haiti dealing with a chaotic and insecure situation.

But perhaps the most damaging aspect of the earthquake was the human toll—a high number of deaths, which the GOH estimated at 316,000,⁴⁸ including the tragic deaths of thousands of GOH officials and a number of pioneering leaders of the women's movement. Furthermore, an estimated 1.3 million people were displaced to makeshift tents and camps, with no water, sanitation, food, or medical care. When the first help arrived, it was led by the U.S. military, which set up base at the Port-au-Prince International Airport and immediately started to airlift food, water, and medical supplies. Yet, particularly in the early days, coverage of neighbor-

hoods and camps was inconsistent; international efforts were not well coordinated, and many agencies and organizations needed to organize their own responses while trying to maintain contact with the UN Cluster system.

For its part, PADF immediately opened a land bridge within 24 hours from its Santo Domingo office to Port-au-Prince, donating over 250 tons of emergency food, tarps, tents, and other supplies to partners, staff, neighborhoods, and camps in collaboration with its corporate and institutional donors and the Haitian and Caribbean Diasporas. PADF raised funds and in-kind goods to continue the emergency relief efforts through June 2010, and to begin recovery activities, such as rehabbing water and drainage systems, providing cash-for-work to thousands of Haitian workers, clearing rubble and streets, and conducting safety assessments of nearly 400,000 structures in Port-au-Prince with support from USAID/OFDA and the World Bank—the largest assessment and tagging program ever done.⁴⁹ PADF assessed and tagged an additional four communities in the Southeast with support from UN Habitat.

In this context, consultations with USAID resulted in a re-programming of PHR program activities. An Emergency Response Work Plan was developed and submitted to USAID to address the immediate needs of program partners, their communities, and the displaced populations in the camps.⁵⁰ In particular, strong emphasis was placed on protecting women and children from gender-based violence and exploitation in the camps, supporting GOH agency partners, and conducting massive commu-

⁴⁷ The program was granted several cost extensions, with the final ones focusing on additional funding for a revised work plan to meet the post-earthquake needs as defined by the donor and PADF.

⁴⁸ GOH, January 2011. The death toll estimates have generated some controversy, ranging from a low of 46,000 (Dr. Tim Schwartz) to the highest estimate of 316,000 (GOH). Either way, the impact on Haiti was devastating and the human toll unprecedented.

⁴⁹ Through PADF's OFDA-funded house tagging and repair program, safe homes were tagged green (slightly over half the buildings assessed); homes with limited entry that could be repaired were tagged yellow, and unsafe houses needing to be demolished or completely rebuilt were tagged red. PADF is repairing approx. 10,000 yellow-tagged homes to move as many families back into their homes as possible, with funding from USAID, the American Red Cross, the Clinton-Bush Haiti Fund, the World Bank, and others.

⁵⁰ Revised Emergency Response work plan approved by USAID in April 2010.

nications efforts to prevent abuse and get help to victims. Activities for PHR were re-programmed and additional funding provided to include 27 IDP camps near the original five target areas, and several additional cities: Gressier, Léogane, Grand Goâve, and Jacmel, and renewed efforts at the four border crossings (Ouanaminthe, Belladère, Malpasse, and Anse-à-Pitres).

PADF was well positioned to respond quickly due to its existing Haiti team and its on-the-ground activities in several areas of work, including PRODEPUR, a World Bank-funded GOH community-driven development initiative in six Port-au-Prince neighbor-

hoods;⁵¹ leveraging an unprecedented level of media stories and attention on the issues, including human rights, and developing new programs and proposals to respond to the situation.

Human Rights Abuse in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps

PADF was asked by USAID to work in 27 camps as part of the PHR program following the earthquake. The improvised makeshift camps lacked everything: basic food supplies, water, sanitation, medical assistance, trash collection, security, and adequate shelter. Many of these problems are endemic to Haiti, but were magnified in the camps, creating an unprecedented human rights crisis:

- The lack of security, organization, and law enforcement contributed to rampant crime and violence, including gangs of young people stealing and raping girls and women.
- The infusion of prisoners who had escaped from the National Penitentiary during the earthquake into the camps, Port-au-Prince neighborhoods, and provincial cities such as Petit-Goâve, Saint-Marc, and even Cap-Haïtien, also contributed to increased and more violent crimes, with a renewed focus on gang recruitment of children, particularly those who lost or were separated from their parents.



hoods; strong and long-term relationships with GOH ministries and agencies; a hemispheric in-kind donation program; a committed group of corporate and Haitian Diaspora partners; engineering capabilities on staff; experience in infrastructure and disaster risk reduction and response; and the PHR program focus on human rights and protection—an area that needed urgent action.

PADF's Haiti-based capabilities were enhanced by strong communications, resource development, and technical teams in PADF's Washington office, which, along with the Haiti team, worked around the clock to provide as much support as possible, conducting fundraisers, producing PSAs with Haitian and other

⁵¹ Rainn Wilson, the actor who plays "Dwight" on NBC's *The Office*, did a radio PSA for PADF, along with Jimmy Jean-Louis, Haitian actor on NBC's *Heroes*. Jean-Louis was PADF's Goodwill Ambassador who chronicled his visits post-earthquake, and appeared on several television and radio programs to promote "United for Haiti," PADF's fundraising campaign in partnership with the OAS and Hollywood Unites for Haiti.

- The lack of organized and effective camp-based trash collection systems led to the accumulation of trash—a source of potential disease and infection.
- The high population density in these camps created new psychological challenges resulting from the lack of privacy and the danger of the spread of infectious disease.
- This situation increased the level of stress among a population deprived not only of the basic amenities, but also of their homes, schools, churches, and jobs, leaving them in a very fragile condition. The high stress seemed to provoke a dramatic increase of domestic violence incidents, among which rape became a frequent occurrence.⁵²
- Families settling into camps brought with them, or acquired, unaccompanied children as *restavèks*, perpetuating this exploitative system in the camps.
- Finally, many people chose to migrate to the border regions in the hope of crossing to the Dominican Republic in search of a job. This phenomenon posed a new threat as an increase in child trafficking was detected. Thus, there was heightened need to reinforce prevention and education as well as police control in the border regions.

A year after the devastating earthquake, there were still an estimated 700,000–800,000 people living in the camps. Although many people moved back into homes deemed safe for occupancy, many people are afraid to return to their homes; in some cases, owners and renters are left with no place to return. In cases where food, health services, and

other benefits are being provided in the camps, some people find it advantageous to remain in the camps, particularly when the hope remains that one day they might get their own house as part of the reconstruction process. In all cases, the camps are dangerous, unsanitary, and rife with human rights abuse, particularly against the most vulnerable—women and children.

Result 1: Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Provided to Partners

Every institution in Haiti was impacted by the earthquake. Both NGO and GOH organizations needed to stabilize their own staffs and ensure access to food, water, and shelter in order to be in a position to help the hundreds of thousands of people who needed it. Unfortunately, with the destruction of most GOH ministry offices, the loss of many officials, and the arrival of many international workers managing the UN Cluster system who did not know Haiti, and who had no established relationships, GOH institutions were marginalized in many aspects of the relief and recovery stages.

PADF took a very different approach, which was to directly support and bolster GOH agencies so that they could take a stronger leadership role. For example, PADF's first visit post-earthquake was to the *Direction de Protection Civile*, the agency responsible for disaster mitigation and response, to provide financial support for their operations. Another example was the decision to work through the Ministry of Public Works for the structural assessment and tagging program funded by OFDA. The Ministry was so visible in its leadership role, that most Haitians had no idea that that program was being operated by PADF. Likewise, the strategy was to help the GOH partners get back on their feet by providing

⁵² *Médecins Sans Frontières* and other NGOs working in the camps have tracked and recorded cases; while it does not address all cases, it is consistent with the trend of a dramatic increase in the incidence of reported cases.

their employees emergency relief supplies, and supporting their leadership role in the relief and reconstruction phases.

A. Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Partners

As part of PADF's broader effort to collect and send emergency relief supplies to Haiti, relief aid was distributed to PHR partner organizations, institutions collaborating with the project, and IDP camps in PHR target areas. A total of 21 partner organizations and institutions were reached, benefiting 10,150 people.

According to several officials, including Mr. Canéus, the Departmental Director of the HNP in Cap-Haïtien, Mrs. Jeanne Bernard Pierre, the Director General of the IBESR, and Commissioner Renel Costumé, the Head of the BPM, it was the first time that employees of public institutions involved in child protection were taken into consideration in terms of emergency relief and support. The police officers and the human rights observers working the camps located in the PHR targeted areas also benefited from these donations. The testimonies of beneficiaries were unanimously positive, both in terms of the distribution methodology and in terms of the quality of the aid received.

