

# OWHA Annual Report to ERD: 2017

815 Second Ave. New York, NY 10017 Tel: 1-800-334-7626 Fax 212-687-5302  
www.episcopalrelief.org

## PARTNERS PROGRAM NARRATIVE REPORT

Organization Name: Organisation Wozo Haiti (OWHA) in partnership HDPI

Country: Haiti

Name of Program: National Program for Community Empowerment, Problem-solving and Peacebuilding: The Wozo Haiti Program (Sept 2015-Dec 2017)

Grant Recipient Contact: Organization Wozo Haiti (OWHA)

Garly Michel, Executive Director, OWHA

Email: garlymichel@gmail.com

Phone: +509 36932408

Contract Contact Signature: Everett Ressler

Wozo Haiti Program Director: Garly Michel

Name of Finance Contact (if different): Not different.

Reporting Period (day/month/year): 1 March 2017 to 31 December 2017

Program Type (circle one or all that apply): **TRAUMA HEALING & SOCIAL CHANGE**

Total Program Budget: \$1,600,874.41.

Total ERD Budget (1 Oct 2015 to 31 Dec 2017): \$ 1,115,166.94

ERD Budget for Q4 2016: \$394,176.90

Total Funding Received to Date: \$709,639.37

Report Submission Date:



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## Executive Summary:

2017 was a period of significant progress and change for Organization Wozo Haiti (OWHA). Administratively, OWHA no longer had an intermediary between itself and ERD; OWHA now directly receives funds from ERD and reports directly to ERD. HDPI (formerly the HDP unit under the KonTerra Group) has transitioned to being a support mechanism that contracts independently with ERD.

Programmatically, 2017 found OWHA investing a significant amount of energy and resources into building up the network of Wozo clubs and introducing the Wozo methodology to a broad array of partners. The following statistics highlight key accomplishments in this area during the reporting period of March-December, 2017:

- **15** new Wozo clubs were formed with a total of **384** new members
- Nine (**9**) Level I trainings were carried out with a total of **270** trainees
- Wozo trainees carried out a total of **169** trainings in their communities with a total of **5,339** participants
- OWHA presented the Wozo methodology to **14** new organizations with a total of **379** people.
- With its special partnership with American Friends Service Committee, OWHA delivered nine (**9**) special youth-oriented Wozo trainings to **223** students across the Port au Prince metropolitan area
- OWHA's national campaign "Viv Ansamn" was launched at an event that brought together around **400** people from across the country
- In support of the launch of the national campaign, three (**3**) departmental learning events were held in Artibonite, Nippes, and Ouest with a total of **146** participants.

2017 also gave OWHA the opportunity to take the Wozo methodology to Uganda to 22 ERD partners and colleagues, 19 of whom were African.

OWHA also engaged in a number of activities to support communities affected by Hurricane Matthew, which hit southwest Haiti in October of 2016 but whose effects were still being felt throughout 2017:

- OWHA supported a livelihoods recovery program in Corail in the Grande Anse department that was designed by a coalition of Wozo clubs calling themselves AKWAK. Seeds were distributed to 252 affected farming families across 15 Wozo clubs.
- OWHA partnered with Church World Service to rehabilitate and reconstruct two hurricane-damaged schools in the commune of Pestel.



## Context & Background:

### Wozo Haiti:

Organization Wozo Haiti (OWHA) is a non-political, Haitian initiative created after the earthquake of 2010 to foster resilience and empower people to problem-solve at the individual, group and community levels.

Through advocacy, a unique experiential training, and post-training support, individuals are finding new ways to understand and deal with challenging realities and to work together to address them. The over-arching aim of the Wozo program is to achieve a more peaceful and more just environment in which individuals and families across Haiti can thrive. Wozo Haiti brings together a recognition of two realities – the challenges faced in Haiti and the mobilization of Haitian capacities to address them.

The Wozo program has assumed three broad functions: visioning and advocacy, Wozo training, and support of Wozo clubs, which are small groups that provide Wozo-trained persons with an opportunity to work together to stimulate change in communities across the country.

### Theory of Change:

OWHA's work is grounded in trauma healing, which starts at the individual level and can expand to include the family and neighbors. However, OWHA believes that its methodology does not only help heal individuals but can in fact help to heal entire communities and help put them on the road to development.

This is based on an analysis of what trauma actually is and what it does in Haitian communities. While there are unique events (such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and political violence) that may lead to trauma across vast swaths of Haitian society, many Haitians have to deal with the daily consequences of criminal violence, structural violence, poverty, illness, and environmental stress. This can all take a toll on the wellbeing of individual Haitians and facilitate intra-household and intra-community tensions.

Considering all of this, the Theory of Change for OWHA is as follows:

Many Haitians are dealing with low-grade, chronic trauma and/or acute traumas and this is contributing to conflict in their communities. If individuals are given the tools to heal their individual traumas, then there will be less conflict in their communities. In the long-run, with the proper accompaniment and structural support, this will lead to healthier communities that are better able to develop themselves.



## Project overview: National Program for Community Empowerment, Problem-solving and Peacebuilding

After recognition of the important work that OWHA had done in Haiti in terms of trauma healing and community support (including a 2013 evaluation), many actors realized that it was important to support OWHA scale up and take its methodology across Haiti. In September of 2015, Episcopal Relief and Development (ERD) financed OWHA through a partnership with the HDP Unit of the KonTerra Group for a period of 28 months. The project had two broad goals: to allow OWHA to training more facilitators and building more clubs, and to further reinforce OWHA's administrative, monitoring & evaluation, and overall leadership capacity. The specific objectives are as follows:

### Objective 1: Bring about social change in Haiti through empowered collaborative problem-solving

- Major Activity 1.1: Sustain support to 100 existing Wozo-trained community facilitators (Wozo Clubs) and ongoing community change efforts.
- Major Activity 1.2: Train an additional 270 "community facilitators/animators" in trauma healing and engagement in community problem-solving.
- Major Activity 1.3: Support the integration of trauma healing and non-violent community problem-solving in social and public institutions.
- Major Activity 1.4: Launch a national advocacy campaign encouraging action by the public, agencies and authorities to address one trauma/violence issue selected as a common concern in Haiti on the basis of Wozo clubs and participants.

