

# haiti after the earthquake paul farmer

**\*\*Haiti After the Earthquake: Paul Farmer's Lifelong Mission to Heal a Nation\*\***

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer** is a story of tragedy, resilience, and relentless humanitarian spirit. When the devastating earthquake struck Haiti on January 12, 2010, it not only shattered buildings but also tested the very fabric of a nation already facing deep-rooted challenges. At the heart of the response was Dr. Paul Farmer, a physician and anthropologist whose connection to Haiti spanned decades. His work after the earthquake exemplifies the power of dedicated healthcare, social justice, and community empowerment in the face of disaster.

## The Catastrophe That Changed Haiti Forever

The 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck near Port-au-Prince reduced much of the capital to rubble, killing an estimated 230,000 people and leaving over 1.5 million homeless. Infrastructure collapsed, hospitals were overwhelmed, and the government's fragile institutions struggled to respond. The disaster exposed Haiti's vulnerability to natural calamities and underscored the longstanding issues of poverty, inadequate healthcare, and political instability.

Yet amidst this upheaval, Paul Farmer emerged as a beacon of hope. Known for his prior work in Haiti through his organization Partners In Health (PIH), Farmer's approach combined medical expertise with a profound understanding of social determinants of health. His philosophy centered on the belief that quality healthcare is a human right, not a privilege reserved for the wealthy.

## Paul Farmer's Role in Haiti's Earthquake Recovery

### Immediate Medical Response and Relief Efforts

In the immediate aftermath, Paul Farmer mobilized PIH's resources to provide emergency medical care. Field hospitals were set up rapidly to tend to the injured, while efforts to distribute food, water, and sanitation supplies were coordinated alongside international aid agencies. Farmer's experience in Haiti enabled him to navigate the complex landscape efficiently, working closely with Haitian healthcare workers and communities.

One critical insight Farmer emphasized was the importance of building local capacity rather than imposing external solutions. This meant training Haitian medical staff and integrating community health workers into the relief operations. This approach not only saved lives but also laid the groundwork for sustainable recovery.

## Rebuilding Healthcare Infrastructure

After the immediate crisis, Paul Farmer and PIH shifted their focus to rebuilding Haiti's devastated healthcare system. They renovated hospitals like the University Hospital Mirebalais, which became a model for modern, high-quality care in Haiti. This hospital served as a teaching institution, strengthening local medical education and research.

Farmer championed comprehensive care that addressed infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, which were rampant in Haiti. By combining clinical treatment with social support – including housing, nutrition, and transportation assistance – PIH's model tackled the root causes of illness. This holistic approach has had a lasting impact on Haiti's public health landscape.

## Long-Term Community Development

Beyond medical care, Paul Farmer understood that sustainable recovery required addressing structural inequalities. His work advocated for improvements in water sanitation, education, and economic opportunities. PIH launched programs that empowered communities to take charge of their health through prevention and awareness initiatives.

Farmer's vision also involved partnering with Haitian government officials to strengthen policy frameworks. He believed that global health efforts should respect sovereignty and promote equity, ensuring that aid did not become a band-aid but a catalyst for systemic change.

## The Legacy of Paul Farmer in Haiti's Post-Earthquake Era

Paul Farmer's commitment to Haiti extended beyond the immediate crisis; it embodied a lifelong dedication to social justice and health equity. His work highlighted the intersection of medicine, anthropology, and human rights – showing that healing a nation involves more than treating symptoms.

## Lessons from Haiti for Global Health

The Haiti earthquake response under Paul Farmer's guidance offers several key lessons for global health practitioners and policymakers:

- **Community Engagement:** Successful interventions require the involvement of local populations to ensure relevance and sustainability.
- **Holistic Care:** Addressing social determinants such as poverty, education, and housing is essential for effective health outcomes.
- **Capacity Building:** Training and empowering local healthcare workers fosters resilience and reduces dependency on external aid.

- **Equity and Justice:** Health initiatives must prioritize the marginalized and uphold human rights.

