

Republic of Haiti
Submission to the United Nations
Universal Periodic Review

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Human Rights Council
[October 3 - 14, 2011]

**Gender-Based Violence Against
Haitian Women & Girls in Internal Displacement Camps**

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Endorsed By:

The Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti (BAI)

The Bureau des Avocats Internationaux (IJDH)

1. This report is submitted by MADRE, KOFAVIV FAVILEK, KONAMAVID, Women’s Link Worldwide, and the International Women’s Human Rights Clinic at the City University of New York School of Law. It focuses on the epidemic of gender-based violence in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in post-earthquake Haiti.

I. Background and Context

2. Preventative measures within Haiti’s internally displaced persons (“IDP”) camps are critically lacking. In particular, the following issues exist: lack of adequate lighting; lack of private bathing facilities; lack of tents; and even for those with tents, utter lack of security, and lack of police presence. All of these risk factors have increased dramatically in post-earthquake Haiti, resulting in an epidemic of gender-based violence against Haitian women and girls.

3. Though official statistics are lacking, research demonstrates that after disasters and conflicts, women and children living in IDP camps are especially vulnerable to sexual violence and rape.

In Haiti, a University of Michigan survey conducted in March 2010 estimated that three percent of all people in Port-au-Prince had been sexually assaulted since the earthquake; all but one of the respondents surveyed in that study were female and half of the victims were girls under the age of eighteen.¹ Médecins Sans Frontiers reported treating 212 victims of sexual violence in the 5 months following the earthquake.² SOFA, a well-known Haitian women’s health organization, documented 718 cases of gender-based violence against women and girls in its clinics from January to June 2010.³ According to SOFA’s assessment report issued in November, sexual violence targeting women and girls is a growing emergency. The Bureau des Avocats Internationaux (BAI), a public interest law firm in Port-au-Prince represents over 70 women and girls in rape cases post-earthquake.

4. Additionally, human rights defenders working with KOFAVIV and other grassroots groups, such as FAVILEK and KONAMAVID have been targeted for violence, including rape, and

¹ University of Michigan/Small Arms, *Assessing Needs After the Quake: Preliminary Findings from a Randomized Survey of Port-au-Prince Households*, Survey (2010).

² Si Médecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) *Emergency Response After the Haiti Earthquake: Choices, Obstacles, Activities and Finance*, (July 2010).

³ Solidarite Fanm Ayisyen or Haitian Women’s Solidarity. The 718 cases of violence against women included 114 rapes and 540 cases of physical abuse. SOFA, *Rapport Bilan 10, Cas de Violences Accueillies et Accompagnés Dans Les 21 Centres Douvanjou de la SOFA de Janvier à Juin 2010* (Nov. 2010).

extortion for their work defending rape victims. This was reported to the UN Human Rights Council in testimony of a Haitian grassroots women's organization leader in June 2010. (See Appendix A testimony to the Human Rights Council by Malya Villard Apollon of KOFAVIV).

5. Examples of documented sexual violence suffered by Haitian women and girls include:

- On October 2, 2010, two men entered the tent of a young girl armed with a stick with nails protruding from one end. Another woman who heard the commotion attempted to intervene, but was frightened away when the men threatened to shoot her. The men beat the victim with their handmade weapon and raped her.
- August 29, 2010, a young woman was kidnapped by five armed men in a truck. Before raping her, they choked her, forcing her to open her mouth, and one of the men bit off her tongue.
- On July 26, 2010, a nineteen-year-old woman was raped by three men when she left her tent to use the outside toilet at night.
- On July 15, 2010, an eighteen-year-old woman sleeping in a tent with her daughter, mother, and thirteen-year-old sister was awoken in the middle of the night by a man armed with a gun and a machete, who then raped her. Later that week, her thirteen-year-old sister was also raped.
- On March 14, 2010, a five-year-old girl was raped and suffers bleeding from vaginal tearing, as well as chronic fever, trouble breathing, stomach pains, and incontinence. A doctor prescribed a multitude of medications but her grandmother, who acts as her guardian, is only able to afford the medication to control the incontinence.

