



Information mined from six (6) research paper

Ayiti Now Corp
PO Box 190662
Miami Beach FL 33119
Phone: +1 786 . 664 . 7747
haiti-now.org

AYITI NOW CORP

About this booklet

The information compiled in this report were extracted from various literature that focuses on Haiti. Information in this booklet focuses mainly on steps taken by community outreach, NGOs, policy bodies etc., to end Child labor in Haiti. Compilation of information and data in this reports were mined from six (6) research papers.

Information in this booklet is organized by research paper and each section has the following information:

- Title of the research paper from which the content was extracted
- Topic statement from the table of content from that research paper
- URL of the research paper itself
- Content of the data/information mined which has the actual content page number and the reference/quoted source.

With this quick summary, we are pleased to present our compilation.

Research Title	Haiti's Model Communities Ending Restavèk Child Domestic Servitude
Topic	Model Communities Approach
Research paper source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Content	Page	Source
Model Communities Approach	11	
525 community members participated in the children's rights participatory learning method, which was very effective at improving attitudes and behaviors related to children's rights.	12	
500 community members participated in the reproductive health participatory learning module increased knowledge among approximately 500 participants about reproductive health including prevention of pregnancy and STDs, shifted attitudes in favor of family planning and prevention of STDs, and increased	12	

use of birth control.		
Approximately 10 persons per community participated in child protection committees representing a cross-section of the communities, but likely to include parents with children in restavek.	12-13	
148 children per year received accelerated education (6 years of primary school taught over 3 years).	13	

Research Title	Child Domestic Workers in Haiti 2014: Analytical Report
Topic	7 Responses: Institutions, organisations and methods
Research paper source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Content	Page	Source
The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST)	106	
The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) holds the responsibility of defining and executing the government's social policy while ensuring the safety of workers in both formal and informal sectors and by granting specific protection to the family, women and children	106	Article 1 of the Organic Law Decree of MAST, issued November 24, 1983.
It plays a crucial role in fighting child domestic labour and should take leadership in this matter within the Executive branch of the government. The Ministry has set itself the goal of providing help to disadvantaged families, notably through the program against hunger and social exclusion. For the current fiscal year (2014-	106	Public finance bill 2014-2015 consulted on http://www.mefhaiti.gouv.ht/Documents/PDF/PLF_201

<p>2015), it has a budget of HTG 3.6 billion (USD 80 million) equivalent to 2.9% of the state budget, of which 75 % are investment fees in social programs.</p>		<p>4-106 2015_29062014_bl.pdf</p>
<p>The representative of MAST stresses the government's commitment to upholding the rights of all people and the fact that slavery-like practices can no longer be tolerated. A certain willingness to advance the issue of domestic child workers and child protection in general is indeed indicated by the progress made for some time in terms of the legal framework, particularly with the development of the Child Protection Code, the preparation of a list of hazardous labour for children, the revision of the employment legislation as well as responsible parenthood and filiation act.</p>	<p>106</p>	
<p>Furthermore, the Ministry emphasizes the need to address the causes of the phenomenon of child domestic work upstream and focuses on the establishment of a social welfare system and other government policies. These include the fight against extreme poverty and free access to primary school, programs designed to reduce social injustice and mitigate the vulnerability of the poorest among the population. The Ministry therefore plays an active role in the promotion of government social programs (see "Data Collection" below) in collaboration with the Minister of State for Human Rights and the Fight Against Extreme Poverty who shares this preventive approach to child domestic work.</p>	<p>106</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The MAST Labour Directorate has inspectors who are supposed to implement employment legislation by making inspection visits to workplaces in order to ensure the workers' safety. ●However, their responsibilities are limited to employees only (ILO 2014), which would mean they are not empowered to control the labour of child domestic workers. ●The Directorate has however a Woman and Child Labour Department which, under Article 32 of the Organic Law of MAST, will ensure the application of legal provisions relating to living and working conditions of women and children. 	<p>107</p>	
<p>The Department coordinates the "Sectoral Table against domesticity" (see "Coordination platforms" below) and is responsible for raising awareness and training officials on child trafficking and labour. This Department is, however, not very</p>	<p>107</p>	<p>MAST could not provide figures on this matter.</p>

active on other levels and few complaints have been received.		
A grey area persists in terms of coordination on the issue of domestic child labour between this office and IBESR (World Vision 2013)	107	