## **Paul Farmer's Influence on Medical Anthropology and Humanitarianism**

Beyond his work in Haiti, Paul Farmer's contributions to medical anthropology have reshaped how the world understands health disparities. He challenged the notion that poverty-related illnesses were inevitable and demonstrated that social structures profoundly influence disease patterns. His writings and lectures continue to inspire a generation of health professionals dedicated to serving underserved populations.

## **Challenges That Persist in Haiti Today**

Despite the progress made, Haiti still faces significant hurdles. Political instability, economic hardships, and vulnerability to natural disasters complicate reconstruction efforts. Moreover, healthcare infrastructure remains fragile, and access to quality care is uneven.

Paul Farmer's legacy serves as a reminder that recovery is an ongoing process requiring sustained commitment. It also underscores the need for the international community to support Haiti in ways that respect its agency and promote long-term development.

## **Supporting Haiti's Future**

For those interested in contributing to Haiti's continued recovery, several approaches can make a meaningful difference:

- **Support Organizations Like Partners In Health:** Donations and volunteer work can bolster healthcare and community programs.
- **Advocate for Policy Change:** Encourage governments and international bodies to prioritize equitable aid and sustainable development.
- **Educate Yourself and Others:** Understanding Haiti's history and challenges promotes empathy and effective support.

Haiti's story after the earthquake is not just one of devastation but also of hope – a testament to the resilience of its people and the transformative power of dedicated individuals like Paul Farmer. Through his work, Haiti has gained not only medical relief but a blueprint for health equity that resonates worldwide.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **Who was Paul Farmer and what role did he play in Haiti after the earthquake?**

Paul Farmer was a renowned physician and anthropologist who co-founded Partners In Health. After the 2010 Haiti earthquake, he played a critical role in coordinating medical relief efforts, rebuilding healthcare infrastructure, and advocating for long-term health equity in Haiti.

### **How did Paul Farmer's approach impact Haiti's recovery after the earthquake?**

Paul Farmer emphasized comprehensive healthcare and community-based approaches, which helped to rebuild hospitals, provide essential medical services, and train local healthcare workers, significantly improving Haiti's health system resilience after the earthquake.

### **What challenges did Paul Farmer face while working in Haiti post-earthquake?**

Paul Farmer faced challenges including widespread destruction of infrastructure, limited resources, political instability, and the urgent need to address both immediate medical care and long-term health system rebuilding in a resource-poor setting.

### **How has Paul Farmer's legacy influenced humanitarian work in Haiti after the earthquake?**

Paul Farmer's legacy in Haiti includes a model of paired clinical care and social justice, inspiring humanitarian organizations to focus on sustainable, community-driven healthcare solutions that address social determinants of health beyond immediate disaster relief.

### **What organizations did Paul Farmer work with to support Haiti after the earthquake?**

Paul Farmer worked primarily with Partners In Health, the organization he co-founded, as well as collaborating with the Haitian government, international NGOs, and other global health entities to coordinate effective earthquake relief and recovery efforts.

## **Additional Resources**

Haiti After the Earthquake: Paul Farmer's Enduring Legacy in Crisis and Recovery

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer** stands as a testament to the profound challenges and resilient spirit that defined the Caribbean nation following the catastrophic 2010 earthquake. As one of the most devastating natural disasters in recent history, the earthquake exposed Haiti's longstanding socio-economic vulnerabilities and the fragility of its health

infrastructure. Amidst this turmoil, Dr. Paul Farmer emerged as a pivotal figure, blending medical expertise with humanitarian commitment to address the dire needs of the Haitian people. His work not only shaped the immediate response but also influenced long-term strategies in public health and disaster recovery.

## **Contextualizing Haiti's Crisis: The 2010 Earthquake and Its Aftermath**

The earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010, registered a magnitude of 7.0 Mw and caused widespread destruction, particularly in the capital, Port-au-Prince. Estimates suggest that over 230,000 lives were lost, with more than 300,000 injured and approximately 1.5 million displaced. The disaster revealed the country's deeply entrenched vulnerabilities—poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient healthcare systems—that had long hindered its development.