PADF distributed relief in the 27 IDP camps assigned to it by USAID in an effort to ensure coverage of humanitarian assistance and human rights protection.⁵³ From May to June 2010, the program distributed to 15,260 children and 4,174 families⁵⁴ tarpaulins, canned food, T-shirts, sandals, flashlights, gallons and bottles of water, Clorox, hygiene kits, baby kits, food kits, medicine and medical supplies for hospitals, bags, blankets, sleeping bags, water filters, socks, and other supplies.

PHR also continued to support partner hospitals. A total of 1,100 cases of half gallon containers with chlorine bleach were distributed to the six partner hospitals. In the 12 months following the earthquake, PADF provided emergency relief and recovery support to over 1.7 million Haitians across all our programs and through our local partners.

B. Mobilize Humanitarian Assistance Team

PADF strengthened the PHR technical team in order to scale up emergency response efforts. This included the addition of 14 team members, including experts in child protection, human rights, GBV, data collection and management, and victims' services. Part of the team included additional regional staff to the four border crossings in support of the border protection networks in Ouanaminthe, Belladère, Malpasse, and Anse-à-Pitre.

Result 2: Child Protection is Improved and Enforced Using Existing Networks

One pressing concern post-earthquake was the increase in child trafficking, placements of *restavèk* children, and child exploitation as a result of children who were orphaned or separated from their parents. PADF worked collaboratively with the existing child protection networks and meetings being coordinated by the Child Protection Sub-Cluster and consisting of a number of child protection NGOs and GOH agencies. Twelve NGO partners were provided with extensions of their subgrants to continue child protection activities.

⁵³ See Annex II for list of camps.

⁵⁴ PHR 12th Quarterly Report.

A. Conduct Qualitative Studies of Child Trafficking

Several organizations working with the Cluster were engaging in assessment and planning exercises to determine the situation and develop the most appropriate responses. PHR collaborated with key child protection networks such as:

Table Sectorielle Restavèk: The *restavèk*-focused network met twice a month at the MAST. The first meetings yielded a six-month action plan to be implemented from July to December 2010. In late August, a commission composed of representatives of IOM, UNICEF, IBESR, Save the Children, PADF, the *Rezo Aba System Restavèk* network, and *Limyè Lavi Foundation*, was appointed to draft a plan for a *restavèk* event in November 2010, to be implemented by IBESR and Limyè Lavi Foundation with financial and technical support from PADF, IOM, UNICEF, and Save the Children.

Anti-trafficking Collective: Although the Collective was not able to formally meet, a similar structure composed by GARR, Plan International, Tear Fund, and the *Rezo Aba System Restavèk* was organized as the Coalition for the Protection of Children against Child Trafficking to continue to push for anti-trafficking legislation.

Child Protection Border Networks: Child Protection Border Networks were established and strengthened in all four border regions, which included GOH-civil society collaboration, cross-border cooperation, and the establishment of four service provider networks. In **Belladère**, the Border Network identified and directly assisted more than 10 children abandoned at the Haitian Dominican border. The **Malpasse network** became operational and more than 30 unaccompanied and/or trafficked children who were intercepted at the border by BPM or Haitian immigration agents were referred to and housed by CAD, an IBESR partner shelter providing

services in Ganthier to children victims of trafficking. In addition, the Malpasse border representative of the OPC was appointed in August 2010.

In **Anse-à-Pitre**, the network started advocating for the presence of local GOH protection agencies; in the meantime, the bi-national human rights border network, *Rezo Fwontalye Jano Sikse*, along with the mayor, negotiated a partnership with Dominican authorities and grassroots NGOs in Pedernales to help to assess the vulnerability of Haitian children in the streets of Pedernales exposed to gangs, sexual exploitation, and other forms of child trafficking. They also assisted a number of street children in conflict with the law who were arrested by the Dominican police and military.

Ouanaminthe protection activities were particularly successful on several fronts, the fruit of many years of border anti-trafficking efforts, in great part, facilitated by PADF. Several GOH agencies have successfully deployed in this commune, including a committed immigration inspector, two BPM agents trained in child protection and anti-trafficking, a strong Departmental Director, and an IBESR representative leading the multi-sectoral Border Network.

In addition, there was major civil society engagement and the commitment of local authorities from both the town and surrounding rural areas. The Border Network of Ouanaminthe met regularly during the program period to discuss and develop a child protection and anti-trafficking response plan. The action plan was validated by the Border Network and presented to the international community operating in Ouanaminthe. Community hospitals and religious leaders have increased their demand for training and victims' assistance, and referral networks continue to be strengthened.

B. Support to GOH, including BPM, IBESR, and OPC Border Deployment

The main theme in working with the GOH was assisting the agencies in providing services directly to the Haitian people, whether in IDP camps, or in the provinces. Following the earthquake, this was especially important for empowering the GOH to act and restore some level of confidence among the Haitian population, particularly when the GOH was seen as failing to adequately respond.

Most of the rural areas along the border used by human traffickers are not accessible by cars. Based on a request by the HNP, the PHR program purchased eight motorcycles for the BPM agents posted in Ouanaminthe and Malpasse. In Belladère and Anse-à-Pitre, this monitoring and patrol work is being done by civilians paid by UNICEF to work on behalf of the BPM.

PHR facilitated the participation of OPC to validate the local response plans for child trafficking. This initiative was taken in response to concerns from local network members that OPC services were concentrated in Port-au-Prince and not available in the provinces. This interaction allowed OPC representatives to work more closely with the Border Network and be more involved in their action plans.

To support the OPC's decentralization plan, the PHR program provided a grant for the hiring and rapid deployment of OPC personnel in three of the four border regions. PHR's regional coordinators assisted the OPC in the personnel recruitment and selection process. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed in three ceremonies by the mayors and the OPC Ombudswoman, Mrs. Florence Elie. The MOUs made provision for the OPC representatives to be housed in the mayors' offices in

the municipal building. OPC's plan is to advocate for the inclusion of these OPC representatives as local public employees in the next fiscal year's budget.

C. Sustain Public Awareness Campaigns on Child Protection and TIP

Several activities were conducted as part of PHR's overall communication strategy to increase public awareness of critical human rights issues in collaboration with lead GOH agencies, the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, and other existing networks. They included:

Community Forums in IDP Camps: Forums were held in 27 camps with over 2,000 participants in Saint-Marc; Léogâne, Gressier, Jacmel, Canapé-Vert, Cité Soleil, Pétion-Ville, Grand Goâve, and Petit-Goâve. Participants discussed human rights and the protection of the environment, advocacy for decent housing, and denounced human rights violations, such as GBV, sex for food, rape, prostitution, and child exploitation. Local authorities, grassroots groups, and camp-based human rights observers discussed the best strategies to ensure a healthier and safer camp environment.

Local authorities had the opportunity to inform the public about their work and to share their accomplishments and perspectives with a large number of community members. The police force was invited and received a warm welcome from the communities. Officials from the MCFDF, IBESR, and BPM were also represented. Community representatives reported areas in the camps not monitored by HNP patrols.

TIP and Restavèk Awareness and Outreach Campaign: Following the earthquake, PADF continued its campaign against the *restavèk* system, proposing to rename the campaign, "Let's Rebuild Haiti Without *Restavèk*," or "*Ann rebate Ayiti San*

Restavèk.” The theme was adopted at the national level by GOH agencies, UNICEF, and others working on TIP issues.

Four billboards previously erected in partnership with the Maurice A. Sixto Foundation were unharmed and still standing after the earthquake. *Sinema Anba Zetval* (Cinema Under the Stars), an organization committed to providing educational entertainment to the masses, projected the *Ti Sentaniz* cartoon series to IDP camp dwellers. The Maurice A. Sixto Foundation also organized several conferences and workshops in the five target regions and in IDP camps, during which the public took part in a debate on child trafficking and the *restavèk* system. Due to high demand, more T-shirts were produced and distributed with the campaign’s new theme. Street banners, billboards, posters, stickers, T-shirts, and other collateral was distributed at various public events.

The community-based radio network, RAMAK, initially supported by InterNews, another USAID-funded project, aired *Ti Sentaniz* radio spots designed and produced by PHR. Air time was given to local stakeholders to discuss the issues related to child protection and, in particular, *restavèk*. The *Radio Télévision Nationale d’Haïti* (RTNH) also aired radio spots produced by OPC during the inauguration of its municipal offices and the commemoration of the National Children’s Day in Cap-Haïtien. Other television and radio stations such as *Radio Télé Zénith*, TV Star, and several newspapers also ran the spots.