### Objective 2: Sustain ongoing learning and adaptive management practices throughout the life of the program

- Major Activity 2.1: Establish and sustain an enhanced monitoring, evaluation, and learning system.

### Objective 3: Enhance Wozo's capabilities and processes for sustainable organizational development, and effective programing

- Major Activity 3.1: Provide coaching support to the Wozo Director on matters related to leadership, strategic, and operational issues.
- Major Activity 3.2: Provide organizational development support to: a) Wozo's leadership development, teambuilding, and business development efforts, and b) Wozo's capabilities in communications, advocacy, knowledge management, learning, strategic planning, data analysis, program administration, and financial management.



## Project status as of start of reporting period

As this project represents a multi-year engagement between OWHA and ERD, it is important to take note of progress that was made before the start of this reporting period, as well as changes to the structure and approach of the program implementation. Due to a delay in the reporting for the previous year of the project, this reporting period covers March 1 – December 31, 2017.

During the previous phases of the project, OWHA had worked to develop its training plan and a new training manual. Throughout the previous phases of the project, OWHA received support from the KonTerra group in terms of assistance setting up robust monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as the provision of executive coaching and program management assistance. In 2016, there was an in-depth, quantitative evaluation survey of 215 people who participated in Level I Wozo trainings.

As of February 28, 2017, OWHA had achieved the following progress towards the following selected output targets:

Indicator	Output target	Achievement as of 2.28.17	Progress towards target
Trainings & Presentations:			
Level I training event	44	16	36%
Level II training event	1	0	0%
Level III training event	3	3	100%
Short introduction presentations	35	66	189%
Clubs			
Active Wozo clubs	100	88	88%
Active Wozo club members	2,700	1939	72%

In the beginning of 2017, there were several changes the structure of the programmatic partners. The HDP group under the KonTerra Group, which had been OWHA's partner during the previous phases of the project, had become an independent institution called HDPI in January of 2017. In March of 2017, OWHA took greater direct administrative responsibility for the project and began receiving funds directly from ERD for the implementation of activities in Objective 1. The portion of the project dedicated to supporting OWHA administratively and programmatically (Objectives 2 and 3) was given separately to HDPI and funded directly by ERD. Therefore, the rest of this report will only be reporting on Objective 1; HDPI will submit a separate report for activities carried out under Objectives 2 and 3.



## Core program components

**Major Activity 1.1: Sustain support to 100 Wozo-trained community facilitators (Wozo Clubs) and ongoing community change efforts.**

Background information on Wozo Clubs in 2017:

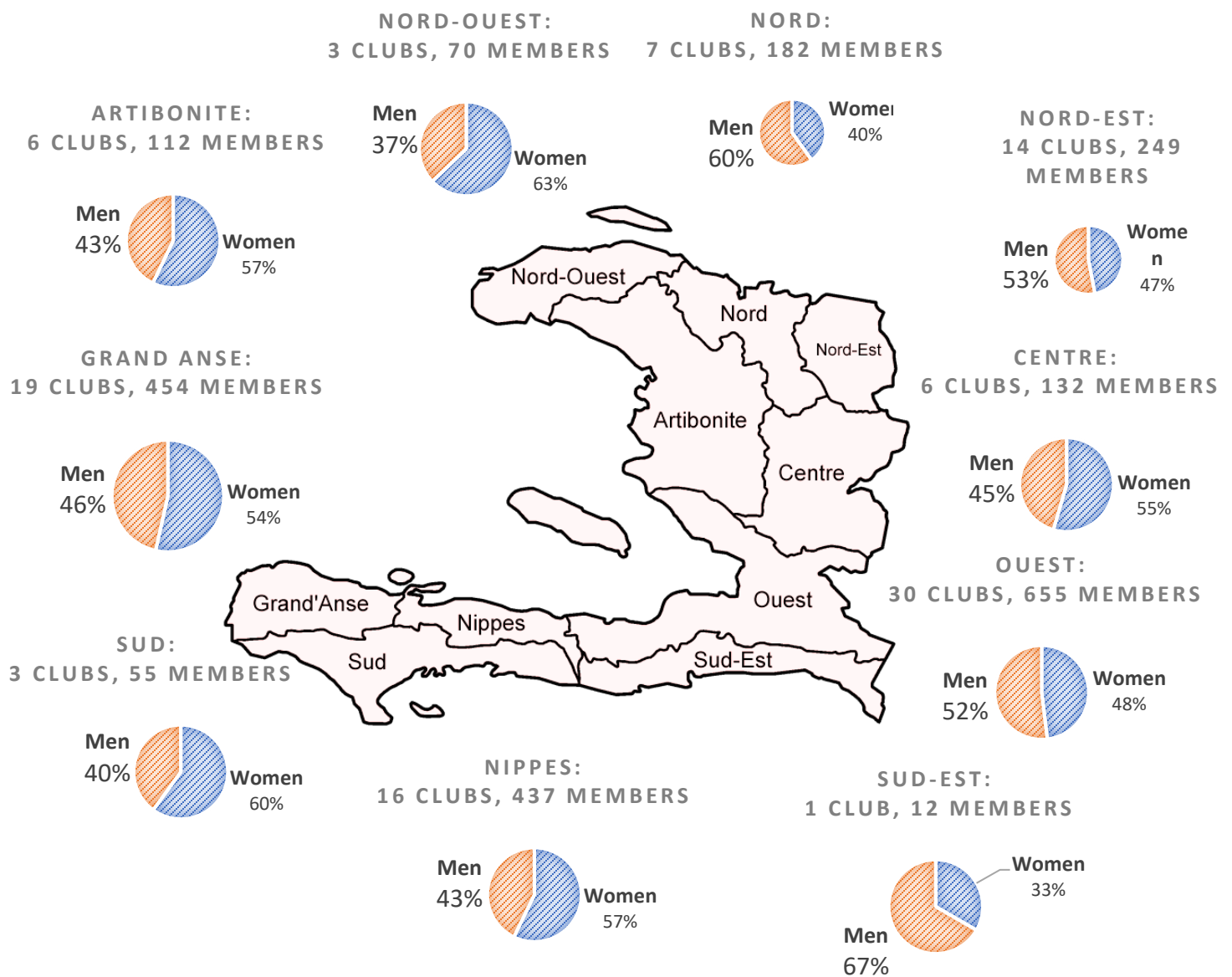
Wozo Clubs are the heart of the OWHA approach. Trauma healing and social change does not happen in isolation; therefore, Wozo training participants are encouraged to return to their communities and create associations that can help put the principles of Wozo into practice. These are called Wozo clubs.