In this chaotic post-disaster environment, international aid flooded in, but coordination challenges and logistical hurdles complicated relief efforts. The Haitian government struggled to maintain control amid the devastation, and many communities remained underserved. It was within this complex landscape that Paul Farmer's approach to healthcare and humanitarian aid became critically important.

## **Paul Farmer's Role in Haiti After the Earthquake**

Paul Farmer, co-founder of Partners In Health (PIH), had been working in Haiti for decades prior to the earthquake. His philosophy centered on providing high-quality medical care to impoverished populations and addressing social determinants of health. After the earthquake, Farmer and PIH rapidly scaled their operations to meet burgeoning needs, focusing on both emergency medical care and sustainable healthcare delivery.

## **Immediate Medical Response and Infrastructure Rehabilitation**

One of the primary challenges in Haiti after the earthquake was the collapse of healthcare infrastructure. Hospitals were destroyed or severely damaged, leaving survivors without access to critical medical services. Farmer's team mobilized quickly, setting up field hospitals and mobile clinics to treat injuries and prevent disease outbreaks.

Unlike many organizations that prioritized short-term aid, Farmer emphasized rebuilding local capacity. PIH worked to repair damaged health facilities and train Haitian medical personnel, ensuring that the community would regain autonomy over its healthcare system. This approach aligned with Farmer's belief in "accompaniment" — a long-term commitment to support patients and communities beyond initial emergency relief.

## **Addressing Infectious Diseases and Public Health Challenges**

The earthquake exacerbated existing public health crises in Haiti. Cholera, which had not been documented in the country for over a century, emerged in October 2010, several months after the earthquake. The outbreak was linked to poor sanitation and the influx of humanitarian workers, and it quickly spread, causing thousands of deaths.

Paul Farmer and PIH played a crucial role in combating the cholera epidemic through coordinated treatment centers, community education, and water sanitation programs. Farmer's emphasis on integrating clinical care with social interventions was key to controlling the outbreak. His insistence on treating patients with dignity and ensuring access to antibiotics and rehydration therapy mitigated the epidemic's impact.

## **Long-Term Impact and Challenges in Haiti's Recovery**

While immediate disaster response was essential, the broader challenge lay in Haiti's long-term recovery and development. Paul Farmer's work highlighted the intersection of health, poverty, and structural inequality, arguing that sustainable development required systemic change.

## **Building Resilient Healthcare Systems**

Post-earthquake Haiti underscored the fragility of health infrastructure in low-resource settings. Farmer's vision extended beyond emergency care to encompass strengthening the entire health system. PIH's projects included expanding HIV/AIDS treatment, maternal health services, and community health worker programs, which became models for global health interventions in similar contexts.

This systemic approach also involved engaging local governments and communities in planning and implementation, a strategy designed to foster ownership and sustainability. However, political instability, funding constraints, and environmental threats continued to challenge these efforts.

## **Socioeconomic Development and Social Justice**

Paul Farmer consistently advocated for addressing the root causes of Haiti's vulnerability, including poverty, inequality, and inadequate governance. His work emphasized that health outcomes could not improve significantly without tackling these broader social determinants.

Despite billions of dollars in international aid following the earthquake, many Haitians remained in precarious living conditions years later. Farmer's critique of aid models that fail to empower local populations resonated widely, prompting calls for more equitable partnerships in global health and development.

# The Legacy of Paul Farmer in Haiti and Beyond

Paul Farmer's legacy in Haiti after the earthquake is multifaceted. He demonstrated that medical care must be inseparable from social justice and that effective healthcare in disaster contexts requires long-term commitment and structural transformation.

## Innovations in Global Health Delivery

PIH's model, championed by Farmer, has influenced global health policies by illustrating effective strategies for delivering care in resource-limited settings. These include:

- Community-based health workers as frontline providers
- Integrated treatment for communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Collaborative partnerships with local governments and organizations
- Emphasis on patient rights and dignity

Such innovations have been replicated in other crisis-affected regions, underscoring the value of Farmer's approach.

