



# The Project

Taiti is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and remains the poorest country on the American continent. According to the latest household survey (2012), more than 59% of the population lives below the poverty line, set at \$2.41 a day, and more than 24% below the extreme poverty line (\$1.23 a day).

The inspectors and conciliators of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), as well as the office of the Labour Ombudsperson do not have the means and skills necessary to prevent and solve labour disputes and ensure compliance with labour laws in Haiti. The ILO focuses on strengthening the

labour law compliance in the apparel disputes. sector of the country.

States Department of Labor (USDOL), in complementarity with Better Work Haiti, strengthened the capacities of the MAST and its labour inspectors to make inspection visits more efficient.

In order to do so, the project established a "Task Force" of labour inspectors who received intensive trainings and are now able to share their skills and knowledge with the rest of the inspectorate.

In parallel, the project provided specific training to the MAST conciliators and the office of the Labour Ombudsperson to ensure that these services are properly

capacities of the MAST to enhance equipped to prevent and solve labour

As the Government is not the only The project, funded by the United actor that can play a role in ensuring compliance with labour laws, the project also supported the employers' and workers' engagement in this process.

> Finally, this system is only viable if appropriate sanctions apply to those who violate the law. For this reason the project supported the training of judges involved in labour law cases.

#### **ILO-EMA:** Training of Judges on International Labour Standards

of judges on international labour law and its use by National Courts, the project collaborated with the Haitian training is included in the institution's implemented the following activities:

+ A collaboration agreement between the ILO's International Training

Centre (ITC) and the Haitian School the end of 2016;

- 27 judges participated in training on
- the training of trainers specializing on international law held at the ITC headquarters in Turin, Italy;

Labour Standards

↑ s a result, all future Haitian judges will receive in-depth training on degree at the School of Magistrates. This will enable them to better inform their

### MAST/DIECCTE collaboration in Guadeloupe

The project established collaboration Guadeloupe Department of Enterprise, Competition, Consumer Affairs, Labour Employment (DIECCTE) and the MAST.

inspectors visited Guadeloupe a first time of the French labour inspection system, to improve the control methodology of inspection visits and to better manage the process surrounding inspection visits, particularly

willingness to continue their cooperation.

training of trainers within the DIECCTE, selected Haitian and French inspectors. The training sessions were facilitated by Expertise France, the French agency for international technical expertise. One of Task-Force Inspectors and Directors

preparation and follow-up. The visit also they acquired during the project with allowed the French authorities to better all their colleagues using the trainings materials developed.

> This collaboration enabled the inspectors from high-level expertise while promoting regional collaboration within and could hopefully continue after the

## **Key results**

- + 18 MAST representatives, constituting a Task Force made up of 11 labour inspectors and 7 managers from the Labour Directorate received extensive training on labour inspection. Members of the Task Force have in turn begun to train the other labour inspectors of the Ministry, thus multiplying the impact of ILO training.
- + Between July 2016 and December 2017, 269 violations were reported during 174 inspection visits. 62% of these offences resulted in a procedural
- Three profiles of junior and senior posts were developed in order to increase staff motivation, reduce turnover rates and allow for career progression within the labour inspectorate.
- + 12 conciliators were identified and then trained, in consultation with the Department, thanks to the support of the United States Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS).
- + Equipment such as a vehicle and laptops were provided to the Directorate of Labour to facilitate the work of the Directorate and in particular of the Task Force members.
- + Collaboration within the French-speaking Caribbean region was strengthened thanks to two exchange visits in Guadeloupe between Task Force members and French labour inspectors.
- + 2 tools, a manual of Labour Inspection and a Guide on Occupational Safety and Health applied in the textile sector were developed.

and member of the Task Force: "Thanks to the Project, the service is able to carry out inspection visits in due form, in terms of both fundamental rights at work and occupational safety and health".





### The HOPE II Act and the Project

The U.S. Congress passed the HOPE Act in 2006, which broadened prerelevant treatments for Haitian textile products. In 2008, these treatments were extended by the HOPE II Act, which also introduced programmes to strengthen and monitor working conditions in the textile sector (known as the TAICNAR programme). In 2010, the HELP law was enacted to further expand these preferential treatments until 2020. In order to comply with the HOPE/HOPE II and HELP laws, Haiti worked with

technical assistance programme aimed at:

- + Assessing and promoting compliance with core labour standards and national labour legislation in factories eligible for preferential tariffs under HOPE II.
- Providing support to the Haitian government to strengthen their capacity in the inspection and control process of factories.

The project described in this brochure aimed to implement the second component of this programme. The first component is currently being implemented by the ILO-Better Work Haiti programme.

