

**AC/UNU Millennium Project
Central European Node**

International Commission for Development of Haiti

**Agency for Development and Humanitarian Aid
Olomouc Region, Czech Republic**

Marshall Plan for Haiti

Initial Project of the Global Partnership for Development

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Vision:

Peace, Security and Sustainable Development for Haiti

Mission:

Encourage representative government to provide an economic environment in which present as well as future generations can earn a decent life

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development:

Principle 5: All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. ...

Principle 6: The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. ...

Principle 7: States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership. ...

UN Millennium Development Goals

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002)

The concept of partnerships between governments, business and civil society was given a large boost by the Summit and the Plan of Implementation. Over 220 partnerships (with \$ 235 million in resources) were identified in advance of the Summit and around 60 partnerships were announced during the Summit by a variety of countries.

Lessons learned from the Marshall Plan

One of the factors that distinguishes the Marshall Plan from its predecessors is that the Marshall Plan was a PLAN. Because the earlier, more ad hoc and relief-oriented assistance had made little progress toward European recovery, a different, coherent approach was put forward. The new approach calls for a concerted program with a definite purpose.

C. Tarnoff

The Marshall Plan was about much more than money. Its genius rested in its emphasis on cooperative planning and action by the Plan's beneficiaries, each of whom had to agree on how to divide the money, and how it was to be spent. ... The Marshall Plan gave us not only a restored Europe, but also a ground design for a co-operative approach to many other challenges facing humankind.

H. S. Reuss

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Foreword

By Pierre Armand and Elisabeth Bleuel

The 20th Century will be remembered as having brought about the most spectacular achievements of the world. Indeed, science and technology have advanced humankind faster than our ancestors might have envisioned centuries ago. With the exploration of space no longer limited to our imaginations, with air travel speeding us to our requisite destinations and with computer systems linking people worldwide, our confidence and willingness to connect with new worlds, with distant lands and with each other, has increased greatly.

As this new-found optimism spurs us forward, we find ourselves not only realizing our own potential, but also acknowledging that while the 20th century has born many modern marvels, we have not yet achieved a lasting sense of wellbeing for all citizens of the world. And despite these marked characteristics of technological triumph, the gap between the advanced nations of the world, and a country, such as Haiti, has never been wider.

While the western world is partaking of incredible scientific and developmental advancements that have occurred over the last century, Haiti is living in an unthinkable state of backwardness. While surplus food is stocking up in developed lands, famine is destroying a sizable part of the population of Haiti. While humankind is crossing the distance between our planet and the moon, Haitian men and women walk painfully through mud and desert terrain or travel on donkeys in places where roads have not yet penetrated. While the computer has become an ordinary tool in the field of knowledge, millions of people in Haiti still cannot read or write. While the laser beam has achieved great success and organ and synthetic transplants boldly promise unexpected possibilities in the health sector, thousands and thousands of Haitians are dying everyday from common ills, due to a lack of medical facilities and established doctors and nurses. Thirty-eight thousand Haitian children die every year from malnutrition and ordinary, treatable infectious diseases. It seems that the more rapidly technology develops, the more the gap between Haiti and advanced nations of the world grows.

However, while this ragged chasm of inequity does exist, the international community has risen above its own national borders to embrace the spirit of cooperation. In fact, at no other time in history have we seen advanced nations more concerned with, not simply their own

wealth, social welfare or influence, but rather, the wellbeing of underdeveloped, and developing countries.

Haiti has benefited from this constant, sometimes benign, sometimes generous attention of bilateral or multilateral cooperation. Wealthy nations have felt a growing sense of obligation, not only to share their abundance with countries like Haiti, but also to encourage underdeveloped, and developing countries to be more accountable - to be concerned with the pace of development, and to be better stewards of their resources. Above all, this is conveyed with dignity and respect.

With regard to collaboration, more advanced nations have not only suggested that the ills that plague most underdeveloped or developing countries can be eliminated with persistence and new methods for sustainability, but that they can be achieved through practical solutions and realistic deadlines. In fact, countless studies have underscored the need for new policies and reform. The works of the United Nations, which established a great number of programs for developing countries during the 1960s, was declared the “Development Decade”, and the UN Millennium Development Goals and strategies of 2000-2004, brought forth a list of cohesive development objectives. Sadly however, even with these and other noble programs enlisted, Haiti has not been able to rid itself of the systemic problems which have continually plagued the nation. Most people agree that the problems of Haiti still remain or have worsened measurably. For no significant improvement has been registered, even when a wider scale is presented, and underdevelopment and an unstable democracy have become a crucial contemporary problem in world affairs.

The issue of Haiti would be greatly simplified if a “model” or “mode of development” could be conceived, or if one of several patterns of successful development could be adopted with varying degrees of modification. It has been observed and proven that development usually takes place when circumstances arise that require an immediate resolution. Some refer to established organizational avenues, defined as Economism, which suggests economist struggles. The framework tends toward incremental gains, derived from objectives tied to the various interests of different groups of the population. Growth in this case, means more general social mobility. Others are bound to rely on Structuralism, involving new organizational routes to change the social and political fabric of a country. Such struggles frequently manifest themselves in the creation of new structures and organizations meant to be generalized to the whole or various classes or perhaps even the entire society.

It seems obvious that the conditions of Haiti require both the economist and structuralistic approaches to draw the country from its current state. Both use the engine of private

enterprise as the prime mover of economic growth. Adam Smith's long-lived competitive model, and the structuralist view in Schumpeter's argument, justifies organizational changes along the lines of the New Deal - a catalyst for a sustained upswing. Such steps will take time to come to fruition, to bring about socio-economic transformation, but it will surely be meaningful and visible in the short, medium and long term. It is obvious that Haiti alone cannot repeat the miracle of Singapore that has since jumped from the swells of the underdeveloped, to the now well-established and economically sound - from 1965 to 2000, without another form of Global Recovery Program.

Vice President Albert Gore, set forth the idea of a modern Marshall Plan for underdeveloped countries, like Haiti. We sincerely hope to demonstrate in this study, that Haiti's future and viability within the world arena are attainable goals. Understanding the reasons for Haiti's economic, political and social struggle is essential to unraveling decades of neglect.

It has been proven that economic development is firstly, a political choice. It is imperative that a new team, one with a new political class, must fearlessly take charge to bring about the most needed changes. Secondly, this new leadership must engage the Diaspora and seek open dialogue. It must press the cultural lever, and motivate the population towards changing its current conditions. Thirdly, it must find an economic niche or scheme and identify its most valuable resources, as well as utilize the most efficient ways to maximize the benefits for the entire Haitian population.

In this frame of analysis, this study hopes to achieve an overall, measurable and achievable plan to help Haiti regain its footing. Its implementation in part, or in total, will depend on the consensus, and a "best approach" method to help usher the country onto the path of socio-economic development. The choice is clear - one must believe that Haiti is worth saving because one Haitian life, in all of its glories, and intricacies, is worth saving. To witness the destruction of a culture is to destroy the fabric of hope that we each, in every country around the world, treasure.

Introduction

During the course of history several times there have been ideas that have appeared that, when realized, became catalysts for positive far-reaching changes. After 2nd World War, the Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program¹, showed how a grand vision could successfully shape a particular activity.

Former U.S. Vice President Albert Gore (1992) set forth the idea of a new, global „Marshall Plan“. According to Gore, the principal goals of this plan would be to save planet’s environment; to stabilize population of the Earth; to promote environmentally friendly technologies; to improve economic norms and indicators in order to evaluate ecological impact; to create a new generation of international agreements and to open a programme for global ecological education.

The Central European Node of the Millennium Project, based at the Center for Social and Economic Strategies, Charles University in Prague, initiated a special study to develop this idea. The study consisted of two-round questionnaires, followed by interviews with politicians, NGOs representatives from around the globe to explore the possibilities of effective policies and assessing their possible implementation. In total, 80 people from 20 countries participated. Principal findings are published in AC/UNU Millennium Project report „Global Partnership for Development“ (Nováček, P., Mederly, P., 2002). The complete analysis can be found in the CD-ROM (Chapter 5 and Appendix E respectively) which is enclosed to the 2001 State of the Future report of the Millennium Project.

The Global Partnership for Development should proceed as a strategic partner with the UN Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development (in cooperation with UNDP which is now in charge of carrying it out for the UN) not at global level, but as pilot project at national level.

We identified in 2003 Haiti as priority candidate for an initial project of the Global Partnership for Development (the poorest country in western hemisphere, GDP per capita US\$ 367, adult illiteracy rate 50%, life expectancy at birth 52.9 years, unemployment rate is 34%, 29% of the population makes less than US\$ 150 per year).

We developed structure of a **comprehensive and future-oriented study** for Haiti which includes:

¹ According to the Global Lookout Panel member of the Global Partnership for Development project (Nováček, P., Mederly, P., 2002) “the Marshall Plan demonstrated for the first time a broad-scale international development project that was successful, and hence different from the numerous “partnerships” which are on the current agenda despite the fact that they are ineffective”. Therefore we call this project „Marshall Plan for Haiti“.

1. ***SWOT Analysis*** (Analysis of strenghts, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the development of Haiti.)
2. ***Quality and Sustainability of Life Indicators for Haiti*** (Economic indicators, like GDP, are not good enough for measuring the quality of life. We need indicators concerning human rights, demographic trends, health care, education, information technologies and environment. The Central European Node of the Millenium Project developed in last five years the Quality and Sustainability of Life Index. The principal findings are published in the British journal *Foresight* (Mederly, P., Nováček, P., Topercer, J., 2003). The Quality and Sustainability of Life Index is calculated for Haiti in Part 2, Chapter 1.4.
3. ***Alternative Scenarios for Haiti***
4. ***Outline of the Strategy for Sustainable Development*** (Sustainable development means development which is economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly).
5. ***Millennium Development Goals as Implementing Tool for Sustainable Development***
6. ***Framework for Comprehensive and Future-Oriented Development of Haiti***
7. ***Catalogue of Priority Projects for Baie de Henne*** (Case study for region with 10 000 people in north-western part of Haiti.)

PART ONE: ANALYSIS

1. Facts about Haiti

(adopted according to the World Factbook, www.cia.gov)

Geography:

Total area: 27,750 sq km (27,560 sq km land, 190 sq km water)

Climate: tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds

Terrain: mostly rough and mountainous

Elevation extremes: lowest point – Caribbean Sea 0 m; highest point – Chaîne de la Selle
2,860 m

Natural resources: bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower

Land use: arable land 28.3%, permanent crops 11.61%, other 60.09%

Irrigated land: 750 sq km

Natural hazards: lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from
June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes; periodic droughts

Environment – current issues: extensive deforestation (much of the remaining forested land is
being cleared for agriculture and used as fuel); soil erosion; inadequate
supplies of potable water

Population: 8,121,622

Age structure: 0 – 14 years: 42.6%

15 – 64 years: 53.9%

65 years and over: 3.5%

People:

Population growth rate: 2.26%

Birth rate: 36,59 births/1,000 population

Death rate: 12,34 deaths /1,000 population

Net migration rate: - 1.68 migrants/1,000 population

Infant mortality rate: 73.45 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth: 51.58 years

Total fertility rate: 5.02 children born/woman

HIV/AIDS – adult prevalence rate: 5.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 280,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS – deaths: 24,000 (2003 est.)

Ethnic groups: black 95%, mulatto and white 5%

Religions: Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant 16% (roughly half of the population also practices
Voodoo)

Literacy (definition: age 15 and over can read and write): 52.9% (male 54.8%, female 51.2%)

Government:

Administrative divisions: 10 departments

Independence: 1 January 1804 (from France)

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system

Economy:

About 80% of the population lives in abject poverty. Nearly 70% of all Haiti depend on the agriculture sector, which consists mainly of small-scale subsistence farming and employs about two-thirds of the economically active work force.

GDP: 12.05 billion USD (purchasing power parity; 2004 est.)

GDP per capita: 1,500 USD (purchasing power parity; 2004 est.)

GDP composition by sector: agriculture 30%, industry 20%, services 50%

Population below poverty line: 80% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 3.6 million (shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant)

Labor force – by occupation: agriculture 66%, services 25%, industry 9%

Unemployment rate: widespread unemployment and underemployment; more than two-thirds
of labor force do not have formal jobs (2002 est.)

Budget: revenues - 330.2 million USD; expenditures - 529.6 million USD

Industries: sugar refining, flour milling, textiles, cement, light assembly industries based on
imported parts

Electricity production: 618 million kWh (2002)

Electricity – production by source: fossil fuel – 60,3%; hydro: 39,7%

Electricity consumption: 574, 7 million kWh (2002)

Agriculture products: coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum, wood

Exports: 338.1 million USD (2004)

Exports – commodities: manufactures, coffee, oils, cocoa

Exports – partners: US 81.8%, Dominican Republic 7.2%, Canada 4.2% (2004)

Imports: 1.085 billion USD (2004)

Imports – commodities: food, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels,
raw materials

Imports – partners: US 52.9%, Dominican Republic 6.0%, Japan 2.9% (2002)

Debt – external: 1.2 billion USD (2004)

Economic aid – recipient: 150 million USD (2004)

Communications

Telephones – main lines in use: 130,000 (2002)

Telephones – mobile cellular: over 180 000 (2003)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 41, FM 26

Television broadcast stations: 2 (plus a cable TV service)

Internet users: 80,000 (2002)

Transportation:

Railways: total 40 km (narrow gauge 0,760 m, single track; privately owned industrial
line, closed in early 1990s)

Highways: total 4,160 km, paved 1,011 km, unpaved 3,149 km (1999 est.)

