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# **Watchdogs and Teachers: An Indicator for HRO Effectiveness in Haiti**

Final Report

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## Introduction *Watchdogs and Teachers* Theories of HRO Effectiveness

The most useful data gathering and data analysis is guided by a theory.<sup>1</sup> When the analyst does not explicitly articulate the theory that guides the process, the theory is still operative it simply remains hidden and unable to serve a useful function. Namely, to guide the consumer of the data in understanding what to make of the results. For each base-line indicator that we have developed to date, an explicit theory has been outlined and the Human Rights Effectiveness indicator is not going to buck this trend. The usefulness of the base-line data is enhanced and the efficiency of analysis is accelerated when we know what we are looking for in advance. Our theory should tell us what to look for in the data, what should we expect to see if the theory holds, and alternatively how do we understand the phenomena under examination in the event that the theory is not supported by the evidence at hand?

Broadly speaking, Human rights organizations (HROs) can be conceived of as a subset of civil society-based organizations (CSOs) and thus we should have similar theoretical expectations for HROs. Because civil society theory is presented in some detail in the CSO Advocacy Indicator Report we will only take a brief detour through how it can be applied to HROs. Nonetheless, HROs are a special type of CSO and thus we are well justified in considering their unique influence on political and legal processes. In theory, HROs should be expected to play a role as civic watchdogs. Perhaps more than any other type of CSO, HROs are self-consciously and explicitly designed to play this role. In fact it would make little sense for a group to define itself as being an HRO if it did not target abuses of state power as they impact on the legal rights of citizens.<sup>2</sup> This recognition drives how we have operationalized the definition of an HRO for inclusion in this study. In theory then would expect to see effective HROs making a variety of attempts to hold the state accountable for how it treats citizens in the context of the justice system particularly and in other realms as well. There are a number of means and methods for promoting state accountability and these are detailed below where our indicator is operationalized (systematically and specifically defined).

The second role that we expect HROs to play is that of raising public awareness of citizenship rights. This is clearly related to the watchdog role as a wide awareness of human rights among a citizenry can only make abuses more easy to detect and thus on balance less likely. Citizens who know their legal rights will be more likely to defend them and report their violation and thus pressure for state accountability in this area can be dramatically increased. The theoretical role of HROs as teacher emphasizes the importance of creating a broad constituency for human rights that goes well beyond the relatively small number of

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<sup>1</sup> Recall that a theory is defined as a set of basic assumptions about how a particular phenomena works. It is the broad conceptual story that outlines a set of causal mechanisms that drive (in this case) socio-political events.

<sup>2</sup> It could also be argued that an HRO may rightly concern itself with human rights abuses that do not come from the state i.e. gross economic exploitation of certain groups (children, women, peasants, workers, or even the environment in general). This seems quite reasonable but in most of these cases, HROs are targeting the state for legal remedies or legal protection for disadvantaged groups. That said, some international HROs have long targeted corporations themselves as well as the states in which they operate. (For example we could look to the international boycotts associated with the divestment movement in apartheid-era South Africa, environmental protests that targeted Exxon in the wake of the Valdez oil spill, and current pressure being brought to bear against companies like Shell Oil in Nigeria, and Nike in southeast Asia to name just a few.)

professionalized HROs that operate largely in Port-au-Prince and other main cities. If well developed, this human rights constituency can then further press the state for accountability. Thus the theoretical relationship between these two roles for HROs is clearly reciprocal and interactive. This means that progress in one area should predict and influence progress in the other. If the theory of HROs as teachers holds, then we should expect to see evidence of attempts by HROs to perform a public educative function. Again, we operationalized our HRO effectiveness indicator to try to detect and measure this second function of HROs as well as the watchdog function.

It should now be clear how a specific theory guides the data gathering process. Next we will examine how the theory was operationalized by creating a data gathering protocol that allows for the regular replication of the process.

## Creating the HRO Indicator Protocol

### *Sampling Universe: What is an HRO*

An initial puzzle that had to be resolved was the identification of the sampling universe. In order to assure replicability of the indicators gathering process in future years, a set of criteria was established to determine how one would know a Haitian HRO when one saw it. To this end, four basic criteria were identified. In order to be considered a "Haitian HRO" for the purposes of this indicator, an organization, group, federation, etc. must meet substantially all of the following criteria:

- A group must demonstrate a self-defined purpose which includes human rights (or a clear component of human rights) as a primary goal of the group.

- A) The group should demonstrate as at least part of its activities, (or have the clear intention to achieve) a public "watch-dog" function.

This would normally take the form of monitoring or observing the behavior of various state institutions (police, prisons, courts, etc.) and responding to instances of illegal and or abusive use of state power, through publicity, documentation, legal actions, etc.

- B) Alternatively, a group could focus its efforts and energy on improving the conditions of a social or politically marginalized category of people.

They would demonstrate a commitment to *legal* protections for and other reforms that benefit particular disadvantaged groups, such as:

- Prisoners
- Prostitutes
- Homeless
- Child laborers "*restaveks*"
- AIDS/HIV sufferers
- Etc.

- The group must be “Haitian” as opposed to international and thus must demonstrate the characteristics of: A) the staffing and management at the highest levels of the group are Haitian and B) the group must follow its own self-determined agenda and not that of an international actor.
- In cases where a group formally meets all criteria, but would represent a statistical anomaly, the USAID-Haiti HRO Team Leader will maintain the right to eliminate a group from the sample, with written justification.

There are a handful of other considerations in regards to the sampling frame that warrant discussion. First, the HRO Team Leader and the MSI Indicators Team Leader were in agreement that the sample should include all (or almost all) of the groups in the country that qualify under the stated criteria and that are able to be interviewed within the practical limitations of the project budget and scope of work.

Secondly, there is at least one formal HRO federation in Haiti. It was judged that any coalition, federation, or other grouping which has a common budget and institutional hierarchy, which issues statements or publications in the name of the grouping and or takes common action in regards to human rights issues, should be sampled both as a federation as well as having each qualifying constituent member sampled. This provides a unique opportunity to gather data that evaluates the extent to which a particular federation differs from its constituent members in terms of effectiveness.

The names and contact information for the groups that emerged from this process are found in Table 1 “HROs Surveyed for Effectiveness Indicator”. Table 1 also indicates if the group was successfully surveyed and if not why not.

Of the 21 groups identified, surveys were completed with 16. Two other groups refused to participate either outright (1 group), or by not being available after being contacted directly four times (1 group). Two other groups could not be located with the addresses or phone numbers provided. The interviewer attempted to track down representatives of these groups through an exhaustive search of the neighborhoods in which they were once located and by asking about the groups when meeting with other HROs. All of these methods were ultimately unsuccessful. As a result, we believe that these two groups are likely to be inactive. In the final case, the group (COFAL) expressed willingness to be interviewed but was not available after numerous visits by the interviewer. With surveys completed with 16 of the 19 groups that could be found, the survey has a response rate of 84%.