In 2017, the following new Wozo clubs were formed:

#	Area	Department	Total members	%Women
1	Nazareen K-Gous/Pestel	Grand Anse	27	56%
2	Dewon/Pestel	Grand Anse	20	35%
3	OFPP/Bojèt	Grand Anse	30	100%
4	Etandye (Fondikak)	Grand Anse	30	33%
5	Bomond 2	Grand Anse	25	40%
6	Kabarè/Janrabèl	Northwest	22	55%
7	OFADEA/Koray	West	22	100%
8	Enfants devoues	West	25	60%
9	Charlemagne P.	North	16	50%
10	Esperance	Northeast	20	40%
11	Oriyon	Northeast	23	48%
12	Union des Jeunes	Northeast	26	69%
13	J.L'herisson	Northeast	22	55%
14	Bas la riviere	North	40	38%
15	Flambeau	Northwest	36	78%
16	Lafwa/Katinet	Northwest	40	68%
17	Abeille	Grande Anse	16	38%
		Total	440	57%



As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017, there are a total of 105 Wozo clubs established throughout the country with a total of 2,358 members. They are dispersed geographically as follows:







Not all Wozo clubs that are founded remain active. Some clubs become dormant during certain periods of the year (for instance, harvest or planting periods), and others, for various reasons, stop meeting regularly altogether. Out of the 105 clubs, 93 are currently considered active. The following table presents OWHA's most recent assessment of all clubs formed and active clubs:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total clubs formed</i>	<i>Total active clubs</i>	<i>% Active clubs</i>
<i>Grand'Anse</i>	20	19	100%
<i>Artibonite</i>	6	5	83%
<i>Centre</i>	6	6	100%
<i>Nippes</i>	18	17	94%
<i>Nord</i>	7	6	86%
<i>Nord-Est</i>	14	14	100%
<i>Nord-Ouest</i>	3	3	100%
<i>Ouest</i>	30	19	63%
<i>Sud</i>	3	3	100%
<i>Sud-Est</i>	1	1	100%



*Above: a Wozo club in the Nordest Department*

Among the active clubs, many undertake important community development activities. As part of the Wozo methodology, self-initiated community development activities are good indicators of a healthy community. These are the main activities and how prevalent they are among active Wozo clubs:

Activity	% of clubs
Community micro-credit cooperatives	24%
Animal husbandry cooperative	22%
Other commercial cooperatives	14%
Socio-cultural and educational activities	13%
Seed banking and sharing	11%
Community cleaning and environmental protection	11%
Tree nurseries and reforestation	6%
Artisanal work	6%



Above photos: two clubs engaging in community micro-credit activities, which is the most common community activity.  
Photo bottom left: Wozo club doing artisanal work. Photo bottom right: Wozo club cleaning an agricultural canal.





stories from video testimonies of Wozo club participants that highlight some of the main types of trauma healing and conflict management work that Wozo clubs engage in:

### **Individual-level trauma healing:**

#### Wozo club participant from Desarmes

A Wozo club member who did not identify herself shared that she had experienced a great deal of trauma in her life and that it had led her to feel as if she and her small child had no future. She said that trauma changes who you are. By coming to Wozo club meetings, she was able to better understand and work on her trauma, and build up her confidence in herself and her future. Because she began to believe in her future, she went back to school and is planning on graduating with her diploma in 2018.

#### Wozo club participant from Bariado - Petit Trou De Nippes

A Wozo club member who did not identify himself shared that he had experienced a lot of conflict within his family after the death of his mother. After the Wozo training, he better understood trauma and resilience and felt he was able to find comfort in his club.

### **Intra-family conflicts and violence:**

#### France Remy – Leogane

Ms. Remy works with deaf and mute children in Leogane, and says her Wozo training has helped her learn how to address and mitigate the tension and violence she sees in the families of these children. Because there is a lack of communication between deaf and mute children in their families, it leads to a lot of misunderstanding, which in turn leads to conflict, which often leads to the parents being violent. Ms. Remy said “now, our role, because of the training we had with Wozo, we understand that there are tools we could use to support the parents to decrease and, eventually, eliminate these violent attitudes towards their children.”

#### Francois Cyril - Bomond

A Wozo club member who lives in Bomond shared a testimony about resolving intra-family conflict in his community. In the area of Molin, was a husband and wife who were always fighting, and the conflict escalated to the point where the justice system had to intervene. Mr. Cyril also noticed the conflict and used his Wozo training to try to mediate between the husband and wife. Over time, he was able to help them find a resolution to their conflict. Mr. Cyril believes that his ability to be a conflict mediator has helped him become a greater leader in his community.





1.1.1. Encourage and support Wozo clubs in community problem-solving, trauma healing, and in building the capacities and strength of the clubs

Once Wozo clubs are established, OWHA does not give clubs money to avoid creating dependency, but believes instead in accompaniment. OWHA facilitators continue to support the clubs in a number of ways, including:

- Refresher trainings for Wozo club members (and community partners of Wozo clubs) about topics of interest (trauma, conflict transformation, etc)
- Support to new Wozo clubs in understanding how to operate a Wozo club
- Attending meetings as a general source of accompaniment and motivation
- Meeting with community partners (local government, schools, churches, micro-finance institutions, etc)
- Support in the logistics of activities that Wozo clubs undertake (such as seed purchasing and distribution activities outlined in Section 1.1.3)
- Participating in awareness-raising campaigns runs by Wozo clubs
- Supporting clubs in forming communal committees
- Running workshops to help clubs identify potential sources of conflict in their communities and develop strategies to address them



*Above left: OWHA facilitator meeting with Wozo club. Above right: OWHA facilitator working with clubs on community reflection sessions*



- 1.1.2. Organize annual learning events in each department to stimulate people who have already been trained, and deliver short presentations on Wozo principles.