Research Title	The Global Slavery Index 2013
Topic	What is the Government doing about it?
Research paper source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Content	Page	Source
<p>What is the government doing about it?</p> <p>Citation: - This bill (draft law on human trafficking) would make child trafficking a criminal offence and would strengthen Haitian authorities’ ability to prosecute traffickers.</p>	P 37	Ibid.
<p>What is the government doing about it?</p> <p>Citation: - Article 335 of the Haitian Labour code, enacted in 2003, prohibits the employment of minors under the age of 15, the mistreatment and abuse of children, as well as their placement into restavek service.</p>	P 37	“Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999, Haiti” (2010) Observation (CEARC) – adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session, International Labour Organisation, Information System on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3058243

	www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session22/A-HRC-22-65_EN.pdf
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Research Title	Child Labor in Domestic Service (Restaveks) In Port-Au-Prince, Haiti
Topic	Programs, Policies and Institutions Addressing the Restavèk Problem
Research paper source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Content	Page	Source
Foyer d'amour, Coordination des organisations Bolosse-Martissant, Ligue des Frères Boursiquot pour les enfants, FOHDEDO, , and TIMKATEC. International Organization for Migration (IOM)	37	Fondation Maurice Sixto, Foyer L'Escale, Fondasyon Limyè Lavi, Fondation Zanmi Timoun
sensitization campaigns with parents/tutors, campaigns to raise awareness of child rights in schools and churches, rescue and rehabilitation of restavèks, monitoring orphanages, vocational training for adolescents, and lobbying for legal reform.	37	Allen Cooper, Pablo Diego-Rosell & Christelle Gogue, Child Labor in Domestic Service (restavèks) in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (2012), at http://www.haiti-now.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Child-Labor-In-Domestic-Service-Restaveks-PAP-Haiti-2012.pdf .
Table Sectorielle IBESR (Haitian Ministry of Social Affairs)	38	Allen Cooper, Pablo Diego-Rosell &

		<p>Christelle Gogue, Child Labor in Domestic Service (restavèks) in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (2012), at http://www.haiti-now.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Child-Labor-In-Domestic-Service-Restaveks-PAP-Haiti-2012.pdf.</p>
<p>On paper, yes, efforts are certainly being made, but there is nothing happening concretely. In general, if problems are identified, no action is taken to solve them.</p>	<p>38</p>	<p>Allen Cooper, Pablo Diego-Rosell & Christelle Gogue, Child Labor in Domestic Service (restavèks) in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (2012), at http://www.haiti-now.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Child-Labor-In-Domestic-Service-Restaveks-PAP-Haiti-2012.pdf.</p>
<p>engage children in schools and former restavèks in the fight against this phenomenon.</p>	<p>38</p>	<p>Allen Cooper, Pablo Diego-Rosell & Christelle Gogue, Child Labor in Domestic Service (restavèks) in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (2012), at http://www.haiti-now.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Child-Labor-In-Domestic-Service-Restaveks-PAP-Haiti-2012.pdf.</p>
<p>Some organizations are interested in the persistence of these problems.... I wished good grassroots organizations who know the children and work with them were taken into consideration. (Formal Expert)</p> 	<p>38</p>	<p>Allen Cooper, Pablo Diego-Rosell & Christelle Gogue, Child Labor in Domestic Service (restavèks) in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (2012), at</p>

	http://www.haiti-now.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Child-Labor-In-Domestic-Service-Restaveks-PAP-Haiti-2012.pdf
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Research Title	Urban Child Labor in Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Topic	Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor
Research paper source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

Content	Page	Source
Citation Findings Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor Governmental policies and laws attempt to protect urban child workers in several ways. According to Haiti’s Labor Code, the minimum age for work in industrial, agricultural, or commercial enterprises is age 15.	34	Republic of Haiti, Code du travail, Article 335.
Citation Findings Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor These laws would apply mainly to urban child laborers outside the focus of this study. The minimum age for apprenticeships is 14 years old.	34	U.S. Department of State. (2012). Human Rights Report. op. cit.
Citation Findings Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor Children age 15 to 18 must obtain work authorization from the	34	Republic of Haiti, Code du travail, Articles 337 and 340.