**Table 1 - HROs Surveyed for Effectiveness Indicator**

#	Name of HRO	Contact Information	Survey Completed	Reason if "No"
1	Centre de Education Populaire	138 Rue de L'Enterrement, PauP, Ph# 22-37-63	YES	
2	Centre de recherche sociale et de formation au developpement	Rue Jean Baptiste No. 10, Canapé-Vert, BP 15294, PauP	YES	
3	Centre Oecumenique des Droits de l'Homme	5 Rue des Maguerites, TURGEAU, Ph# 22-94-78, 45-41-06	NO	Refused interview, they said they wanted \$1000 and they don't think Int. orgs are serious about HR in Haiti. Noncooperation.
4	CODDHUS-OGITH	121 bis, Route Delmas No. 11 Ph# 49-05-75, 49-09-96	NO	Made three visits to do interview but leadership was not available. Left letter to request interview. Noncooperation.
5	COFAL	24 LaLue, Ph # 223-6235	NO*	Three calls and no response, continuing to check.
6	Comite des Avocats pour le Respect des Libertes Individuells	BP 15449 Pétion-Ville Ph# 45-06-06	YES	
7	Comité Haïtienne pour la Defense des droits de l'enfant	10 Rue Babiole Ph# 45-43-57	YES	
8	Commision des Droits Humains - INTER-OPD	25 Rue Babiole	NO	Not at the address provided, could not locate.
9	Commission Diocesaine Justice et Paix - Les Cayes	Eglise Episcopale, Les Cayes	YES	
10	Commission Nationale Episcopale Justice et Paix	56 Rue Piquant, Champ-de-Mars, PauP, Ph# 22-48-55	YES	
11	Committee Haïtian pour le Resp. Des Droits Humaines	#5, Thor 10, Rue de la Paix, Carrefour	NO	No longer at this address, could not locate.
12	Foundation 30 Sept	a/s Map Viv, 31 Rue Carlstroem, Bois-Verna, PauP Ph#45-03-00	YES	
13	Institut Cult. Karl Levesque	24 Rue Baussan, TURGEAU, PauP BP 15421, Pétion-Ville PH# 45-29-52, 45-12-99	YES	
14	Kay Fanm	11 Rue Armand Holly, TURGEAU, PauP, Ph# 45-51-74	YES	
15	Mouvement d'Appui aux Victimes de Violence - MAP VIV	31 Rue Carlstroem, Bois-Verna, PauP, Ph#45-03-00	YES	
16	National Coalition for Haitian Rights	Delmas 71, Rue Fougere No 10 Ph# 46-25-40	YES	
17	Org. de Defense des Droits des Femmes - ENFOFANM	3 bis, Rue Sapotille, PACOT, Pau P, Ph# 45-19-30	YES	
18	Org. de Developpement Participatif	Avant Delmas 19, acoté de Local RDNP	YES	
19	Plate-forme des Organisations Haïtiennes de droits de l'homme	Impasse Senghor derniere maison ex-rés. Des Peres Spiritains, NAZON, BP 19181, PauP, Ph# 45-63-98	YES	
20	Sant kal levek	20 Ave. de Coste, PauP Ph# 23-16-66, 22-52-72	YES	
21	Solidarite Fanm Aisyen - SOFA	42 Ave. de la Martiniere, Bois-Verna, PauP, Ph# 45-84-77	YES	

## *Operationalizing Effectiveness with the Human Rights Effectiveness Index*

The HRO technical team adapted elements of the Advocacy Index as found in Handbook of Democracy and Governance Program Indicators (USAID Center for Democracy and Governance, Technical Publications Series, Appendix C, 37-38) to guide the contractor in creating an HRO effectiveness index. Effectiveness is operationalized as a function of a handful of key capacities and group organizational characteristics. Drawing on theories of social movement organization and collective action, we hypothesize that one would expect to see higher levels of HRO effectiveness where groups have a tightly focused agenda, a clear set of goals, specific action and/or monitoring plans, a broad range of knowledge about issues, inter-group support networks, and broad access to resources. At the same time, groups with more general mandates may prove effective if they demonstrate organizational divisions that allow for tightly focused work groups. The attributes should lead to concrete demonstrations of “watch-dog” or legal advocacy activities as well as more public education actions. The general hypothesis is of particular programming interest as it can guide future intervention strategies in regards to both what types of groups to target for assistance, and the type of assistance that might be most efficiently employed to achieve the targeted outcomes.

The HRO Team Leader also expressed a handful of questions that can be answered by using data that emerges as a result of efficient survey design. For example, do HROs typically tap any of a variety of international sources and/or do they know the processes for doing so? Another related question that interests the HRO Team Leader is the degree to which Haitian HROs use international enforcement and reporting mechanisms to bring pressure on the Haitian state to improve human rights. Both of these questions can be addressed by data that will emerge from the survey.

### *Survey Instrument - Operationalizing a Human Rights Effectiveness Index*

Drawing on the basic format of the recently completed CSO advocacy indicator survey, the contractor has adapted the survey to reflect the specific concerns of the HRO technical team. The basic design of the instrument identifies a host of HRO characteristics that are considered as *control factors*. Specific questions were designed to tap each groups self reported effectiveness capacity on each of the dimensions identified in the Human Rights Effectiveness Index document (See Appendix A). The survey instrument also gathers data that allows the sample to be disaggregated for using a number of standard control factors. Factors include leader age, members and leader gender, socio-economic status, and employment, as well as issues of group focus, size, organizational structure, and substantive orientation of the group are considered as preliminary control variables. Further, we employ select elements of the Effectiveness Index itself as predictors for the specific watchdog and educative functions that are also measured on the index.

### *Interview Procedures*

For each HRO interviewed as identified on Table 1, the MSI interviewer (sociologist Yves-Francois Pierre) located the HRO and either scheduled a return time or conducted the interview immediately if a proper respondent was identified and willing to

be interviewed. The interviews were all conducted at a place most convenient for the respondent, in almost every case at the office of the respondent. The high response rate for the interviews was augmented by the use of a confidence building technique. After the first few groups were completed, the interviewer introduced himself and his task including the fact that he had conducted interviews with other HROs and then named groups that he knew (from information gathered in the previous interviews) the target group had contacts with. This tended to reduce suspicion on the part of the interviewed groups and eased the interview process during the initial crucial moments. Each interview was conducted one-on-one with the interviewer. A member of the group's leadership was identified and assumed to represent the responses of the group as a whole. Because the goal of the interview was to measure group effectiveness, (as opposed to individual attitudes or behaviors) some flexibility was to be accorded if the respondent wished to consult others on questions of fact. The MSI interviewer indicates that for almost all interviews, the respondent did not need to consult other group members in this way.

All respondents were given a standard and binding promise of confidentiality at the start of the interview, and all analysis derived from the material used includes broad identity categories in place of group or individual names so as not to link any specific answers to any particular groups or individuals.

*Survey Results - The Human Rights Effectiveness Base-Line Indicator*

The groups that were surveyed seem to differ on a few basic dimensions, but overall they all share many fundamental characteristics. First, and with only a few minor exceptions, each of these groups is led by people with extremely high levels of education. Table 2 below shows the education level of all leaders from the sampled groups. Every group has at least one leader with a college degree and with only a single exception, group leaders with college degrees make up the majority of leaders in every group.

**Table 2 - Education Levels of HRO Leaders Sampled**

<i>Education Level in Years</i>	<i>Number of Leaders in Sample</i>
11	1
12	1
13	1
15	3
16 or Higher (University Level)	50

In fact, since only 6 leaders out of 56 total leaders do not have at least a college degree, this high level of education would seem almost a *defacto* requirement for leadership in Haitian HROs. Thus the universe of Haitian HROs (as defined for the purposes of measuring this indicator) is led by a very privileged class of individuals indeed. If one ignored the idiosyncrasies of Haitian class organization, they might be tempted to conclude that because

elites typically do not champion the human rights of poor people their domination of HROs does not bode well for human rights in Haiti.

Yet this conclusion ignores the easy-to-miss fact that Haiti has a significant and well-educated middle class, the existence of which is often lost/forgotten when regarding the awesome gap between rich and poor. In fact, while the economic oligopoly has not generally supported democracy and human rights, Haitian intellectuals have a long history of doing so. Intellectuals were perhaps the most persecuted group under Papa doc—and it is primarily they and their children who make up one of the largest categories among today's human rights activists.<sup>3</sup> Nonetheless, the largely urban-based and elite-led HROs are not likely to attend to the pressing human rights problems of the rural poor majority in Haiti until linkages between the HROs and the rural poor are formed. Given the relative youth of the HROs (7/16 groups founded since 1989 and only one founded prior to 1984) the growth of HROs seems to be accelerating. Under these circumstances, elite led groups may serve to create space for and act as mentors to groups that are closer to the majority of Haitians.

In fact, the survey results give some evidence that this model has already begun to take shape in Haiti. The organizational similarity of most of the groups in the sample is as striking as the universal high education of its leadership. Most of the HROs interviewed reported that their groups were made up of a very small number of members. By this they typically mean that the central committee of the group is seen as the "*Membres Actif*" and so most groups report very small membership numbers (see Figure 1). Though this large sub-set of groups report small membership numbers themselves, they tend to have many affiliated groups in rural areas. These affiliated groups are targeted with citizenship rights training, workshops, and to provide with literature and sometimes legal assistance by the HROs we surveyed. Further there are three groups in the sample who report relatively high numbers of "*Membres Actif*". These groups are surely including their affiliated groups and target constituents in response to the survey question about group membership numbers (Figure 2).