Limited Access to Medical Services

6. Medical services providers are overwhelmed and unable to meet healthcare needs stemming from the assaults. The quality and type of care these women have received has varied depending on the facility and availability of supplies. Some clinics do not offer services such as HIV prophylaxis or emergency contraception. Women and girls faced prohibitively long waits, and several reported leaving without ever being seen by a doctor.

7. Women also report a lack of privacy and limited access to female healthcare providers. Medical certificates are not routinely provided and several victims were unaware of the importance of the certificates in documenting rape for domestic prosecution and their right to request them. Some survivors report treating their rape injuries with traditional home remedies, including special teas and baths. Additionally, media has reported a dramatic increase in pregnancies inside the camps, women lack access to proper pre-natal care and abortion services.⁴

Lack of Adequate Security in the Camps or Police Response

8. Haitian National Police (HNP) are reported to rarely patrol inside the IDP camps or respond when victims report being raped. Many victims have said they are afraid to report sexual violence to the police because of the lack of police response, threats of retaliation made by the attacker, and embarrassment due to the general social stigma associated with rape.

9. The overwhelming majority of rapes in Haiti post-earthquake have gone unpunished and the Haitian government and international community have not effectively deployed their resources to provide adequate protection. Furthermore, the Haitian government has only begun to prosecute a fraction of these cases. These domestic prosecutions progress through the system only because of tireless advocacy by Haitian human rights lawyers and their partners who diligently work with police, prosecutors and judges to end the climate of impunity. In cases where the police have made arrests, suspects are often released as a result of poor investigations.

10. However, the government of Haiti is facing constrained capacity resulting in part from international policies that pre-date the earthquake, only recently issued a strategic plan for housing for the estimated 1-1.3 million residents of some 1,000 IDP camps. The plan will not be implemented for months, if not years. Quite simply, there is no end in sight for the dangerous conditions in which Haitian women and girls live.

II. UN and Regional Response to the Epidemic of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

11. On October 14, 2010 the UN Security Council recommended that MINUSTAH pay particular attention in providing adequate protection to the needs of Haitians, specifically internally displaced women, including through joint community policing in camps, strengthening

⁴ See for example, NTN 24. Se triplica la tasa de embarazos en campamentos de desplazados en Haití. Oct. 19, 2010.

mechanisms to address sexual and gender-based violence and promoting and protecting the rights of women as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325, 1888 and 1889. The Security Council stated, “combating criminality and sexual and gender-based violence, and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti.”⁵

12. Several UN Special Rapporteurs and Representatives have also called attention to the sexual violence against Haiti’s displaced women as an issue that must be addressed by the international community. In an October 2010 speech to the UN General Assembly, Rashida Manjoo, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its Causes and Consequences, highlighted the disproportionate vulnerabilities of women in post-disaster settings and their increased risk of violence. She specifically cited the sexual violence faced by Haitian women and girls in the displacement camps.⁶

13. That same month, Walter Kälin, then UN Special Representative to the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, linked pre-existing vulnerabilities of “violence and exploitation” with the post-disaster occurrence of sexual violence in Haiti’s camps.⁷ He drew attention to “important levels of rape and gang-rape and also domestic violence in the camps, which [women’s groups] identified to be problems that are growing in number and brutality.”

14. On October 21, 2010, attorneys and grassroots groups submitted a Request for Precautionary Measures to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).⁸ The petition called on both the government of Haiti and international actors to take immediate action in ensuring security, lighting and access to medical care in camps, as well as meaningful participation by grassroots women’s groups in planning sessions for addressing gender-based violence in

⁵ Press Release, Security Council, Renewing Haiti Mission Mandate in Resolution 1944 (2010), Looks to Review of Situation After Pending Elections, New Government, UN Doc. SC/10054 (Oct. 14, 2010).