OWHA is launching a national campaign on Living Together (see section 1.4), and decided that this year's set of annual learning events will focus on themes that are central to the national campaign. At the end of 2017, OWHA organized department-level learning events in three (3) departments: Artibonites, Nippes, and Ouest. Each of these workshops had OWHA facilitators and trainers, and in the case of the West department, there was a visit from a licensed psychologist. The topics of the workshops were linked to the national campaign, not only to ensure consistency across OWHA's national efforts, but also to help build buy-in and ownership in the national campaign.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Main theme</i>	<i>Total participants</i>	<i>%Women</i>
11/24/2017	Artibonite	Desarmes	Community Resilience, Citizen Engagement	24	46%
11/25/2017	Nippes	Miragoane	Community resilience, citizen engagement, community therapy	55	55%
11/26/2017	West	Leogane	Community resilience, citizen engagement, mental balance	67	61%

Because of delays in organizing the broader National Campaign, OWHA was not able to organize department-level events in the other seven (7) departments. These will be held in the beginning of 2018 and will still count towards the launching of the campaign.



Above left: Learning Event in Mirogoane. Above right: Learning Event in Leogane.



### 1.1.3. Support community action research projects to reinforce community problem-solving and encourage adaptation of Wozo dynamics

OWHA had originally planned to support up to ten (10) community action projects during 2017. These action projects would be in support of activities that Wozo clubs had taken of their own initiative but which could make a good case for requiring some external support. Over the course of 2017, one (1) Wozo club-initiated project was proposed, accepted, and completed (again, OWHA does not put itself in a position to push clubs to take on activities). The project will be summarized in the following section; the full report in Haitian Creole can be found as an annex.

#### **Context:**

Hurricane Matthew hit southwestern Haiti on October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016 as a Category 4 hurricane. It was destructive both in terms of lives and livelihoods, including over 500 fatalities and billions of dollars of destruction. The southwest's agricultural sector took a particularly hard hit, with many subsistence farmers losing their crops and livestock. Food aid and some livelihoods support was given by the government and aid organizations, but it was insufficient to meet the needs of everyone affected by the hurricane. Many communities never received any meaningful external assistance.

More than a third of Wozo's clubs are located in the three most hurricane-affected departments. While OWHA is not a humanitarian organization and does not have the means to provide comprehensive post-disaster support to a significant portion of its clubs, we believed it was important to build on the relationships and trust between OWHA and the clubs to pilot some form of post-disaster assistance. OWHA encouraged a group of 15 clubs from the hurricane-affected area of Corail (Koray) to form an association that could help to coordinate any post-disaster initiatives. They formed the Asosyasyon Klèb Wozo nan Awondisman Koray (AKWAK) on January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2017.

#### **Project:**

The organizations that made up AKWAK prioritized livelihoods support so that they could regain some degree of autonomy over their lives. Corail is a primarily agricultural area and the most-requested input was seeds. Different areas of Corail have different micro-climates and soils and therefore have different crop preferences; the four seed types that would be purchased in the program were beans, peanuts, corn, and rice.

Selection criteria was determined by AKWAK for beneficiaries. These criteria included:

1. No more than 1 beneficiary per family
2. The person had to have access to land that is prepared for planting
3. The person had to consent to being supervised by AKWAK and OWHA and to have photos taken
4. The person had to consent to giving 1/3 of harvested seeds to AKWAK so these seeds could be given to other families.



The budget that OWHA was able to provide for this project was a total of 455,400 HTG (approximately \$7,354). This was sufficient to provide about 252 households with enough seeds to restart their gardens. The 15 clubs had a collective membership of approximately 450 people; therefore, the selection criteria identified above was used to narrow down the beneficiaries to 252. The funds were transferred to the leader of AKWAK and used to purchase and distribute the seeds to the identified beneficiaries.

#### Results:

While the small budget of half a million gourdes could not cover everyone in the affected clubs, the support OWHA was able to provide to the community action project in Corail was greatly appreciated. The project was community-driven, transparent, and developed with sustainability in mind. 252 families were able to begin to repair their farms and associated livelihoods. Different communities and crops fared better than others; ultimately, unseasonable rain flooded most of these communities that were still recovering from the passage of Hurricane Matthew, causing people to lose what they planted. In general, peanuts were the most successful crops. Out of the 252 families, only around 70 were able to harvest a significant amount.

Club	Seed type	# families who received seed	# families who successfully harvested	Notes
<i>Advantis</i>	Peanuts	15	15	
<i>Bomon 1</i>	Beans	15	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Bomon 2</i>	Beans	15	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Champy</i>	Beans	9	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Champy</i>	Rice	6	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Dikiyon</i>	Peanuts	21		
<i>Duchity</i>	Beans	15	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Fondikak</i>	Beans	19	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Fondikak</i>	Peanuts	1	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Gojet</i>	Beans	15	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Gomye</i>	Beans	5	0	Plant disease or fungus
<i>Gomye</i>	Peanuts	15	11	Peanut shells empty
<i>Kadet</i>	Peanuts	15	10	
<i>Kagous</i>	Peanuts	19	0	Pests
<i>Kagous 1</i>	Peanuts	17	10	
<i>Koray</i>	Beans	12	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Koray</i>	Peanuts	3	0	Bad weather conditions
<i>Lafyen</i>	Peanuts	20	13	
<i>Toma</i>	Peanuts	15	8	



## Major Activity 1.2: Train an additional 270 "community facilitators/animators" in trauma healing and engagement in community problem-solving.