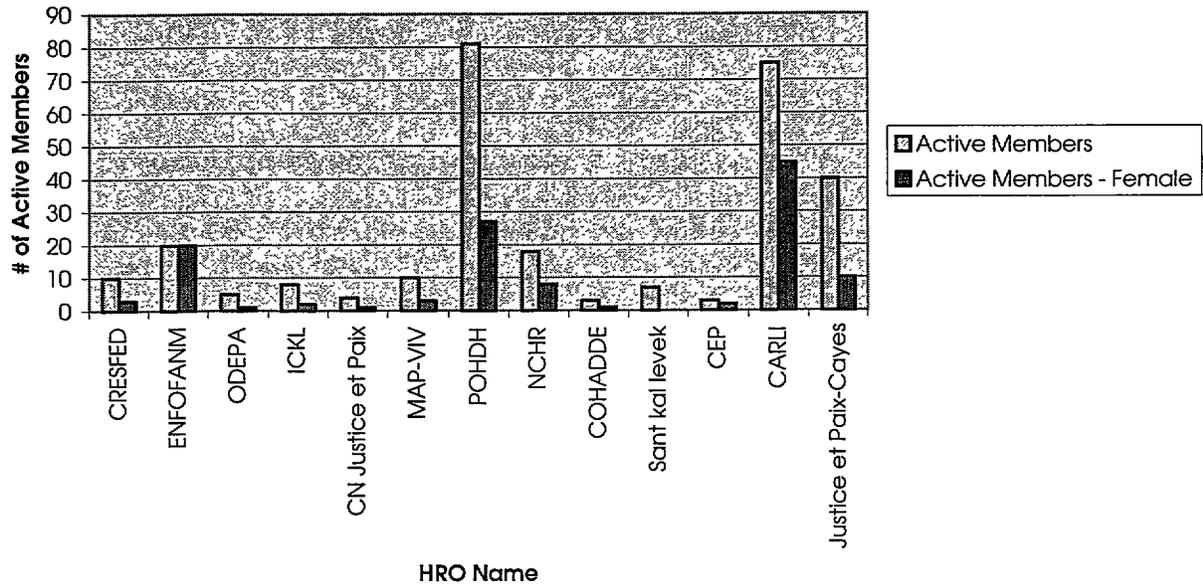
Taking these claims as true, the membership figures indicate that Haitian HROs, although still nascent and elite-led, are beginning to function as civil society theory predicts that they should in the early phases of transition to democracy -- as a bulwork against a historically predatory state. Further, they seem to be starting to make linkages with a broad and popular constituency supportive of human rights<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The first section of this paragraph was suggested in electronic conversations with Garth Vant Hull, USAID-Haiti HRO CTO.

<sup>4</sup> Additional qualitative case-studies or other means of gathering data on the work of particular HROs would be needed to verify whether or not this is in fact the case.

**Figure 1 Active Members and Female Active Members for 13 HROs**



**Figure 2 Active Members and Female Active Members for 3 HROs**

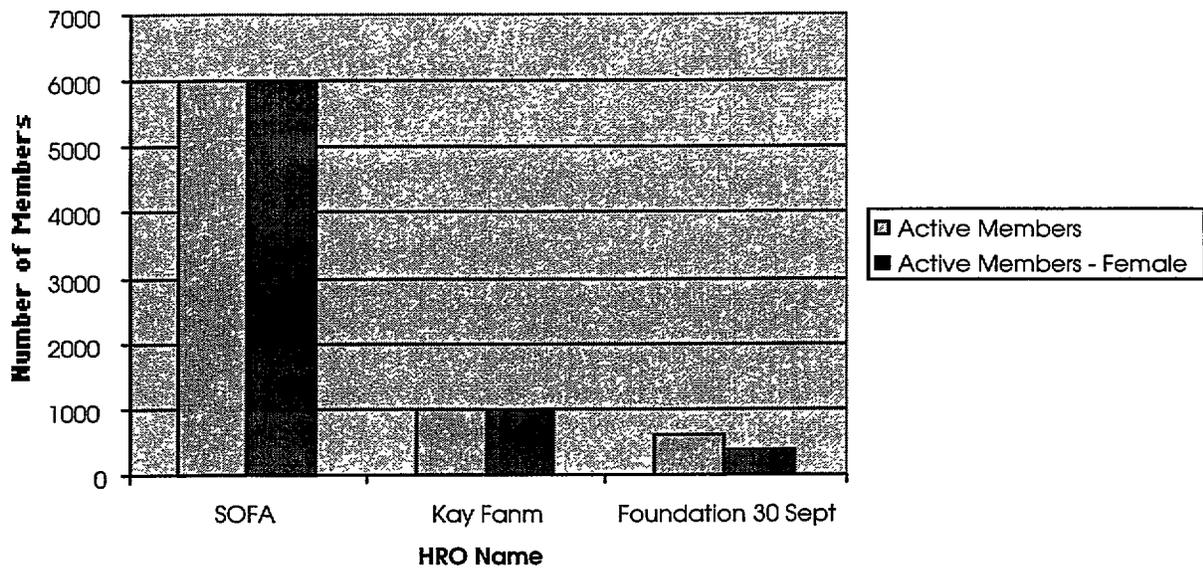


Table 3 below provides results on the multiple dimensions of the Human Rights Effectiveness Index. These scores can be taken as a base-line that captures current (November/December 1999) self-reported (and for some components of the scale verified) effectiveness for the 16 respondent groups that make up the bulk of the HROs in Haiti. The scores are calculated on the basis of the slightly modified HRO Effectiveness Index which is found in Appendix A of this document. The questions on which the scores for each dimension of effectiveness are based are specified in the HRO Effectiveness Index. The question numbers that are included correspond to the survey instrument questions as numbered in the survey code book (Appendix B) and in the electronic data bases (Appendix D, transmitted electronically to USAID-Haiti JDG and on computer diskette with this document) in which the reader can find the raw results.

**Table 3 – HRO Effectiveness Base-line Data**

<b>Advocacy Area</b>	<b>Base-line Mean (Min./Max. Possible)</b>	<b>Actual Sample Range [Standard Deviation]</b>
1- Articulates Objectives	8.688 (0/12)	2/12 [2.75]
2- Collects Information and Input	8.25 (0/12)	4/11 [1.63]
3- Consultative Policy Position	7 (0/12)	5/9 [1.265]
4- Obtain and Allocate Resources	4.39 (0/12)	1.5/8.5 [1.94]
5- Expand Constituency and Spread Org. Objectives	7.75 (0/12)	0/12 [3.8]
6- Network & Coalition Building	6.15 (0/12)	3.82/8.96 [1.48]
7- Taking Action	75.19 (0/∞)	2/395 [103.01]
8- Follow-up Actions	3.625 (0/12)	1/7 [1.92]
Advocacy Index Scale Aggregate <sup>5</sup>	46.608 (0/∞)	30.34/66.72 [9.69]

<sup>5</sup> The final index scale is calculated using a sum of all other constituent dimensions. The "Taking Action" score was multiplied by .01 so that the very large numbers evident on that sub-index do not overwhelm the composite index.

## Analysis of HRO Base-Line Findings

The groups that make up the HRO sample are, in general professional, organizations. The leaders are highly educated, and have experience in the management of the complex tasks associated with running ongoing public awareness campaigns as well as having the where-with-all to lobby the state to respect human rights on a regular basis. As such, it would not be surprising to see that some of the indicators as quantified may not increase dramatically in spite of interventions. Because the base-line for Articulation of Objectives, and Information Collection are already quite high, additional increases in these areas will be hard won. In fact, in the event that newer and less professional organizations come into existence in the coming months and years, *a slight decrease* on some of these measures might be predicted. In the event that this was the result of a broader rural and lower-class base for the HROs, then such an occurrence should be welcomed. Yet, in spite of considerable good news, all is not well for most of these groups. They all show a number of areas in which they could improve their performance and could thus play an even more useful role in support of Haiti's democratic political institutions. The areas of greatest weakness include forming consultative policy positions, network and coalition building, obtaining resources for human rights advocacy, and an area in need of particularly serious improvement is in follow-up actions. Perhaps of greatest importance though for the health of Haitian democracy is the need for these essentially elite organizations to make further progress in developing linkages with and helping to empower and give voice to a more broad-based set of HROs with long and lasting roots in the countryside. If able to do so, Haitian HROs may be poised to bring pressures on the state in support of Human Rights but can also add to the quality of Haitian democracy by helping to improve the citizenship knowledge-base of a broad range of Haitians.