⁶ Statement by Rashida Manjoo Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences at the 65th Session of the General Assembly Third Committee (Oct. 11, 2010).

⁷ Walter Kälin, Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons in Haiti: Memorandum Based on a Working Visit to Port-au-Prince (12–16 Oct. 2010), ¶ 32.

⁸ Attorneys and grassroots groups who filed the petition include KOFIVIV, KONAMAVID, and FAVILEK, MADRE, the International Women’s Human Rights (IWHR) Clinic at the City University of New York (CUNY) School of Law, Women’s Link Worldwide, the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), the Institute For Justice & Democracy In Haiti (IJDH), Bureau Des Avocats Internationaux (BAI), and Morrison & Foerster LLP.

displacement camps. Advocates asked the IACHR to grant the request as an urgent measure to address the multiple acts of sexual violence women in the displacement camps are facing.

15. On December 22, the Inter-American IACHR on Human Rights (IACHR) issued a decision in favor of the petitioners, highlighting the importance of respecting international human rights obligations at all times, specifically non-derogable rights, as well as the rights of the most vulnerable populations including women and girl victims of sexual violence (See Appendix B). The IACHR's decision includes the following legally binding recommendations:

A. Ensure medical and psychological care is provided in locations available to victims of sexual abuse of 22 camps for those internally displaced. This precautionary measures decision, in particular, ensures that there be:

- a. privacy during examinations;
- b. availability of female medical staff members, with a cultural sensitivity and experience with victims of sexual violence;
- c. issuance of medical certificates;
- d. HIV prophylaxis, and;
- e. emergency contraception.

B. Implement effective security measures in the 22 camps, in particular, provide street lighting, an adequate patrolling in and around the camps, and a greater number of female security forces in police patrols in the camps and in police stations in proximity to the camps;

C. Ensure that public officials responsible for responding to incidents of sexual violence receive training enabling them to respond adequately to complaints of sexual violence and to adopt safety measures;

D. Establish special units within the police and the Public Ministry investigating cases of rape and other forms of violence against women and girls, and;

E. Ensure that grassroots women's groups have full participation and leadership in planning and implementing policies and practices to combat and prevent sexual violence and other forms of violence in the camps.

III. Exclusion of Grassroots Organizations from Participation in Addressing Sexual Violence

16. In violation of its obligations under international human rights law the UN Gender Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster⁹ has excluded Haitian grassroots women's groups from meaningful participation in the coordination efforts to address and prevent sexual violence in Port-au-Prince IDP camps. Since the earthquake, the role of the UN GBV Sub-Cluster has been to track what remains of Haiti's human resources and momentum of the Concertation Nationale, and to "support and build on prior activities."¹⁰

17. This exclusion of grassroots voices violates international law and standards requiring such participation, including the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women ("Belém do Pará"), UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Moreover, the IACHR requested that the government of Haiti ensure that Haitian grassroots women's groups have full participation and leadership in planning and implementing responses to GBV. However, grassroots women groups operating within displacement camps continue to be excluded in post-disaster needs assessments and in the planning of activities designed to mitigate such violence.

18. As further evidence of this exclusion, in December 2010, the UN GBV Sub-Cluster released its list of strategies for 2011 for combating gender-based violence in Haiti, a simplistic two-page summary of objectives and goals (See Appendix C). Unfortunately there is still no specific mention of including grassroots women's organizations in meaningful participation in the coordination of efforts to address and prevent sexual violence in Port-au-Prince IDP camps, as mandated by international law.

19. In response to this, in February 2011 the Haitian Minister on the Rights of Women (Women's Ministry), in a written letter to UNFPA, called on the GBV Sub-Cluster to include participation by grassroots women's groups living and operating within the IDP camps as well as to collaborate with the Women's Ministry on its activities (See Appendix D).

⁹ The UN Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster in Haiti (the "GBV Sub-Cluster") is coordinated by UNFPA and includes UN and NGO membership as well as Ministries of the government of Haiti. The Sub-Cluster takes the lead on addressing gender-based violence in complex emergencies, natural disasters and other such situations.