Ports and harbors: Cap-Haitien, Gonaives, Jacmel, Jeremie, Les Cayes, Miragoane, Port-au-
Prince, Port-de-Paix, Saint-Marc

Airports: 13; airports with paved runways: 4

Military:

Haitian National Police

The regular Haitian Army, Navy and Air Force have been demobilized, still exist on paper
until or unless they are constitutionally abolished

Military manpower – fit for military service: males age 18 – 49: 948,320 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures – dollar figure: 26 million USD (2003)

Military expenditures – percent of GDP: 0.9% (2003)

Illicit drugs: Major Caribbean transshipment point for cocaine en route to the US and Europe; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics traffickers favor Haiti for illicit financial transactions; pervasive corruption.

Transnational issues: Since 2004, about 8,000 peacekeepers from the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti maintain civil order in Haiti.

2. History of Haiti

(adopted according to the Lonely Planet guidebook Dominican Republic & Haiti, 2002)

Dominican Republic and Haiti are both rich in historical importance. On the northern shore of present-day Haiti Christopher Columbus first attempted to conduct a permanent settlement in the New World.

Three millennia prior to Christopher Columbus, several groups of people reached Hispaniola from eastern Venezuela.

The estimated 400 000 Taínos on Hispaniola at the time of Columbus arrival lived in permanent villages. The villages typically contained between 1000 and 2000 people. The Taínos were environmentalists long before the word entered anyone's vocabulary. Instead of simply slashing and burning the forest to make a clearing for crops and then moving on once the soil became depleted of nutrients – as is the prevalent practice in the tropics today – the Taínos heaped mounds of earth in more permanent fields to cultivate root crops such as cassava and sweet potato in the soft alluvial soil.

The Spaniards needed people to work the gold mines they found on the island. They enslaved the Taínos and gradually killed them off with Old World diseases and abysmal treatment.

Fewer than a thousand Taínos were still alive 30 years after the arrival of the Spaniards. Taíno women killed their own newborns to keep them out of slavery. A 1508 census revealed that only 60 000 of the island's original Taíno population of 400 000 remained. By early 1519, the native population had fallen to less than 3000.

The depletion of the gold mines and extinction of the Taíno population led to socioeconomic transformation on the island. Gold mining was replaced by cattle raising and sugar production. The owners of cattle ranches and sugarcane plantations turned to African

slaves. The first several hundred arrived in 1520. By 1568 the number of black slaves had risen to about 20 000. About half a million Africans were brought to the island in chains between 1518 and 1801.

It's been estimated that in order to bring 500 000 slaves to Hispaniola more than 100 000 slaves died.

On January 1, 1804, Haiti proclaimed its independence and thus became the first black republic in the New World, taking its name from the original Taíno name for the island. A year after that, Jean – Jacques Dessalines, crowned himself emperor of the Republic of Haiti. By May 1805 he had ratified Haiti first constitution, which granted him absolute powers.

The despotic manner in which Dessalines ruled the country did not please the mulatto society – the free and educated offspring of black slaves and French colonialists. Dessalines determined to annihilate every last white French citizen. Very few survived this pogrom. Dessalines also resisted calls for an education system in Haiti. Dessalines' death spouted a civil war between the black north, led by Henri Christophe, and the mulatto south, led by General Alexandre Pétion.

Christophe saw the role of education as pivotal in the advancement of the black class. After having himself crowned King Henri I of Haiti, he created a nobility consisting of four princes, eight dukes, 22 counts and 37 barons. Christophe built the Citadelle – one of the world's most extraordinary peaks of engineering at the time it was built. As time went on, Christophe's megalomania and tyranny increased.

In the south, a very different society was forming. Pétion was elected president of the Republic of Haiti by the constitutional assembly. Pétion began to divide and distribute the land in small plots. The south became a nation of subsistence peasant farmers rather than cultivators of large plantations. Pétion's „agrarian reform“ won him much popularity with the peasants. Liberty was associated with the possession of a small plot of land – a belief still held to this day.

But Pétion also helped create the schism between the mulattos and the blacks that divides Haiti to this day. Corruption became rampant and the state has throughout its history been characterized by a neverending series of coups and countercoups designed to conquer the treasury for more or less private purposes.

When Pétion died in 1818, Jean-Pierre Boyer swiftly reunified north and south Haiti. Christophe's legacy – his precious education system – was allowed to fall into disarray, taking with it his vision of an educated black ruling class.

The whole of the island remained under Haitian control until 1849, when the eastern part proclaimed independence as the Dominican Republic. France would recognize Haiti, but only for a price – 60 million francs. This created a debt that continued to put severe strain on the economy.

Of the 22 heads of state between 1843 and 1915, only one served his full term in office. In 1915, the Americans invaded Haiti, in theory aiming to stabilize the country. The Americans seized Haiti's gold deposits and rewrote the country's constitution to allow foreign ownership of property. At the same time, they directed many public works, building hospitals and clinics, modernizing the sewage systems and building roads. They used forced prison labor on the road-building programs that spurred the Cacos Rebellions (rebel bands of armed peasants). The revolt was brutally suppressed, costing lives of about 2000 Haitians, and still bitterly remembered by anti-Americans in the country today.

Americans dealt almost entirely with the mulatto class. The blacks needed a coherent philosophy to focus their frustration, and this led to the development of the Noirisme (roughly „black“) movement. The Noiristes advocated that Haitian citizens take pride in their African heritage and cease adapting themselves to European culture. One of the leading proponents of Noirisme was Dr. Francois Duvalier, later Haiti's most notorious president.

The Americans pulled out of Haiti in 1934. They left behind an improved infrastructure, but Haiti was still poverty stricken and overpopulated.

Many Haitians were obliged to search work in the sugarcane fields in the Dominican Republic. This provoked tensions in the Dominican Republic; racism, combined with competition for employment. During three days beginning on October 2, 1937, the Dominican army and police killed about 20 000 Haitians living in the Dominican Republic. The Haitian government, to its shame, hardly reacted at all.

After nine months of civil unrest, Francois Duvalier won election with his exotic cocktail of nationalism, racism and mysticism. Thus began, on October 22, 1957, 14-year reign of one of the most infamous dictators in the region's history. The mulatto business community organised a commercial strike in an attempt to destabilize his regime. Duvalier responded by unleashing the cagouleurs, hooded thugs from the local slums. Attacks on the army, Catholic Church, press and trade unions soon followed.

Crushing the Church's European hierarchy was central to Noiriste beliefs, as the Church controlled most of the education system, which favored mulattos over blacks. Duvalier consolidated his power by creating the notorious Tontons Macoutes from the original

cagoulards. The new, soon-to-be-feared uniform was based on the costume of Papa Zaco, the Vodou spirit of agriculture. Francois Duvalier (called Papa Doc) himself was a Vodouist. Thousands of Haitians either died or fled the country during this brutal regime. In the early 1980's, a severe economic crisis gripped Haiti. Tourism declined because of a rising awareness of human-rights abuses and the highly publicized link made between Haiti and AIDS.

The peasant's economy was also irreparably damaged by a mismanaged pig – diseases eradication program, which killed 1.7 million indigenous Creole pigs with little or no reparation.

The grassroots Catholic liberation theology grew stranger and more outspoken. One young priest, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was preaching particularly incendiary sermons from his small church.

The National Council of Government soon gave up its conciliatory pace and used terror in an effort to break the back of the burgeoning grassroots movement.

In November 1987, after nights of shootings and killings, the reinstated Tontons Macoutes massacred innocent voters in a polling station, killing 20.

The Haitian government was most keen to protect its lucrative part in the cocaine trade. 700 million USD of cocaine passed through Haiti every month.

In December 1990, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide stood as a surprise last-minute candidate in elections and won a landslide victory. Aristide's fiery sermons and outspoken criticism of the junta had won him a huge following among the oppressed masses in Haiti.

On September 29, 1991, an alliance of rich mulatto families and army generals, worried about their respective business and drug interests, staged a bloody coup. Aristide managed to escape to Washington via Venezuela, but at least 2000 people died.

By 1992 the flow of Haitian refugees to the US forced the US and UN to make efforts to end the deadlock. By May 1992, 38 000 Haitians had taken to sea in small rickety boats. Few reached their destination, Miami.

In June 1993, a UN oil embargo was put into place, but it was still only partly effective due to the amount of gas smuggled across the Dominican border.

Pressure from the US Black Caucus, a group of black members of congress, persuaded Clinton to enforce tougher sanctions.

Aristide, along with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed upon an economic structural adjustment program for Haiti in order to facilitate his return.

The „Paris Plan“ was to dog Aristide long after his eventual return. The US was prepared to invade Haiti in order to restore democracy.

On September 17, 1994, former US president Jimmy Carter arrived in Haiti to begin negotiations. It was estimated, in 1995, that more than 150 000 small arms were still in the hands of the Macoutes. The new US and Canadian – trained Haitian police force was to take place of the army dissolved by Aristide.

In December 1995 presidential elections were held to choose Aristide’s successor. Only 28% of the population turned out to vote. This was a sign that the population was losing confidence in the electoral process as the problems of poverty, unemployment and a general lack of services were still rife. Much of the foreign aid that had been earmarked for Haiti was withheld because of Aristide’s reluctance to implement the structural adjustment plan. There was growing opposition to the plan from two fractions – the workers in the state industries who feared their jobs and the peasants whose markets would be flooded with cheap imported foodstuffs, effectively killing national production.

Aristide founded a new party, La Fanmi Lavalas, which vehemently opposed the Paris Plan. The populace became increasingly disillusioned by food scarcity, rising prices and corrupt police force.

In October 1998, Hurricane Georges swept across the island, leaving a trail of destruction and thousands homeless.

With no government in power Haiti’s economy continued to worsen. In May and July 2000, the country went to the polls. Aristide’s Fanmi Lavalas party (FL) was able to form government. Eventually, in February 2001 (following a mandatory five-year period of absence) Aristide was inaugurated as president for the fourth time. Haiti’s politics remain unstable with occasional demonstration or riot. Last massive riots in March 2004 forced Aristide to leave country into exile.

Present Situation in Brief

Government and Politics

- executive power is vested in a president who is elected for a five-year term
- a prime minister is chosen from the ruling party by the president
- the country is divided into ten regional departments

Economy

- Haiti’s economy has been in decline since the early 1980s
- birth rate has continued to rise unabated

- two separate economies coexist in Haiti – agrarian peasant economy, which is mainly subsistence – based and business class with import and export trading, often knowingly undercutting the local market with cheaper American imports
- typical is dependence on foreign aid and years of governmental corruption
- real annual per capita income is below 250 USD
- in the early 1980s Haiti suffered two major blows to its economy:
 - a) the loss of its Creole pig; the Haitian government, in collaboration with the US AID, killed every indigenous pig in Haiti, with no compensation for the peasants; Creole pig was replaced (in repopulation effort) by the American white pig, a breed totally unsuited to the Haitian environment
 - b) misleading publicity connecting Haiti with the spread of HIV/AIDS, which resulted in a huge decrease in dollar revenues from tourism
- with up to six times more imports than exports, Haiti's economy is highly dependent on its extensive diaspora; estimated 1,5 million Haitians are abroad and send more than 800 million USD a year to help their families; this is equal to the budget of any large aid agency or non-governmental organization and goes directly to the people, rather than filtering through government bureaucracy beforehand

Population

- eight million people of whom 79% are rural, living off agriculture
- people of African origin made up about 95% of Haiti's population, the other 5% is made up of mulattos
- the mulatto class, which constitutes half of the country's elite and controls most of the country's economy, are the descendants of African slaves and French plantation owners
- immigrants from the Middle East (particularly Syria and Lebanon) make up now a large proportion of Haiti's merchant class
- in the town of Cazales, north of Cap-Haïtien, is traditional Polish community; these are descendants of a Polish regiment from Napoleon's army

Education

- 40% of school-age children actually attend classes
- literacy rate is only 53%
- outside of the capital, there are a few schools funded by American church groups

Urban Life

- the exodus from the land has created teeming slums such as Cité Soleil; 200 000 people occupy 5 sq km of land, mainly reclaimed sea swamp, in some of the most brutal and demoralizing conditions imaginable
- there is no running water (only 28% of Haiti's population has access to safe drinking water) or sewage system
- another life prevails in the cool hills above Port-au-Prince; the country's elite, the 1% of society that has 44% of the wealth, lives in mansions surrounded by high walls, in and above Pétienville (mainly mulatto oligarchy)
- the bourgeoisie enjoy the privileges their class affords them and are resistant to any change in society that might threaten them

Religion

- almost everyone practices Vodou
- 80% of the population is Catholic, and 20% Protestant

Language

- French has been considered the official language of Haiti, but only 10% of the population can speak it; the majority of the population speaks Creole

Nature

- Haiti was named for the Arawak word for „mountainous land“; Hispaniola's mountains are the highest in the Caribbean and the country is more mountainous than Switzerland
- deforestation in Haiti is very severe
- Haiti has cloud forests, dense pine forests, alpine meadows, waterfalls, complex limestone cave systems but also desert areas

National Parks

- four national parks
- lack of supervision
- peasants desperate for timber to make charcoal
- Parc National Macaya – one of the last virgin cloud forests left in Haiti

Work

- only 150 000 of the population are employed as wage earners
- assembly factories based in Port-au-Prince produce clothes, sporting goods and electronic components; provide about 20 000 jobs and account for 20% of the economy; the wages are very low (about 3 USD per day) and worker usually supports four or five family members

3. SWOT Analysis of Haiti

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural beauties („tropical paradise“) - Educated people usually speak 3 languages (French, English, Spanish) - Enormous vitality of people and entrepreneurial spirit - Favourable age structure (43% under 15 years, 4% above 65 years) - Legal system based on Roman civil law system, Constitution widely accepted and supported by people - Places of great historical importance, historical monuments - People see education as priority for development of the country and better future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of domestic energy sources - Lack of domestic raw materials - Low level of literacy - Underdeveloped transport infrastructure - Underdeveloped telecommunication infrastructure - Location in the middle of hurricane belt - Occasional flooding and earthquakes, periodic draughts - Inadequate supplies of potable water - Underdeveloped industrial sector and services (70% of population depends on small-scale subsistence farming) - Shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant - High dependence on foreign economic assistance - Enormous rich-poor gap (1% of society owns 44% of the wealth) - Absence of territorial planning and zoning in cities
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High potential for tourism - Traditional relations with France (and EU) - 200 anniversary of independence (2004) as sign of hope for new beginning - Potential for development of agriculture - High potential for renewable energy resources (hydropower and solar energy) - Strong Haitian diaspora in the U.S. willing to help country development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak government - High level of corruption - Low security, high level of crime - Deforestation, extreme soil erosion - Tensions between Christianity and Vodou - Tensions between black and mulatto communities - Poor waste management, especially in Port au Prince - Potencial tensions between Haiti and Dominican Republic (illegal migration) - Drug trafficking and smuggling to U.S. and Europe - Overpopulation (300 people/km²) - HIV/AIDS problem (300 000 people living with AIDS) - Poverty (80% of population below

	<p>poverty line)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Negative GDP real growth rate (2004 estimation: -3.5%)- Widespread unemployment and underdevelopment- High external debt (1,2 billion USD in 2004)- Money-laundering activities- Exodus from rural areas created slums with almost unlivable conditions- Unbalanced understanding of rights and responsibilities of people
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PART TWO: INDICATORS AND SCENARIOS

1. Quality and Sustainability of Life Index for Haiti

(developed and calculated by: Peter Mederly, Pavel Novacek, Jan Topercer²)

1.1. Introduction

The main aim of sustainable development is to increase quality of life in long-time horizon with respect to other living beings. But to make sustainable development generally understandable, measurable and manageable, we need to have set of indicators.