## APPENDIX A

### Human Rights Organization Effectiveness Index

The organization receives one point for a positive response to each question noted in parentheses ( ), with multiple points possible when indicated. The maximum score possible for each dimension is noted in brackets [ ], and for each and sub-dimension in { }.

**1. Organization clearly articulates its objectives [12]**

- Organization has internal rules and regulations (q7) {1}
- Statutes are written (q8: response = 1 or 2, 1 point; response = 3 or 4, 2 points) {2}
- Statutes are legally recognized (q11; q12\_1 date; q12\_2, 1 point maximum for either one or both responses) {3}
- Yearly work plan is developed (q14, q15 1 point per response for 3 point maximum) {4}
- Priority issues for the organization have been identified (q13, 1 point maximum for any positive response, q15 response = 1, 1point) {2}

**2. Organization collects information and input about human rights and their promotion and protection [12]**

- Group collects relevant information from sources including government agencies, local NGOs, international NGOs, private organizations, book, newspapers and other printed sources, internet/www, or other sources (q16, 1/2 point for each response except response = 7, 0 points; q17 1/2 point for each response) {6.5}
- General input from constituents is collected via meetings or other methods (q18 response = 2 or 4, 5.5 points; response = 3 or 5, 2.5 point) {5.5}

**3. Formulating a policy position is done in consultative fashion with the following elements:[12]**

- Meetings held on a regular basis with constituency (q19, response = 1 or 6, 2 points; q24, response 1, 2 or 3, 2 points, response 4, 1 point) {4}
- Policy position is clearly articulated (q26 coded by consultant for clear articulation of a policy position 0-8 scale with 0 = no policy position stated and 8 = policy position clearly articulated) {8}

**4. Organization obtains and/or allocates resources for advocacy of human rights with the following elements:[12]**

- Organization collects contributions from members (q29 and q30, response = 2, 2 points for each) {4}
- Organization collects contributions from other local or national organizations, or the state (q29 and q30, response = 1, 3, 5 or 7, .75 points for each) {6}
- Organization successfully identifies and solicits contributions from international agencies, NGOs, or human rights groups (q29 and q30, response = 4 or 6, 1 point for each) {2}

**5. Expanding constituency and spreading organization objectives by:[12]**

- Legal literacy training (q38c\_3ac, response = 1, 1 point; q38c\_3fr, 1 point for each digit up to 5) {6}
- Organized presentations, workshops, teach-ins, days of reflection, debates, etc. for other groups or for public (q38c\_2ac and q38c\_5ac; q38c\_2fr and q38c\_5fr 1 point for each digit up to 2) {6}

6. **Coalition and network building to achieve cooperative efforts in support of human rights and related reforms with the following elements:[12]**

- Groups with similar interests identified or persuaded to take interest (may include govt. organizations) (*q34 and 35, .5 for each group mentioned*) {4}
- Form or join a coalition (*q37 1 point for each response, maximum or 2*) {2}
- Take part in a network via joint meetings, communication on common interests, sharing resources, coordination in planning and in carrying out joint activities, etc. (*q36 .66 for each response*) {6}

7. **Taking action to influence the protection or promotion of human rights with the following elements: [∞]**

- Generating and circulation of news releases, giving press interviews, publishing op-ed pieces, or distribution of other written material about human rights issues (*q38a\_1ac, q38a\_2ac, q38b\_2ac, and q38b\_4ac; q38a\_2fr, q38a\_1fr, q38b\_2fr, and q38b\_4fr = maximum response number*){∞}
- Drafting and circulating model legislation, leading or participation in letter writing campaigns, asking public officials to account for treatment of citizens via private and public means, sending information about Haitian human rights to international HROs, requesting support of international HR enforcement mechanisms (*q38a\_3ac, q38a\_4ac, q38b\_1ac, q38c\_1ac, and q38c\_4ac; q38a\_3fr, q38a\_4fr, q38b\_1fr, q38c\_1fr, and q38c\_4fr = maximum response number*){∞}
- Asking group members or citizens at large to engage in any of the above activities ( *q38a\_5ac and q38a\_6ac; q38a\_5fr and q38a\_6fr = maximum response number*){∞}

8. **Follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made, to foster implementation and/or to maintain public interest, with the following elements: [12]**

- monitoring the implementation of policy, asking for the revision of the decision, made new plans to achieve stated goals or alter goals themselves, tried to block the implementation of a new policy or doing any of the following in support of or in opposition to the policy decision: writing news release, holding public meetings, organized march or protest, written letters to politicians, draft model legislation, contribution of resources to a party (*q39 sum of all responses*) {12}

## APPENDIX B

### Survey Instrument

#### Ankèt sou Oganizasyon Dwa Moun an Ayiti

*Enfòmasyon pou Anketè a bay (fòk enfòmasyon yo ka pemet sipevizè rejwenn menm enfomatè yo, si l ta vle)*

Depatman \_\_\_\_\_ Awondisman \_\_\_\_\_

Vil \_\_\_\_\_ Komin \_\_\_\_\_

Seksyon \_\_\_\_\_ Lokalite/Bitasyon \_\_\_\_\_

Non Enfomatè a \_\_\_\_\_

Relasyon Enfomatè a ak Oganizasyon Dwa Moun: \_\_\_\_\_

Ki kote e ki jan ou te rive pale ak Enfomatè a? \_\_\_\_\_

Ki jan ou te rive jwenn enfomatè-a pou ou pale avè-l (ki jan ou te jwenn adrès enfomatè-a)?

---

#### Ki Oganizasyon ?

- ONG
- Asosyasyon
- Mouvman
- Sendika
- Gwoupman fanm
- Gwoup jèn
- Federasyon
- Gwoupman
- Lot repons \_\_\_\_\_

#### Enfòmasyon sou fason kesyonè a ranpli

Kòmanse: \_\_\_\_\_ Fini: \_\_\_\_\_

- Acheve
- Inacheve

## Rezon

- Kolaborasyon pa fèt
- Refize kontinye
- Moun k'ap reponn nan manke enfòmasyon

### **Lòt Anketè: Prezante tèt ou**

*Bonjou/Bonswa. Mwen rele... Genyen yon òganizasyon ki rele MSI kap mennen yon ti ankèt sou oganizasyon dwa moun la nan peyi-a. Yo ta renmen bay yo plis jarèt pou yo kap rive jwen bi yo vize-a. Nap mande-w pou ou ta bay patisipasyon nan ankèt la. Tout ti brase lide nou pral fè la-a, fèt pou rete ant nou menm. Nou remesye-w pou ti tan sa-a ke-w pral akode nou pou nou ka poze kèk ti kesyon sou òganizasyon*

### **Seksyon 1: Idantifikasyon**

1. Non Òganizasyon an: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sig Òganizasyon an: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dat Òganizasyon an fome: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ban nou kèk enfòmasyon sou komite direktè òganizasyon an :

Fonksyon	Non	Sèks		Laj	Edikasyon	Pwofesyon	Travay
		G	f				
1. 1er Responsab							
2. 2eme Responsab							
3. Sekretè							
4. Trezorye							
5. Konseye							
6. Delege							
7.							

### **Seksyon 2: Bi Òganizasyon**

5. Konbyen manb ki genyen nan Oganizasyon an?

Manb aktif \_\_\_\_\_

*(Aktif = manb ki dakò ak bi òganizasyon an, ki gen kat e ki patisipe regilyèman nan tout reinyon ak tout lòt aktivite òganizasyon an)*

Manb aderan\_\_\_\_\_

(Aderan =manb ki dakò ak bi òganizasyon an, ki gen kat, men ki pa patisipe regilyèman nan sa kap fet)

6. Konbyen fanm ki nan òganizasyon an?

Aktif\_\_\_\_\_

Aderan\_\_\_\_\_

7. Eske òganizasyon gen estati osinon règleman pou manm yo?

Wi\_\_ Non\_\_ (ale nan kesyon 8)

8. b) Mwen ta renmen wè yo?(Anketè jete yon kout je nan dokiman yo epitou make sa ou jwen )

\_\_ Règleman pou manm yo (Règleman pou manm yo suiv kap pèmet yo konprann kijan pou yo fonksyone chak jou tankou lòd dijou, lè pou yo fè eleksyon, e latrye).