### 1.2.1 Level I Trainings:

Level I trainings are five-day workshops in which community leaders receive a total of 40 hours of training on the Wozo methodology. The curriculum of the training centers around trauma healing and covers areas including defining trauma and its relationship to violence, how trauma affects the brain, the consequences of untreated trauma, individual- and community-level trauma healing approaches, and dealing with compassion fatigue. At the beginning of 2017, OWHA had a target of nine (9) Level I trainings. Over the course of 2017, ten (10) Level I trainings were given:

<i>Date of training</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Commune</i>	<i>Total participants</i>	<i>% Women</i>
<i>February 20-24, 2017</i>	North-West	Jean Rabel	28	50%
<i>March 20-24, 2017</i>	West	Petion-Ville	29	41%
<i>March 27-31, 2017</i>	West	Petion-Ville	24	38%
<i>July 17 to 21, 2017</i>	West	Petion-Ville	24	50%
<i>July 24 to 28, 2017</i>	Nippes	Miragoane	27	44%
<i>August 21 to 25, 2017</i>	North-West	Jean Rabel	23	48%
<i>August 24-26; 28-29, 2017</i>	South	Arniquet	30	47%
<i>August 25-26; Sept 01-2, 2017</i>	West	Petion-Ville	30	37%
<i>November 27 to December 1, 2017</i>	West	Petion-Ville	32	50%
<i>December 4 to 8, 2017</i>	West	Lagonave	27	85%
<i>Total</i>			298	48%

This gives a total of 33 Level I Trainings given since the beginning of the project, with 874 total participants (58% of which were women).



*Above left: Level I Trainings. Above right: Level I training participants with certificartes*





#### Testimony from participant in a Level I Training.

In 2017 there was a national scandal when news was published about a woman who had been gang raped. The rape survivor in this story had gone to a psychologist after the incident but was still dealing with her trauma. She completed a week-long Level I Wozo training, she said it was the first relief she had felt from the stress and trauma since the attack.

### Community-level trainings

In addition, community leaders who had been given Level I Wozo trainings pass their trainings along to their community members. In the reporting period of March-December 2017, Wozo-trained community facilitators gave **169 Wozo trainings** in their communities to a total of **5,339 participants** (51% of whom were women). During this time period, one Wozo-trained facilitator in the South gave a condensed version of the Wozo training on a popular radio station, which he estimates reached **10,000** people across his department.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of trainings</i>	<i>Total participants</i>	<i>% women</i>
<i>Grand Anse</i>	54	1838	46%
<i>Nippes</i>	68	2010	60%
<i>Artibonite</i>	1	24	46%
<i>Nord-est</i>	14	331	40%
<i>Nord-ouest</i>	13	291	59%
<i>Nord</i>	16	667	50%
<i>Sud</i>	2	31	58%
<i>Ouest</i>	1	147	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>5339</b>	<b>51%</b>

If calculated from the beginning of the project, this gives a total of 7,619 community members given a training by a Wozo-trained community facilitator (54% of whom were women), and a total of approximately 17,619 people who have received key messages about the Wozo trauma healing and community change methodology.

#### **1.2.2. Level II Trainings:**

Level II Trainings are designed to reinforce the capacity of people who received Level I trainings and help them become better trainers. They are given by Eastern Methodist University, who created the STAR methodology. One (1) Level II training was originally planned for this year, but was not done because the expense of having an official EMU Level II training was prohibitively high. Instead, OWHA took key documents from the Level II training that Executive Director Garly Michel received, and translated them into Haitian Creole and gave them to Wozo trainers as reference guides.



### 1.2.3 Level III Trainings:

Level III Trainings are designed to provide specialized training support for Wozo-trained facilitators and staff. These can cover topics such as conflict management, disaster preparedness, coaching and consultation skills, etc. For 2017, OWHA had a target of three (3) Level III Trainings; during the reporting period, two (2) trainings were done in one long, five-day workshop:

The first training took three and a half days and focused on reinforcing skills for Monitoring and Evaluation. This session was led by OWHA's Begenor Dumersin. It covered the following topics:

- Definition of indicators
- Explanation of key M&E tools specifically for Wozo
- The use of the Most Significant Change methodology
- The proper use of cameras, iPads, and other technology that supports M&E
- The use of Ethnocorder

The second training took one and a half days and focused on community development and conflict transformation. This was led by OWHA's Donald Codio. It included the following topics:

- Differentiation between conflict resolution and conflict transformation
- Four main approaches of conflict transformation
- The intersection of gender, conflict transformation, and psychosocial approaches

The participants in the training were as follows:

<i><b>Name</b></i>	<i><b>Function</b></i>	<i><b>Location</b></i>
Merci Dieu SEJOUR	Wozo Facilitator	Nord-Est
James CONSTANT	Wozo Facilitator	Nord
Frantzdy DESRAVINES	Wozo trainer	Nord
Michel JEAN	Wozo trainer	Ouest
Amost SAINT-LOUIS	CNCW	Ouest
Phelito DORAN	Board member	Ouest
Dieuva PIERRE	AADM	Ouest
Joel JACQUET	Wozo trainer	Nippes
Maille Line JEUNE	Wozo facilitator	Nippes
Jeune SAINT-VICTOR	Wozo trainer	Grande Anse
Joubert Marcelin	Wozo trainer	Grande Anse
Donald CODIO	OFI	Ouest
Ernest CAJUSTE	ERD representative	Ouest
Représente ERD	ERD representative	USA
Smith RAPHAEL	OFI	Ouest
Begenor DUMERSIN	M&E Officer	Ouest



### Major Activity 1.3: Support the integration of trauma healing and non-violent community problem-solving in social and public institutions.