According to recommendation of UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the UN Commission on Sustainable Development had prepared set of indicators which should serve as instrument to measure progress of individual countries towards sustainable development.

More world organizations worked out some kind of development indicators, especially the World Bank (World Development Indicators), United Nations Development Programme (Human Development Index), the World Resource Institute (World Resources), World Health Organization (database Health for All) and OECD (Core Set of Environmental Indicators). But integrated sustainable development indicators are rare until now. This area is too broad and complex and there is also lack of data available and uncertainties in underlying methods of data acquisition and processing. Despite of this, some new approaches appeared to measure world progress towards sustainability – e.g. Environmental Sustainability Index, Sustainability Dashboard, Ecological Footprint, Living planet index, Well-being index.

Sustainable Development Index was developed and published in 2000 – 2001 by Central European Node of the Millennium Project (Gordon, Glenn et al. 2001) in the framework of the “Global Partnership for Development” study (Novacek, Mederly 2002). It was updated in autumn 2003 on the basis of the World Development Indicators 2003 database (Glenn, J., Gordon, T., 2005). Follow up of this new version is Quality and Sustainability of Life Index (QSLI) for Haiti which was developed in 2004. The second stage, prepared in 2005, evaluated

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previous development in Haiti for the period 1970 – 2002 and these trends were extrapolated for the period 2005 – 2015.

1.2. Methodology

The aim of QSLI is aggregated expression of state (and development progress) of individual countries towards sustainable development. It is expressed in relative scale 0 – 1. The higher value of index means better progress towards sustainable development. QSLI is constructed as hierarchical index composed from seven major problem areas, fourteen indicators (two indicators for each major problem area) and 63 variables (various number of variables for individual indicators).

Major problem areas should include the most significant aspects of development. We decided to create seven major areas because four recommended areas of sustainable development (environmental, social, economic and institutional) cannot cover all aspects of actual problems.

Way of construction of partial indexes and overall index represents important methodological problem. We decided to consider weigh of all variables as equal. It means that weigh of indicators or problem areas in overall QSL Index was determined by number of variables. Final index is arithmetical average of all used variables.

Table 1 – Basic structure of Quality and Sustainability of Life Index (QSLI)

Quality and Sustainability of Life Index (QSLI)	1 - Human rights, freedom and equality	A - Politics and human rights
		B – Equality
	2 - Demographic development and life expectancy	C - Demographic development
		D - Life expectancy, mortality
	3 - Health state and health care	E - Health care
		F - Diseases and nutrition
	4 - Education, technologies and information	G – Education
		H - Technologies and information sharing
	5 - Economic development and foreign indebtedness	I – Economy
		K – Indebtedness
	6 - Resource consumption	L - Economy - genuine savings
		M - Economy - resource consumption
	7 - Environmental quality, environmental problems	N - Environment - natural resources, land use
		O - Environment - urban and rural problems

Only three main sources were used – World Development Indicators 2003 database, Human Development Report 2003 and Freedom House database. Data were processed statistically with usage of NCSS statistical package (Hintze 1997-2001).

Table 2 – Basic statistical characteristics of variables for QSL Index

	Variable	Units	Source	Year	Count
1 - Human rights, freedom and equality					
A1	Index of political rights	index	FH	2000	179
A2	Refugees – country of origin	per thousand people	HDR	2000	107
A3	Military expenditure	% of GDP	WDI	2000	139
A4	Military personnel	% of labour force	WDI	1999	159
B1	Gender development index	index	HDR	2000	145
B2	Children labour force	% of 10-14 year	WDI	2000	167
2 - Demographic development and life expectancy					
C1	Annual population growth	%	WDI	2000	179
C2	Share of population 0-14 to 65+	%	WDI	2000	179
D1	Infant mortality rate	per 1000 birth	WDI	2000	179
D2	Under 5 mortality rate	per 1000 birth	WDI	2000	179
D3	Life expectancy at birth	years	WDI	2000	179
D4	Death rate	per 1,000 people	WDI	2000	179
3 – Health state and health care					
E1	Health expenditure, public	% of GDP	WDI	2000	177
E2	Health expenditure, per capita	USD/cap.	WDI	2000	175
E3	Child immunization – DPT	% of children < 12 months	WDI	1999	178
E4	Child immunization – measles	% of children < 12 months	WDI	2000	176
E5	Physicians	per 1000 people	WDI	1998	167
E6	Birth attended by skilled health staff	% of total	WDI	2000	159
E7	Hospital beds	per 1000 people	WDI	1998	109
F1	Tuberculosis	per 100,000 people	WDI	2000	149
F2	Prevalence of HIV	% of adult	WDI	2000	149
F3	Prevalence of child malnutrition	% of children < 5	WDI	2000	126
F4	Undernourishment	% of people	HDR	2000	129
F5	Access to improved water sources	% of population with access	WDI	2000	146
4 - Education, technologies and information					
G1	Adult illiteracy rate	% of 15+	WDI	2000	154
G2	School enrollment, secondary	% net	WDI	2000	134
G3	School enrollment, primary	% net	WDI	2000	154
G4	Public spending on education, total	% of GDP	WDI	2000	157
H1	Telephone mainlines	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	179
H2	Personal computers	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	150
H3	Internet users	per 10000 people	WDI	2000	177
H4	Daily newspapers	per 1000 people	WDI	1998	152
H5	Television sets	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	179
H6	Mobile phones	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	170
5 - Economic development and foreign indebtedness					
I1	GDP per capita	USD, const. 1995	WDI	2000	170
I2	PPP GDP per capita	curr. int. \$	WDI	2000	162
I3	Annual GDP growth	%	HDR	2000	163
I4	Adjusted savings: net national saving	% of GNI	WDI	2000	166

	Variable	Units	Source	Year	Count
I5	Gross domestic savings	% of GDP	WDI	2000	154
I6	Aid per capita	current US\$	WDI	2000	156
I7	Current account balance	% of GDP	WDI	2000	161
I8	Foreign direct investment, net inflows	% of GDP	WDI	2000	159
I9	High-technology exports	% of manufactured exports	WDI	2000	129
I10	Overall budget balance, including grants	% of GDP	WDI	2000	117
I11	Unemployment, total	% of total labor force	WDI	1999	102
K1	External debt, total	current US\$	WDI	2000	138
K2	Total debt services	% of GNI	WDI	2000	136
6 - Resource consumption					
L1	Adjusted savings: energy depletion	% of GNI	WDI	2000	176
L2	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion	% of GNI	WDI	2000	171
L3	Adjusted savings: net forest depletion	% of GNI	WDI	2000	171
M1	GDP per unit of energy use	PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent	WDI	2000	121
M2	Commercial energy use	per cap. kg of oil equivalent	WDI	2000	128
M3	Electric power consumption	per capita kWh	WDI	2000	123
M4	Passenger cars	per 1,000 people	WDI	1999	166
7 - Environmental quality					
N1	National protected areas	% of land area	WDI	2001	144
N2	Freshwater resources	m ³ per capita	WDI	2000	148
N3	Forest area	% of land area	WDI	2000	174
N4	Arable land	% of land area	WDI	2000	176
O1	Population in agglomeration > 1 mil.	% of total	WDI	2000	175
O2	Rural population density	people/km ²	WDI	2000	174
O3	Urban population growth	annual %	WDI	2000	178
O4	CO ² emissions	metric tons per capita	WDI	1999	178
O5	Urban population	% of total	WDI	2000	178

Units – measuring units, Source – source of data (WDI – World Development Indicators 2003, FH – Freedom House, HDR – Human Development Report, 2003), Year – year of data collection, Count – number of countries with data available.

The methodological approach used in calculating the QSL Index for Haiti is presented in the work of Mederly, Nováček, Topercer (2003).

The second stage evaluated previous development in Haiti for the period 1970 – 2002 and these trends were extrapolated for the period 2005 – 2015.

The study was conducted in the following stages:

- *Data collection* – data were collected for 63 variables in 7 major problem areas. The selected data corresponds to the methodology of the QSL Index. For comparison over time, the period 1970 – 2002 was selected (years 1970 – 95 in five-year intervals and then for the individual years 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2002). The main sources for the data were the databases of the World Bank (World Development Indicators) and the UNDP (Human Development Report), missing data were sought in other sources (the UN, international institutions, and national databases).

- *Crosschecking data* – data were inspected for correctness and indicators with little data coverage were excluded (less than half of the data from the period 1980 – 2002). The result was the compilation of 55 indicators for 10 time periods. The total dataset added up to 71% (392 data points), for the period 1980 – 2000 it, however, reached 77%.
- *Supplementing data* by interpolation and outside sources – missing data for the entire examinee period were supplemented by estimates from experts, data for the year 2005 was determined on the basis of the latest trends from the time period 1995 – 2002.
- *Data conversion* for index computation – in keeping with the methodology used in calculations of QSL Indexes for states of the world, all data were converted to a logarithmic scale and then converted to the standardized 1 – 0 scale of the Gover transformation. The same scale was used for all examined years and for all variables, which were derived from international comparison – the value 0 being the least desirable in terms of sustainable development and 1 being the best value (a desirable value in terms of sustainable development).
- *Calculation of partial indexes* in accordance with 7 major problem areas and the calculation of the overall QSL Index – we arithmetically averaged the achieved values and calculated the value of the partial QSL Index for the given problem area in all the tracked years over the examined timeframe 1970 – 2005. Then we calculated the overall QSL Index by means of the arithmetic average of all variables.
- *Estimated trends in partial indexes* for the period 2010 and 2015 – for estimating the value we used an array of regressive analysis. To choose the particular method of extrapolation trends (linear, logarithmic, polynomial, exponential, power trend) we decided on the basis of analysis of each temporal arrangement and the degree of its precision.

1.3. Quality and Sustainability of Life Index – Overall Results

First major area covers **human rights, freedom and equality** (*abb. politics*). Sustainable development is not achievable where people have to live in totalitarian state, without privilege of freedom or in society which is polarized by huge income gap. Therefore we consider this area as one of the most important aspects of sustainable development, despite that until now it was rather omitted. Central thematic topics of this area are:

Politics and human rights. In this group we rated four variables: Index of political rights and civil liberties, Refugees according to country of origin, Military expenditure, Number of people serving in military forces.

Equality. We rated two variables: Income distribution – Gender development index and Children labor force.

Partial index was evaluated for 155 countries. Among the best ten countries there are developed democratic countries: Canada, Iceland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Australia, Ireland, Spain, Netherlands and Switzerland. The worst situation was determined in Eritrea, Bhutan, Burundi, Ethiopia, Angola, Rwanda, Zaire, Haiti, Sudan and Congo.

In this category Haiti is ranked 148 of 155 evaluated countries.

Second major problem area covers **demographic development and life expectancy** (*abb. demography*). Despite that globally population growth rate decreases, total number of people living on the Earth increases (55 million each year), especially in developing countries. Haiti is typical example of overpopulated country with high population growth rate. For developed countries stagnation is typical, population is getting older and even „dies“ in some regions (number of born babies is lower than number of deaths in one year). Central thematic topics of this area are:

Demographic development. In this group we rated two variables: Annual population growth and Population aging (share of young and old people).

Life expectancy, mortality. We rated four variables: Infant mortality rate, Under 5 mortality rate, Life expectancy at birth, Crude death rate.

Partial index was evaluated for all 179 countries. Among the best states there are Iceland, New Zealand, Cyprus, Cuba, Finland, Norway, South Korea, France, Japan and Australia. The worst score reached Niger, Afghanistan, Mali, Angola, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Zaire and Zambia.

In this category Haiti is ranked 137 of 179 evaluated countries.

Third major problem area covers **health state and health care** (*abb. health*), which considerably depends on the strength of economy. Therefore they remain one of priorities in developing countries and this area is one of the most important on the way towards sustainable development of Haiti. Central thematic topics of this area are:

Health care. In this group we rated seven variables: Health expenditure as % of GDP, Total health expenditure (USD/person), Child immunization - DPT, Child immunization - measles, Number of physicians per 1000 people, Hospital beds, Birth attended by skilled health staff.