\_\_Estat (Pouvwa, Obligasyon manm yo, estrikti ak bi òganizasyon, e latrye)

\_\_Yon dokiman ki gen regleman ak estati ansanm

11. Eske oganizasyon an gen yon rekonesans legal?

Wi\_ non\_ (ale nan kesyon 13)

12. (Si li di wi, mande l) Eske ou ka pèmet mwen wè papye-a, tanpri?

12.1. Dat Leta rekonèt li: Jou\_\_\_\_/Mwa\_\_\_\_/Ane\_\_\_\_\_

12.2. (Anketè, gade dokiman an epitou make sa ou jwenn)

\_\_Se yon lèt ki soti nan men yon eli lokal yo (tankou majistra a)

\_\_ Se yon lèt ki soti nan Ministè Afè Sosyal osinon Ministè Planifikasyon ak Kooperasyon Ekstèn

13. Genyen anpil domèn nan kesyon dwa moun. Nan ki domèn òganizasyon lan ap feraye pi plis?

(Anketè, pa li lis bay enfomatè-a; make tout repons enfomatè-a bay)

\_\_dwa prizonye

\_\_dwa moun ki san kay

\_\_SIDA/sewopozitif

\_\_ekspwatasyon travay ti moun

\_\_prizonye politik

\_\_Dwa fanm

\_\_dwa moun an jeneral

\_\_ Lot domèn(presize \_\_\_\_\_)

Nan tout sa ou soti di la yo, mwen ta renmen ou dim kiles ki pi enterese oganizasyon ou lan  
(Ankete, ekri sali di ou la nan liy lan)\_\_\_\_\_

Nou pral pale de sije ki pi enterese oganizasyon ou lan.

14. Eske oganizasyon an genyen yon plan travay pou tout ane a?

\_\_Wi \_\_Non

15. (Si wi) Eske mwen ka wel, si l vou ple?

(Make sa ou jwen nan plan travay la)

\_\_Plan dakasyon an idantifye priorite gwoup la (bi prensipal)

\_\_Plan dakasyon an idantifye lot ti vizyon oganizasyon an

\_\_Plan dakasyon an idantifye kile oganizasyon ap fe chak aktivite yos

### **Seksyon 3: Sous Enfomasyon**

Le nou konsidere sije ki pi enterese oganizasyon an, ki kote ou tal cheche enfomasyon sou sije sayo? (Make tout sa l di ou)

\_\_Oganizasyon ki fe pati Gouvenman an \_\_ONG (Lokal)

\_\_ONG (Entenasyonal) \_\_Liv ou lot bagay konsa

\_\_Entenet

\_\_Oganizasyon prive (presize)\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ Lot (presize)\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_Nou pa janm al cheche enfomasyon sou sije sayo

If such information is collected, what is the nature of this information?

\_\_pwomosyon dwa moun an piblik \_\_konesans dwa moun an jeneral

\_\_pwoteksyon dwa moun \_\_vyolasyon dwa moun non lot peyi

\_\_vyolasyon dwa moun an Ayiti \_\_Lot enfomasyon\_\_\_\_\_

Kouman oganizasyon an te rive chwazi sije sayo kom pryorite?

(Tanpri, presize) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 4: Policy Formation**

Ki jan mann yo brase lide sou sije ki pi enterese oganizasyon an? (*Ankete make tout sayo di*)

\_\_Nan Asanble Jeneral (General Assembly)

\_\_Anons Piblik

\_\_Pa Let

\_\_Pót vwa

\_\_Pot a pot (Face to face)

\_\_Youn di lót

\_\_Pa radyo (Radio)

\_\_Telefón

\_\_Nou pa brase lide

\_\_Lót jan \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_Nan reinyon yo

Konbyen fwa nan ane a, nou genyen Asanble Jeneral? (*Make tout sayo di ou*)

\_\_Chak mwa

\_\_Chak twa mwa

\_\_Chak si mwa

\_\_Chak ane

\_\_Nou pa janm fe-l

\_\_Lòt(*presize*) \_\_\_\_\_

Konbyen ki kon patisipe nan Asanble Jeneral la? \_\_\_\_\_

Konbyen fanm ki kon patisipe nan Asanble Jeneral la? \_\_\_\_\_

De kisa nou pale jeneralman nan Asanble Jeneral la? \_\_\_\_\_

Chak kile nou fe reinyon odine yo? (*Make yon sel repons. Pa li repons yo*)

\_\_Chak semenn

\_\_Chak mwa

\_\_Chak twa mwa

\_\_Chak si mwa

\_\_Chak ane

\_\_Lòt repons (*presize*) \_\_\_\_\_

De kisa nou kon pale nan reinyon yo? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- Kisa oganizasyon an ta renmen realize nan sije ki pi enterese l yo?

---

---

- Kisa nou vize kounye a la , pou sa ki pi enterese gwoup nou an, nan domen dwa moun?

---

- Kiles ou panse ki ta dve ede-n realize sa ki enterese oganizasyon an? (*Make tout sayo di ou*)

\_\_Prezidan peyi a

\_\_ Eli lokal yo (Kasek, Majistra)

\_\_ Lot Mandate (Senate, Depite)

\_\_ Oganizasyon Aysyen lot bo dlo

\_\_Baye de Fon Entenasyonal

\_\_ONG Entenasyonal

\_\_Oganizasyon Relijye

\_\_ONG lokal

\_\_Lot repons (*Presize*)\_\_\_\_\_

### **Section 5: Resous**

- Kijan oganizasyon an te rive jwen kob, poul mennen aksyon li vle mennen yo, pou chanjman ke l swete yo? (*Ankete Make tout sa l di ou*)

\_\_Gouvenman

\_\_ONG lokal

\_\_Manm oganizasyon an

\_\_ONG Entenasyonal

\_\_Pati Politik

\_\_Oganizasyon relijye

\_\_Oganizasyon dwa moun entenasyonal

\_\_Lot repons (*Presize*)\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ Nou pat jwenn kob

- Nan men kiles jwen lot ed ki pa kob pou pwoje ki pi enterese oganizasyon (takou moun ki vle bay kouraj yo, materyel, yon sevis kelkonk, e latrye)? (*Ankete, make sayo di ou.*)

\_\_Gouvenman

\_\_ONG lokal

\_\_Manm oganizasyon an

\_\_ONG Entenasyonal

\_\_Pati Politik

\_\_Oganizasyon relijye

\_\_Oganizasyon dwa moun entenasyon

\_\_Lot repons (*Presize*) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_ Nou pat jwenn anyen

- Ki demach oganizasyon pral fe poul ka jwen kob poul realize pwoje ki pi enpotan pou li yo? \_\_\_\_\_

- Ki demach oganizasyon pral fe poul ka jwen ed an materyel poul realize pwoje ki pi enpotan pou li yo? \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 6: Relasyon ak Lot Sekte**

- Eske ou konnen lot gwoupman, lot oganizasyon ki pataje menm entere ave ou nan pwoje ki pi entere oganizasyon pa ou la? Wi\_\_\_\_\_ Non\_\_\_\_\_

- Si wi, tanpri, bay non yo*

Gwoup 1
Gwoup 2
Gwoup 3
Gwoup 4

- Ki lot oganizasyon nou te motive pou pote kole ak oganizasyon pa nou an nan sa nap defan lan?

Gwoup 1
Gwoup 2
Gwoup 3
Gwoup 4

\_\_Pat fe sa ditou

- Nan lot oganizasyon ki pote kole avek ou, kijan nou yon fe konnen sa lot ap fe? (*Ankete, Make repons yo*)

\_\_Nan rankont

\_\_Nan brase lide yon ak lot

\_\_Yon itilize sa lot genyen

\_\_Nan fe plan ansanm

\_\_Nan aktivite nou mennen ansanm

\_\_Nan Kanpay pou sansibilize moun

\_\_Anons Piblic (nan mache, legliz, gage, e latrye)

\_\_Travay konsa konsa (enfomel)

\_\_Lot repons (*Presize*)

- Eske òganizasyon an fè pati: (*Make tout repons yo ba ou*)

\_\_Yon Konfederasyon?

\_\_Yon Asosyasyon (plizye gwoup nan yon Federasyon)

\_\_Yon Federasyon?

