Protection Strategy &

Humanitarian Country Team Haiti

Daniel Ladouceur Senior Protection Advisor Bangkok, 24 May 2019



Protection Background

Structural: Recurrent Political crisis and Natural disasters.

- 1. 1.44 million Haitians have protection needs.
- No UN agreed lead agency no coordination of protection since in mid 2017.
- 3. Four sub-sectors: GBV, CP, Human trafficking, Statelessness.
- 4. HCT functional while the development sector coordination is non-efficient.
- 5. UN mission is scaling down with plans to leave in October 2019.

Institutional: Weak Rule of Law, access limited to basic services including to ID papers.

Community: Extreme poverty and the erosion of positive social norms.

Interpersonal: Culture of silence, patriarchal norms and taboos prohibiting help seeking behaviour or denouncing of abuses .

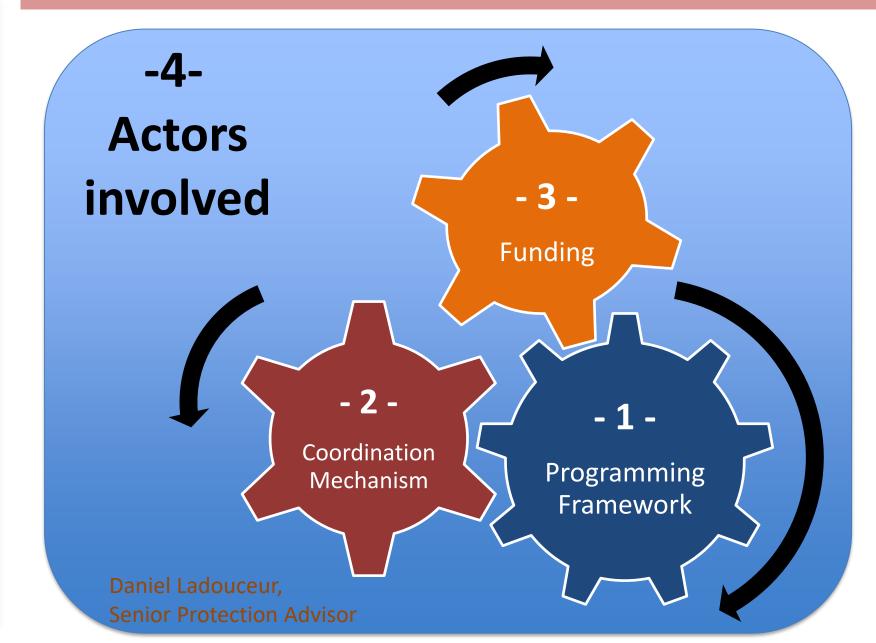
> Individuals: Ruptures of family ties, migration, child labour, human trafficking, exclusion and stigma.

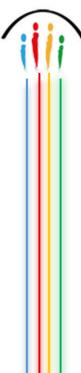
Erosion of the protective environment



- 1. 85% of children (1-14 years) or 980.786 were victims of violence;
- 2. 15% of women/girls (15-49 years) or 405.023 have suffered physical and sexual violence;
- **3. 161 280 Haitians** expelled from Dominican Republic have no ID paper of which 24.436 are victims of abuse and violence.
- **4. 30 000 in IDP** stuck in camps, 12.000 of which are single-headed household.
- **5. 600 detained** heads of families and pregnant women affected by prolonged and arbitrary detention.

Components of the nexus

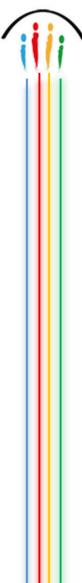




Process

- 1. Coordination Group revived under the Office of the RC/HC. One post created with OHCHR to lead this effort.
- 2. Leveraged the RC/HC's to design and lead the development of an HCT strategies:
 - a. Common analysis draw attention to justice/peace actors and led to a <u>common understanding of the key</u> <u>protection issues and avoid silo approach</u>;
 - b. Development of collective outcomes, targets, roles and responsibilities, and budget.
- **3. Process gradually rallied** humanitarian, development, justice and security actors based on the need to sustain the intervention in protection.
- 4. Evolved from HCT Protection Strategy to a System-Wide Protection Strategy. Daniel Ladouceur,

Senior Protection Advisor



Challenges

- 1. No protection lead (HCR absent). The HCT revived the coordination for protection under the Office of the RC/HC.
- 2. Building trust and reaching out to the civil society organizations. Weak link with the NGO coordination platform.
- 3. SRSG statement on corruption had her PNG; this helped grain credibility for the UN amongst some actors, but it reminded partners that we were very political.
- 4. Limited operational capacity of the RC/HC's office. No access to funding to support the development process.
- 5. High level competing priorities for the RC/HC compounded by the limited knowledge on protection the humanitarian sphere.



Opportunities

- 1. Direct access and membership of the HCT and the UNCT.
- 2. Leveraged the neutrality and coordination mandate of the RC/HC's office to design and lead the development of a System-Wide Protection Strategies :
 - a. Analysis led to a common understanding of the key issues across of the system.
 - Linked to the PoC Strategy and allowed for the transfer of some responsibilities to the UNCT after the departure of the UN peacekeeping mission.
 - c. Development of collective outcomes, targets, roles and responsibilities, and budget.
- 3. IN a position to oversee all clusters and development sectors to ensure protection mainstreaming.
- 4. Direct link to the donors and to senior government officials.