Diseases and nutrition. We rated five variables: Number of tuberculosis cases per 100 000 people, Prevalence of HIV, Prevalence of child malnutrition, Undernourishment, Access to improved water sources.

Partial index in this area was evaluated for 177 countries. The best situation is in Iceland, Norway, Netherlands, Germany, Israel, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland and Belgium. The worst situation is in Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, Chad, Niger, Congo, Central African Republic, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea and Burkina Faso.

In this category Haiti is ranked 167 of 177 evaluated countries.

Fourth major problem area monitors **education, technologies and information** (*abb. education*). In developed countries with modern economy education, information and their accessibility have become the most important factor of economic development and creation of wealth. This is area which can help Haiti (as well as other developing countries) to overcome vicious circle of poverty and underdevelopment, rapid population growth and damaging of the environment. Information is not lost or diminished by sharing but on the contrary, it can be used and shared without limit („not zero sum economy“). Central thematic topics of this area are:

Education - in this group we rated four variables: Adult illiteracy rate, Primary school enrollment ratio, Secondary school enrollment ratio, Public spending on education.

Technologies and information sharing - we rated six variables: Number of telephone mainlines, Personal computers, Internet users, Number of daily newspapers, Television sets, Mobile phones per person.

Partial index in this area was evaluated for 177 countries. The highest score reached Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria and New Zealand. The worst situation was determined in Burkina Faso, Zaire, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Haiti.

In this category Haiti is ranked 168 of 177 evaluated countries.

Fifth major problem area covers **economic development and foreign indebtedness** (*abb. economy*). It is obvious that ability of specific country to make progress towards sustainable development is conditioned by advanced economy. Rich countries „can afford“ sustainable development and population is also more sensitive towards the environment and sustainability issues. On the contrary, foreign indebtedness destroys optimistic expectations for better future. Central thematic topics of this area are:

Economy. In this group we rated eleven variables: GDP per capita, GDP per capita according to purchasing power parity, Annual GDP growth, Net national savings, Gross domestic savings, Aid per capita, Current account balance, Foreign direct investments, High-technology exports, Overall budget balance, Unemployment.

Foreign indebtedness. We rated two variables: Total per capita external debt, Total debt services.

Partial index in this area was evaluated for 169 countries. Among the best countries there are Luxembourg, Singapore, Ireland, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom. The worst situation is in Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome, Comoros, Guyana, Nicaragua, Surinam, Salomon Islands, Eritrea and Malawi.

In this category Haiti is ranked 88 of 169 evaluated countries.

Sixth major problem area monitors **resource consumption** (*abb. resource*). There are economically successful countries which do not have sufficient value of this index. On the contrary, there are developing countries with very low value of natural resource consumption (this is tightly connected with industrial underdevelopment). Central thematic topics of this area are:

Economy – genuine savings. In this group we rated three variables: Energy depletion, Mineral depletion, Net forest depletion (genuine savings means relative expression of consumption, or deterioration of domestic resources with regard to the process of GDP growth.)

Economy – resource consumption. We rated four variables: GDP per unit of energy use, Commercial energy use, Electric power consumption, Passenger cars.

Partial index in this area was evaluated for 171 countries. Best situation was determined in Sao Tome, Iraq, Swaziland, Mauritius, Vanuatu, St. Kitts and Nevis, Fiji, Comoros, Macedonia and Belize. Among the last countries there are Liberia, Guinea, Ghana, Kuwait, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Australia, Bahrain, Pakistan and Canada.

In this category Haiti is ranked 122 of 171 evaluated countries.

Seventh major problem area monitors **environmental quality and environmental problems** (*abb. environment*). Environmental aspects of development are crucial, without good quality of the environment sustainable development is not possible. Central thematic topics of this area are:

Environment – natural resources, land use. In this group we rated four variables: National protected areas, Freshwater resources, Forest area, and Arable land area.

Environment – urban and rural problems. We rated five variables: Population living in agglomeration higher than 1 million, Rural population density, Urban population growth, CO₂ emissions and Share of urban population.

Partial index in this area was evaluated for 178 countries. The best results reached Guyana, Central African Republic, Samoa, Zambia, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Zaire, Cambodia, Laos and Panama. The worst situation is in Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Libya, Lebanon, Jordan, Bahrain, Singapore, Oman, Egypt, and El Salvador.

In this category Haiti is ranked 168 among 178 evaluated countries.

Resulting value of the **Quality and Sustainability of Life Index** was calculated as arithmetic mean of all individual variables. 179 countries were evaluated but number of accessible data for individual countries varied from 34 (Afghanistan) to all 64 variables (8 countries). Overall coverage of data was very good – from maximum number of data sample 11,456 we were able to get 10,346 samples (90.3%).

According to overall QSL Index, countries are lined up similarly as in most of the major problem areas. This confirms that today the world is sharply divided and polarized: rich and “western-way” developed countries of the North (partially with exception of natural resources consumption and quality of the environment) and poor, from western point of view underdeveloped countries of the South. First group is composed of Western European countries, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Japan and also some countries of former communist bloc – Central European and Baltic states. The “most poor and underdeveloped” are most of African countries, some countries of South and South-Eastern Asia and Haiti.

There is unbelievable difference between these two groups. In the space between these two extremes there are other countries – for example countries of South and Central America, most countries of former Soviet Union and most of Asian countries (see figure 1 and table 3).

In overall QSL Index Haiti is ranked 169 among 179 evaluated countries.

Figure 1. Worldmap of the Quality and Sustainability of Life Index

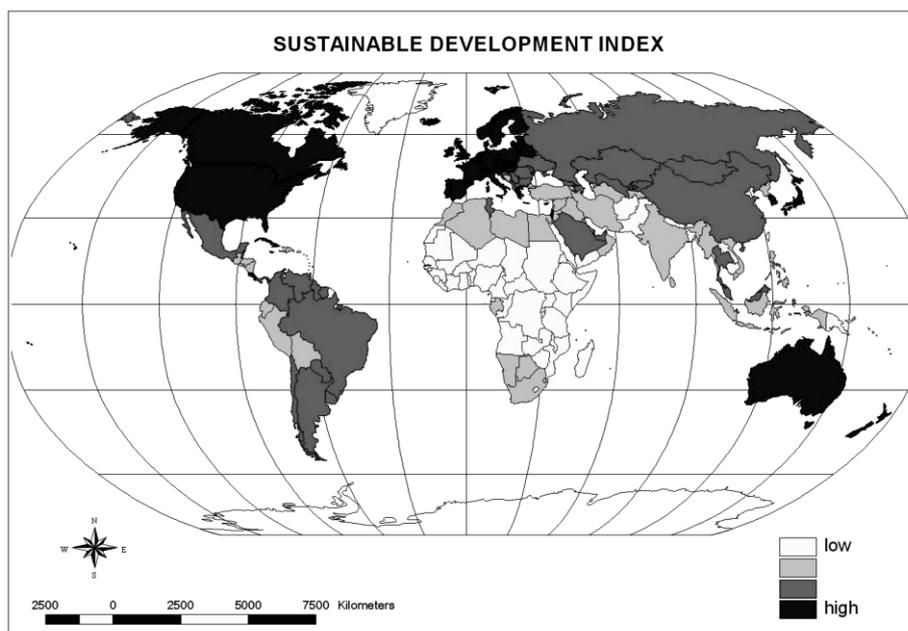


Table 3 - QSL Index for 20 top countries and 20 bottom countries

	Country	QSL Index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Average rank
20 countries with the highest index										
1	Sweden	0.885	21	12	12	1	9	113	24	27.4
2	Finland	0.882	15	5	9	5	8	120	33	27.9
3	Switzerland	0.874	10	15	6	6	5	58	52	21.7
4	Luxemburg	0.873	4	16	7	20	1	105		25.5
5	New Zealand	0.871	5	2	19	10	17	134	11	28.3
6	Norway	0.870	22	6	2	4	14	138	20	29.4
7	Denmark	0.858	12	11	8	2	6	69	159	38.1
8	Ireland	0.855	7	23	22	22	3	92	103	38.9
9	Netherlands	0.848	9	19	3	7	4	84	129	36.4
10	Austria	0.847	14	14	15	9	15	71	75	30.4
11	Iceland	0.844	2	1	1	3	19	142	140	44.0
12	Germany	0.843	17	20	4	15	12	76	149	41.9
13	Japan	0.837	3	9	18	16	20	59	152	39.6
14	Canada	0.836	1	18	14	14	7	162	81	42.4
15	France	0.832	33	8	11	12	16	89	116	40.7
16	Belgium	0.826	11	17	10	11	13	94	153	44.1
17	Slovenia	0.824	23	21	21	18	41	81	50	36.4
18	Spain	0.821	8	32	28	25	22	57	114	40.9
19	United Kingdom	0.817	19	24	24	8	10	96	135	45.1
20	United States	0.816	27	29	26	19	11	111	119	48.9
20 countries with the lowest index										
161	Nigeria	0.380	95	159	165	157	87	155	136	136.3
162	Congo, Rep.	0.368	146	147	172	149	84	141	121	137.1
163	Liberia	0.368		169	155	148	118	171	37	133.0
164	Rwanda	0.366	150	167	152	146	113	140	134	143.1

	Country	QSL Index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Average rank
165	Mozambique	0.366	125	164	148	170	152	153	44	136.6
166	Angola	0.354	151	176	176	163	79	121	48	130.6
167	Guinea	0.354	92	158	160	165	133	170	106	140.6
168	Chad	0.350	141	165	174	172	132	43	21	121.1
169	Haiti	0.348	148	137	167	166	88	122	168	142.3
170	Mauritania	0.339	134	157	145	154	147	145	146	146.9
171	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.338	149	171	166	174	138	128	7	133.3
172	Eritrea	0.337	155	146	147	162	161	63	94	132.6
173	Burkina Faso	0.336	128	172	168	175	142	36	67	126.9
174	Ethiopia	0.325	152	173	177	168	102	166	83	145.9
175	Sierra Leone	0.313	131	175	164	167	168	167	55	146.7
176	Niger	0.312	123	179	173	169	140	160	109	150.4
177	Burundi	0.306	153	168	153	161	153	154	156	156.9
178	Somalia	0.295		174	170				117	153.7
179	Afghanistan	0.233		178	175				125	159.3

1 - 7 – Rank of countries in problem areas - 1 Politics, 2 Demography, 3 Health, 4 Education, 5 Economy, 6 Resources, 7 Environment

1.4. Quality and Sustainability of Life Index for Haiti

Table 4 presents a summary of figures for Haiti which were prepared in the process of creating the QSL Index for the states of the world (updated 2003). Most of this data is valid as of the year 2000 and thus the QSL Index expresses position of Haiti in the world for that year.

Table 5 presents Haiti in comparison with other countries in Central America and worldwide averages. From these numbers it is clear that Haiti stands out as lagging noticeably in almost all areas of development not only by world-wide standards but also on a regional level.

Table 4 - Quality and Sustainability of Life Index for Haiti – overall information

	Indicator / variable	Unit	Source	Year	World			Haiti	
					MinVal.	MaxVal.	SustVal.	Value	Index
1 Politics, human rights, equity									
A1	Index of political rights	index	FH	2000	1,000	7,000	1,000	6,000	0,096
A3	Refugees - country of origin	per thous. people	HDR	2000	0,000	568,000	0,000	7,000	0,649
A4	Military expenditure	% of GDP	WDI	2000	0,000	27,500	1,200		
A5	Military personnel	% of labour force	WDI	1999	0,000	10,755	0,420		
B2	Gender development index	index	HDR	2000	0,263	0,956	0,934	0,467	0,220
B3	Children labour force	% of 10-14 year	WDI	2000	0,000	51,130	0,000	22,780	0,154
2 Demographic development									
C2	Annual population growth	%	WDI	2000	-1,853	3,600	0,136	2,150	0,204
C3	Share of population 0-14 / 65+	%	WDI	2000	0,784	25,453	2,000	11,415	0,229