The Hon. Kelly C. Bastien, the former Senate President, declared publicly during the commemoration of the National Day of the Child (June 13, 2010) that human rights protection in general, and child protection in particular, needed to be extended to all the ten departments of Haiti.

Result 3: Community-based Disaster Mental Health Project Launched

The Haitian people have experienced exceedingly high levels of mental health trauma in recent years, with the earthquake exacerbating an already traumatized population suffering from political instability and violence, decades of repression and State-sponsored violence, and a generalized environment of violence with impunity that has severely impacted thousands of the most vulnerable Haitians—women, children, and youth.

Because the PHR program had capacity for trauma counseling, it was asked to strengthen efforts to provide these services to a population in deep crisis.

A. Post-disaster Mental Health Consultants Identified and Contracted

The program engaged the services of two mental health professionals, in addition to staff psychologist and PHR Victims Services Coordinator, Dr. Marjory Mathieu. The three psychologists assisted the staff of OPC, OAS, and PADF with post-traumatic stress disorder counseling to deal with the trauma of the earthquake and its aftermath. A total of 88 people received counseling.

PHR also conducted several visits with psycho-social counselors in the local communities and IDP camps in the three months after the earthquake. However, the anticipated training of several psycho-social counselors with the DPC to be deployed in the camps did not take place. Partner NGOs did provide counseling services, described in the other Results.

Result 4: Situation of Victims of GBV Assessed and Assistance Provided

Several months prior to the earthquake, PADF had initiated the GBV pilot project in the Artibonite region with funding from PEPFAR. This project specifically targeted violence against women and girls and was intended to strengthen information, referrals, and services of these populations. After the earthquake



struck, the PEPFAR resources were redirected to the various PHR emergency response activities to address GBV in the camps and communities.

A. Victims of Sexual Violence Profiled and Treated, Partner NGOs Supported

As discussed in Result 4 above, the program conducted a rapid assessment with the MCFDF of GBV cases post-earthquake, and supported the creation of a database to track and document GBV cases.⁵⁵ This study collected GBV data from a broad range of GOH agencies, NGO partners, the five networks in PHR target sites, the HNP, and others to determine the actual number of GBV cases being

reported and referred. Much of the GOH data had unfortunately been lost, and although the MCFDF believes that the rapid assessment did not represent the complete record of how much GBV was occurring (also since much of it goes unreported), it did provide important data and a baseline for future assessments.

As mentioned previously, the program provided technical assistance and support to partner organizations assisting victims of sexual violence through a number of subgrants, through financial and logistical support to 50 of the MCFDF's camp monitors (brigadiers), training of GOH and NGO partners, police, camp monitors, and others, and the anti-rape public awareness campaigns. In order to continue to treat victims with direct services, PADF amended and/or extended service agreements with hospitals taking GBV cases.

B. Public Education Campaign Conducted

Gender-based Violence and Anti-Rape Awareness Campaign: Another key GOH partner supported by PADF post-earthquake was the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (MCFDF). The alarming uptick in violence against women and children, particularly those living in IDP camps, required a massive outreach effort. Rape, violence, and child prostitution were rampant in the absence of security patrols, open public access to the camps, increased criminality and gang activity among unemployed youth, loss of family livelihoods, and lack of access to information on rights and victims' services. Unwanted pregnancies and sexually-transmitted infections were the sad consequences, along with psychological and physical trauma.

To address this alarming state of affairs, the MCFDF and PADF partnered to design and launch a public education anti-rape campaign called "*Kwape*

⁵⁵ Djerrie Abelard, *Victims of Gender-based Violence: Rapid and Comparative Assessment, Ante and Post Disaster Periods*, PADF, May 2010.

Kadejak.”⁵⁶ (Stop Rape) The partnership was also intended to renew and strengthen the ministry’s leadership after the tragic loss of many of its champions during the earthquake.

Kwape Kadejak was launched on May 27 in Camp Caradeux in Port-au-Prince and on June 9 in Camp Wolf in Jacmel. All activities were supported technically and financially by PHR. Other participating ministries included the *Direction de la Protection Civile* (DPC) of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Haitian National Police, IBESR, and the mayors’ offices.

An emergency hotline number for reports of rape and violence was set up, disseminated widely, and relayed to the local media.

In addition to the media campaign, the ministry exercised leadership, with PHR’s financial and technical assistance, by deploying 225 trained monitors and outreach workers, called “brigadiers,” to provide refer-

ral services in IDP camps and encourage reporting of GBV incidents. The PHR program signed an agreement with the MCFDF in January immediately following the earthquake to cover salaries for 50 of the brigadiers. In the 27 camps, an MCFDF tent was set up in order to provide on-site services to women and girls.

In preparation for the *Kwape Kadejak* campaign, a series of education and awareness-raising workshops were conducted, targeting journalists, NGOs, government officials, and civil society key stakeholders. As a result, much of the collateral for the campaign such as billboards, TV air time, a hotline providing information and counseling, and other activities were provided for free by individuals, businesses, and media outlets. At least 2,000 people viewed the campaign PSA at the Sylvio Ca-tor stadium in downtown Port-au-Prince during the World Cup semi-finals. It was also broadcast during

the half-time breaks at the World Cup finals, that had over 3 million viewers.

The games, with the PSA included, were recorded and shown in outlying camps in 10 southern regions in Haiti. Screenings of *Kwape Kadejak* were also held in 12 displacement camps and five other neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince. The campaign focused on:

« A partir de ces campagnes, la nature des relations entre les autorités et la population à complètement changé. Ils viennent à elles sans méfiance mais avec l'intention d'écouter et de travailler ensemble. Un dialogue honnête entre état et les acteurs de la société est le « poto mitan » (poutre de soutien) de la construction d'une société civile forte. Nous, l'équipe de PHR était là comme modérateur »

“As a result of these campaigns, local authorities have changed the nature of their relationship with their communities. Now they are willing to approach their constituents to initiate dialogue and work together. This new type of approach has become a key element to building a stronger local civil society. The PHR team was there acting as a facilitator of this process.”

Vantz Brutus, PHR Director of Communications

- Educating local people, especially camp and temporary shelter residents, on the importance of community involvement in the fight against violence against women and girls;
- Promoting solidarity among camp residents in order to monitor and report cases of violence against women and girls;
- Disseminating and promoting the services available to victims through the network of service providers developed by the PHR program;

⁵⁶ *Kadejak* is a Creole term for rape of women; it comes from the story of an army cadet (Cadet Jaques) who would attack young women; the story goes that anytime a girl was raped they would accuse this Cadet—hence the term “Kadejak.”

- Facilitating the establishment and development of a case monitoring and referral system for the MCFDF;
- Encouraging citizens to report GBV cases.

The national public radio and television station (RTNH) aired the video version of the anti-rape PSA to educate the public against all forms of gender-based violence, particularly rape; to promote local cooperation and solidarity when faced with these crimes; and to disseminate service contact numbers for cases of violence against women and girls.

One of the impacts of the anti-rape campaign was the acknowledgement of gender-based violence as a national issue—not one limited just to the IDP camps. The campaign was supported at the highest levels of government, with MCFDF Minister Marjory Michel promoting it during her speech on behalf of the Haitian government on August 11, 2010. The former President and the Prime Minister also acknowledged the importance of campaigns to fight gender-based violence.

Cholera Outreach: The breakout of the cholera epidemic in the country in October 2010 presented a new threat for which camps were ill-prepared, creating yet another crisis situation with the concurrent psychological effects within the population. The PHR victim assistance team carried out education sessions on cholera prevention in the camps. Workshops were conducted in camps that included audiovisual presentations on STDs, youth pregnancy, personal hygiene, sanitation, and cholera prevention measures. PADF also provided clean water to a number of communities and partners. As a result, no cholera cases were detected in any of these camps.

Summary of Post-Earthquake Results

A set of new results and indicators for the emergency response phases were developed and formally approved by USAID.⁵⁷ The following is a summary of the Results and selected indicators:

Result 1: Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Provided to Partners

- 15,260 children and 4,174 families⁵⁸ in IDP camps received tarpaulins, canned food, T-shirts, sandals, flashlights, water, Clorox, hygiene kits, baby kits, food kits, medicine and medical supplies, bags, blankets, sleeping bags, water filters, socks, and other supplies.
- Relief aid was distributed to 21 PHR partner organizations (including four GOH agencies), benefiting 10,150 people.
- Committees for monitoring and preventing human rights abuse against women and children were set-up and trained in 27 camps.
- Six hospitals received medical supplies and supplies for cholera prevention.
- The 27 camp management committees participated in training of trainers seminars with the participation of key GOH institutions such as the MCFDF, IBESR, OPC, BMP, MAST, and DPC.
- 5 service contracts were established with commercial radios in selected strategic zones to broadcast key messages.