¹⁰ "Haiti Response Must Address Needs of Women and Girls," Haiti Earthquake 2010. *One Response*. June 2010.

20. Despite this request by the Women's Ministry, the GBV Sub-Cluster Coordinator still refuses to include Haitian grassroots women's groups to meaningfully participate in the planning and implementation of activities designed to address sexual violence in the displacement camps. Nor has the UN GBV Sub-Cluster followed its obligation under international law and in respect of Haiti's state sovereignty to consult with the Women's Ministry on activities involving mapping the issue of gender-based violence in the camps and resources available for victims. This continued exclusion by Sub-Cluster leadership not only violates its obligations under international human rights law but also undermines strategies to combat gender-based violence.

IV. Conclusion

21. Building and strengthening the rule of law is fundamental to sustaining peace and security for societies emerging from disasters. Haiti's transition from disaster creates a unique opportunity to adopt strategies and policies for the establishment of the rule of law and the promotion of gender equality and gender justice within key areas relating to the legislative process and law enforcement.

22. In recent decades, the Haitian women's movement has achieved considerable success, including the creation of the Women's Ministry. However, the January 12, 2010 earthquake put women and girls at an increased risk of rape by the collapse of social infrastructures, the erosion of family and community networks and inequitable access to social services. Disasters and conflicts women and children living in displacement camps are especially vulnerable to sexual violence.

23. The IACHR's December 22, 2010 recommendations, combined with the long-term recommendations outlined in the IACHR's 2009 report on Haiti¹¹ provide a comprehensive roadmap for addressing and preventing gender-based violence and related discrimination against women and girls in Haiti.

V. Solutions

¹¹ Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Report on Haiti, "The Right of Women in Haiti to be Free from Violence and Discrimination." (2009).

24. Sexual violence is greatly deterred when both adequate security and lighting are present in IDP camps. Camps surveyed by KOFAVIV report far lower rates of rape in camps with both a security presence and adequate lighting. Camps with only lighting or only security patrols or neither reported higher incidences of rape. Despite some increases in these services, to date, few camps possess adequate lighting and security necessary to ensure the safety of residents.

25. In order to strengthen respect for human rights in country and foster a strong rule of law it is critical for Haiti to implement the IACHR's Recommendations and accountability mechanisms for human rights violations. In light of Haiti's current crisis, the Women's Ministry should be recognized as a key body in designing strategies to enhance and protect women's rights and in implementing the IACHR's recommendations that provide a clear blueprint for such strategies.

26. To meet its obligations to combat sexual violence and fully implement the IACHR's recommendations, the Government of Haiti needs adequate resources. Yet much of the funding pledged for Haiti by Donor States has still not been released. Of the money released, a large portion has not yet been spent. Moreover, much of the money delivered has gone to international aid agencies, not to Haitian organizations or the Haitian government.

27. Government and civil society actors must be supported in the drafting of a Plan of Action to Address Sexual Violence and Related Gender-Based Discrimination ("Plan of Action") for implementing both the IACHR's short term and long-term recommendations and advocate for the inclusion of this plan in the reconstruction and development plans and policies. The Plan of Action must be designed and framed within the context of Haiti's existing commitments to end gender-based violence and discrimination, from its national laws and policies to regional and international inter-governmental conventions and agreements. This includes establishing new policies or legislative reform that compliments other existing national policies and governmental plans of action or strategies. Finally a Plan of Action must be funded by Donor States.

VI. Recommendations

28. We respectfully request that the Human Rights Council ask UN GBV Sub-Cluster and the Haitian government to implement the recommendations of the IACHR's decision, and to:

A. Ensure that grassroots women's groups have full participation and leadership in planning and implementing policies and practices to combat and prevent sexual violence and other forms of violence in the camps.