	Indicator / variable	Unit	Source	Year	World			Haiti	
					MinVal.	MaxVal.	SustVal.	Value	Index
D1	Infant mortality rate	per 1000 birth	WDI	2000	2,900	180,000	4,100	81,000	0,140
D2	Under 5 mortality rate	per 1000 birth	WDI	2000	3,900	316,000	6,000	125,000	0,145
D4	Life expectancy at birth	years	WDI	2000	37,328	81,066	78,604	52,724	0,354
D5	Death rate, crude	per 1,000 people	WDI	2000	2,230	25,140	4,040	13,100	0,280
3 Health state, health care									
E1	Health expenditure, public	% of GDP	WDI	2000	0,376	8,273	6,587	2,416	0,415
E2	Health expenditure, per capita	USD/cap.	WDI	2000	2,000	4499,000	2277,600	21,000	0,162
E3A	Child immunization - DPT	% of children < 12 months	WDI	1999	18,000	99,440	99,000	43,000	0,243
E3B	Child immunization - measles	% of children < 12 months	WDI	2000	19,000	99,000	99,000	54,000	0,335
E4	Physicians	per 1000 people	WDI	1998	0,023	5,800	3,791	0,160	0,073
E5	Birth attended by skilled health staff	% of total	WDI	2000	5,000	100,000	100,000	24,200	0,100
E6	Hospital beds	per 1000 people	WDI	1998	0,117	18,900	12,175	0,714	0,016
F1	Tuberculosis	per 100000 people	WDI	2000	5,000	757,000	9,000	350,000	0,101
F2	Prevalence of HIV	% of adult	WDI	2000	0,050	38,800	0,050	6,100	0,334
F3	Prevalence of child malnutrition, by weight	% of children < 5	WDI	2000	0,000	49,300	0,000	17,000	0,245
F4	Undernourishment	% of people	HDR	2000	0,000	73,000	0,000	50,000	0,012
F6	Access to improved water sources	% of population with access	WDI	2000	13,000	100,000	100,000	46,000	0,188
4 Education, technologies									
G1	Adult illiteracy rate	% of 15+	WDI	2000	0,000	84,045	0,000	50,196	0,047
G2A	School enrollment, secondary	% net	WDI	2000	4,793	101,205	93,689		
G2B	School enrollment, primary	% net	WDI	2000	30,445	109,461	102,480		
G3	Public spending on education, total	% of GDP	WDI	2000	0,462	10,362	8,210	1,119	0,000
H1	Telephone mainlines	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	0,387	754,819	524,612	8,904	0,134
H2	Personal computers	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	0,466	572,097	337,641		
H3	Internet users	per 10000 people	WDI	2000	0,000	6000,000	2678,000	25	0,193
H4	Daily newspapers	per 1000 people	WDI	1998	0,009	585,395	294,864	2,726	0,019
H5	Television sets	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	0,091	891,811	563,400	5,404	0,000
H6	Mobile phones	per 1000 people	WDI	2000	0,189	769,958	608,375	6,755	0,188
5 Economy, indebtedness									
I1	GDP per capita	USD, const. 1995	WDI	2000	91,617	56206,10	23487,00	367,661	0,079
I2	PPP GDP per capita	curr. int. \$	WDI	2000	450,000	53410,00	24022,00	1920,000	0,214
I3	Annual GDP growth	%	HDR	2000	-12,052	20,400	7,770	1,115	0,556
I4B	Adjusted savings: net national saving	% of GNI	WDI	2000	-28,367	63,082	40,840	6,618	0,806
I4A	Gross domestic savings	% of GDP	WDI	2000	-16,800	43,200	27,525	18,900	0,952
I5	Aid per capita	current US\$	WDI	2000	-4,212	236,284	1,372	26,175	0,430
I6	Current account balance	% of GDP	WDI	2000	-33,438	40,941	9,338	-6,391	0,867
I7	Foreign direct investment, net inflows	% of GDP	WDI	2000	-4,209	93,720	9,386	0,334	0,000
I8	High-technology exports	% of manufactured exports	WDI	2000	0,100	71,500	28,900	3,500	0,381
I9	Overall budget balance, including grants	% of GDP	WDI	2000	-16,155	10,017	2,408	-2,280	0,910
I10	Unemployment, total	% of total labor force	WDI	1999	1,100	39,300	2,060		
K1	External debt, total	current US\$	WDI	2000	0,000	3991,538	119,433	146,890	0,934
K3	Total debt services	% of GNI	WDI	2000	0,165	24,805	1,019	1,038	0,995
6 Resource consumption									
L1	Adjusted savings: energy depletion	% of GNI	WDI	2000	0,000	51,800	0,000	0,000	1,000
L2	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion	% of GNI	WDI	2000	0,000	18,900	0,000	0,000	1,000
L3	Adjusted savings: net forest depletion	% of GNI	WDI	2000	0,000	12,700	0,000	0,900	0,328

	Indicator / variable	Unit	Source	Year	World			Haiti	
					MinVal.	MaxVal.	SustVal.	Value	Index
M1	GDP per unit of energy use	PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent	WDI	2000	1,107	12,047	9,452	7,502	0,860
M3	Commercial energy use	per cap. kg of oil equivalent	WDI	2000	142,431	26772,64	1371,277	256,218	0,208
M4	Electric power consumption	per capita kWh	WDI	2000	22,069	24778,57	1767,541	36,562	0,584
O6	Passenger cars	per 1,000 people	WDI	1999	0,000	91,485	0,068	4,362	0,168
7 Environmental problems, quality of environment									
N1	National protected areas	% of land area	WDI	2001	0,115	586,588	41,400	0,400	0,019
N2	Freshwater resources	m ³ per capita	WDI	2000	0,000	67,500	23,350	1633,000	0,018
N3	Forest area	% of land area	WDI	2000	0,000	275679,0	39637,0	3,193	0,284
N4	Arable land	% of land area	WDI	2000	0,003	90,604	62,710	20,319	0,563
O1	Population in agglomeration > 1 mil.	% of total	WDI	2000	0,061	62,526	10,556	22,000	0,420
O2	Rural population density	peo/km ²	WDI	2000	0,000	89,000	9,000	913,977	0,000
O3	Urban population growth	annual %	WDI	2000	3,540	19838,15	124,000	3,732	0,259
O5	CO ₂ emissions	metric tons per capita	WDI	1999	-1,662	6,195	1,080	0,181	0,962
O7	Urban population	% of total	WDI	2000	6,152	100,000	34,181	35,692	0,957

Table 5 – Quality and Sustainability of Life Index for Haiti – regional and global comparison

	QSL Index	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haiti	0,348	0,280	0,226	0,185	0,083	0,594	0,593	0,398
Central America	0,636	0,689	0,618	0,653	0,614	0,590	0,763	0,617
World	0,595	0,642	0,504	0,598	0,555	0,610	0,675	0,613

1 - 7 Problem areas - 1 Politics, 2 Demography, 3 Health, 4 Education, 5 Economy, 6 Resources, 7 Environment.

Below are presented Indexes of quality and sustainability of life (QSL Index) for Haiti on the basis of time-series. The structure of the indexes and the means by which they are calculated remain the same (see the chapter on methodology). We evaluate development of the country to date for the period 1970 – 2005 and presumed trends up to the year 2015 in each major problem area.

Table 6 presents original source data including missing data for Haiti. Table 7 presents input data for calculating indexes for the monitored period 1970 – 2005 (supplemented with missing data from published expert estimates or linear regression).

Table 6 – Time-series data for Haiti (sources – World Bank, UN Development Programme)

	Variable / year	2002	2000	1998	1997	1995	1990	1985	1980	1975	1970
A1	Index of political rights	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	7	6	7
A4	Military expenditure					1,5	1,7	1,5			
A5	Military personnel		0		0	0	0,3	0,2			
B2	Gender development index	0,458	0,467		0,426		0,354				
B3	Children labour force	22	22,8	23,8		25,3	27,8		32,9		41,5
C2	Annual population growth		2,15	2,05	2,10	2,24	2,04	1,89	1,72	1,68	1,73

	Variable / year	2002	2000	1998	1997	1995	1990	1985	1980	1975	1970
C3	Share of population 0-14 / 65+	11,31	11,41	11,63	11,71	11,85	11,63	10,56	9,67	9,05	8,71
D1	Infant mortality rate	79,0	81,0	70,5	71,1	73,0	85,4	110,0	122,8	130,0	141
D2	Under 5 mortality rate	123	125	116	125	130	150		200	210	221
D4	Life expectancy at birth	52,0	52,7	53,6	53,7	53,6	53,1	51,9	51,1		47,6
D5	Death rate, crude	14,0	13,1	12,6	12,5	12,5	12,4	13,5	15,1	16,5	18,6
E1	Health expenditure, public		2,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2				
E2	Health expenditure, per capita		21,0	17,2	15,1	12,5	18,4				
E3A	Child immunization - DPT	43				34	41	23	3		
E3B	Child immunization - measles	53	54			32	31	21			
E4	Physicians			0,16		0,16	0,08	0,14	0,11	0,08	0,08
E5	Birth attended by health staff		24,2	21,0		20,0	23,0	20,0	20,0		
E6	Hospital beds	0,700	0,700	0,714		0,700	0,800	0,723	0,741	0,776	0,784
F1	Tuberculosis	409	450				604				
F3	Prevalence of child malnutrition,	17,0	17,0			27,5	26,8		37,0		
F4	Undernourishment	47	50		59	59	65				
F6	Access to improved water sources		71				53				
G1	Adult illiteracy rate	48,1	50,2	52,2	53,2	55,2	60,3	64,9	69,4	73,8	77,8
G2B	School enrollment, primary						47,8	89,9	76,8	64,4	53,3
G3	Public spending on education		1,12				1,46	1,18	1,48		
H1	Telephone mainlines	16,0	8,9		8,0	8,4	6,9	5,3	3,6		
H3	Internet users	100	25		0	0					
H4	Daily newspapers		3,0	2,7		3,5	7,0	8,5	6,7	18,9	17,5
H5	Television sets	6,0	5,4		5,1	4,9	4,6	3,4	3,0	2,7	
H6	Mobile phones	17,0	6,8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I1	GDP per capita	410	368	370	366	368	481	527	607	500	471
I2	PPP GDP per capita	1610	1920	1383	1400	1410	1603	1389	1340	777	
I3	Annual GDP growth	-0,9	1,1	3,1	1,4	-0,4	1,7	0,1	4	4,1	3,6
I4A	Gross domestic savings	-3,0	18,9	-6,9	-4,4	-12,4	-1,1	3,2	8,1	6,5	7,5
I5	Aid per capita	19,0	26,2	53,2	43,3	101,3	26,0	25,5	19,6	12,1	1,7
I6	Current account balance		-6,4	-1,0	-1,7	-3,1	-2,0	-4,0	-7,5	-3,0	1,1
I7	Foreign direct investment	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,9	0,4	0,7
I8	High-technology exports		3,5		3,5	1,6	13,8				
K1	External debt, total	1248	1460	1047	1047	806	889	717	302	70	39
K3	Total debt services	0,4	1,0	1,0	1,2	3,5	1,1	2,2	1,8	1,2	1,8
L1	Adjusted savings: energy depletion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,8	1,3	2,6
L3	Adjusted savings: net forest depletion	0,9	0,9	5,2	7,1	7	4,9	5,5	6,2	8,2	9,2
M1	GDP per unit of energy use	5,8	7,5		5,9	5,9	6,5	4,3	3,4	2,2	
M3	Commercial energy use	257,0	256,2		237,5	239,4	244,9	323,7	392,1	350,2	328,0
M4	Electric power consumption	36,0	36,6		41,5	30,3	61,0	53,1	41,3	26,0	12,0
O6	Passenger cars					4,4	4,6				
N1	National protected areas	0,4	0,4				0,0				
N3	Forest area		3,2				5,7				
N4	Arable land	20,3	20,3		20,3	20,3	20,1	20,1	19,8	19,2	18,3
O1	Population in aglom. > 1 mil.		22						13		
O2	Rural population density		914		885	862	822	781	749	727	718
O3	Urban population growth		3,7	3,9	4,0	4,2	4,2	3,9	3,4	3,4	4,0
O5	CO ₂ emissions		0,200		0,150	0,130	0,153	0,161	0,140	0,098	0,086
O7	Urban population	36,9	35,7	34,5	33,8	32,6	29,5	26,3	23,7	21,7	19,8

Table 7 – Input data for QSL Index calculation (Haiti, 1970-2005)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	2000	2002	2005
A1	7	6	7	5	4	5	5	6	6	6
A4	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
A5	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
B2	0,26	0,28	0,30	0,32	0,35	0,41	0,44	0,47	0,46	0,46
B3	41,5	37,0	32,9	30,0	27,8	25,3	23,8	22,8	22,0	21,0
C2	1,73	1,68	1,72	1,89	2,04	2,24	2,05	2,15	2,1	2
C3	8,71	9,05	9,67	10,56	11,63	11,85	11,63	11,42	11,31	11,20
D1	141,0	130,0	122,8	110,0	85,4	73,0	70,5	81,0	79,0	77,0
D2	221	210	200	175	150	130	116	125	123	120
D4	47,6	49,5	51,1	51,9	53,1	53,6	53,6	52,7	52,0	52,0
D5	18,6	16,5	15,1	13,5	12,4	12,5	12,6	13,1	14,0	14,0
E1	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	2,4	2,7	2,7
E2	16,0	17,0	18,0	18,0	18,4	12,5	17,2	21,0	22,0	23,0
E3A	18	18	18	23	41	34	39	43	43	44
E3B	19	19	19	21	31	32	44	54	53	55
E4	0,08	0,08	0,11	0,14	0,08	0,16	0,16	0,18	0,20	0,21
E5	16	18	20	20	23	20	21	24	25	25
E6	0,784	0,776	0,741	0,723	0,800	0,700	0,714	0,700	0,700	0,700
F1	757	730	700	650	604	525	480	450	409	400
F3	43,0	40,0	37,0	32,0	26,8	27,5	22,0	17,0	17,0	17,0
F4	74	72	70	67	65	59	54	50	47	47
F6	38	42	46	50	53	62	67	71	71	71
G1	77,8	73,8	69,4	64,9	60,3	55,2	52,2	50,2	48,1	47,0
G2B	53,3	64,4	76,8	89,9	47,8	59,0	67,0	68,0	70,0	70,0
G3	1,50	1,50	1,48	1,18	1,46	1,30	1,20	1,12	1,10	1,10
H1	2,0	2,8	3,6	5,3	6,9	8,4	8,5	8,9	16,0	18,0
H3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	100	150
H4	17,5	18,9	6,7	8,5	7,0	3,5	2,7	3,0	3,0	3,0
H5	2,0	2,7	3,0	3,4	4,6	4,9	5,2	5,4	6,0	7,0
H6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	17	30
I1	471	500	607	527	481	368	370	368	410	410
I2	600	777	1340	1389	1603	1410	1383	1400	1610	1610
I3	3,6	4,1	4,0	0,1	1,7	-0,4	3,1	1,1	-0,9	-1,0
I4A	7,5	6,5	8,1	3,2	-1,1	-12,4	-6,9	-5,0	-3,0	-3,0
I5	1,743	12,057	19,643	25,545	25,997	101,254	53,230	26,175	19,000	20,000
I6	1,1	-3,0	-7,5	-4,0	-2,0	-3,1	-1,0	-6,4	-4,1	-5,1
I7	0,7	0,4	0,9	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
I8	15,0	15,0	15,0	14,0	13,8	1,6	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
K1	39	70	302	717	889	806	1047	1460	1248	1300
K3	1,8	1,2	1,8	2,2	1,1	3,5	1	1,0	0,4	0,5
L1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2	2,6	1,3	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
L3	9,2	8,2	6,2	5,5	4,9	7,0	5,2	0,9	0,9	0,9
M1	1,107	1,107	3,420	4,290	6,550	5,890	6,000	7,502	5,800	6,000
M3	328,0	350,2	392,1	323,7	244,9	239,4	240,0	256,2	258,0	260,0
M4	22,0	26,0	41,3	53,1	61,0	30,3	41,0	36,6	36,0	36,0
O6	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4
N1	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1998	2000	2002	2005
N3	11,0	9,5	8,0	6,5	5,7	4,4	3,8	3,2	3,0	2,9
N4	18,3	19,2	19,8	20,1	20,1	20,3	20,3	20,3	20,3	20,3
O1	0	7	13	17	18,5	20	21	22	23	25
O2	718	727	749	781	822	862	885	914	920	930
O3	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,9	4,2	4,2	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,7
O5	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,16	0,15	0,13	0,17	0,20	0,22	0,24
O7	19,8	21,7	23,7	26,3	29,5	32,6	34,5	35,7	36,9	37,5