OWHA's work to support community trauma healing is not limited to members of Wozo clubs. Many social and public institutions (local community-based organizations and NGOs, schools, churches, etc) reach out to OWHA to ask for trainings of various lengths and with specific topics. At the beginning of 2017, OWHA set a target of supporting 20 social and public institutions through training and other forms of partnerships; OWHA succeeded in partnering with over 36 religious, educational, commercial, and civic institutions. The institutions that received training and support from OWHA during the reporting period in 2017 are as follows:

Schools & Universities
Ecole Maison des Aigles
Institution Mixte Foyer des Enfants de Dieu
College Serge Cesar
Université Chretienne de la Communauté
Ecole Mixte Olivier
ALFA
OVACIT

Religious Institutions
Eglise Bethel Assemblée de Mariani
Eglise de Dieu de la Sainteté
Missionnaire Chretien de la Dernière Heure
Institution Mixte de la Nouvelle
Eglise Baptise Union
Eglise de Dieu de Mathieu
KPN
AUEC
OLEPROSOL
UCEB
ECRH

Businesses & Enterprises
Entrepreneurship Learning Group
Aigle Volant Construction
Michaud Enterprise

CBOs & NGOs
OCEEV
PCMS
SFF
RPDS
CRAN
GFAB
AFTB
EBES
TK
ASODEM
UFCS
APDSL
Famn Mapou



Above: OWHA presentation at a school

## American Friends Service Committee

During the reporting period, OWHA developed a special relationship with American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a international organization dedicated to peacebuilding that has been operating in Haiti for many years. AFSC engaged OWHA to develop a special training program for students between the ages of 10 and 19 on Civic Engagement, Conflict Transformation, and Violence Prevention, with a special focus on child trauma healing. OWHA delivered multiple sessions of this special four-hour training module to nine (9) schools in communities across the Port au Prince metropolitan area.

<i>Zone</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Total participants</i>	<i>% Women</i>
<i>Cite Soleil</i>	EML	30	70%
<i>Cite Soleil</i>	EBSA	42	67%
<i>Croix des Bouquets</i>	ECS	23	65%
<i>Croix des Bouquets</i>	COLREV	17	71%
<i>Croix des Bouquets</i>	EFV	20	55%
<i>Martissant</i>	CMFJM	23	39%
<i>Martissant</i>	IMA	21	52%
<i>Martissant</i>	EPSB	19	42%
<i>AFSC's Office</i>	ALL	28	46%
		223	57%



*Above photos: Wozo trainings for youth in schools associated with AFSC*



### Short presentations:

In addition to formal trainings, OWHA is often asked to make short presentations to other institutions in order to introduce the ideas and principles of the Wozo methodology. These presentations typically last two hours. The following tables show the number of presentations broken down by year, and by department/gender (the latter is total since start of project).

	# Presentations	Total participants	% Women
<i>Since March, 2017</i>	14	379	47%
<i>Since beginning of project</i>	49	1289	44%

<i>Department</i>	# presentations	Total participants	% women
<i>Grand Anse</i>	2	62	32%
<i>Nippes</i>	8	222	42%
<i>Artibonite</i>	5	101	58%
<i>Nord-est</i>	6	173	36%
<i>Nord-ouest</i>	2	52	11%
<i>Nord</i>	5	137	45%
<i>Sud</i>	4	80	54%
<i>Ouest</i>	14	372	48%
<i>Center</i>	3	90	43%

One presentation we would like to highlight is one that we did with **Barnabas Jenès**:

Barnabas is a program of the Christian Center for Leadership in Haiti that focuses on building leadership in youth aged 16-24. It is designed to take young people who have the potential to become serious leaders within their churches and in turn, help their communities and their country. One of their main conferences was held on July 22<sup>nd</sup> of 2017, and there were many high-level leaders, authors, and religious leaders present to speak to the young people assembled for the activity. OWHA was invited to participate in the training – two OWHA representatives were able to present the work of OWHA to over 125 Christian youth leaders and touch on topics including breaking the chain of violence and how to build healthy people and healthy communities. After the presentation, OWHA was able to have a break-out session with 11 young people (five young women and six young men) to go deeper into these topics. This is a relationship that OWHA believes will continue to grow; Barnabas said it would continue to invite OWHA to its activities and conferences.



Major Activity 1.4: Launch a national advocacy campaign encouraging action by the public, agencies and authorities to address one trauma/violence issue selected as a common concern in Haiti on the basis of Wozo clubs and participants.

One of the main goals of 2017 was to launch a national awareness-raising and advocacy campaign on the topic of “*Viv Ansamn*” (“Living Together”). The idea behind this campaign is that every part of Haitian society is affected by conflict at some level, whether it is intra-household disagreements to community violence, and therefore, every part of Haitian society needs to be involved in resolving conflict.

The OWHA team is still in the process of finalizing the principle messages, methods, and objectives for the campaign. The team waited for the national conference (see section below) to have input from a broad cross-section of stakeholders in order to finalize these important details. The key messages (when they are finalized) will be distributed through a variety of channels, including social media (such as Facebook and Whatsapp), text message campaigns, the press (radio, television, print, and online), community audio (megaphone and sound trucks), and visual advertisements (flyers, brochures, and posters).

In addition to Wozo Clubs and trainees, the campaign also intends to engage a wide array of organizations such as religious groups, schools, universities, professional schools, community-based organizations, political groups, informal associations, women’s groups, orphanages, prisons, NGOs, sports groups, public markets, public transport systems, hospitals, and other public and private institutions.

The first major events of the campaign that were carried out in the reporting period include the following:

- Three (3) department-level learning events with Wozo clubs (see Section 1.2.3)
- One (1) interview on a national radio program to discuss the campaign
- One (1) national event in Port au Prince to officially launch the campaign

The radio program:

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of December, OWHA was invited to participate in the radio program “Haiti Plus” from 9:00-10:00 am on Radio Lumiere. Presenting on behalf of OWHA was Amos St. Louis, the National Coordinator of Wozo Clubs, and Pastor Enel, the leader of Fondasyon Kominote Kreyen an Aksyon (FOKA), which is one of OWHA’s main community partner organizations. They presented the Wozo methodology and discussed the upcoming campaign *Viv Ansamn*. At one point in the show, the radio presenter opened the phone lines and asked whether any of the listeners knew about OWHA and the Wozo methodology. Multiple people from across the country called in to share their experiences with OWHA and how the Wozo methodology had made changes in their community. This experience was an important opportunity to help launch the idea of the campaign to a national audience.