⁵⁷ PADF Emergency Response Workplan, June 1- October 31, 2010. Revised activities started in January 2010 based on USAID consultation.

⁵⁸ PHR 12th Quarterly Report.

Result 2: Child Protection is Improved and Enforced Using Existing Networks

- A qualitative study on trafficking in children in the worst affected sites was conducted.
- Child protection networks in four border crossing points were deployed, including support to BPM, OPC, and IBESR in their deployment efforts.
- 1,000 DVD copies of the *Ti Sentaniz* film were produced and distributed.
- Over 40 children were directly assisted by Border Networks and GOH agencies.
- A child protection campaign—*Ann rebate Ayiti San Restavèk*—against the *restavèk* practice was revised and widely disseminated.

- A major anti-rape (*Kwape Kadejak*) campaign was launched with the MCFDF, including a television PSA broadcast during the half-time breaks at the World Cup soccer matches.

Result 3: Community-based Disaster Mental Health Project Launched

- 88 people received mental health counseling to deal with PTSD.
- Several visits with psycho-social counselors were conducted in the local communities and IDP camps.

Result 4: Situation of GBV Victims Assessed and Assistance Provided

- 2,000 camp dwellers participated in community forums on GBV, TIP/VOV, hygiene, cholera prevention, and environmental protection.
- 225 MCFDF camp monitors (brigadiers) were trained and deployed in 27 camps, 50 financially supported by PHR.

Section IV: Analysis of Results



Program Impact

PHR was an innovative program in many respects. Its comprehensive approach engaged and increased the capacity of grassroots civil society in Haiti as well as the technical and political government leadership. An estimated 3 million people were reached through the program's innovative and effective public awareness campaigns. Over 16,000 beneficiaries were reached through partner organizations, and over 1.7 million Haitians with emergency relief supplies following the earthquake, an estimated 25,000 of whom were PHR beneficiaries. Its other innovation was a public awareness and communications strategy to widely educate and mobilize civil society, sectors of government, and the Haitian public.

Quantitative measures were in great part exceeded and indicate PHR's successful impact: over 3,500 victims assisted; more than 1,500 people trained on TIP and another 1,500 on VOV issues; 350 GOH officials trained; and 132 partners (118 NGOs and 14 GOH institutions) were supported in the implementation of new practices and strategies to assist victims of human rights violations. These are significant achievements, but only tell part of the story.

Many of PHR's impacts were qualitative. For example, facilitating Haitian government leadership and decentralization is a major impact that can be reflected quantitatively, such as how many officials were trained, hired, and deployed in how many locations. However, the qualitative measures of increased communication and trust between the GOH and civil society are profound changes that are harder to measure, but whose impacts will be borne out in future human rights efforts.

Key Outcomes

The program had two significant impacts—1) increased GOH engagement and capacity to prevent and respond to human rights abuse; and 2) increased public awareness and civil society capacity to identify, treat, and refer victims of abuse.

1. Increased GOH Engagement and Capacity

- **GOH leaders are more willing to publicly denounce and combat issues** once considered taboo, such as the *restavèk* practice and the social acceptance of rape and GBV, as evidenced by speeches and statements made by GOH officials.
- **The GOH has an increased level of participation in human rights prevention and response**, as evidenced by the number of officials trained, involved in, and leading PHR activities. This includes increased expenditures by GOH agencies on protection activities.
- **GOH agencies are more responsive and motivated to serve their constituencies**, as evidenced by the development and implementation of key parts of their decentralization plans (BPM, OPC, IBESR, MCFDF), and in particular, the deployment of personnel responsible for engaging with the public on human rights and social protection issues to the provinces.
- **Funding for GOH activities by USAID and other donors has increased.** An example of this is USAID's financial support to the OPC through this program—an example later followed by other donors including UNDP, MINUSTAH, and OIF. Other GOH agencies received direct support as well, such as the MCFDF to carry out camp monitoring of GBV and other abuse. This is an important trend in increasing GOH accountability and capacity, while maintaining strong levels of technical assistance.

- **Law enforcement officials, such as police, border agents, prison officials, and judges are more aware of the negative impacts of trafficking, violence, and torture**, as evidenced by their participation in training, and their involvement in pre- and post-earthquake referral networks to support victims. This was demonstrated by officials in the BPM, ONM, and others.

2. Increased Public Awareness and Civil Society Capacity

- **Service providers and target communities are more aware of and better equipped to deal with human rights abuse through stronger services and referral networks.** This was measured by the increased number of reports and referrals of abuse, and the greater number of local organizations working together to assist victims. It was also demonstrated by increased demand from rural areas for replication of PHR training and networks.
- **The Haitian people are more aware of and less tolerant of human rights abuse**, for example, the exploitation of children through trafficking and the *restavèk* practice, and the incidence of rape and GBV and their consequences on Haitian society. This is evidenced by the by large number of participants in campaign rallies, marches, and advocacy activities; social discourse and repudiation of abuse in public forums; and an increase in denunciations of acts of violence against women and children,

including legal actions, such as those taken by grassroots women's groups against GBV in IDP camps.⁵⁹

- **Citizens and GOH officials interact and collaborate more on human rights efforts.** The program's government-citizen engagement

strategy increased demand from the citizenry for action in the areas of human rights, in particular in regions outside the capital. This resulted in increased reporting to the authorities, joint development of community plans, (such as the Border Network in the NE), and increased GOH resources for areas outside of Port-au-Prince.

- **Haiti has increased capacity to identify, refer, and treat victims and prevent and respond to abuse where it**

occurs, due to PHR's emphasis on effective advocacy, GOH participation and training, and an infusion of financial and technical resources to both civil society and the GOH.

The January 2010 earthquake changed the game for human rights in several ways—it increased vulnerability for women and children, especially in IDP camps, but it also provided a platform for collaborative action between civil society and the GOH, and opportunities for GOH leadership on several fronts.

The post-disaster environment did not improve human rights overall—the negative impacts of displaced persons, orphaned and separated children, lack of security, high crime, political turmoil, and

“Une des conséquences de la mise en œuvre du programme PHR a été le renforcement de la citoyenneté dans la mesure qu’une meilleure connaissance de ses droits leur permet de mieux les défendre”

A consequence of the PHR program was the increase in the level of awareness about their rights among the general population. And knowing their rights places them in a better position to defend them.

Yolette Mengual,
Chief of Cabinet, MCFDF

⁵⁹ For example, a GBV suit taken to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights by grassroots organizations KOFIV and MADRE in 2011.

rampant violence in the wake of a traumatic event were too far-reaching. Already taxed systems and institutions were decimated. However, the PHR program created a much stronger foundation for action and mobilization of stakeholders. Despite the overwhelming devastation and chaos, referral networks were able to respond; training made a difference; and the Haitian population mobilized around human rights themes.

As the issue of protection and rights of women and children was catapulted to the forefront on an international stage, there were many examples of civil society and GOH collaboration that never would have been possible without the previous networks, training, collaboration, and good will that had been established through the PHR program.

Program Successes

PHR achieved a number of other successes summarized below:

Better Data: The Household Prevalence research leading to the *Lost Childhoods* report is a significant contribution to the body of research for better understanding the phenomenon of *restavèk*, and a number of other factors leading to human rights abuse in Haiti, TIP, and TOV in particular. Baseline assessments, both before and after the earthquake, were also critical to shaping emergency responses and developing further actions.

Improved Victim Services and Networks: Where child abuse existed, Haitian people did not know what to do about it—where to go to report it, and what to do with the abused children. Building on previous G/TIP and Haiti Border Stabilization Initiative (HBI) activities implemented by PADF, the PHR program continued to advance this issue. As a result, civil society is more aware that child abuse is something that Haiti needs to eliminate from its social and cultural practice. Service providers have

been trained and strengthened and better connected to each other. Much remains to be done, but the first steps have been taken. Child protection messages need to be reinforced within Haitian public opinion and clear plans of action established to address child exploitation within the *restavèk* system and in general.

Likewise, victims of violence referred to a health center would receive derogatory, discriminatory, or lack of treatment from health care personnel, particularly women victims of rape or GBV. Through training of healthcare workers and improved treatment protocols, services were much improved. Protocols also helped health personnel make referrals to other needed services, such as legal or psycho-social counseling. The establishment of stronger networks, with regular service provider meetings, was a key factor in improving services.

Stronger Anti-trafficking Border Networks:

The trafficking issue was particularly visible post-earthquake when Haitian children being transported across the border hit the international news. Networks of civil society, law enforcement, and other GOH services at the border were strengthened both pre- and post-earthquake. This included deployment of GOH personnel (BPM, OPC, IBESR, MCFDF, etc.) and better trained civil society groups. Dozens of trafficked children were rescued and assisted in collaboration with many partners.