\_\_Yon Pati Politik

\_\_ Endepandan

### **Seksyon 7: Aksyon**

- Nan Senk (5) dènye ane yo, kilès nan aktivite sayo òganizasyon an te fè:

<b>Aktivite</b>	<b>Frekans pa Ane</b>
A__produced and circulated news releases <i>Pase yon sikilè</i>	
A__distributed written information about our issues <i>Pase enfòmasyon a lekri</i>	
A__lead or participate in letter writing campaigns about our issues <i>Patisipe nan yon kanpagn a lekri</i>	
A__asked public officials to account for treatment of particular citizens via private communication <i>Mande otorite yo, an prive, enfòmasyon sou tretman sèten sitwayen</i>	

Aktivite	Frekans pa Ane
<p>B__ asked public officials to account for treatment of citizens via a public forum</p> <p><i>Mande otorite yo, nan yon meeting piblik, enfomasyon sou tretman sèten sitwayen</i></p>	
<p>B__ written op-ed articles about our issues</p> <p><i>Ekri epitou piblye editoryal sou pwoblèm nan</i></p>	
<p>B__ sent reports or communicated information on Haitian human rights to international HROs</p> <p><i>Voye rapò bay Òganizasyon Entènasyonal sou dwa moun an Ayiti</i></p>	
<p>B__ given interviews to the press about our issues</p> <p><i>Bay entèvyou nan journal osinon nan radyo</i></p>	
<p>C__ drafted and circulated model legislation</p> <p><i>Ekri epitou distribye kèk modèl lejislasyon</i></p>	
<p>C__ organized workshops about our main issues</p> <p><i>Fè rankont pou travay sou sijè ki pi entèrese Òganizasyon an</i></p>	
<p>C__ conducted training in legal rights of citizens</p> <p><i>Fè fòmasyon pou gwoup nan dwa sitwayen</i></p>	
<p>C__ request the support of international human rights enforcement mechanisms for our issues</p> <p><i>Mande oganizasyon Entènasyonal pou Dwa Moun fé entévansyon pou defann dwa moun au Ayiti.</i></p>	
<p>C__ held public meetings</p> <p><i>Fè yon womble, yon meeting piblik</i></p>	
<p>A__ asked group members to engage in any of these activities</p> <p><i>Mande manb òganizasyon an pou yo patisipe nan yon osinon lòt nan bagay sa nou sot site yo</i></p>	
<p>A__ asked citizens at large to engage in any of these activities</p> <p><i>Mande lòt moun an jeneral pou yo patisipe nan yon osinon lòt nan bagay sa nou sot site yo</i></p>	
<p>Lòt repons</p>	

## **Seksyon 8: Swivi**

- Yon fwa ke oganizasyon pran yon desizyon , ki aksyon manm yo mennen pou ba desizyon jaret? (Anket Make tout repons yo ba ou)

\_\_Gade kouman yap mete desizyon an an pratik

\_\_Ankouraje realizasyon nouvo desizyon an, tankou

\_\_Ekri let

\_\_Fe womble

\_\_Oganize mach pou di non

\_\_Ekri politisyen yo oswa lot gwo chabrak

\_\_Fe sigjesyon bay Depite ak SenateDraft

\_\_Bay kotizasyon pou yon pati osman yon

\_\_ Eseye bloke yon lwa ki pa nan entere oganizasyon an

\_\_Pran yon lot chimen ki rankontre ak vizyon oganizasyon an

\_\_Pote kek chanjman nan bi oganizasyon an

\_\_Lot repons (*Presize*)

## APPENDIX C

### HRO Indicators Survey English Language Code Book / List of Variables

Name		Position
ID#	Survey Identification Number	1
INTDATE	Date of interview	2
DEPT	Department	3
	Value    Label	
	1.00    West	
	2.00    Grand' Anse	
	3.00    South East	
	4.00    North West	
	5.00    North	
ARROND	arrondissement	4
CITY	city	8
COMMUNE	Commune	12
SECTION	Section	16
LOCALITY	Locality	20
NAME_INF	Name of Informant	24
RELGROUP	Relation of informant to group	27
FIND	How informant found?	34
ORGTTYPE	Organization Type	44
	Value    Label	
	1.00    ONG	
	2.00    ASSOCIATION	
	3.00    Movement	
	4.00    Union	
	5.00    Community Council	
	6.00    Youth Group	
	7.00    Federation	
	8.00    Grouping	
DURATION	Duration of interview in hours and minutes	45
COMPLETE	Completed survey	46
	Value    Label	
	.00    Not completed	
	1.00    Completed	

REASON	Reason for noncompletion	47
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Non-cooperation	
	2.00    Refused to continue	
	3.00    Could not respond or lack of information	
	4.00    Other reason	
NAME_1	Name of organization	48
ACRO_2	Acronym of the organization	58
DATE_3	Date organization was created	62
PROF_4.1	President	63
PROF_4.2	Vice President	68
PROF_4.3	Secretary	73
PROF_4.4	Treasurer	78
PROF_4.5	Advisor	83
PROF_4.6	Delegate	88
PROF_4.7	Other	93
PROF_41A	Sex of President	98
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Male	
	2.00    Female	
PROF_41B	Age of President	99
PROF_41C	President education level in years of schooling	100
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Enfantin 1	
	2.00    Enfantin 2	
	3.00    Preparatoire 1	
	4.00    Preparatoire 2	
	5.00    Elementaire 1	
	6.00    Elementaire 2	
	7.00    Moyen 1	
	8.00    Moyen 2	
	9.00    Sixieme	
	10.00    Cinqieme	
	11.00    Quatrieme	
	12.00    3'eme	
	13.00    Seconde	
	14.00    Bac I - Rheto	
	15.00    Bac II - Philo (Terminal)	
	16.00    University (16 or greater)	
PROF_41D	Presidt Profession	101

PROF_41E	Prdt Occupation	106
PROF_42A	Sex of Vice Pres	111
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Male	
	2.00    Female	
PROF_42B	Age of Vice Pres.	112
PROF_42C	Vice Pres Edu (see var "PROF_41C" for value labels)	113
PROF_42D	Vice Pres Profession	114
PROF_42E	Vice pres Occupation	119
PROF_43A	Sex of Secretary	124
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Male	
	2.00    Female	
PROF_43B	Age of Secretary	125
PROF_43C	Secretary educ	126
PROF_43D	Secretary Profession	127
PROF_43E	Secretary Occupation	132
PROF_44A	Sex of Treasurer	137
	Value    Label	
	1.00    male	
	2.00    female	
PROF_44B	Age of Treasurer	138
PROF_44C	Treasurer educ	139
PROF_44D	Treasurer Profession	140
PROF_44E	Treasurer Occupation	145
PROF_45A	Sex of Advisor	150
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Male	
	2.00    Female	
PROF_45B	Age of Advisor	151
PROF_45C	Advisor educ	152

PROF_45D	Advisor Profession	153
PROF_45E	Advisor Occupation	158
PROF_46A	Sex of Delegate	163
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Male	
	2.00    Female	
PROF_46B	Age of delegate	164
PROF_46C	Delegate educ	165
PROF_46D	Delegate Profession	166
PROF_46E	Delegate Occupation	171
PROF_47A	Sex of Others	176
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Male	
	2.00    Female	
PROF_47B	Age of Others	177
PROF_47C	Others educ	178
PROF_47D	Others Profession	179
PROF_47E	Others Occupation	184
Q5_1	Total Active Members	189
Q5_2	Total Adherent members	190
Q6_1	Total active women	191
Q6_2	Total adherent women	192
Q7	Existence of Statutes/rules?	193
	Value    Label	
	1.00    yes	
	2.00    no	
Q8	Nature of Statutes and Rules	194
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Rules only	
	2.00    Statutes only	
	3.00    Rules and Statutes together	
	4.00    Rules and Statutes seperate	