Ministry of Labor to be employed		
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Children are prohibited from night work in industrial jobs and from work that is likely to harm their health, safety, or morals.</p>	34	Republic of Haiti, Code du travail, Articles 333 and 334.
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Haiti's Act on the Prohibition and Elimination of All Forms of Abuse, Violence, Ill Treatment or Inhuman Treatment Against Children protects children from trafficking and prohibits servitude and forced labor.</p>	34	
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>The 1987 Haitian Constitution (amended in 2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● recognizes the family as the basis of society. ● Articles 259 to 262 offer a legal basis to protect the child ● establishes the parents' responsibility vis-à-vis the child. ● adult responsible for a child must feed him, send him to school, and provide a suitable environment for his development. ● Criminal Code provides penalties for anyone who abandons or gives up a child. 	34	
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Haiti is signatory to all fundamental human rights conventions concerning child labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ILO Convention 29–Forced Labor Convention 	34	http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/applis/appl-byCtry.cfm?lang=EN&CTYCHOICE=0280&hdroff=1
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p>	34	ibid

<p>Haiti is signatory to all fundamental human rights conventions concerning child labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention 105–Abolition of Forced Labor Convention • ILO Convention 138–Minimum Age Convention • ILO Convention 182–Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention⁴⁵ 		
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Haiti is signatory to all fundamental human rights conventions concerning child labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol)⁴⁶ 	34	<p>http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/countrylist-traffickingprotocol.html</p>
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Haiti is signatory to all fundamental human rights conventions concerning child labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Convention on the Rights of the Child * and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography** 	34	<p>* - http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtds_g_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en</p> <p>** - http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtds_g_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&lang=en</p>
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>National Plan for the Protection of Haitian Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funded by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) • Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor’s (MAST’s) basic document in terms of child protection public policy • no child has the right to work until the age of 15 years, in accordance with ILO Convention 138 <p>MAST is tasked with enforcing child labor laws, but it is hindered by understaffing and a lack of equipment.</p>	34	
<p>Findings</p>	35	

<p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Government measure within the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police for a Minors Protection Brigade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specially trained police officers, this structure emphasizes a social approach rather than a judicial one • Brigade has executed over the past two years is titled "Street Children Project." 		
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Brigade is tasked with investigating crimes against children</p>	35	USDOL. (2011). 2010 Findings on Worst Forms of Child Labor. Available at http://www.dol.gov/ila/b/programs/ocft/PDF/2010TDA.pdf
<p>Citation</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>This agency has 35 officers and the capacity to refer exploited children to protective services and apprehend perpetrators, but its mandate is limited due to the lack of legal penalties for child labor offenses.</p>	35	U.S. Department of State. (2012). Human Rights Report. op. cit.
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <p>Specific training is being implemented in all police stations.</p>	35	
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Institute for Social Well-being and Research (IBESR) is a technical and administrative organ of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work and has three main missions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ prevention, ○ treatment, and ○ Advocacy. • It has two major departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Directorate of Social Services and the Directorate of Social Defense, whose responsibilities include 	35	

<p>ensuring the sustainability of the social order by focusing on preventive policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ That second branch works with groups of children living in extreme vulnerability. ● There is only one residential center (in Carrefour) that receives street children and is supervised by the IBESR, but it is completely full. ● ● IBESR estimates that 722 private centers (welcoming about 50,000 street children) have also emerged in an unsupervised manner, due to the weakness of the government. ● ● IBESR argues that it is necessary to evaluate them in order to ensure that those centers respect the standards. 		
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The centers that have emerged are generally religious or humanitarian in nature. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Foyer Don Bosco” or “Foyer Lakay” ● TIMKATEC in Pétiion-Ville ● Awareness of such programs is low among informal experts who cited “Institut du Bien-Etre Social et de Recherche (IBESR),” “Caritas,” and “Centre Don Bosco” as institutions that help children. 	<p>35</p>	
<p>Findings</p> <p>Programs and Policies in Place that Address Urban Child Labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies and programs aimed specifically at combating urban child labor are unlikely to be effective ● governmental crackdown on children working in the streets might temporarily reduce the phenomenon but would not solve the underlying issues of poverty and social upheaval. ● the government does not have the capacity for an extended campaign of this type. ● Increasing access to free schooling and lengthening the school day could help to reduce child labor. ● The government is attempting to expand access to free schooling; this is one of the major campaigns of the current president. ● Reducing unemployment of adults could potentially improve the situation of children because many children work to help support their families. This is another goal of the government, but such changes 	<p>36</p>	

occur slowly		
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Research Title	Protecting Human Rights in Haiti
Topic	1) Introduction & Background 2) Program Implementation and Achievements
Research paper source link	haiti-now.org/resources/about-restavek/