## The National Conference:

On the 19<sup>th</sup> of December, 2017, OWHA held a conference to launch its national campaign of Living Together. The conference took place in Petionville, a municipality in the Port au Prince metropolitan area and lasted the better part of a day. Over 400 people – including OWHA staff, representatives from Wozo clubs, partner organizations, and the press – participated in the conference.

Representatives of partner organizations	
Lakou Lape	<i>Local NGO</i>
Christian World Service	<i>International NGO</i>
ASOREA	<i>Local NGO</i>
Maison des Aigles	<i>Private enterprise</i>
CEAL	<i>Local NGO</i>
The Police of Pestel	<i>Local government</i>
Seminaire Nazaren	<i>Religious association</i>
Fondasyon Kominote Kretyen an Aksyon (FOKA)	<i>Religious association</i>
BCLH	<i>Religious association</i>

Representatives of the press	
Haiti Press Network	<i>Print</i>
La Nouvelliste	<i>Print</i>
Radio Metropole	<i>Radio</i>
Radio Mega	<i>Radio</i>
Signal FM	<i>Radio</i>
Caraibes FM	<i>Radio</i>
Scoop FM	<i>Radio</i>
Radio Ibo	<i>Radio</i>
Radio Ginen	<i>Radio</i>
TNH	<i>Television</i>
Radio Tele Ginen	<i>Television</i>



*Above: participants in the National Conference*



In terms of direct participants in OWHA activities, the following two groups were invited:

Out of the total of 105 clubs, 82 of the most active were selected and given the opportunity to invite two (2) members per club to the event with OWHA covering their transport costs. Out of the total 164 club members that were invited, 133 accepted the invitation. Six (6) additional club members came to the event of their own accord. Those 139 people represented a total of 70 clubs, which means that 75% of active clubs were present at the conference.

Department	Total active clubs	# clubs represented at conference	% of clubs represented at conference
Grand'Anse	19	18	95%
Artibonite	5	2	40%
Centre	6	3	50%
Nippes	17	15	88%
Nord	6	5	83%
Nord-Est	14	12	86%
Nord-Ouest	3	2	67%
Ouest	19	11	58%
Sud	3	2	67%
Sud-Est	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75%</b>

OWHA decided to invite all participants who completed Wozo Level 1 trainings in the Ouest department, provided that those interested would pay their own transport. Out of 505, 254 attended.

	Total participants	% Women
<i>Wozo Club members</i>	133	38%
<i>Wozo Training 1 participants</i>	254	58%

The conference was mainly used as a forum to give people who have engaged with OWHA a chance to discuss their experience with the Wozo methodology. The day was filled with Wozo Level 1 trainees, Wozo club members, and Wozo partner organizations providing testimony about how they have used what they have learned from Wozo to transform their lives and their communities. There was also a piece of theater using the metaphor of the long spoons to explain the importance of community collaboration (see photo below):





A few of the key speeches are highlighted below:

Speaker	Background	Subject
Félito Doran	Board member, OWHA	History of OWHA and how the present campaign arrived
Rony Sanon	Chief Inspector of Police, Corail	The important of the work of OWHA in reducing violence
France Remy	Director of the CEAL School, Leogane	Sharing testimonies of the importance of the Wozo methodology in her work in Mellier with disabled children
Smith Raphael	OWHA Training Officer	Outlining how OWHA's methodology could bring concrete changes to individuals, families, and communities

Throughout the day, OWHA team members introduced the Viv Ansanm campaign, and took key ideas from people's testimonies and tied them back in to the central themes of the campaign. OWHA staff members also took note of key priorities, ideas, and concerns of participants in order to finalize the messages, methods, and objectives of the campaign. By the end of the day, there was a strong sense of general motivation and of focus to supporting the campaign as it rolls out in 2018.

## Special activities & initiatives

In addition to the activities funded under this project, OWHA has continued to make new partnerships and engage in other activities relevant to its core mission. Two of the most important activities this year are highlighted below:

### Hurricane Recovery

In addition to the community action support project mentioned in section 1.1.3, OWHA undertook other activities in 2017 in response to passage of Hurricane Matthew. Specifically, OWHA partnered with Church World Service (CWS) to repair a school damaged by Hurricane Matthew. After a series of post-disaster evaluation visits with local authorities, the National Education Inspector for the area of Corail, OWHA, and AKWAK (the association of Wozo clubs of Corail), a school was selected: the National Primary School of Pavillon in the 4<sup>th</sup> section of Pestel would be completely rebuilt. It was also decided that a second school, the National Primary School of Mentor in the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of Pestel, would be repaired. OWHA would be responsible for the execution of the project, in consultation with local authorities and community leaders, and CWS provided the financing.

The project was launched on August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017 with a ceremony that included local authorities, representatives from local community groups, and project partners. Numerous constraints and obstacles presented themselves in the beginning of the construction process. First, the area is quite remote and the logistics for transporting materials is an expensive and difficult endeavor. Second, strong rains delayed construction. Third, and perhaps most important, local conflict and frustrations caused significant delays as this project was meant to be carried out with strong community participation. OWHA was able to practice what it preached in terms of using creative means to manage these conflicts and mobilize community members to participate. OWHA also mobilized local authorities to play a stronger role in providing leadership and resources to the project. As of December, the project is back on track and progressing smoothly. As of the end of the reporting period in 2017, the repairs on the National Primary School of Mentor are almost completed; this work is expected to be finished in January of 2018. The construction work in Pavillon is advancing and will continue into the first quarter of 2018.





## Training in Uganda

After approximately two years of collaboration between OWHA and ERD, there was a desire to further explore the potential of the Wozo methodology to help others “break the chain of violence to build healthy people and healthy communities”. More specifically, ERD was interested in sharing this methodology with its partners in Africa. ERD arranged for two trainers from OWHA (Garly Michel and Amost Saint-Louis) and one representative from ERD’s Haiti office (Ernest Cajuste) to travel to Uganda to conduct a Wozo training from October 16-20.