## Continuing Challenges and the Path Forward

Despite advances, Haiti remains vulnerable to natural disasters, political upheaval, and economic hardship. The COVID-19 pandemic and recent political crises have further strained its fragile systems. Farmer's philosophy encourages ongoing investment not only in healthcare but also in education, infrastructure, and governance reforms to build resilience.

His untimely passing in 2022 left a profound void in global health advocacy, but his work continues through PIH and countless professionals inspired by his mission.

The story of Haiti after the earthquake Paul Farmer represents more than a historical account; it is a powerful case study in the complexities of humanitarian response, the importance of integrating social justice into medical care, and the enduring need for partnership and perseverance in the face of adversity.

## [Haiti After The Earthquake Paul Farmer](#)

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**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** Haiti After the Earthquake Paul Farmer, 2012-07-10 Paul Farmer, doctor and aid worker, offers an inspiring insider's view of the relief effort. -- Financial Times The book's greatest strength lies in its depiction of the post-quake chaos In the book's more analytical sections the author's diagnosis of the difficulties of reconstruction is sharp. -- Economist A gripping, profoundly moving book, an urgent dispatch from the front by one of our finest warriors for social justice. -- Adam Hochschild His honest assessment of what the people trying to help Haiti did well -- and where they failed -- is important for anyone who cares about the country or international aid in general. -- Miami Herald

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *Haiti After the Earthquake* Paul Farmer, 2012-07-10 The celebrated physician and anthropologist offers a vivid on-the-ground account of the relief effort in the aftermath of Haiti's earthquake—and issues a powerful call to action. Reprint.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** **Haiti After the Earthquake** Paul Farmer, 2011 On January 12, 2010 a massive earthquake laid waste to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, killing hundreds of thousands of people. Within three days, Dr. Paul Farmer arrived in the Haitian capital, along with a team of volunteers, to lend his services to the injured. In this vivid narrative, Farmer describes the incredible suffering--and resilience--that he encountered in Haiti. Having worked in the country for nearly thirty years, he skillfully explores the social issues that made Haiti so vulnerable to the earthquake--the very issues that make it an unnatural disaster. Complementing his account are stories from other doctors, volunteers, and earthquake survivors. *Haiti after the earthquake* will both inform and inspire readers to stand with the Haitian people against the profound economic and social injustices that formed the fault line for this disaster--Provided by publisher.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *Paul Farmer* Jennie Weiss Block, 2018-12-21 Bill Gates has called Paul Farmer one of the most amazing people he has ever met. CNN medical correspondent Dr. Sanjay Gupta says that if pure altruism exists in humans, it probably looks a lot like Dr. Paul Farmer. In *Paul Farmer, Servant to the Poor*, Jennie Weiss Block introduces readers to this physician and medical anthropologist of international stature whose Catholic faith has driven him to work untiringly to make a preferential option for the poor in health care. Farmer, with his colleagues at Harvard University and Partners In Health, has been instrumental in bringing the fruits of modern medicine to millions of the poorest people in the world, in places like Haiti, Rwanda, Peru, Russia, Malawi, and West Africa during the recent Ebola crisis. Challenging the conventional wisdom of global health experts, Dr. Farmer has shown it is possible to deliver high-quality medical care on a large scale in settings of great poverty and to build communities around the globe where good health and hope prevail.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** Cooperation and Drug Policies in the Americas Jonathan D. Rosen, Roberto Zepeda, 2014-12-18 This volume examines drug policies and the role of cooperation in the Americas. Many current and former politicians have discussed the failures of the war on drugs and the need for alternative approaches. Uruguay as well as Colorado and Washington have legalized marijuana. The Organization of American states produced a report in 2013 which discussed alternative policy options to the drug war. This work examines the nature of cooperation and drug policies in the twenty-first century in the Americas, highlighting the major challenges and obstacles. The argument is that one country cannot solve drug trafficking as it is a transnational problem. Therefore, the producing, consuming, and transit countries must work together and cooperate.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** **Disasters, Vulnerability, and Narratives** Kasia Mika, 2018-07-17 This book uses narrative responses to the 2010 Haiti earthquake as a starting point for an analysis of notions of disaster, vulnerability, reconstruction and recovery. The turn to a wide range of literary works enables a composite comparative analysis, which encompasses the social, political and individual dimensions of the earthquake. This book focuses on a vision of an open-ended future, otherwise than as a threat or fear. Mika turns to concepts of hinged chronologies, slow healing and remnant dwelling. Weaving theory with attentive close-readings, the