B. Support a Plan of Action to address sexual violence and implement the IACHR's recommendations that is collaboratively drafted by Haitian government, key members of UN agencies and other key civil society organizations;

C. Ensure medical and psychological care is provided in locations available to victims of sexual abuse of camps for those internally displaced. This precautionary measures decision, in particular, ensures that there be:

a. privacy during examinations;

b. availability of female medical staff members, with a cultural sensitivity and experience with victims of sexual violence;

c. issuance of medical certificates;

d. HIV prophylaxis, and;

e. emergency contraception.

C. Implement effective security measures in displacement camps, in particular, provide street lighting, an adequate patrolling in and around the camps and a greater number of female security forces in police patrols in the camps and in police stations in proximity to the camps;

D. Ensure that public officials responsible for responding to incidents of sexual violence receive training enabling them to respond adequately to complaints of sexual violence and to adopt safety measures;

E. Establish special units within the police and the Public Ministry investigating cases of rape and other forms of violence against women and girls, and;

F. Support initiatives that provide free representation of victims through the civil party mechanism in domestic prosecutions of sexual assault.

APPENDIX A



MADRE
Demanding Rights, Resources &
Results for Women Worldwide

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Grace Paley, 1922-2007
Bernice Reagon
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1929-2001
Digna Sánchez
Sonia Sánchez
Yolanda Sánchez
Susan Sarandon
Julia R. Scott
Susan L. Taylor
Marjorie Tuite, 1922-1986
Alice Walker
Joanne Woodward
Billie Jean Young

June 7, 2010

Oral Intervention of Malya Villard-Apollon

1. Council Members, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.
2. My name is Malya Villard-Apollon. I am a leader of KOFAVIV, a grassroots women's organization that works with victims of sexual violence. I, myself, have been a victim of rape. We work with several partners including MADRE, the Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti and the law firm Morrison & Foerster.
3. Conditions in the displacement camps, following the January 12 earthquake, have greatly exacerbated women's vulnerability to rape.
4. I live in a tent in a camp. I have witnessed violence against women and girls. And, I have also witnessed the completely inadequate government response. KOFAVIV has recorded at least 242 cases of rape since the earthquake. But, we have yet to see a case prosecuted.
5. The violence is occurring in the camps because:
 - a. There is no education around sexuality and women's rights,
 - b. Security is inadequate;
 - c. There is a lack of secure housing;
 - d. And, aid distribution is ineffective and aid agencies fail to consult grassroots groups, which deepens poverty and fosters violence.
6. I respectfully urge the Council recommend that the International Community work with the Government of Haiti to do the following:
 - a. Provide human rights education, including gender sensitivity training for men and police, and know your rights trainings for women;
 - b. Immediately provide security and lighting in the camps;
 - c. Remind donors that the 'UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement' implore governments to consult with Haitian women and ensure their participation in decisions that impact their lives;
 - d. And, finally, all member States should condition funding on meeting these basic requirements to uphold women's rights.
7. Voices like mine are often not heard in forums like these, thank you again for your attention.

APPENDIX B



INTER - AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
COMISION INTERAMERICANA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS
COMISSÃO INTERAMERICANA DE DIREITOS HUMANOS
COMMISSION INTERAMÉRICAINNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 U.S.A.

December 22, 2010

**RE: Women and girls victims of sexual violence living
in 22 internally displaced persons camps
Precautionary Measures no. MC-340-10
Haiti**

Dear Sirs and Madams:

On behalf of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), I am pleased to address you with respect to your request for precautionary measures regarding sexual violence against women and girls living in 22 Port-au-Prince internally displaced persons camps.

I also wish to inform you that in a note of today's date, the Commission addressed the State of Haiti pursuant to Article 25 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure in order to request the adoption of urgent measures in favor of the above-mentioned persons. Specifically, the Commission requested that the Government of Haiti take the following measures (reproduced in the official language of the State):

1. Assurer que des soins médicaux et psychologiques soient fournis dans des endroits accessibles aux victimes de violence sexuelle des 22 camps de déplacés internes objet de cette mesure conservatoires. En particulier, assurer :
 - a. la privacité pendant les examens ;
 - b. la disponibilité de membres de personnel médical féminin, possédant une sensibilité culturelle ainsi que de l'expérience avec des victimes de violence sexuelle ;
 - c. l'expédition de certificats médicaux ;
 - d. la prophylaxie HIV ; et
 - e. la contraception d'urgence.