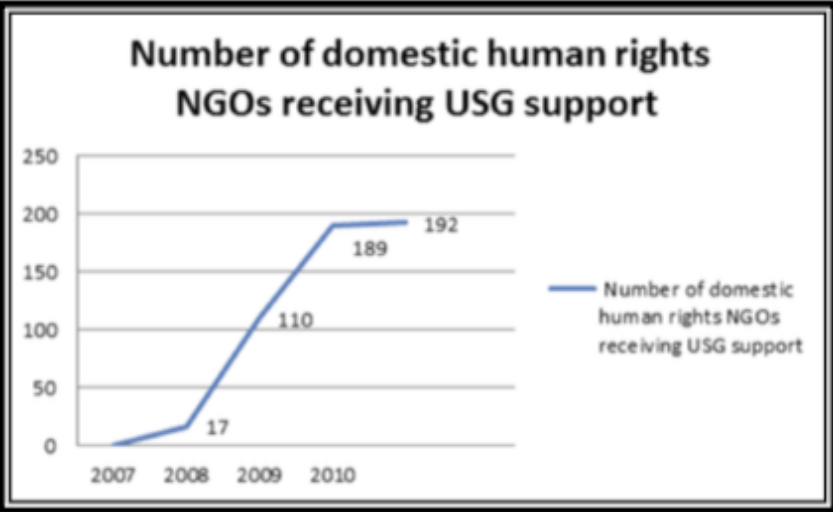
Content	Page	Source
Section 1: Introduction and Background	Page	Stated Sources
Outcomes of the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training of over 30 BPM officers in anti-trafficking and child protection. • 70 communities were trained in TIP prevention and monitoring. • The training of an additional 30 GOH officials. 	10	Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.

						21	<p>According to “Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report, 2011” This appears at: Smucker et. al; <i>Lost Childhoods in Haiti: Quantifying Child Trafficking, Restavèks, and Victims of Violence</i>, Final Report, PADF, November 2009.</p>
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		
Victim Services Provided, Smucker 2009							

<p>“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.” [There are a total of 116 victim services provided in Haiti, 63% is dedicated to education and training] -</p>	20-21	<p>According to “Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report, 2011” This appears at: Smucker et. al; <i>Lost Childhoods in Haiti: Quantifying Child Trafficking, Restavèks, and Victims of Violence</i>, Final Report, PADF, November 2009.</p>
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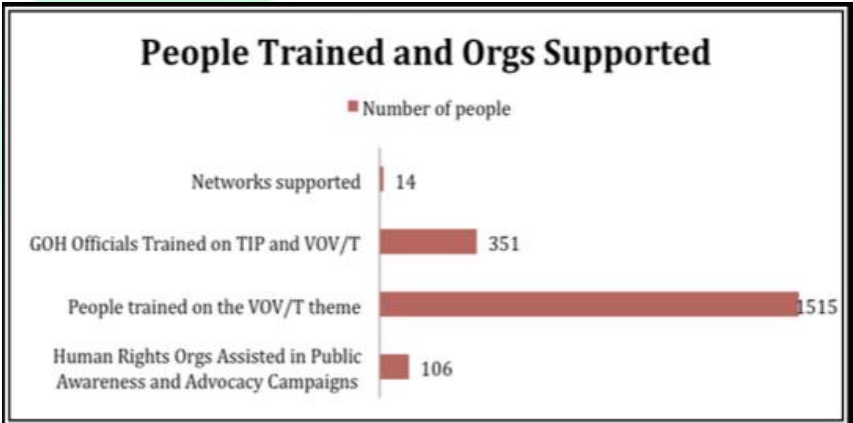
<p>Support Partner Implementation Through Training and TA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s Assistance Training in Cap-Haïtien: 35 participants from 18 local women’s organizations took part in the training, including representatives from the MCFDF regional office. • Human Rights and Legal Assistance Training in Petit-Goâve: training was conducted for the local health unit (<i>Unité Communale de Santé</i>) held in the <i>Hôpital Notre Dame</i> in Petit-Goâve for 22 health community workers (21 men, 1 female) • Victim Assistance Training for Health Workers: Training sessions were conducted for physicians and nurses of <i>Hôpital de Secours des Gonaïves</i> (18 women, 5 men), and for health professionals (11 women, 3 men) of the <i>Hôpital de la Communauté Haitienne</i> and three MCFDF delegates. • V and TIP Training for Partner NGOs: A total of 85 NGOs with 628 participants (309 men, 319 women) from the five project sites 	29-30	<p>Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.</p>
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<p>received training on basic TIP and TOV topics.</p>		
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<p>Graph of Human Rights NGOs Supported</p> <p>Since 2008: the number of Human Rights groups in Haiti receiving US support has increased dramatically from 17 in 2008 to 192 in 2010 -</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Number of domestic human rights NGOs receiving USG support</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of NGOs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>192</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of NGOs	2007	0	2008	17	2009	110	2010	192	<p>28</p>	<p>Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.</p>
Year	Number of NGOs											
2007	0											
2008	17											
2009	110											
2010	192											