Q11	Legal Recognition	195
	Value    Label	
	1.00    yes	
	2.00    no	
Q12_1	Date of Recognition	196
Q12_2	Recognized by	197
	Value    Label	
	1.00    local officials	
	2.00    ministerial level officials	
	3.00    both	
	9.00    Other	
Q13	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest?Which is	198
	Value    Label	
	1.00    Prisoner's Rights	
	2.00    Child Labor	
	3.00    Human Rights - General	
	4.00    Rights of Homeless	
	5.00    Political Prisoners	
	6.00    AIDs Patients Rights	
	7.00    Women's Rights	
	9.00    Other Responses	
Q13_1	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest? (2nd re	199
Q13_2	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest? (3rd re	200
Q13_3	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest? (4th re	201
Q13_4	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest? (5th re	202
Q13_5	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest? (5th re	203
Q13_6	Which issues are of Primary Organizational Interest? (6th re	204
Q13_1A	Other primary issues	205
Q13_1B	Other "primary" organizational interests	210
Q13_A	Organization's "Premier Issue" (variable code the same as q1	215
Q14	Does the organization have a yearly work plan?	216
	Value    Label	
	.00    no	
	1.00    yes	
Q15	Qualitative nature of workplan	217

	Value	Label	
	1.00	identifies essential priority	
	2.00	identifies secondary objectives	
	3.00	includes a time-line for accomplishing goals	
	4.00	1, 2, and 3	
	5.00	1 and 2 only	
	6.00	1 and 3 only	
	7.00	2 and 3 only	
	9.00	Other	
Q16		Where has organization looked for information about "premier	218
	Value	Label	
	1.00	government	
	2.00	local NGO	
	3.00	int'l NGO	
	4.00	Books or other written sources	
	5.00	Internet	
	6.00	Private Organizations	
	7.00	No Search to Date	
	9.00	Other	
Q16_1		Other source of information (Values same as q16)	219
Q16_2		Other source of information (Values same as q16)	220
Q16_3		Other source of information (Values same as q16)	221
Q16_4		Other source of information (Values same as q16)	222
Q16_5		Other source of information (Values same as q16)	223
Q17		Nature of HR Information collected	224
	Value	Label	
	1.00	Public promotion of Human Rights	
	2.00	Protection of Human Rights	
	3.00	Violation of Human Rights in Haiti	
	4.00	General Knowledge of Human Rights	
	5.00	Violation of Human Rights in other countries	
	9.00	Other Information	
Q17_1		Nature of HR Information collected	225
	Value	Label	
	1.00	Public promotion of Human Rights	
	2.00	Protection of Human Rights	
	3.00	Violation of Human Rights in Haiti	
	4.00	General Knowledge of Human Rights	
	5.00	Violation of Human Rights in other countries	
	9.00	Other Information	
Q17_2		Nature of HR Information collected	226

Value	Label
1.00	Public promotion of Human Rights
2.00	Protection of Human Rights
3.00	Violation of Human Rights in Haiti
4.00	General Knowledge of Human Rights
5.00	Violation of Human Rights in other countries
9.00	Other Information

Q17\_3 Nature of HR Information collected 227

Value	Label
1.00	Public promotion of Human Rights
2.00	Protection of Human Rights
3.00	Violation of Human Rights in Haiti
4.00	General Knowledge of Human Rights
5.00	Violation of Human Rights in other countries
9.00	Other Information

Q17\_4 Nature of HR Information collected 228

Value	Label
1.00	Public promotion of Human Rights
2.00	Protection of Human Rights
3.00	Violation of Human Rights in Haiti
4.00	General Knowledge of Human Rights
5.00	Violation of Human Rights in other countries
9.00	Other Information

Q17\_9 HR Information Gathered Other 229

Q18 How was orgs. premier issue arrived at? 233

Value	Label
1.00	by the leading committee
2.00	by consensus among all
3.00	ideas come from leaders and members vote
4.00	ideas come from members and all members vote
5.00	ideas come from members and leaders decide
6.00	ideas came from outside the group (funding source)
9.00	other

Q19 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 234

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other
10.00	word of mouth
11.00	phone

Q19\_1 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 235

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other
10.00	word of mouth
11.00	phone

Q19\_2 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 236

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other
10.00	word of mouth
11.00	phone

Q19\_3 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 237

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other
10.00	word of mouth
11.00	phone

Q19\_4 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 238

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other

10.00 word of mouth  
11.00 phone

Q19\_5 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 239

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other
10.00	word of mouth
11.00	phone

Q19\_6 How does org. share information about premier issue? (1st re 240

Value	Label
1.00	general assembly
2.00	letter
3.00	face to face
4.00	radio
5.00	don't share information
6.00	regular meeting
7.00	public announcement
8.00	bull horn
9.00	other
10.00	word of mouth
11.00	phone

Q20 How often does the org hold G.A.? 241

Value	Label
1.00	every week
2.00	every month
3.00	every three month
4.00	every six month
5.00	every Year
6.00	Never
9.00	Other

Q21 General Assembly total particp. 242

Q22 General Ass. Total Women 243

Q23 Describe the normal " ordre du jour" of your General Assembl 244

Q24 How often does org. have Reg. mtg? 257

Value	Label
1.00	weekly
2.00	every fort night
3.00	monthly

4.00 every three months  
 5.00 every six months  
 6.00 every Year  
 9.00 Other

Q25	Typical agenda of Regular Meetings	258
Q26	What would org. like to see done in regards to premier issue	268
Q27	What is org. now doing in the domain of Human Rights?	278
Q28_1	Who should help the org to achieve these goals?	279

Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28_2	Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p	280
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Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28_3	Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p	281
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Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28_4	Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p	282
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Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.

4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28\_5 Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p 283

Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28\_6 Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p 284

Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28\_7 Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p 285

Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG  
 9.00 Other

Q28\_8 Who should help the org to achieve the goal related to the p 286

Value Label

1.00 president (executive)  
 2.00 Other offices (Senate, Deputies)  
 3.00 Int'l financial org.  
 4.00 religious org.  
 5.00 local official  
 6.00 the Diaspora  
 7.00 int'l ONG  
 8.00 local ONG

9.00 Other

Q29 How have you gotten fin. support for premier issue? (1st res 287

Value Label

1.00 government  
2.00 organization members  
3.00 political party  
4.00 International Human Rights Org  
5.00 local NGO  
6.00 Int'l NGO  
7.00 religious organization  
8.00 We gave not gotten funds  
9.00 Other

Q29\_1 How have you gotten fin. support for premier issue? (1st res 288

Value Label

1.00 government  
2.00 organization members  
3.00 political party  
4.00 International Human Rights Org  
5.00 local NGO  
6.00 Int'l NGO  
7.00 religious organization  
8.00 We gave not gotten funds  
9.00 Other

Q29\_2 How have you gotten fin. support for premier issue? (2nd res 289

Value Label

1.00 government  
2.00 organization members  
3.00 political party  
4.00 International Human Rights Org  
5.00 local NGO  
6.00 Int'l NGO  
7.00 religious organization  
8.00 We gave not gotten funds  
9.00 Other

Q29\_3 How have you gotten fin. support for premier issue? (3rd res 290

Value Label

1.00 government  
2.00 organization members  
3.00 political party  
4.00 International Human Rights Org  
5.00 local NGO  
6.00 Int'l NGO  
7.00 religious organization  
8.00 We gave not gotten funds  
9.00 Other

Q29\_4 How have you gotten fin. support for premier issue? (4<sup>th</sup> res 291

Value	Label
1.00	government
2.00	organization members
3.00	political party
4.00	International Human Rights Org
5.00	local NGO
6.00	Int'l NGO
7.00	religious organization
8.00	We gave not gotten funds
9.00	Other

Q30 What are your sources for material (non financial) support of 292

Value	Label
1.00	government
2.00	organization members
3.00	political party
4.00	International Human Rights Org
5.00	local NGO
6.00	Int'l NGO
7.00	religious organization
8.00	We gave not gotten funds
9.00	Other

Q30\_1 What are your sources for material (non financial) support of 293

Value	Label
1.00	government
2.00	organization members
3.00	political party
4.00	International Human Rights Org
5.00	local NGO
6.00	Int'l NGO
7.00	religious organization
8.00	We gave not gotten funds
9.00	Other

Q30\_2 What are your sources for material (non financial) support of 294

Value	Label
1.00	government
2.00	organization members
3.00	political party
4.00	International Human Rights Org
5.00	local NGO
6.00	Int'l NGO
7.00	religious organization
8.00	We gave not gotten funds
9.00	Other