Ms. Lisa Davis, Esq.
International Women's Human Rights Clinic
CUNY School of Law
- and -
MADRE
Human Rights Advocacy Director

Annie Gell, Esq. And Brian Concannon, Jr., Esq.
Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti

Mario Joseph, Av.
Bureau des Avocats Internationaux

Ms. Katherine Romero
Women's Link Worldwide
Bogotá, Colombia

Ms. Erica J. Richards, Esq.
Morrison & Foerster LLP

Sunita Patel, Esq. and others
Center for Constitutional Rights

KOFAVIV, FAVILEK, KONAMAVID

-2-

2. Implémenter des mesures de sécurité effectives dans les 22 camps, en particulier, assurer l'éclairage public, un patrouillage adéquat autour et à l'intérieur des camps, et un plus grand nombre de forces de sécurité féminines dans les patrouilles et dans les commissariats de police à proximité des camps ;
3. Assurer que les agents publics chargés de répondre aux incidents de violence sexuelle reçoivent des formations leur permettant de répondre adéquatement aux plaintes de violence sexuelle ainsi que d'adopter des mesures de sécurité ;
4. Promouvoir la création d'unités spéciales au sein de la police judiciaire et du Ministère Public chargées de l'enquête des cas de viol et d'autres formes de violence à l'égard des femmes et des jeunes filles ; et
5. Assurer que les groupes de femmes de base aient pleine participation et leadership dans la planification et l'exécution des politiques et pratiques destinées au combat et à la prévention de la violence sexuelle et d'autres formes de violence dans les camps.

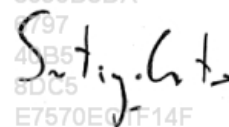
In its communication to Haiti, the Commission also requested that the State provide the Commission with information concerning compliance with these measures within 20 days of receipt of the communication, and thereafter on a periodic basis. In view of the observations of the parties on compliance, the Commission will decide whether to extend or lift the measures.

The Commission wishes to note that in accordance with Article 25(9) of the Commission's Rules of Procedure that the granting of these measures and their adoption by the State shall not constitute a prejudgment on the merits of a case.

The IACHR posts on its Web site (www.cidh.org) a summary of the precautionary measures that have been granted. The summary identifies the beneficiaries of the precautionary measures by name, with the exception of children and victims of sexual violence. In cases in which the beneficiaries of these precautionary measures prefer that their complete name not be made public on the Web site, they are required to immediately inform the IACHR in writing.

Sincerely,

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Santiago A. Canton
Secrétaire exécutif

APPENDIX C

STRATÉGIES DU SUB CLUSTER POUR 2011

Prévention de la VBG à travers le plaidoyer et avec la participation des acteurs de sécurité et d'autres acteurs.

- L'intensification des formations pour les acteurs de la VBG, incluant les gestionnaires de camps, la police, les organisations de base et autres ;
- Continuer l'installation des lampes solaires dans les camps des personnes déplacées ;
- Augmenter la collaboration avec le cluster WASH et les autres clusters (avec possible collaboration d'un conseiller GenCap) ;
- Appuyer les organisations de bases pour la prévention en matière de VGB au sein des communautés.

GBV prevention through advocacy and with the participation of security and other actors.

- The intensification of training for actors of GBV, including camp managers, police, grassroots organizations and others;
- Continue installation of solar lights in the camps of displaced persons;
- Increase collaboration with the WASH cluster and other clusters (with possible help of a counselor GenCap);
- Support grassroots organizations for the prevention of GBV in communities.