Better Trained, More Committed Government Officials: Training on TIP, TOV, GBV, child protection, and human rights not only increased the knowledge base and technical expertise of GOH officials, mayors, ASEC, and CASEC, and other government representatives, it also improved their motivation and commitment to addressing the issues in their respective jobs.

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

Training is highly valued in Haiti, since it can lead to more effective job performance, promotions, and better assignments. In many cases, officials' improvement in skills, motivation, and commitment was demonstrated in numerous ways, including working long hours in difficult circumstances, responding positively to partnerships, performing well on the job, and going beyond the call of duty in emergency situations. In addition, GOH agencies demonstrated their commitment to better serving the Haitian people by following through with decentralization plans through deployment of personnel to local areas.

More Awareness of and Better Response to

GBV: The earthquake highlighted GBV as a critical issue even more than before. The *Kwape Kadejak* anti-rape campaign helped put the issue on the national stage. All of the television PSAs were broadcast for free, and for a period much longer than initially planned. At President Préval's request, the campaign PSA was broadcast during the World Cup soccer matches, reaching hundreds of thousands of Haitians. A key part of the campaign was to provide the public with emergency hotline numbers where someone could be reached at all times.

As for response, PHR strengthened the MCFDF's efforts to train and deploy 225 outreach workers (brigadiers) to work in the communities and camps. The ministry believes that this program needs not only to continue, but to expand, as a valid and successful strategy to decentralize the institution and reach its target population in a more efficient way. As a consequence of the work of the brigadiers, the number of denunciations of acts of violence, as well as the education and prevention activities, increased considerably. The ministry still needs to develop its capacity to capture and report statistical data, a task for future program activities.

Stronger GOH-Civil Society Partnerships: A key success of PHR is the integration of GOH personnel and agencies in human rights work as a partner with civil society. Successful examples abound, including joint GOH-civil society activities (Community Forums, conferences, deployment of personnel, training, referral networks, public awareness campaigns, IDP camp training and monitoring, data collection and sharing, etc.).

Collaboration with Other International Organizations:

This was critical to PHR's success, especially in the border regions. Work with international organizations included UNICEF, OAS, ILO, IOM, UNIFEM, MINUSTAH, UNDP, and UNFPA. International NGOs included CRS, World Vision, Save the Children, and Plan International, as well as other local NGOs present in the region. These collaborative efforts were a major factor in creating sustainable program impact.

Extension of Services to Rural Areas: This was an unintended positive result of the Community Forums implemented in the targeted cities, demonstrating the success this strategy had among primary beneficiaries. Leaders in surrounding rural areas requested the implementation of similar activities in their areas, creating a strong demand for a future extension of this program and for an effective methodology to help Haitian civil society convey their demands to relevant government authorities.

Work in Saint-Marc: Saint-Marc is an example of community-based success of PHR. Once considered the town with the highest level of "machismo" in Haiti, where men once organized a protest to oppose the women's rights movement, it now has one of the strongest victim services and referral networks in the country. The program's mobilization of strong community partners (such as FEFBA), Community Forums, training, subgrants, and work with local leadership has helped accomplish these improvements.

Shaping Community Values: The PHR program focused on education, public awareness, and community mobilization. For example, after Community Forums were held in selected towns, reports were received of families refusing to place their children in *restavèk* situations, or at least they began to ask more questions about the circumstances. Similarly, some local leaders changed their positions on the *restavèk* issue and became advocates of its eradication, rather than enablers of the system. These instances are still anecdotal but perhaps indicate a trend toward a more permanent change in Haitian society that needs to be reinforced.

Challenges

Advancing human rights in Haiti has inherent challenges. Haiti's history is complex and has not yielded an environment in which human rights have been respected or protected. Deep-seated cultural, religious, and social beliefs and practices underpin the behaviors of both abuse and protection. Which of these behaviors are most prevalent in a society depends on multiple variables—economic, social, and political.

Constraints to achieving the vision that USAID and PADF set out to achieve under the PHR program include poverty, lack of rule of law, weak and under-resourced government agencies, lack of political will, and prevailing attitudes and social practices around the treatment of women and children in Haitian society. Program goals and objectives were set in this context, with the understanding that many of these issues were outside the scope of the program. Yet, it was correct to set an ambitious vision and plan to combat issues such as trafficking, organized violence, the *restavèk* practice, and gender-based violence—the program helped raise the bar on human rights protection in Haiti.

Highlighting successes is important to understand the program effectiveness; however, it is equally important to recognize the areas in which the program was less effective in overcoming challenges. Below is a summary of the key challenges experienced:

Weak Legal and Institutional Capacity: Challenges also included factors such as limited resources for both GOH and NGO partner organizations; lack of local technical knowledge about many of the program issues; lack of training and experience in addressing particular needs; and weak institutional structures. PADF was aware of these constraints and worked to mitigate them both directly and indirectly through program resources and approaches. For example, capacity-building was a key approach and objective in every activity. Facilitating leadership of Haitians and Haitian organizations was a strategic approach as well as an end goal in order to attain program sustainability.

Limited Legislative and Policy Changes: The area of legislation and policy change proved to be a major challenge for the PHR program. Despite outreach to the Haitian Parliament and various community-based advocacy efforts and training, this area of work was less successful over the course of the program period, since the trafficking law has yet to be fully implemented. The legislation will require revision and resubmission by MAST to Parliament for consideration.

Despite this, there is strong community-based, as well as national and international support for legislation in these areas. Other initiatives have gained momentum in recent months, for example, work with the OPC on the Convention Against Torture, and the drafting of comprehensive laws for the protection of women and persons with disabilities being supported by the Organization of American States and others. With a new Haitian government in 2011, there will hopefully be renewed commitment

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

to strengthening the legislative frameworks and implementation tools on a broad range of protection instruments.

Need for Impact Evaluations: The communications and public awareness campaigns were considered one of the program strengths. However, one weakness was that formal impact evaluations were not carried out to measure pre- and post-campaign changes in knowledge, attitudes, or perceptions. It would have been helpful to have this data in order to measure the campaign impact and effectiveness.

Even though some qualitative sample interviews with various audience members indicated a change in perceptions around the *restavèk* issue, the data was not formally collected or analyzed. Without good baseline and endline data, it is difficult to measure cultural or perception shifts and how such a campaign will ultimately affect change. Much work remains to be done to translate campaign messaging into concrete attitudinal and behavioral changes that will improve the protection and rights of Haitians. The same can be said about measuring changes in knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors of GOH personnel, NGO staff, local leaders, and other stakeholders as a result of training and capacity-building efforts.

Staffing Challenges: There are many talented and promising Haitian professionals in the various areas of human rights. PADF was very fortunate to have had many of them involved with the program. However, specialized technical human rights expertise, combined with significant senior-level managerial experience, knowledge of USAID requirements, and other qualifications, such as English, was difficult to recruit for the program. International staffing for leadership positions was a greater challenge, given the difficulty of recruiting and retaining high quality staff and consultants in Haiti—an issue most donor and NGO agencies experience. In addition, uncertainties about funding levels and delays were

a major barrier to recruiting international professionals, who required a longer term commitment in order to join the team. These issues, together with management challenges, high levels of stress, and difficult working conditions created high turnover in some positions—always difficult for maintaining momentum and continuity of programming.

Initial Assessments: According to the approved work plan, the initial profiles and assessments (Household Prevalence Surveys) should have been completed within the first six months of the program. The start-up and completion of the research work took longer than expected. Although the quality of the work was high and the report a significant program contribution to the field, it was produced much later than expected and therefore was not available to provide early guidance to program design and implementation. Also, more assessments throughout the program would have been helpful.

Psycho-social Training and Support: Several aspects of the mental health objectives were weaker than expected. The program had planned to provide training of trainers and other technical assistance through the Center for Victims of Torture. Evolving terms of reference, scheduling limitations of the CVT trainers, uncertainties around full program funding, and later, lower than expected funding (pre-earthquake) all resulted in not completing that component. In addition, plans for emergency psycho-social training and support to earthquake victims in collaboration with the DPC were not implemented. PHR worked hard to identify and deploy qualified consultants to travel to Haiti to conduct these services during the requested timeframe, but none were able to do so as required.

Service Guidelines: One of the planned program deliverables was the development of Service Delivery Guidelines that would base victim service delivery on international standards, adjusted to the Haitian context. These initial documents were

drafted and used for some limited training with local groups. However, the full development, validation, and dissemination of these were not completed by the program, which weakened the outcomes related to strategy development.