1. Politics, human rights, equity

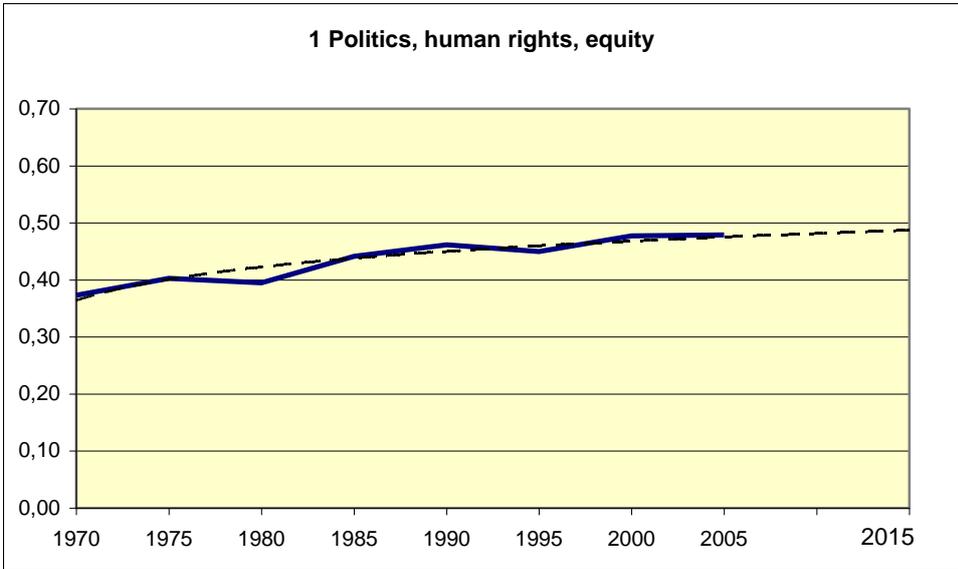
A total of 5 variables (A1, A4, A5, B2, B3) were included in this major problem area. These concern in particular the political rights of citizens, minitalirization of the country, gender equality, and the rights of the children.

Over the examined period, the partial index documents an overall slow improvement in the situation in Haiti, although in the most recent period the trend is rather towards stagnation. For this reason, it is not possible to expect any noticeable improvement without significant changes in the socio-political area.

The overall relatively high value for this partial index (0,4 – 0,5) in relation to other problem areas is attributable to the fact that official figures for military spending are relatively low. This is in partial contradiction with the actual political situation in the country, more reliable figures are, however, not available.

The progress of this partial index over time is given in Figure 2.

Figure 2 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Politics, human rights, equity



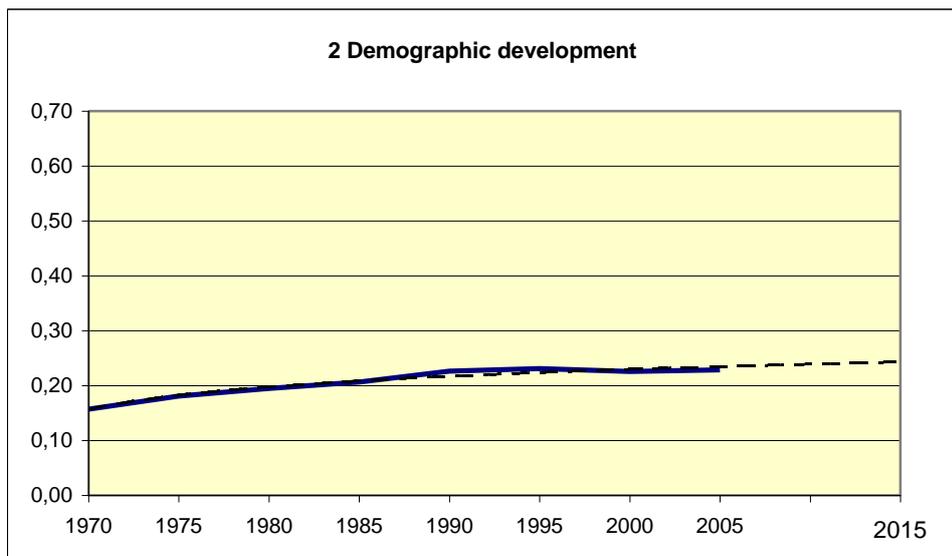
2. Demographic development

A total of 6 variables (C2, C3, D1, D2, D4 and D5) were included in this problem area. These present the basic parameters of population growth, age structure, death rate, and life expectancy.

The values for Haiti are very low. Even though it is possible to document a slight trend towards the positive, the high figures for population growth and unpromising death rate along with the low life expectancy rank Haiti as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. By the year 2015, there is the potential for a very slight increase in the values for this index based on the trends towards a lower birth and death rate and gradual changes in the age structure of the population.

The development of this partial index over time is indicated in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Demographic development



3. Health state, health care

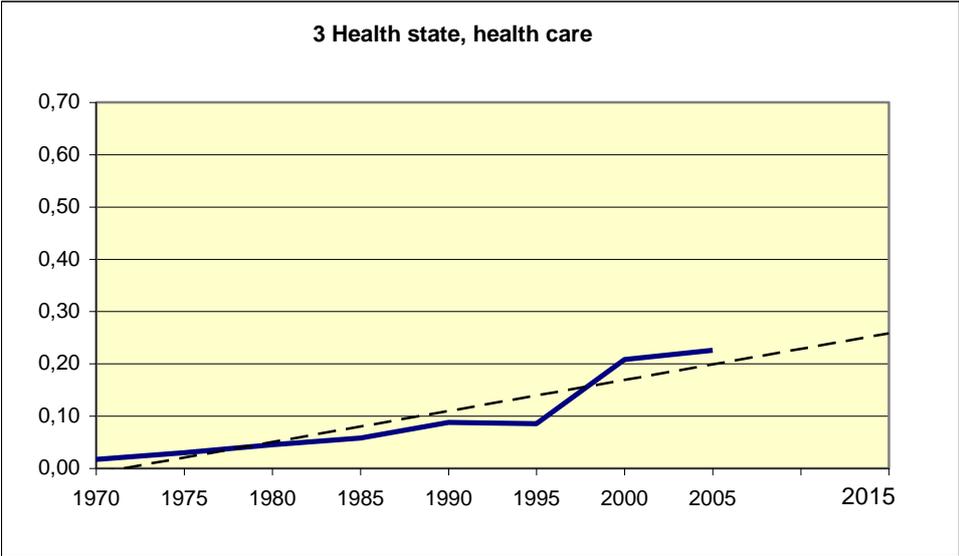
In this problem area, 11 variables (E1, E2, E3A, E3B, E4, E5, E6, F1, F3, F4 and F6) were evaluated. These represent the main parameters effecting health (selected diseases, malnutrition, access to safe drinking water), healthcare (inoculation of children, number of doctors and hospital beds), and outlays on health services.

The starting point in this field in the 1970s was extremely bad, but mildly improved by the year 1990. After a certain stagnation, a more significant improvement took place in 2000. The

main reason for this was a substantive increase in the healthcare budget, improved inoculation efforts, and increased access to clean drinking water. By the year 2015, it is assumed that there will be further improvement based on an increase in all the above-mentioned indicators.

The development of this partial index over time is indicated in Figure 4.

Figure 4 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Health state, health care



4. Education, technologies

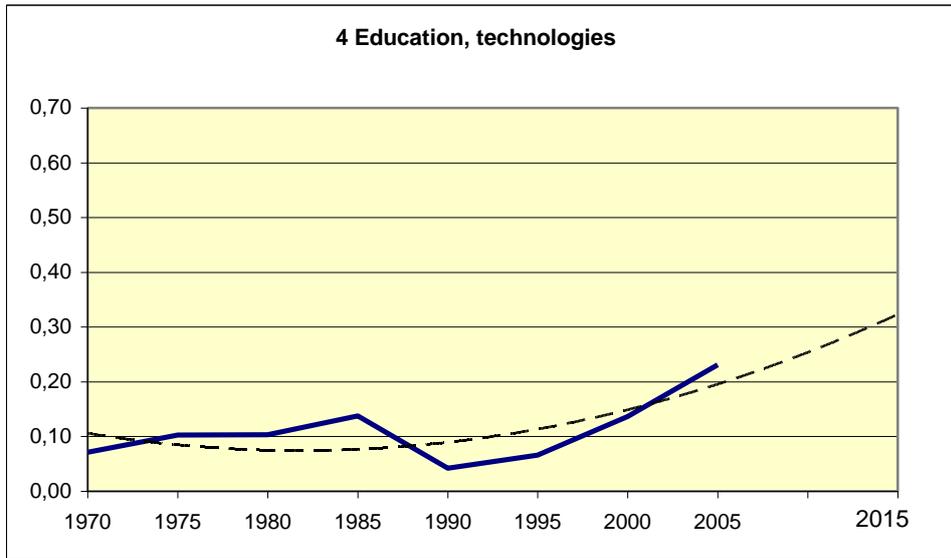
In this problem area a total of 8 variables (G1, G2B, G3, H1, H3, H4, H5, H6) were examined. These encompass selected indicators of education, availability of information and information sharing.

The starting point in this field in the 1970s was extremely bad. After a slight increase in the values for this index until 1985, the situation worsened, not recovering until almost the year 2000. This was primarily due to worsening indicators for school attendance and access to information. The positive trend in this partial index for the period after 2000 (which is likely to continue until 2015) is primarily due to the progress of the information society.

Nevertheless, the literacy level, school attendance and budget for education are still very low.

The development of this partial index over time is indicated in Figure 5.

Figure 5 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Education, technologies



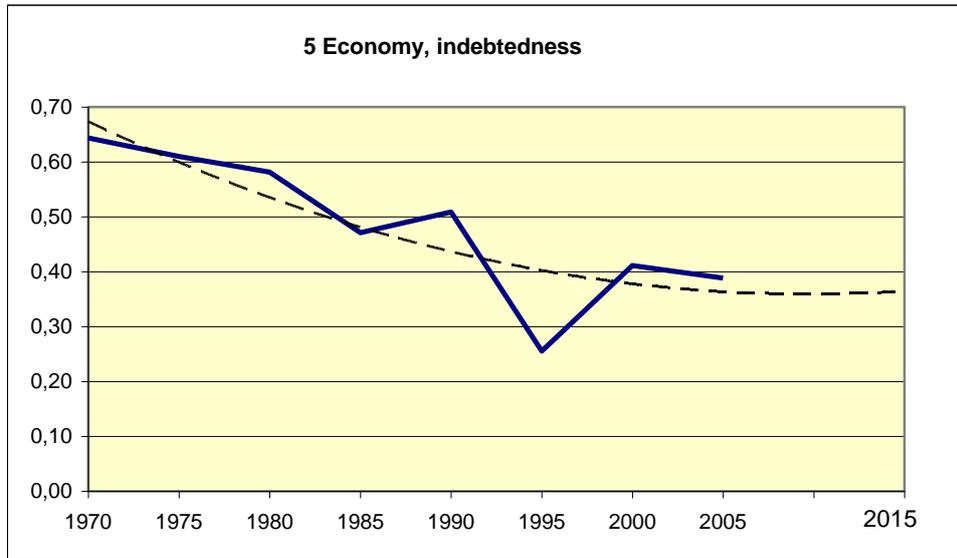
5. Economy, indebtedness

A total of 10 variables (I1, I2, I3, I4A, I5, I6, I7, I8, K1, K3) were examined in the economic problem area. These consist of calculations of the gross domestic product, its development, foreign aid, investment and national debt.

Unlike the majority of other fields, the country's position in this one was good in the 1970s. This was due to the relatively healthy development of the economy and low national debt. The trend of economic development in Haiti after that up to 1995 was in the negative direction with a distinct fall in the first half of the 80's and 90's. While these developments mildly improved in the year 2000, the overall economic outlook for the country until the year 2015 is not positive. The current trend indicates stagnation in the selected economic indicators. Improving the unfavourable situation would require notable foreign assistance and the total restructuring of the country's economy.

The development of this partial index over time is indicated in Figure 6.