Améliorer la qualité, la disponibilité et l'accès aux services essentiels de la VBG

- Établir à Port-au-Prince le niveau standard des procédures opératoires pour les cas de VBG ;
- Préparer et organiser un atelier sur l'exercice de la cartographie par IRC afin de discuter sur la façon de progresser ;
- Appuyer les organisations de bases en tant que services d'accompagnement pour les victimes ;
- Produire et diffuser des cartes de référence de la VBG pour Léogane/Grand-Goâve/Petit-Goâve/Gressier et pour Jacmel (en cours, mais en arrêt pour le moment à cause du choléra) ;
- Vérifier et mettre à jour les informations sur la carte de référence ;
- Mettre en place un pool de formateurs ;

- Établir le renforcement des capacités/former un groupe de travail qui comprendra un pool de formateurs, un plan de travail, la systématisation et le catalogage des programmes et un déploiement de formations ;
- Tenir un atelier avec les acteurs de la Protection de l'Enfance et de la VBG afin d'arriver à un consensus pour établir des standards et des normes pour les abris/les maisons d'hébergement.

Improve the quality, availability and access to essential GBV

- Establish in Port-au-Prince level standard operating procedures for cases of GBV;
- Prepare and organize a workshop on the mapping exercise on IRC to discuss the way forward;
- Support grassroots organizations as support services for victims;
- Produce and disseminate reference cards for GBV Léogane / Grand Goave / Petit-Goâve / Gressier and Jacmel (in progress, but for the time off due to cholera);
- Verify and update information on the reference card;
- Establish a pool of trainers;
- Establish capacity building / form a working group that will include a pool of trainers, a work plan, systematization and cataloging programs of training and deployment;
- Hold a workshop with actors from the Child Protection and GBV in order to reach a consensus to establish standards and standards for shelter / shelters.

Coordonner, suivre et identifier les lacunes dans la prévention et la réponse de la VBG

- Veiller à ce que tous les partenaires travaillant dans la VBG sont informés et respectent le Plan National et les Protocoles ;
- Continuer et développer la coordination du Sous-Cluster à un niveau sous-national ;
- Continuer à accompagner le MCFDF dans l'augmentation de leur rôle au niveau national dans la coordination à travers le déploiement du Manuel de Coordination de la VBG au niveau national et sous-national ;
- Soutenir le MCFDF dans le déploiement à l'échelle nationale du système de gestion de l'information de la VBG.

Coordinate, monitor and identify gaps in prevention and response to GBV

- Ensure that all partners working in GBV are informed and comply with the National Plan and Protocols;
- Continue and expand coordination of the Sub-Cluster at sub-national level;
- Continue to support the MCFDF in increasing their role in coordinating national level through the implementation of the Book of GBV Coordination at national and sub-national level;
- Support the MCFDF in deployment nationwide system of information management of gbv

APPENDIX D



*Ministè Kondisyon Fanm
ak Dwa Fanm
Ministère à la Condition Féminine
et aux Droits des Femmes*

MCFDF/MM/ml/SM/432-11

Port-au-Prince, le 17 Février 2011

Monsieur Igor BOSC
Représentant de l'UNFPA
En ses Bureaux.-

Monsieur le Représentant,

Le Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes (MCFDF) a le regret de vous informer que c'est avec stupéfaction qu'il constate qu'en dépit d'une sévère mise en garde publique adressée à l'égard de Mme Sian Evans, Coordinatrice du sous cluster violence basée sur le genre (VBG), elle a encore facilité l'actualisation de la carte de référence sans l'approbation du Ministère.

Le MCFDF déplore cette attitude discriminatoire et non professionnelle de la part de Mme Evans. A cette situation il faut ajouter l'étude sur le mapping réalisée sans aucune consultation au préalable avec la titulaire du Ministère.

Le MCFDF se sent très concerné par le comportement de Mme Evans. Il vous demande de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour remédier à cette situation intolérable. Le Ministère souhaite avoir un entretien avec vous à ce sujet dans le meilleur délai

Je vous prie de recevoir, **Monsieur le Représentant**, mes plus respectueuses salutations.


Marjory MICHEL
Ministre

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