Lessons Learned

A number of lessons were learned during program implementation:

- GOH capacity-building and partnerships are crucial to long-term change and sustainability.
- One size does not fit all—adapting program methodologies and approaches to every community is important. Each community has its own dynamic and set of ideas, values, and capabilities that will impact program implementation.
- Not all NGOs are equal: Program results and sustainability come through engaging and supporting capable NGOs with strong and visionary leadership at the local level and using hands-on training and collaboration approaches. The NGO sector needs ongoing technical and institutional development support.
- Focus on quality of technical assistance, rather than quantity. Strong technical assistance requires time and commitment to transfer learning and skills. This results in stronger partner capacity and sustainability of activities.
- Constant, open, and transparent communication and strong management skills are needed at all levels to ensure smooth implementation and success: between the program and partners, USAID, other donors, and internally, among program management, staff, and organizational leadership and support.

- A strong communication and social messaging strategy is a key factor in program success, particularly when dealing with sensitive issues rooted in cultural and social norms.



Recommendations

The following are recommendations for future human rights programming in Haiti based on the lessons of PHR.

Give priority to engaging and supporting GOH institutions: This strategy was effective for the first phase of the PHR program, and critical in the post-earthquake phase that required rapid action through existing relationships. GOH institutions must ultimately lead and sustain the policy frameworks and government leadership on human rights. This engagement must include efforts to improve legislation for prevention, protection, and prosecution of human rights abuse. Finally, the new Haitian administration and political leaders need to be engaged and enlisted to continue to advance human rights and to spearhead GOH leadership.

Strengthen GBV Services and incorporate economic opportunity and income generation for women: Combating GBV needs to be a major priority. Also, well-being without economic oppor-

Protecting Human Rights in Haiti

tunity only solves half of the problem. PHR began efforts to develop economic opportunity programs for women victims of violence, but the earthquake cut these efforts short. These programs are critical to providing women with economic empowerment that helps them get out of situations of violence and transition into productive activity. Also, victims and at-risk populations should be linked to other USAID and international donor training and employment generation programs.

Strengthen research and data collection: Additional targeted studies are needed to re-assess the current situation and establish new benchmarks and baseline data. For example, a larger follow-up study on the *restavèk* situation with expanded sampling is recommended, as well as comprehensive studies on GBV and child protection. Developing impact indicators and strategies to measure outcomes should be incorporated into subsequent efforts.

Strengthen GOH and NGO grassroots outreach and mobilization: An example of this is the training of MCFDF young men and women as outreach workers—brigadiers—for deployment in towns and IDP camps. The training curriculum was effective in strengthening technical knowledge, but also in increasing motivation and changing perceptions. This strategy expanded the Ministry’s coverage and strengthened victim services. Along with this, NGOs need to receive additional training and financial support to increase their capacity. More subgrant funding is needed to expand successful PHR models nationwide and in the IDP camps.

Continue high-impact communications and media campaigns: Social marketing experts say that a media campaign will not take hold in people’s minds unless it is present for a minimum of 18 months. Communications campaigns should continue as part of an integrated strategy with effective, widespread social messaging on how Haitians can be a part of fighting gender-based violence, rape, trafficking,

restavèk, and other forms of violence and abuse. Also new allies and social venues, such as religious leaders and churches need to be cultivated and mobilized in the effort. Impact evaluations should be included to measure changes in perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors.

Implement more aggressive campaigns on child protection issues: Child protection warrants more targeted efforts and resources. For example, increasing school-based outreach using *Ti Sentaniz* and other tools to reach children, teachers, administrators, and parents can be very effective in changing public perceptions and increasing awareness among target populations. Large-scale mobilization and partnerships will also increase impact.

Increase the focus on mental health counseling: The program and its partners recognize the importance of trauma counseling, PTSD treatment, other psycho-social counseling for victims in order to achieve well-being and productivity. A strong commitment toward effective and long-term treatment of PTSD, GBV counseling, and other interventions is needed from the GOH and other stakeholders, with emphasis on training trainers. Outreach should not just include IDP camps but priority should be given to all vulnerable communities and vulnerable populations: children, women, youth, the elderly, and the disabled.

Maintain the Community Forum format as a model for local engagement: This format has proven to be successful due to a high level of audience participation, short-term, visible changes in community opinion and behaviors, and new relationships established with local authorities. Also, strengthening networks of providers through regular meetings and training is important for improving victim services.

Extend partnerships to reach all IDP camps: The PHR program crisis response has been successful, but only in 27 camps. Closer collaboration with other NGOs and GOH agencies, particularly with regard to GBV and child protection, is recommended.

Conclusion

USAID's Protecting Human Rights Program implemented by PADF made great strides in achieving its original vision of ensuring and protecting basic human rights for Haitians. It built on previous foundations created by the GOH, USAID, other donors, and PADF, and helped catalyze Haiti's capacity to protect human rights.

Linkages between national and local government, civil society, community, and private sector actors were strengthened. Services and service networks were improved, including information and data collection. Replicable models of community-based human rights monitoring, service delivery, and advocacy, were developed and proven. Key Haitian ministries and agencies are better trained and equipped to address human rights issues. The program raised the level of awareness of human rights issues among civil society, the government, and the

public. It laid the foundation for stronger civil society networks and better trained government agencies to work together to address these issues.

These gains, however, remain tenuous, in great part due to the increased level of insecurity, violence, and poverty resulting from the January 2010 earthquake. Much work remains to be done. Subsequent initiatives need to link victims to programs that provide jobs, healthcare, education, and training to help them become productive and reinserted into safe, nurturing environments. Legislators and policymakers must increase their political will to strengthen institutional frameworks that protect citizens and create accountability. More Haitian expertise in law, psychology, public health, social services, and medicine must be developed, trained, and supported both within civil society and government.

As a result of PHR, Haitian communities, groups, and institutions now empowered with knowledge, training, and coordination will be better prepared to move into the next phase of USAID human rights programming, and are positioned to take on even more of a leadership role. Human rights improvements will take many years and will require the engagement of a new wave of political and community leadership. The PHR program was successful in



setting a new benchmark for defining the vision for the next decade of human rights efforts in Haiti, and its impacts will be visible for years to come.

Annexes

Annex I: List of PHR Partners: GOH Agencies, Subgrantees, and Service Contractors

68

Partner's Name	Type	Area of Work/Services	Location
Government of Haiti			
Office du Protecteur du Citoyen et de la Citoyenneté (OIPC)	Partner/Subgrantee*	Constitutional office. National institutions reinforcing human rights and the protection of citizens; recurrent training, TA, and financial support	National
Brigade de Protection des Mineurs (BPM)	Partner*	BRP, works nationally to protect minors. Part of the National Police; recurrent training, TA, and in-kind support.	National
Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits de la Femme (MCFM)	Partner*	Ministry focuses on women and girls rights. Key partner on victims of rape, ERTV, and/or domestic violence counseling and services. Also partner in the provision of shelter, medical care, counseling and legal assistance; recurrent training, TA, and financial support	National
Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST)	Partner*	Partner focused on children's rights and social affairs. Key partner in the campaign to eradicate forced practice	National
Office National pour la Migration (ONM)	Partner*	National Migration Office, partner on border/regional protection/human rights protection	National
Institut de Bien Être Social et de Recherche (IBESR)	Partner/Subgrantee*	Government institute in charge of social welfare and research under MAST	National
Sub-Grants			
Association des Femmes Actives de l'Est Anse (AIFA/AN)	Subgrantee	Women's organizational/Hygiene kit, ERTV awareness activities	North/Petit-Anse-Cap-Haïtien
Commission des Femmes Unies pour le Développement du Nord Artibonite (CFUNDA)	Subgrantee	Women's organization, assistance to women victims of violence and trafficking (TIP/VKV)	East Artibonite
Association des Femmes Sobel d'Haïti (AFESDHA)	Subgrantee	Women's organization, assistance to women victims of violence and trafficking (TIP/VKV)	North/Cap-Haïtien
Commission des Femmes Unies pour le Développement du Nord Artibonite (CFUNDA)	Subgrantee	Women's organization, assistance to women victims of violence and trafficking (TIP/VKV)	West-Artibonite
Unité Santé Droit Normal (USD)	Subgrantee*	Thematic training on human rights, trafficking and victims of violence	North
Groupe d'Action pour la Défense des Droits Humaines (GADDH)	Subgrantee	Medical, psycho-social, social, and legal support and accompanying of victims	Artibonite/Saint-Marc
Centre Haïtien pour Changer la Vie (CHECV)	Subgrantee	Psychological assistance for children in stressful situations, and victims of violence	Artibonite/Gonâves
Action Citoyenne pour le Développement de Petit-Goâve (ACIDDP)	Subgrantee*	Women's organization, assistance to women victims of violence and trafficking (TIP/VKV)	Petit-Goâve
Comité des Associations pour le Respect des Libertés Individuelles (CARALI)	Subgrantee	Training in legal assistance	North/Cap-Haïtien
Femmes Solidaires (FMSO)	Subgrantee*	Women's organization, assistance to women victims of violence and trafficking (TIP/VKV)	Ouest/ Petit-Goâve