This training had 22 participants (59% women) from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Burundi, and the USA (the three American participants were representatives from ERD’s headquarters). These participants were all highly skilled professionals including doctors, lawyers, and leaders of major organizations.

The training was organized to allow the participants to develop the tools to manage stress and trauma in their lives, and to accompany people who are either traumatized or live with chronic stress in their lives. The training covered the following broad topics:

- What trauma and stress are
- What can cause trauma and stress in people’s lives
- How trauma affects the life of an individual and the overall functioning of a community
- The potential consequences of untreated traumas
- Means for helping people with trauma to find healing
- How to build resilience

Because the participants all had previous experience in supporting people who were going through periods of stress or living with trauma, the trainers developed a highly participatory approach that leveraged the lived experience and knowledge of all participants. This included activities such as the River of Life, Trauma Symbols, and other activities that allowed people to truly get to the root of understanding what trauma is.







Despite the fact that participants came from different parts of the continent and from vastly differently contexts, and despite the fact that the trainers were from an entirely different part of the world, the training had a significant impact. Even before the end of the training, participants began expressing their satisfaction with the training and their enthusiasm for putting what they learned into action. Here are reactions from two of the participants:

*"I felt ill when I left my country to come to this training – my mind wasn't at peace and my body felt stiff. I felt overwhelmed and had symptoms that made me feel I was getting sick. After the second day of the training, I actually began feeling better in both my body and my mind. I began to realize that the Wozo therapy exercises and the training was like a medicine that was helping both my body and my mind. This helped put me back to a normal state so I can continue to live my life like everyone else."*

*"I am a pastor who is responsible for a diocese in my country. I spend a lot of time with other pastors and with members of my congregation who are going through difficult times, who have experienced violence and other situations that may have traumatized them. I had never realized that I could in fact been traumatized by listening to the stories of the people that I help. I had many of the signs and symptoms of people who experience secondary trauma, but I didn't ever give my attention to this because I didn't have the tools to recognize it and manage it. Thanks to this training, I think I have gathered many tools that will help me to manage my own life while I accompany others."*

The OWHA team's main takeaway from this experience was that many of the concepts of the Wozo methodology are universal: people across the world suffer from trauma, and those who live through traumatic experiences need the support of other people to heal and move forward with their lives.





## Analysis & reflection

### Challenges, lessons learned, & successes

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Challenge</i>	<i>Successes &amp; Lessons Learned</i>
<i>Transition to being primary contractor with ERD</i>	The transition was challenging because OWHA had to take on new responsibilities in the middle of the project.	The patience of ERD and the support of HDPI, our board, and other allies helped us get through this period. OWHA is very proud of how its leadership has grown during this year of being the primary contractor with ERD.
	As a part of the transition, the full responsibility for report-writing fell to OWHA. Particularly because of language barriers (the staff mainly writes in Creole and French), it took much longer to write reports than anticipated and therefore those reports were often late.	OWHA has learned how to contract some of these labor- and language-intensive tasks to qualified professionals. Working in concert with OWHA staff, these contractors are able to take some of the time burden off of OWHA leadership.
<i>Hurricane Matthew recovery work</i>	The school reconstruction effort was challenging for many reasons: it was a new area for OWHA to work in, and therefore took an exceptional amount of time and energy.	OWHA learned a great amount about community mobilization and the logistics of construction. It also discovered hidden talents of staff who worked on this project.
	CWS did not provide any overhead to cover OWHA's administrative costs associated with the project.	OWHA will make sure to negotiate for administrative overhead for all future projects.
	The school reconstruction project was affected by long, unseasonable rains that delayed the project. It will be completed three months behind schedule.	Despite the delays, this project was clearly appreciated by the community and the local authorities. The Mayor of Pestel presented OWHA the "key to the city" as a token of appreciation.
<i>First international Wozo training (in Uganda)</i>	Because OWHA had short notice when the training was confirmed, it was challenging to arrange for visas and travel logistics. In addition, it left OWHA little time to translate all of the OWHA materials into French from Creole and re-contextualize the training material.	Despite the logistical challenges, the training was clearly a success and much appreciated by participants. This demonstrates that the Wozo methodology is applicable across different contexts, countries, languages, and audiences.



## Priorities for 2018:

1. **Complete the Viv Ansamn campaign:**

The Viv Ansamn campaign was launched in December of 2017 but the bulk of the actual work will be carried out in 2018. This includes spreading of key messages through diverse media and engaging Wozo clubs and partners in carrying out complementary activities.

2. **Finish reconstruction of the schools in Pestel:**

Provided the rains cooperate, OWHA is scheduled to finish the reconstruction of schools damaged by Hurricane Matthew in Pestel by the end of March, 2018. This will be a major priority for OWHA's efforts as the ability of children to attend school in a normal environment depend on the completion of the project.

3. **Continue to invest in community accompaniment:**

In 2018, OWHA will find new ways of supporting its most active clubs. There is a delicate balance to be struck because it is essential that Wozo clubs do not become dependent on OWHA; however, OWHA's experience with the school reconstruction in Pestel demonstrated the importance of facilitating investment in and accompaniment of Wozo clubs. OWHA will work with partners to develop its accompaniment strategy for 2018.

4. **Focus more on communication and fundraising:**

OWHA needs to invest more time and energy in increasing its visibility and building relationships with potential new donors. The former is an essential building-block for the latter, and during 2017, the team simply didn't have the time and energy to invest in these materials. In 2018, OWHA has made it a priority to develop new informational materials in English and French, to develop a website, and to concentrate more on its online and social media presence. While OWHA is building its communications capacity, OWHA's director will take more time to research and engage with potential new donors in Haiti.

5. **Carry out a club mapping initiative:**

One particularly important tool for communicating what OWHA does is to create an interactive map of all Wozo clubs. As OWHA mainly does training, it can be difficult to visually represent this to potential partners and donors; a map of the over 100 Wozo clubs across Haiti is perhaps the most compelling visual tool that OWHA can have. This would entail getting GPS points for all the clubs and selecting an online mapping platform that would allow us to build an interactive map that would let us post short profiles of each club.