Figure 6 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Economy, indebtedness



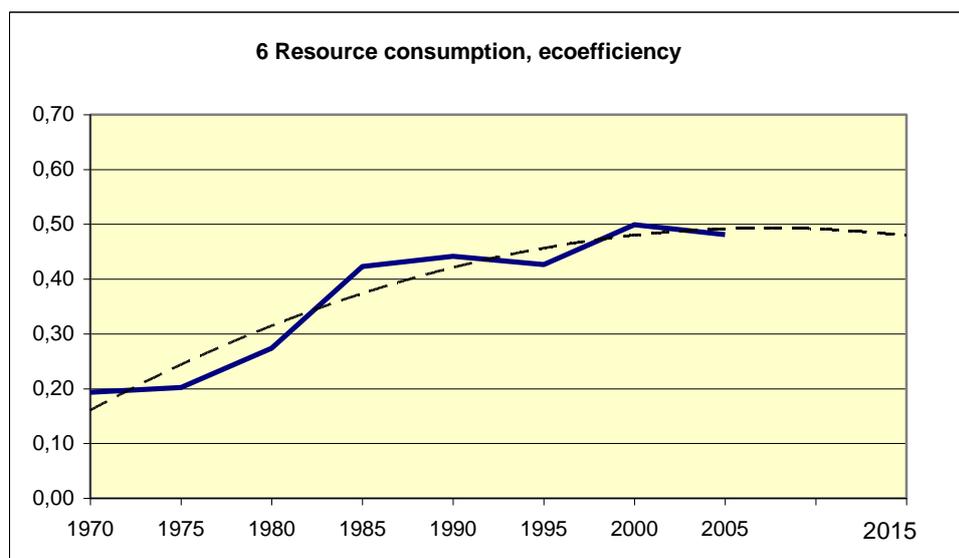
6. Resource consumption

A total of 7 variables (L1, L2, L3, M1, M3, M4 and O6) were examined in this problem area. These represent the basic parameters of consumption of natural resources and energy (energy, mineral and forest depletion, energy and electric power consumption, number of automobiles).

The values of this partial index for the period 1970 – 85 show a fairly noticeable growth, which was a result of an improvement in most variables. Since 1995, stagnation has occurred. The current level of the index and the trend until 2015 are relatively favorable when compared with other areas of development; it is, however, necessary to expect a possible worsening in the value of this index.

The development of this partial index over time is indicated in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Resource consumption



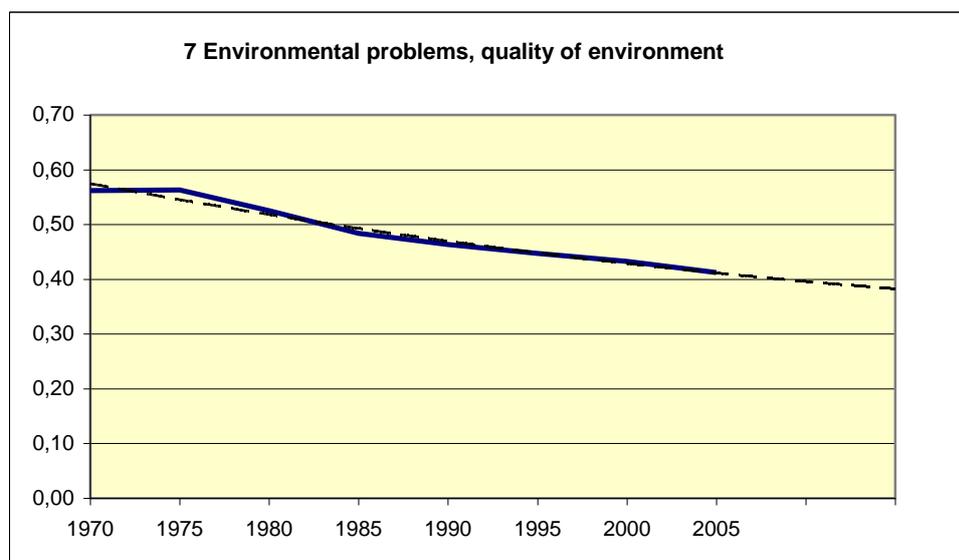
7. Environmental problems, quality of environment

A total of 8 variables (N1, N3, N4, O1, O2, O3, O5, O7) were examined in this problem area. These represent the main parameters of exploitation of the land (forest coverage, percentage of arable land), urbanization (population density, urban population), and environment (emissions, proportion of protected land).

Haiti's starting point in the 1970s was quite good. This was due to the relatively low level of urbanization and pollution and the comparatively favorable proportion of cultivated land and forests. However, progressive decrease in the value of this index occurred due to the worsening of a majority of the above listed variables, and this negative trend continues to the present day. This shows itself, among other ways, in an overall degradation of the countryside and bio-resources, a high concentration of the population in the capital city, and great pressure on food resources. Without considerable effort on the part of the state or the international community it is not realistic to expect an improvement in Haiti before 2015.

The development of this partial index over time is indicated in Figure 8.

Figure 8 – Partial QSL Index for Haiti – Environmental problems, quality of environment



Overall Quality and Sustainability of Life Index

The following Quality and Sustainability of Life Index (QSL Index) was calculated as an average of all examined variables and therefore expresses development trends in all areas in an unified form. The general development of the overall Index for the period 1970 – 2005 and the extrapolated trend to 2015 is presented in Table 8 and expressed graphically in Figure 9. These figures document a very slight improvement in the Index, which continues to the present day. After a steep decline in the decade from 1990 – 2000, this trend continues to the present.

Another view of the overall development and quality of life in the country emerges from an examination of individual problem areas. Figure 10 makes clear the unequal and disproportional development in these areas. While the areas of political, health, education and technologies, and resource consumption developments are predominantly positive, by contrast, in the field of economy and environment development is negative.

A second apparent direction that becomes evident from an analysis of the development of individual problem areas is a gradual reduction in the differences between individual levels of development (a decreasing diffusion of the partial indexes). This phenomenon is overall positive, but had been achieved principally due to the stagnation and worsening of the situation in the economy and environment.

The overall trend towards decreasing differences in individual development areas, but without improvement of the overall value of the QSL Index is evident from Figure 11. This

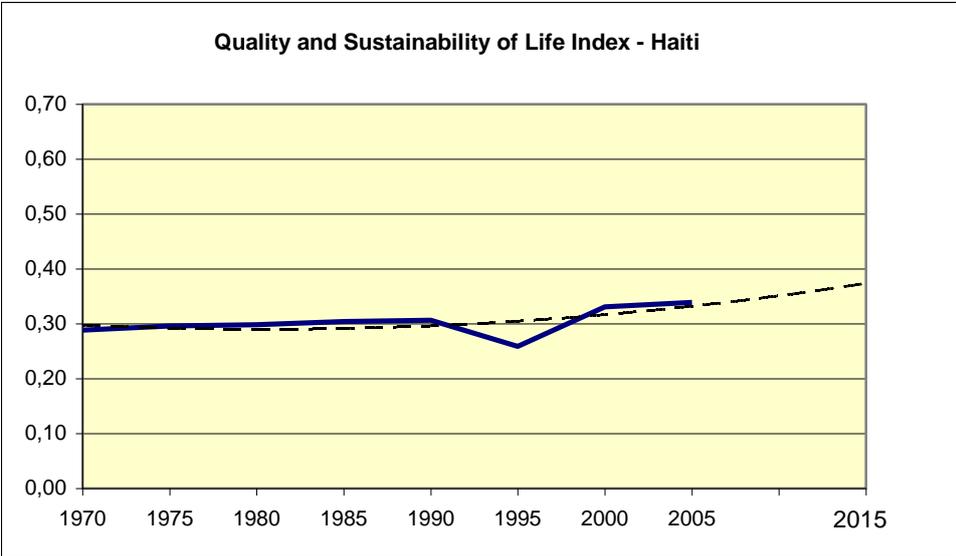
presents the evolution of the so-called *Index of Development Balance* (IDB). The index is composed as a ratio between the highest value of partial index and the lowest value.

For the period up to 2015, on the basis of present developments, it is thus possible to presume a slight improvement in the values of the Index, which could point to a gradual improvement in the quality of life for the inhabitants of Haiti. It is, however, also evident that the positive trends are not sufficient, and it is therefore essential to start comprehensive economic reform and political-economic stabilization of the country.

Table 8 –Time series of QSL Index for Haiti (1970-2005) and trends for 2005-2015

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
1 Politics, human rights, equity	0,373	0,403	0,395	0,441	0,461	0,450	0,477	0,479	0,481	0,487
2 Demographic development	0,157	0,181	0,195	0,206	0,226	0,231	0,226	0,229	0,239	0,243
3 Health state, health care	0,017	0,030	0,045	0,058	0,088	0,085	0,208	0,226	0,229	0,259
4 Education, technologies	0,071	0,103	0,103	0,138	0,042	0,066	0,136	0,231	0,250	0,318
5 Economy, indebtedness	0,643	0,610	0,581	0,471	0,509	0,255	0,411	0,389	0,362	0,368
6 Resource consumption	0,194	0,202	0,274	0,423	0,442	0,427	0,499	0,481	0,495	0,484
7 Environmental problems, quality of environment	0,562	0,563	0,525	0,484	0,463	0,447	0,432	0,412	0,397	0,384
QSL Index	0,288	0,296	0,298	0,304	0,306	0,258	0,331	0,339	0,355	0,378
Index of Development Balance	37,6	20,2	12,8	8,2	12,1	6,9	3,7	2,1	2,2	2,0

Figure 9,10 – QSL Index for Haiti – Overall results



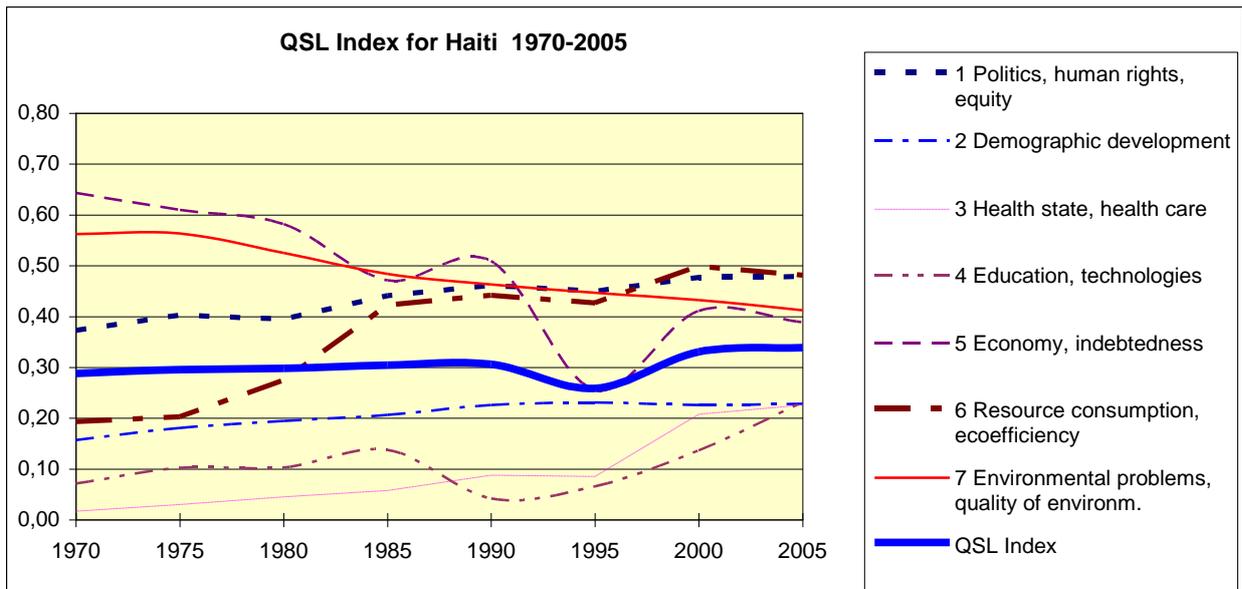
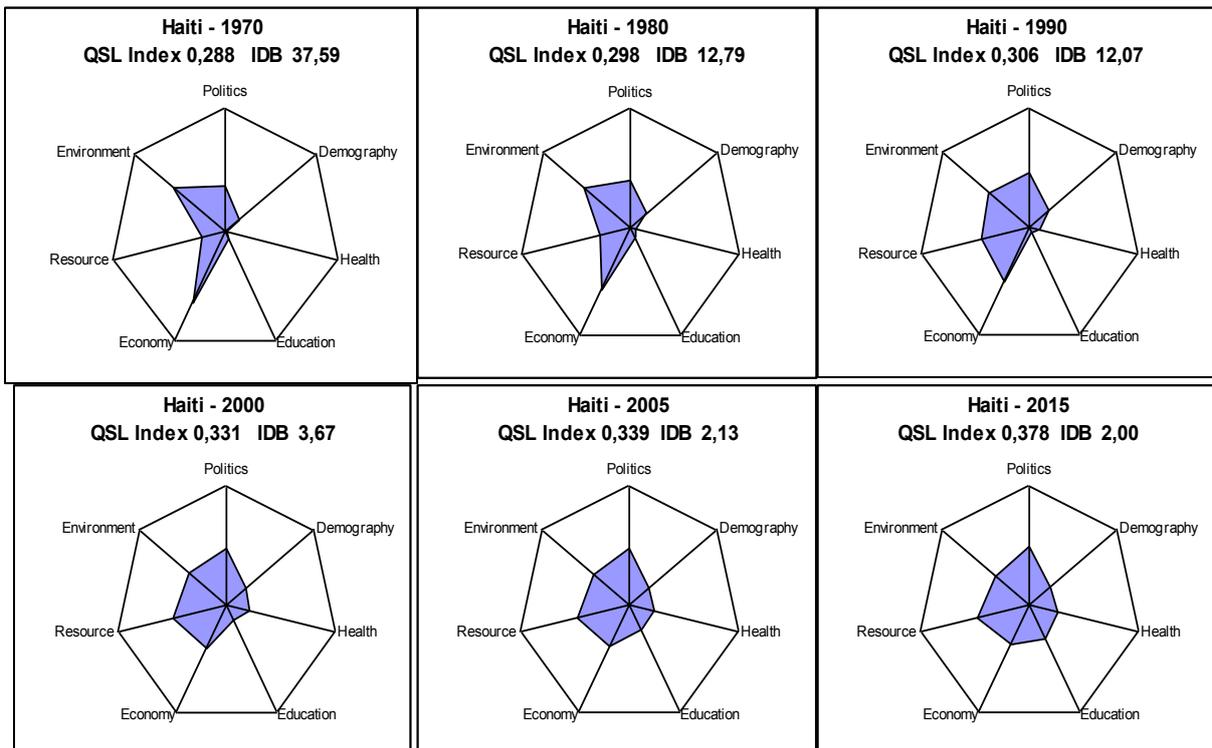


Figure 11 – Time series of QSL Index for Haiti and development balance



1.5. Conclusion

The proceeding analysis of basic indicators of quality of life and sustainable development highlights the unsatisfactory course of development and contemporary situation in Haiti, and in some areas also the likely unfavorable future development.