*None are considered post-arrivals/late arrivals

Annex I Continued

Reyes Laboy and Laboy Nard (LAKAY)	Subgrantee	Streetchild protection/youth-social services	PAIP/North-Cap Belize
Timon Kaptala Chant (TIMKATIKU/ITIM)	Subgrantee	Streetchild protection/youth-social services for street children	PAIP
Centre de Compensación para los Barrios Demoris (CICODIG)	Subgrantee*	Streetchild protection/youth-social services for children victims of violence	PAIP/National
Centre des Femmes sans Frontières (CFSF)	Subgrantee	Training, raising awareness and advocacy for the prevention of child trafficking and other forms of violence	North-Cap Belizean
Redeseguro, Tercero de Enero y Centro Ayuda Juvenil de Redeseguro y Centro (REHABEN)	Subgrantee	Training, raising awareness and advocacy for the prevention of child trafficking and other forms of violence	Grand/PAIP
Fundación Redacción Sociológica (FVS)	Subgrantee	Training, raising awareness and advocacy for the prevention of child trafficking and other forms of violence	Peñit/Guatemala
México, Crosses et Droits de la Personne (MEXICAP)	Subgrantee	Child Protection	Grand/PAIP
Brade de Droit et de Médecine de Saint-Marc (BUDMSM)	Subgrantee	Human Rights training	Saint-Marc
Instituto Mexicano de Formación Democrática (IMED)	Subgrantee	TIP and VOPV training	PAIP
Ligue Culturelle Béritienne (LCB)	Subgrantee	Child Protection	PAIP
Organisation Tête à Tête pour le Développement (OTT)	Subgrantee	Child Protection	Grand/Peñit/Guatemala
Fundación Méxica A. Sista (FMAS)	Subgrantee*	Foundations/Child protection/Training, anti-trafficking	PAIP
NATI PROUD (NPU)	Subgrantee	Raising awareness in TIP and VOPV	National
Reducción del Riesgo de las Arribas (RRRA)	Subgrantee	Assistance to women victims of violence	Bas Arribas
Instituto de Human and Community Development, Inc. (IHCD)	Subgrantee*	Children services/schooling/youth activities/psychological assistance for children in protest situations, and victims of violence	Grand-Tulum/PAIP
Reducción del Riesgo de Peñit/Guatemala (RRPG)	Subgrantee	Training and awareness raising on TIP and VOPV	Peñit/Guatemala
Le Reyes L. Ricalde	Subgrantee	Child protection/youth-social support to victims	North-Cap/Haitian
Centre d'Appui Péritiel (CAPA)	Subgrantee*	Streetchild protection/youth-social support to victims	PAIP/Bas Arribas
Centre d'Action pour le Développement (CAPD)	Subgrantee*	Assistance to young girls in vulnerable situations	Grand/PAIP
Collectif des Amis de Côté Soleil (COMACS)	Subgrantee*	Assistance to young girls in vulnerable situations	Grand/PAIP
Collectif des Amis de Côté Soleil	Subgrantee*	Community-focused training and capacity-building, and human rights/awareness raising	Côté Soleil

*New or conditional post-award/grantee agreements

Annex I Continued

70

Ensemblement des Mécènes pour l'Action Communautaire (RAMAK)	Subgrantee*	Community-based media campaign on violence against women and child trafficking	National
Service Contracts			
Centre pour la Promotion des Droits Humains (CERKODEH)	Service Contract	Organization of Community Forums Training in Human Rights	Petit Génève Cap/Commission/St Maur/PAP
Association de Promotion Professionnelle pour l'Établissement des Cadres (APPEC)	Service Contract	Technical Assistance to HRM	PAP
Hôpital Communauté Historique (ECHH)	Service Contract	Medical and Psychological Assistance	PAP
Institut de Développement Personnel et Organisationnel (IDEO)	Service Contract	Institutional strengthening, training, JHNR professionals	PAP
Hôpital Institution édu Cap (HUKCH)	Service Contract	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Cap-Haïtien
Hôpital La Providence des Communaires (HLCG)	Service Contract	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Gonaïves
Hôpital Notre Dame Petit Génève (HND-PG)	Service Contract	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Petit Génève
Hôpital Saint Nicolas de Saint-Marc (HSM)	Service Contract	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Saint-Marc
Hôpital Saint Catherine de Côté Sobel (CHSCAL)	Service Contract	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Côté Sobel/PAP
Centre National de Transformation Génésiste (CNGES)	Service Contract	ABC VIEW Training	PAP National
Bureau du Bureau de P-g-P	Service Contract	Training for lawyers and legal assistance officers, capacity building in judicial procedures, including penal procedures and legal assistance to victims	PAP/St. Marc/Petit- Génève
Association pour l'Action de l'État (AFAVE)	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côté Sobel	Côté Sobel
Recherche Historique de la famille de Desvins (ROHARDH)	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côté Sobel	Côté Sobel
Comité d'Appui de Côté Sobel (COACTS)	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côté Sobel	Côté Sobel
Communauté Protectors de Boudrya (CPB)	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côté Boudrya	PAP/Côté Boudrya
Recherche Ayisyen Timoun Se Avon (RENAVITA)	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côté Sobel	Côté Sobel

*None or conditional post-arrangement agreements

Annex I Continued

Emmy Mathiche	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Documenet Linder	Service Contract	Anti-violence campaign in Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Institut Haïtien de Recherche en Sciences de l'Education (IHRESSE)	Service Contract	Services for Teachers, and Center Mediators working with children and youth in vulnerable situations in PAP and Cap-Haitien. Support and supervision of youth and children	PAP/Cap-Haitien
PC Consulting	Service Contract	Website development for PHIL project	National use
Individual Consultant Contracts			
Edson Sarmiento	Consultant	Assisted in planning and carrying out field studies including household surveys	National
Yves François Pierre	Consultant	Plan and carry out household surveys	National
Jean Matheson	Consultant	Training for members of human rights organizations	National
Richard Rhodart	Consultant	Institutional assessments of OPC and ONM	PAP
Vivienne N. Boules	Consultant	Simultaneous translation at International Conference on Human Rights	PAP
Association de Recherche et de Perfectionnement des Cadres (ARPEC)	Consultant	Conference report, Plenary sessions and discussion groups- International Conference on Human Rights	PAP
Phonore Saint-Jéger Lacroix	Consultant	Member of Co-sponsoring/observed committees for articles and children on Public Awareness campaign on Universal Declaration of Human Rights/Master of Ceremony for International Conference on Human Rights 2008	PAP
PAPYRUS	Consultant	Translations of research	PAP
Joseph Raymond Côté-Gir	Consultant	Writing, many articles	PAP
Yves Alphonse Jean	Consultant	Preparation of a paper on the role of financial sector in providing economic opportunities	PAP
Mathieu Saint-Henre	Consultant	Preparation of a paper on rights to education focusing on articles 21, 1, 3 of the 1987 Haitian Constitution	PAP
Charles Clines	Consultant	Production of educational materials for the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights/Videos of the ceremony with Children and Artists for Public Awareness of Human Rights declaration day	PAP
Jean Hubert Vachant	Consultant	Rearranging of the callistone song of the 6 winners of the Bass and Rap contest in Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Serge Cyprien	Consultant*	Leader, Study on economic opportunities and assistance to victims	Donat/Petit Goave, Antiboite/Saint-Marc
Patryque Pelissand	Consultant*	Researcher, Study on economic opportunities and assistance to victims	Donat/Petit Goave, Antiboite/Saint-Marc