book offers an open-ended framework for conceptualising post-disaster recovery and healing. These processes happen at different times and must entail the elimination of compound vulnerabilities that created the disaster in the first place. Challenging characterisations of the region as a continuous catastrophe this book works towards a bold vision of Haiti's and the Caribbean's futures. The study shows how narratives can extend some of the key concepts within discipline-bound approaches to disasters, while making an important contribution to the interface between disaster studies, postcolonial ecocriticism and Haitian Studies.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *Tropical Apocalypse* Martin Munro, 2015-08-06 In *Tropical Apocalypse*, Martin Munro argues that since the earliest days of European colonization, Caribbean—and especially Haitian—history has been shaped by apocalyptic events so that the region has, in effect, been living for centuries in an end time without end. By engaging with the contemporary apocalyptic turn in Caribbean studies and lived reality, he not only provides important historical contextualization for a general understanding of apocalypse in the region but also offers an account of the state of Haitian society and culture in the decades before the 2010 earthquake. Inherently interdisciplinary, his work ranges widely through Caribbean and Haitian thought, historiography, political discourse, literature, film, religion, and ecocriticism in its exploration of whether culture in these various forms can shape the future of a country. The author begins by situating the question of the Caribbean apocalypse in relation to broader, global narratives of the apocalyptic present, notably Slavoj Žižek's *Living in the End Times*. Tracing the evolution of apocalyptic thought in Caribbean literature from Negritude up to the present, he notes the changes from the early work of Aimé Césaire; through an anti-apocalyptic period in which writers such as Frantz Fanon, Antonio Benítez-Rojo, Édouard Glissant, and Michael Dash have placed more emphasis on lived experience and the interrelatedness of cultures and societies; to a contemporary stage in which versions of the apocalyptic reappear in the work of David Scott and Mark Anderson.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *Contextualizing Disaster* Gregory V. Button, Mark Schuller, 2016-09-01 *Contextualizing Disaster* offers a comparative analysis of six recent highly visible disasters and several slow-burning, hidden, crises that include typhoons, tsunamis, earthquakes, chemical spills, and the unfolding consequences of rising seas and climate change. The book argues that, while disasters are increasingly represented by the media as unique, exceptional, newsworthy events, it is a mistake to think of disasters as isolated or discrete occurrences. Rather, building on insights developed by political ecologists, this book makes a compelling argument for understanding disasters as transnational and global phenomena.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *Humanitarian Aftershocks in Haiti* Mark Schuller, 2016-01-12 Winner of the 2016 Anthropology in Media Award from the American Anthropological Association The 2010 earthquake in Haiti was one of the deadliest disasters in modern history, sparking an international aid response—with pledges and donations of \$16 billion—that was exceedingly generous. But now, five years later, that generous aid has clearly failed. In *Humanitarian Aftershocks in Haiti*, anthropologist Mark Schuller captures the voices of those involved in the earthquake aid response, and they paint a sharp, unflattering view of the humanitarian enterprise. Schuller led an independent study of eight displaced-persons camps in Haiti, compiling more than 150 interviews ranging from Haitian front-line workers and camp directors to foreign humanitarians and many displaced Haitian people. The result is an insightful account of why the multi-billion-dollar aid response not only did little to help but also did much harm, triggering a range of unintended consequences, rupturing Haitian social and cultural institutions, and actually increasing violence, especially against women. The book shows how Haitian people were removed from any real decision-making, replaced by a top-down, NGO-dominated system of humanitarian aid, led by an army of often young, inexperienced foreign workers. Ignorant of Haitian culture, these aid workers unwittingly enacted policies that triggered a range of negative results. Haitian interviewees also note that the NGOs “planted the flag,” and often tended to “just do something,” always with an eye to the “photo op” (in no small part due to the competition over funding). Worse yet, they blindly supported the eviction of displaced people from