<p>Graph of People Trained on Trafficking Issues</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.</p>
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<table border="1"> <caption>Number Trained on TIP Issues with USG Assistance</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>~100</td> <td>~100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>~300</td> <td>~200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>~1100</td> <td>~700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec-09</td> <td>~300</td> <td>~300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar-10</td> <td>~300</td> <td>~300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun-10</td> <td>~400</td> <td>~500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep-10</td> <td>~800</td> <td>~700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec-10</td> <td>~800</td> <td>~700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Male	Female	2007	~100	~100	2008	~300	~200	2009	~1100	~700	Dec-09	~300	~300	Mar-10	~300	~300	Jun-10	~400	~500	Sep-10	~800	~700	Dec-10	~800	~700		
Year	Male	Female																											
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Sep-10	~800	~700																											
Dec-10	~800	~700																											
<p>Results about Conduct Public Awareness and Outreach Campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights, Violence, TOV, and TIP Training: 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. • Human Rights and Advocacy Training for Cap Haïtien Women's Organizations: A total of 72 women participated in this training, representing 10 local organizations. • Public Awareness and Advocacy Training of Partner Organizations: Fifty-five participants (35 women, 20 men) representing 20 organizations. 	31	Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.																											
<p>Results about Conduct Public Awareness and Outreach Campaigns</p> <p>Graph of Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns Assisted</p>	31	Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.																											

 <p>HR Organizations assisted in establishing public awareness and advocacy campaigns</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>HR Orgs assisted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>106</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	HR Orgs assisted	2007	0	2008	65	2009	106	2010	106		
Year	HR Orgs assisted											
2007	0											
2008	65											
2009	106											
2010	106											
<p>Result 4: GOH Protection Facilitated, Legislated, and Enforced</p>	32											
<p>People Trained and Orgs Supported by PADF</p> <p>Graph of People Trained and Orgs Supported</p>  <p>People Trained and Orgs Supported</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number of people</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Networks supported</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GOH Officials Trained on TIP and VOV/T</td> <td>351</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People trained on the VOV/T theme</td> <td>1515</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human Rights Orgs Assisted in Public Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns</td> <td>106</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number of people	Networks supported	14	GOH Officials Trained on TIP and VOV/T	351	People trained on the VOV/T theme	1515	Human Rights Orgs Assisted in Public Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns	106	35	<p>Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.</p>
Category	Number of people											
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Human Rights Orgs Assisted in Public Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns	106											
<p>Result 4: GOH Protection Facilitated, Legislated, and Enforced</p> <p>Results about Foster Collaboration between GOH and GODR to Combat Cross-border Trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USAID-funded Fwontyè Nou-Nuestra Frontera (Our Border) program (2003-2010) strengthened over 80 Haitian and Dominican NGOs with technical, financial, and administrative capacity-building. 	37	<p>According to "Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report, 2011" This appears at: The Haitian-Dominican Borderlands: Opportunities and Challenges Post-Earthquake Final Report, 2003-2010, PADF, March 2011.</p>										

<p>Result 5: Human Rights Abuse Prevented Through Advocacy and Public Awareness</p>	<p>38</p>	
<p>Results about Community Forums:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>40-41</p>	<p>Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.</p>
<p>Summary of Results</p>	<p>42</p>	
<p>Indicator Summary of The Protecting Human Rights in Haiti Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<p>42</p>	<p>Andrew Breiner. Protecting Human Rights in Haiti. Final Report. Pan American Development Foundation. June 2011.</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 106 organizations were assisted in the establishment of public awareness and/or advocacy campaigns. | | |
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