Q30\_3 What are your sources for material (non financial) support of 295

Value	Label
1.00	government

	2.00	organization members	
	3.00	political party	
	4.00	International Human Rights Org	
	5.00	local NGO	
	6.00	Int'l NGO	
	7.00	religious organization	
	8.00	We gave not gotten funds	
	9.00	Other	
Q31		What steps would the org. take to get financial support to p	296
Q32		What steps would the org. take to get financial support to p	307
Q33		Does the org. know other org sharing same interests?	318
	Value	Label	
	1.00	yes	
	2.00	no	
Q34_1		Name of Org_1	319
Q34_2		Name of Org_2	329
Q34_3		Name of Org_3	339
Q34_4		Name of Org_4	349
Q35		Has your org. encouraged other to join?	359
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q35_1		Other groups that have been asked to participate_1	360
Q35_2		Other groups that have been asked to participate_2	370
Q35_3		Other groups that have been asked to participate_3	380
Q35_4		Other groups that have been asked to participate _4	390
Q36		If you work w/other groups, how do you coordinate your activ	400
	Value	Label	
	1.00	joint meetings	
	2.00	exchange information	
	3.00	sharing resources	
	4.00	coordinate planning	
	5.00	common activities	
	6.00	public information campaign	
	7.00	public announcements	
	8.00	informal contacts	
	9.00	Other	
Q36_1		If you work w/other groups, how do you coordinate your activ	401

Value	Label
1.00	joint meetings
2.00	exchange information
3.00	sharing resources
4.00	coordinate planning
5.00	common activities
6.00	public information campaign
7.00	public announcements
8.00	informal contacts
9.00	Other

Q36\_2 If you work w/other groups, how do you coordinate your activ 402

Value	Label
1.00	joint meetings
2.00	exchange information
3.00	sharing resources
4.00	coordinate planning
5.00	common activities
6.00	public information campaign
7.00	public announcements
8.00	informal contacts
9.00	Other

Q36\_3 If you work w/other groups, how do you coordinate your activ 403

Value	Label
1.00	joint meetings
2.00	exchange information
3.00	sharing resources
4.00	coordinate planning
5.00	common activities
6.00	public information campaign
7.00	public announcements
8.00	informal contacts
9.00	Other

Q36\_4 If you work w/other groups, how do you coordinate your activ 404

Value	Label
1.00	joint meetings
2.00	exchange information
3.00	sharing resources
4.00	coordinate planning
5.00	common activities
6.00	public information campaign
7.00	public announcements
8.00	informal contacts
9.00	Other

Q36\_5 If you work w/other groups, how do you coordinate your activ 405

Value	Label
1.00	joint meetings
2.00	exchange information
3.00	sharing resources

4.00 coordinate planning  
 5.00 common activities  
 6.00 public information campaign  
 7.00 public announcements  
 8.00 informal contacts  
 9.00 Other

Q37 Is your organization part of one of the following?(1st answe 406

Value Label  
 1.00 Confederation  
 2.00 Federation  
 3.00 Independent  
 4.00 Association  
 5.00 Political Party

Q37\_1 Is your organization part of one of the following?(1st answe 407

Value Label  
 1.00 Confederation  
 2.00 Federation  
 3.00 Independent  
 4.00 Association  
 5.00 Political Party

Q37\_2 408

Q38A\_1AC Produced and circulated news releases 409

Value Label  
 .00 no  
 1.00 yes

Q38A\_1FR Produced and circulated news releases (frequency per year) 410

Q38A\_2AC Distributed written info RE our issues 411

Value Label  
 .00 no  
 1.00 yes

Q38A\_2FR Distributed written info re our issues (frequency per year) 412

Q38A\_3AC Lead or part. in letter writing campaigns 413

Value Label  
 .00 no  
 1.00 yes

Q38A\_3FR Lead or part. in letter writing campaigns (frequency per yea 414

Q38A\_4AC Asked pub. officials to acccount for treatment of cit. via p 415

	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38A_4FR	Asked pub. officials to acccount for treatment of cit. via p		416
Q38B_1AC	Asked off. to account for treat. of cit. in public		417
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38B_1FR	Asked off. to account for treat. of cit. in public (frequenc		418
Q38B_2AC	written op/ed articles		419
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38B_2FR	written op/ed articles (frequency per year)		420
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38B_3AC	sent reports on Haiti to int. HROs		421
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38B_3FR	sent reports on Haiti to Int. HROs (freq. per year)		422
Q38B_4AC	given press interviews		423
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38B_4FR	given press interviews (freq. per year)		424
Q38C_1AC	drafted & circulated model legislation		425
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38C_1FR	draft or circulate model leg. (freq. per year)		426
Q38C_2AC	org. workshops		427

	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38C_2FR		organize workshops (freq. per year)	428
Q38C_3AC		conduct training in cit. legal rights	429
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38C_3FR		conduct training in cit. legal rights (freq. per year)	430
Q38C_4AC		request sup. of int. HR enforcement mechanisms	431
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38C_4FR		request sup. of int. HR enforcement mechanisms (freq. per ye	432
Q38C_5AC		held public meetings	433
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38C_5FR		held public meetings (freq. per year)	434
Q38A_5AC		ask grp. mems. to engage in any of these activities	435
	Value	Label	
	.00	no	
	1.00	yes	
Q38A_5FR		ask grp. mems. to engage in any of these activities(freq. pe	436
Q38A_6AC		ask citzs. to engage in any of these activities	437
Q38A_6FR		ask citzs. to engage in any of these activities(freq. per ye	438
Q39		Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision	439
	Value	Label	
	1.00	monitor the implementation of policy	
	2.00	asked for the revision of the decision	
	3.00	written news release	
	4.00	holding public meeting	
	5.00	organized march or protest	
	6.00	written letters to politicians...	
	7.00	draft model legislation	
	8.00	contribution of resources to a party	

- 9.00 Other responses
- 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy
- 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals
- 12.00 alter goals themselves

Q39\_1 Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision 440

Value Label

- 1.00 monitor the implementation of policy
- 2.00 asked for the revision of the decision
- 3.00 written news release
- 4.00 holding public meeting
- 5.00 organized march or protest
- 6.00 written letters to politicians...
- 7.00 draft model legislation
- 8.00 contribution of resources to a party
- 9.00 Other responses
- 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy
- 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals
- 12.00 alter goals themselves

Q39\_2 Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision 441

Value Label

- 1.00 monitor the implementation of policy
- 2.00 asked for the revision of the decision
- 3.00 written news release
- 4.00 holding public meeting
- 5.00 organized march or protest
- 6.00 written letters to politicians...
- 7.00 draft model legislation
- 8.00 contribution of resources to a party
- 9.00 Other responses
- 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy
- 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals
- 12.00 alter goals themselves

Q39\_3 Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision 442

Value Label

- 1.00 monitor the implementation of policy
- 2.00 asked for the revision of the decision
- 3.00 written news release
- 4.00 holding public meeting
- 5.00 organized march or protest
- 6.00 written letters to politicians...
- 7.00 draft model legislation
- 8.00 contribution of resources to a party
- 9.00 Other responses
- 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy
- 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals
- 12.00 alter goals themselves

Q39\_4 Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision 443

Value Label

- 1.00 monitor the implementation of policy

2.00 asked for the revision of the decision  
 3.00 written news release  
 4.00 holding public meeting  
 5.00 organized march or protest  
 6.00 written letters to politicians...  
 7.00 draft model legislation  
 8.00 contribution of resources to a party  
 9.00 Other responses  
 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy  
 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals  
 12.00 alter goals themselves

Q39\_5 Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision 444

Value Label

1.00 monitor the implementation of policy  
 2.00 asked for the revision of the decision  
 3.00 written news release  
 4.00 holding public meeting  
 5.00 organized march or protest  
 6.00 written letters to politicians...  
 7.00 draft model legislation  
 8.00 contribution of resources to a party  
 9.00 Other responses  
 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy  
 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals  
 12.00 alter goals themselves

Q39\_6 Have you carried out any of the activities after a decision 445

Value Label

1.00 monitor the implementation of policy  
 2.00 asked for the revision of the decision  
 3.00 written news release  
 4.00 holding public meeting  
 5.00 organized march or protest  
 6.00 written letters to politicians...  
 7.00 draft model legislation  
 8.00 contribution of resources to a party  
 9.00 Other responses  
 10.00 tried to block the implementation of a new policy  
 11.00 made new plans to achieve stated goals  
 12.00 alter goals themselves

**Appendix D**

**Raw Data**

**(Provided in electronic format, Excel and SPSS formats)**