the camps, forcing earthquake victims to relocate in vast shantytowns that were hotbeds of violence. *Humanitarian Aftershocks in Haiti* concludes with suggestions to help improve humanitarian aid in the future, perhaps most notably, that aid workers listen to—and respect the culture of—the victims of catastrophe.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: Beholden** Susan R. Holman, 2015-01-28 Winner of the 2016 Grawemeyer Award in Religion Global health efforts today are usually shaped by two very different ideological approaches: a human rights-based approach to health and equity—often associated with public health, medicine, or economic development activities; or a religious or humanitarian aid approach motivated by personal beliefs about charity, philanthropy, missional dynamics, and humanitarian mercy. The underlying differences between these two approaches can create tensions and even outright hostility that undermines the best intentions of those involved. In *Beholden: Religion, Global Health, and Human Rights*, Susan R. Holman—a scholar in both religion and the history of medicine—challenges this traditional polarization by telling stories designed to help shape a new perspective on global health, one that involves a multidisciplinary integration of religion and culture with human rights and social justice. The book's six chapters range broadly, describing pilgrimage texts in the Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic traditions; the effect of ministry and public policy on nineteenth-century health care for the poor; the story of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as it shaped economic, social, and cultural rights; a religious health assets approach based in Southern Africa; and the complex dynamics of gift exchange in the modern faith-based focus on charity, community, and the common good. Holman's study serves as an insightful guide for students and practitioners interested in improving and broadening the scope of global health initiatives, with an eye towards having the greatest impact possible.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: *Haiti: The Aftershocks of History*** Laurent Dubois, 2012-01-03 A passionate and insightful account by a leading historian of Haiti that traces the sources of the country's devastating present back to its turbulent and traumatic history. Even before the 2010 earthquake destroyed much of the country, Haiti was known as a benighted place of poverty and corruption. Maligned and misunderstood, the nation has long been blamed by many for its own wretchedness. But as acclaimed historian Laurent Dubois makes clear, Haiti's troubled present can only be understood by examining its complex past. The country's difficulties are inextricably rooted in its founding revolution—the only successful slave revolt in the history of the world; the hostility that this rebellion generated among the colonial powers surrounding the island nation; and the intense struggle within Haiti itself to define its newfound freedom and realize its promise. Dubois vividly depicts the isolation and impoverishment that followed the 1804 uprising. He details how the crushing indemnity imposed by the former French rulers initiated a devastating cycle of debt, while frequent interventions by the United States—including a twenty-year military occupation—further undermined Haiti's independence. At the same time, Dubois shows, the internal debates about what Haiti should do with its hard-won liberty alienated the nation's leaders from the broader population, setting the stage for enduring political conflict. Yet as Dubois demonstrates, the Haitian people have never given up on their struggle for true democracy, creating a powerful culture insistent on autonomy and equality for all. Revealing what lies behind the familiar moniker of the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere, this indispensable book illuminates the foundations on which a new Haiti might yet emerge.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: *Unsettled States*** Dana Luciano, Ivy Wilson, 2014-08-15 In *Unsettled States*, Dana Luciano and Ivy G. Wilson present some of the most exciting emergent scholarship in American literary and cultural studies of the “long” nineteenth century. Featuring eleven essays from senior scholars across the discipline, the book responds to recent critical challenges to the boundaries, both spatial and temporal, that have traditionally organized scholarship within the field. The volume considers these recent challenges to be aftershocks of earlier revolutions in content and method, and it seeks ways of inhabiting and amplifying the ongoing unsettledness of the field. Written by scholars primarily working in the “minor” fields of critical race and ethnic studies, feminist and gender studies, labor studies, and queer/sexuality