*None are considered post-arrhythmia appointments

Annex I Continued

72

Vivian Bissene	Consultant*	Coordinator, Malware border crossing/ Child Protection and training on anti-trafficking	Quest / PAP
Doriane Albedard	Consultant*	Researcher, comparative study on violence against women pre and post earthquake	Quest / PAP
Beverly Simon	Consultant	Technical Director IHR, TIP/VGV, Human Rights	Quest / PAP
Kenneth Jean Jacques	Consultant*	Psychological Assistance after 12 January 2010	Quest / PAP
Bethel Lantelle	Consultant*	Institutional strengthening (MCHDIP)	Quest / PAP
John Ramonator	Consultant*	Training, Human Rights' TIP' VGV	Quest / Petit Caenre Arlissime/Saint- Marc
Mr. Joseph Nicolas Vidal Albralen	Consultant*	Training, Human Rights' TIP' VGV	Quest/Org Haitien
Mr. Margareth Georges	Consultant	Training, Human Rights' TIP' VGV	Quest/PAP
Patrick Canille	Consultant*	Institutional strengthening, CERC	Quest/PAP
Gérard Belizaire	Consultant	Data Base manager, responsible for PAP	Berber/PAP
Bernard Williams	Consultant	Berber Coordinator Communication, Child Protection/Training in TIP	Quest/Org Haitien
Christophe Doucard	Consultant	Berber Coordinator Belladine, Child Protection /Training in TIP Regional Coordinator for Arlissime, responsible for training in Human Rights, TIP and Victims of Violence	Berber
Frank Desorme	Consultant	Humanitarian Assistant, Responsible for Humanitarian Assistance, Community Forums on violation of human rights, environment, and hygiene	Arllissime
Jed Lanchard	Consultant	Humanitarian Assistant, Responsible for Humanitarian Assistance, Community Forums on violation of human rights, environment, and hygiene	National
Jean Gaudy Theodore	Consultant*	Humanitarian Assistant, Responsible for Humanitarian Assistance, Community Forums on violation of human rights, environment, and hygiene	National
Georgine Rose	Consultant	Humanitarian Assistant, Responsible for Humanitarian Assistance, Community Forums on violation of human rights, environment, and sanitary behaviors	National
Marcus Repalmon	Consultant*	Technical Report, Various Assistance	PAP
Robert Orlens	Consultant	Training, Human Rights' TIP' VGV	Arllissime/Saint- Marc
Penelope Berthodony	Consultant	Training, Human Rights' TIP' VGV	Arllissime / Gouaves
Nathalie Baylissie	Consultant	Training, Human Rights' TIP' VGV	SaintEst / Jacmel

*None or continued post-earthquake agreements

Annex II: List of Camps

CITIES	IDP CAMP NAMES
PÉTION-VILLE	1 CAMP PARC STE THERESE 2 CAMP NERETTE 3 CAMP PLACE ST PIERRE 4 CAMP PARC ACRA 5 CAMP JUVENAT 6 CAMP PLACE BOYER 7 CAMP MORNE HERCULE
PORT AU PRINCE	8 CAMP CARRADEUX (TABARRE) 9 CAMP MAPOU (CITE SOLEIL) 10 CAMP MAMBO LUCIENNE (CITE SOLEIL) 11 CAMP PLACE JEREMIE (CARREFOUR FEUILLE) 12 CAMP CHAMP DE MARS (EN VILLE) 13 CAMP STE MARIE (CANAPE VERT)
LEOGANE	14 CAMP MOSSOL 15 CAMP SOLON 16 CAMP IMOL
PETIT GOAVE	17 KAN ANBA MAPOU 18 KAN LAPON GIRAN 19 KAN PIMAN 20 KAN TI GINEN 21 KAN LOT BO DLO 22 KAN FO LIBETE 23 KAN TET ANSANM
GRAND GOAVE	24 CAMP DELON 25 PARK SENTRA /PARC FELUS 26 CAMP TI MACHE
JACMEL	27 CAMP WOLF 1 28 CAMP WOLF 2 29 CAMP PINCHINAT 30 CAMP MAYARD
SAINT-MARC	31 CAMP TI MONETTE 32 CAMP DELUGE 33 CAMP PIVERT

List of IDP Camps Supported by PHR in 2010.

NOTA BENE: PADF inventoried and intervened in 33 camps, but had substantial and continuous PHR activities only 27 camps.

Annex III: PMP Indicators

TIP and Human rights Performance Indicator Table 1: F – INDICATORS

AAD/F	Performance Indicators	Disaggregated by:	2007 Target	2007 Actual	2008 Target Value	2008 Actual Value	2009 Target Value	2009 Actual Value	Target 2010 Value	Actual 2010 Value	Final Aggregated Numbers 2007-2010
Element	Macro Impact (MI), Outcome Impact or Program Area Impact (OI) & Output Indicators (O) + Project Specific Indicators (PI)										
Program Element Indicator: 1.5.3 Trafficking-In-Persons and Migrant Smuggling											
Result Statement: " (The issue of trafficking-in-person is valued, support services are available to victims and the community is better equipped to protect themselves from the social event of the TIP) ... "											
1.5.3.2											
F											
	O: Number of TIP victims assisted by USG programs	F.M	950	200	1,000	545	1,100	1527	2000	2147	2147
		Female	570	-	500	113	385	517	850	1017	1017
		Male	380	-	500	432	715	1010	1150	1130	1130
1.5.3.3											
F	O: Number of bilateral agreements signed or programs implemented with destination countries	N/A	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
1.5.3.4											
F											
	O: Number of people in host country trained on TIP related issues with USG assistance	F.M	375	194	500	1041	1500	1822	1750	1509	1509
		Female	150	70	200	386	600	661	800	674	674
		Male	225	124	300	655	900	1161	1200	835	835
1.5.3.5											
F	O: Number of shelters/safe houses established for TIP victims that are supported with USG assistance	N/A	4	0	4	2	4	5	10	7	7
1.5.3.6											
F	O: Number of public awareness campaigns about TIPs completed	N/A	6	1	7	6	9	9	10	10	10
Program Element Indicator: 2.1.4 Human Rights											
Result Statement: " (The grass-roots communities are empowered to identify human rights violations and have facilitated the implementation of the system of care for victims.) ... "											
2.1.4.1											
F	O: Number of USG supported National Human Rights Commissions and other independent State	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.1.4.2											
F	O: Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support	N/A	130	17	130	110	130	189	200	192	192
2.1.4.3											
F	O: Number of Curricula created or modified to include focus on human rights with USG assistance	N/A	8	5	8	9	10	11	13	13	13
2.1.4.4											
F	O: Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG	N/A	10	2	10	8	10	11	12	20	20

Annex III Continued

TIP and Human rights Performance Indicator Table 2: Project – INDICATORS

ADPF	Performance Indicators	Disaggregated by:	2007 Target	2007 Actual	2008 Target	Year Actual	2009 Target	Actual 2009	2010 Target	2010 Target	Final Aggregated Numbers 2007-2010
Element	Macro Impact (MI), Outcome Impact or Program Area Impact (OI) & Output Indicators (O) + Project Specific Indicators (PI)				Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	
Program Element Indicator: 1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling Result Statement: " (The issue of trafficking-in-persons is valued, support services are available to victims and the community is better equipped to protect themselves from the social event of the TIP) ... "											
PI_1.1	Categories of victims TIP identified	Type victims			4	7	7	7	7	7	7
		#			45	47	50	121	150	132	132
	Number of partners supported in the implementation of new practices and strategies to assist victims	NGO			40	37	45	107	135	118	118
PI_1.2		GOH			5	10	5	14	15	14	14
PI_1.3	Number of best practices, service delivery guidelines and long term strategies documents developed	N/A			2	2	4	2	4	3	3
PI_1.4	Number of laws on trafficking and torture proposed in parliament	N/A			1	0	1	0	1	0	0
PI_1.5	Number of GOH enforcement institutions strengthened	N/A			1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PI_1.6	Number of networks supported	N/A			5	3	6	6	13	10	10
Program Element Indicator: 2.1.4 Human Rights											
Result Statement: The grass-roots communities are empowered to identify human rights violations and have facilitated the implementation of the system of care for victims.											
PI_2.1	Number of organizations empowered to monitor human rights, data collection and reporting	N/A			80	98	100	98	110	98	98
		NGO				0		48		48	48
PI_2.2	Number of Human Rights Institutions Assessed	GOH			25	2	40	9	70	9	9
		small Grant				20		27		34	34
PI_2.3	Number of victims services small grants and service contracts implemented	Service Contracts			25	2	40	16	68	19	19
		#			500	235	500	936	1000	1541	1541
PI_2.4	Number of victims of human rights violations assisted	Male			200	48	150	301	200	401	401
		Female			300	187	350	635	400	1140	1140
PI_2.5	Number of human rights organizations assisted in the establishment of public awareness campaigns and advocacy	N/A			80	65	85	106	125	106	106
PI_2.6	Number of People trained on the VOV/TI theme	sex			1500	1086	1500	2031	1750	1515	1515
PI_2.7	Number of officials of GOH awarded on TIP and VOV/TI	N/A			60	76	100	142	200	351	351
PI_2.8	Number networks supported	N/A			3	7	7	10	17	14	14

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