studies, the essays share a minoritarian critical orientation. Minoritarian criticism, as an aesthetic, political, and ethical project, is dedicated to finding new connections and possibilities within extant frameworks. *Unsettled States* seeks to demonstrate how the goals of minoritarian critique may be actualized without automatic recourse to a predetermined “minor” location, subject, or critical approach. Its contributors work to develop practices of reading an “American literature” in motion, identifying nodes of inquiry attuned to the rhythms of a field that is always on the move.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: Building Security in Post-Conflict States** Ursula Schroeder, Fairlie Chappuis, 2017-10-02 Support for security and justice institutions has become a crucial instrument of international engagement in fragile and conflict-affected states. In attempts to shore up security as a precondition for sustainable peace, international actors have become deeply engaged in reforming the security agencies and security governance institutions of states emerging from conflict. But despite their increasing importance in the field of international peace- and state-building, security sector reform (SSR) interventions remain both highly political and deeply contentious processes. Expanding on this theme, this edited volume identifies new directions in research on the domestic consequences of external support to security sector reform. Both empirically and theoretically, the focus lies on the so far neglected role of domestic actors, interests and political power constellations in recipient states. Based on a wide range of empirical cases, the volume discusses how the often conflictual and asymmetric encounters between external and domestic actors with divergent interests and perceptions affect the consequences of international interventions. By taking into account the plurality of state and non-state security actors and institutions beyond classical models of Weberian statehood, the contributions make the case for engaging more closely with the complexity of the domestic security governance configurations that can result from external engagement in the field of security sector reform. This book was published as a special issue of *International Peacekeeping*.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: Conversations with Edwidge Danticat** Maxine Lavon Montgomery, 2017-07-06 This volume sheds a much-needed light on Edwidge Danticat (b. 1969) and her ability to depict timely issues in sparkling prose that delves deep into the borderlands, an uncharted in-between space located outside fixed geographic, cultural, and ideological bounds. Prevalent throughout many interviews here is Danticat's expressed determination not only to reveal Haitian immigrant experience, but also to make that nuanced culture and its vibrant traditions accessible to a wide audience. These interviews coincide with Edwidge Danticat's evolving artistic vision, her steady book publication, and her expanding roles as fiction writer, essayist, memoirist, documentarian, young adult book author, editor, songwriter, cultural critic, and political commentator. Dating from her appearance on the literary scene at the age of twenty-five, the many interviews that she has granted attest to not only her productivity, but also her accessibility to scholars, teachers, writers, and journalists eager for knowledge about her vision. Included in this volume are interviews that range from 2000, covering the publication of her debut work of fiction, *Breath, Eyes, Memory*, to a personal interview conducted with the volume editor in 2016. In that conversation, which appears for the first time as part of this collection, Danticat provides insight into little-known aspects of her life, art, and politics. Her candid interviews carry out a careful stripping away of preconceived notions of Danticat, disclosing the private and public life of a first-class writer and intellectual whose countless achievements have assured her an enduring place within contemporary world letters.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: How Human Rights Can Build Haiti** Fran Quigley, 2021-04-30 A cataclysmic earthquake, revolution, corruption, and neglect have all conspired to strangle the growth of a legitimate legal system in Haiti. But as *How Human Rights Can Build Haiti* demonstrates, the story of lawyers-activists on the ground should give us all hope. They organize demonstrations at the street level, argue court cases at the international level, and conduct social media and lobbying campaigns across the globe. They are making historic claims and achieving real success as they tackle Haiti's cholera epidemic, post-earthquake housing and rape crises, and the Jean-Claude Duvalier prosecution, among other human rights emergencies in Haiti. The only way to

transform Haiti's dismal human rights legacy is through a bottom-up social movement, supported by local and international challenges to the status quo. That recipe for reform mirrors the strategy followed by Mario Joseph, Brian Concannon, and their clients and colleagues profiled in this book. Together, Joseph, Concannon, and their allies represent Haiti's best hope to escape the cycle of disaster, corruption, and violence that has characterized the country's two-hundred-year history. At the same time, their efforts are creating a template for a new and more effective human rights-focused strategy to turn around failed states and end global poverty.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *Revising Green Infrastructure* Daniel Czechowski, Thomas Hauck, Georg Hausladen, 2018-10-08 Consider this ... How do we handle the convergence of landscape architecture, ecological planning, and civil engineering? What are convenient terms and metaphors to communicate the interplay between design and ecology? What are suitable scientific theories and technological means? What innovations arise from multidisciplinary and cross-scalar approaches? What are appropriate aesthetic statements and spatial concepts? What instruments and tools should be applied? *Revising Green Infrastructure: Concepts Between Nature and Design* examines these questions and presents innovative approaches in designing green, landscape or nature as infrastructure from different perspectives and attitudes instead of adding another definition or category of green infrastructure. The editors bring together the work of selected ecologists, engineers, and landscape architects who discuss a variety of theoretical aspects, research projects, teaching methods, and best practice examples in green infrastructure. The approaches range from retrofitting existing infrastructures through landscape-based integrations of new infrastructures and envisioning prospective landscapes as hybrids, machines, or cultural extensions. The book explores a scientific functional approach in landscape architecture. It begins with an overview of green functionalism and includes examples of how new design logics are deduced from ecology in order to meet economic and environmental requirements and open new aesthetic relationships toward nature. The contributors share a decidedly cultural perspective on nature as landscape. Their ecological view emphasizes the individual nature of specific local situations. Building on this foundation, the subsequent chapters present political ideas and programs defining social relations toward nature and their integration in different planning systems as well as their impact on nature and society. They explore different ways of participation and cooperation within cities, regions, and nations. They then describe projects implemented in local contexts to solve concrete problems or remediate malfunctions. These projects illustrate the full scope presented and discussed throughout the book: the use of scientific knowledge, strategic thinking, communication with municipal authorities and local stakeholders, design implementation on site, and documentation and control of feedback and outcome with adequate indicators and metrics. Although diverse and sometimes controversial, the discussion of how nature is regarded in contrast to society, how human-natural systems could be organized, and how nature could be changed, optimized, or designed raises the question of whether there is a new paradigm for the design of social relations to nature. The multidisciplinary review in this book brings together discussions previously held only within the respective disciplines, and demonstrates how they can be used to develop new methods and remediation strategies.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer:** *New Faces of God in Latin America* Virginia Garrard, 2020-11-03 Combining historical and ethnographic research methods, along with a thorough review of existing literature on the study of Latin American Christianity, *New Faces of God in Latin America* addresses the important question of how global religion and local culture interact, situating the experience of Latin American Christianity in the broader conversations in the field of world Christianity, particularly with respect to the growing understanding of Christianity as a non-Western religion. Through case studies of different Pentecostal experiences in Latin America, Virginia Garrard explores cross-pollination and interaction with indigenous religions and cultures, finding widely varied responses to the material and spiritual needs of Latin Americans. The author locates Latin American religious experience within a field known as the history of non-Western Christianity. This focuses on the experience, perceptions, and adaptations of those who adopt Christianity outside

the context of Western missionary or other colonizing projects. The book engages with the intersection of culture and spirit-filled religion, with an eye to how those interactions help frame an alternative religious modernity. Throughout the book, the author uses culture as both a heuristic lens and as a variable within the equation. She argues that culture helps us understand how people engage with and reconfigure global religious flows within their own imaginations and for their own parochial uses.

**haiti after the earthquake paul farmer: Virtual Dark Tourism** Kathryn N. McDaniel, 2018-04-23 This book takes the concept of “dark tourism”—journeys to sites of death, suffering, and calamity—in an innovative yet essential direction by applying it to the virtual realms of literature, film and television, the Internet, and gaming. Essays focus both on the creative construction of imaginary journeys and the historiographic and civic consequences of such memorializations. From World War II time-travel novels to Game of Thrones, and from Internet reproductions of Rwandan genocide locations to invented tragedies in futuristic domains, authors from various fields examine the purpose and influence of simulated travels to morbid sites. Designed for a wide audience of scholars and travelers virtual and real, this volume raises awareness about the many pathways through which we encounter death experiences in contemporary society. What we know about the past—or, what we think we know about it—is shaped daily by such imagined journeys as these.

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