The main goal for sustainable development in Haiti should thus be, for one, achieving balanced development in all fields, and second improving the situation so that a level can be achieved assuring a dignified life for its inhabitants. Extrapolation of development trends for the overall Index of quality and sustainability of life (QSL Index) as well as the partial QSL Indexes up to the year 2015 show that achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Haiti is not realistic (see chapter 2.2.1. of this study). This is a calling for the government of Haiti, for the local elite, and for the international community to formulate and implement a comprehensive, coordinated and future oriented development plan which will fundamentally change these unfavorable trends and give the people of Haiti hope for a better future.

The Quality and Sustainability of Life Index for Haiti presented here must be seen only as a supplementary indicator of the country's development, because, in this case, there are both a clear lack of quality statistical data, and significant „blank spaces“, and for many important development indicators no relevant information exists.

2. Alternative Scenarios

Four different scenarios are submitted here for evaluation of potential future threats and opportunities:

1. Pervasive stagnation
2. Calling for “an enlightened dictator”
3. Disruption of the state and consequent anarchy
4. A Marshall Plan for Haiti

2.1. Scenario 1: Pervasive Stagnation

In March of the year 2004 riots broke out in Haiti which forced President Aristide to abandon office prematurely and even leave the country. Two months afterwards, the country was hit by extensive flooding with hundreds of losses of lives. Celebration of two hundred years of independence unfortunately served as little consolation for recent years and decades consisting of social riots alternating with natural disasters. These periods of riots and catastrophes have been followed by periods of relative calm. The hopes for a better future, however, have been frustratingly dashed with consistent regularity.

Over the years 2004 and 2005 the transitional government was weak without any formulated vision with the mere ambition to provide the most basic functions of a governing state. They were successful in this aspect, but only with the assistance of peacekeeping forces and foreign aid.

The political scene was extremely fragmented with the presidential elections in the end of 2005. Approximately two dozen political parties and movements participated in the elections. The resulting president and government after the elections had insufficient support in the National Assembly with each significant decision accompanied by endless political negotiations and compromises. The general public was absorbed with their own daily worries.

The number of inhabitants living with the HIV virus approached 300,000. 80% of the population was living in poverty, having to subsist on less than one dollar per day.

When the expectations connected with the anniversary of 200 years of independence in the year 2004 dissipated and the hopes for a better future were not brought into fruition by new president and new government in the years 2005 and 2006, society fell into a deep apathy.

Though people continued to work in their fields, trade and sell goods on the streets, no one had any clue as to how to rescue the country from its tragic position as the poorest and most problematic nation in the western hemisphere. And even someone with a vision for the country did appear on the scene, the splintered and quarrelling political groups would be guaranteed to prevent its implementation and realization. Although no one actually admits it, part of the domestic elites actually prosper from this state of affairs. The state is weak and unable to implement the maintenance of human rights, civil servants live off of corruption.

The rules are created by the strong, while the weak have to adhere to them. The country continued to be a center for smuggling and trade with illegal drugs (cocaine in particular), laundering of dirty money and illegal financial operations. Too many Mafiosi were working out of such a small country, in particular in the capital and in the port towns.

Haiti continued to be dependent on foreign aid, from either the Haitian Diaspora in the United States and Canada or from international charitable organizations. The situation did not, however, become completely unbearable. Whenever the advent of famine threatens or extensive epidemics, foreign humanitarian organizations are quick to come to the rescue. The world is rich enough to maintain Haiti in its given situation, the will, however, to co-ordinate, long-term and effective assistance is lacking.

Foreign investors did arrive in the country. They turned out to so-called “gold-diggers”, in particular, who take advantage of the fact that anyone can be bought in Haiti, laws need not be taken seriously, environmental limits do not exist, trade unions do not exist or are too weak and people are willing to work for three dollars a day. The natural wealth of the country was plundered, whether it concerned cheap export of agricultural crops, or export of natural resources (bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble).

Thanks to the economic growth in wealthy countries and the introduction of modern and accessible technology (communication technology, energy from renewable resources, etc.) the situation in Haiti gradually very slowly improved. Having said this the gaps between the living standards in Haiti and in the other states of North and South America continually expanded. In terms of economics, Haiti ranked among the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, not with Central America or the Caribbean.

After tens of years of this kind of stagnation and apathy, the desire to change certain things waked up once again amongst young people. Some of them left for abroad if possible.

Amongst the young and pragmatic elite in the large towns, an idea arised and begun to gain support which would have been unthinkable at the beginning of the 21st century. A solution to the “problem called Haiti” could be the joining up of the country to the United

States of America, as the 51st member of the Union. Surprisingly, this idea actually quickly found supporters in Washington, D.C. itself. The United States are so wealthy that they are even able to take on the costs of the reconstruction and restoration of a land of an area of 27, 000 km². At the same time the expected profits were not insignificant – international prestige, strengthening of their position as a superpower and first and foremost gaining control over an epicenter of organized crime in the Caribbean region.

The idea of joining Haiti to the United States was however a bitter and difficult to digest pill for the middle and older generation of inhabitants of Haiti. The first free black state would give up its independence after over two hundred years as well as the dream of its own path toward prosperity and development which could have one day serve as an inspiration for their brothers and sisters in Africa.

2.2. Scenario 2: Calling for “an Enlightened Dictator”

After the overthrow of Jean Bertrand Aristide in the function of president of Haiti in March 2004 and his departure into exile, a provisional government was established. The chairman of the Supreme Court, Boniface Alexander, became president. The next presidential elections were planned for November 2005. It soon became apparent, however, that the provisional government was weak and incapable of resisting the temptation of corruption and enriching themselves from public resources. The provisional mandate of the government did not make possible any serious indication of a solution to the burdensome situation of the inhabitants. Peace in the streets of the towns was ensured by the presence of a eight thousand member contingent of UN peace-keeping forces.

The population was fully occupied with the everyday struggle for providing themselves with basic human needs. Almost no one paid taxes – the poor, as they have nothing to pay with and the rich, because they can afford to not pay taxes. An obvious sign of the incompetence of the government to ensure a basic functioning society were the ever increasing tons of garbage in the streets of the capital. Rapid growth occurred in the differences between the narrow level of the wealthy and the wide layers of the poor and unemployed. Tensions within society were also on the rise accompanied by atomism.

Populists were becoming more and more prominent in the political arena, with increasing tension between the mulatto minority and the black majority. Both small and organized crime were on the rise. The government attempted to blame the unendurable situation on external forces – neighboring (and wealthier) Dominican Republic and the United States.

A charismatic and populist leader appeared on the scene in the first half of the year 2005 capable of convincing people of his vision and ability to solve the current situation. Through his public appearances and tireless campaign, he continually gained greater and greater support. He established a new political party “Truth and Order” which quickly acquired thousands of members and supporters. There was no clear origin for the financial resources used for supporting his campaign (primarily broadcasting time on TV, radio and space in newspapers). A weak government, however, was unable to carry out a thorough investigation while his popularity increased rapidly.

In the second half of the year it has become clear that this Leader has power lying at his feet. If he would call on the people, primarily in the poorer quarters of the capital, to overthrow the government, it would take place. The only obstacle would be the presence of UN peace-keeping forces.

In the end of 2005, presidential elections took place with the representatives of the “Truth and Order” party winning convincingly. The charismatic leader and chairman of the party did not become president however, but instead a dedicated and unremarkable figure completely under his influence. This president named the Leader prime minister and entrusted him with the formation of a government. All of the ministers (members of the party and several specialists-non-party members) were completely loyal and submissive to the Leader—Prime Minister.

A period of dramatic and rapid changes begun. Although the government was formally democratically elected, authoritarian features and elements of a dictatorship begun to continually be on the increase. Strict punishments for any kind of violation of the laws or government orders were introduced. The “Truth and Order” party had the majority of representatives in the National Assembly and has been consequently able to introduce the death penalty and a range of laws effectively limiting human rights and freedom. The people did not protest due to fear, but also with the hope that this kind of regime might finally help Haiti attain a better future. Several dozen vocal critics, mainly intellectuals, mysteriously disappeared while others went into exile abroad. With the assistance of foreign advisors, propagators of the so-called “Chicago School”, a classic (liberal) model of a fiscal market economy has been introduced. According to this model, wealth in society is created by means

of wealthy individuals. The state should ensure only the most basic institutional framework for a market economy (courts, banks, stock exchange, military, police, etc.)

After several years it became apparent that Haiti is proceeding on a similar path as Chile in the 1970s and 1980s under the dictator Pinochet. Differences between the rich and poor continually deepened, but the government did not hesitate in suppressing any form of dissatisfaction through intimidation and terror. Foreign capital flew into the country where it has been met with an extremely cheap labor force and a relatively stable political environment. Environmental laws and restrictions did not exist, or were gotten around.

Later the economy of Haiti began to grow (5–7 % growth of the GDP annually), of course at the price of exploitation of the population and devastation of the natural resources. No one, however, was strong enough to stand up against this trend. Only after two decades, after the Leader has grown old and moved aside, does a new generation of political representatives emerge and gain prominence (arising from the rich elite and having studied abroad at foreign universities) which gradually and slowly changes the direction of society toward a more socially and environmentally sensitive form of development.

Around the year 2030 people within Haiti and abroad admit that the economy has grown and the country gradually becomes more prosperous. Primarily the local population, however, realizes from their own experience that the price which more than one generation had to pay was too large and painful.

2.3. Scenario 3: Disruption of the State and Consequent Anarchy

From the beginnings of its existence Haiti has had an unstable political regime. For example of the 22 heads of state between 1843—1915, only one served his full term in office. In the second half of the 20th century Haiti was a major Caribbean trans-shipment point for cocaine en route to the US and Europe. Substantial money-laundering activities took place and corruption was pervasive.

Haiti has been the poorest country in the western hemisphere for a long period of time. Only 53% of the adult population were literate, and only 28% of the inhabitants of Haiti had access to safe drinking water. Hundreds of thousands of people in the capital lived in slums in the most brutal and demoralizing conditions imaginable. The last elected president, Jean

Bertrand Aristide, disbanded the army, but nevertheless hired a security agency from California to serve as his personal protection at 9 million dollars a month. After his departure into exile in March 2004 and the establishment of a provisional government, the situation continued to worsen. The government was not able to ensure a basic functional state and safety was only maintained on an acceptable level through UN peace-keeping forces. All of this took place at the time of the 200th anniversary of achieving independence. People lost hope in a better future and the faith that Haiti could have a good government one day. Solidarity and social ties began to disappear inside the population and society fell apart, leaving everyone to take care of themselves and their immediate family.

This situation was taken advantage of by organized crime which gradually but thoroughly built up a base for their activities in the western hemisphere. Organized crime, first and foremost, trade with illegal drugs, quickly penetrated into the structure of the executive, legislative and judicial powers. It went as far as a so-called corruption symbiosis of the elite. The intertwining of the world of politics, business and organized crime became impenetrable and in Haiti mainly untouchable.

The public did not have a clue as to the seriousness of the problem as a news media did not exist which would be capable and willing to reveal and publicize the actual state of affairs. If and when a reporter would attempt something of the kind, he would suddenly disappear.

The situation from the perspective of the average person actually seemed more bearable than during the period just prior to the fall of President Aristide. The Mafia made use of the “sugar and whip method”. They financed various projects of public benefit from their profits – such as for example, the construction of schools or children’s playgrounds in the slums. On the other hand, even the smallest indication of resistance or co-operation with the police was harshly punished.

Over a ten-year period, this corruption symbiosis of the elite reached such a strength that no diplomatic pressure (primarily from the sides of the USA, Canada and the European Union which were affected the most by the activities of the organized crime and drug smuggling) proved effective. These countries consequently imposed economic sanctions on Haiti (freezing up foreign accounts, an oil embargo) which only led to an increased worsening of the miserable situation of ordinary people. As a result of the oil embargo, pressure on the environment increased even more, resulting in the disappearance of the final bits of forests.

The strong Haitian Diaspora in the USA began to cut back on the sending of money to relatives in Haiti as they were never quite certain if the money actually got into the hands of the addressee. This resulted in an unbearable situation for people in Haiti, primarily in towns,

and hundreds of thousands of people attempted to reach the USA on primitive boats and through other means. Tens of thousands of them perished at sea and additional tens of thousands were mercilessly returned back. The United States created an “iron curtain” an impermeable barrier which would prevent the flood of immigrants from Haiti. Additional tens of thousands of people crossed the border into neighboring Dominican Republic illegally which only increased the tension between these two countries. Haiti became, in similar fashion as with Somalia, Sierra Leone and Liberia in Africa or Afghanistan in Asia a “country which had fallen over the edge of the planet”. Chaos reigned in the country, the state did not function, and where it did only in co-operation and to the benefit of organized crime, primarily the drug mafia in Columbia. This stalemate situation with international isolation endured for a number of years in Haiti.

In the years 2015—2020, however, a strengthening suspicion of developing links between organized crime in Haiti and terrorist groups in the Middle East came to light. An extremely strong adversary to the Euro-American civilization of the west had come into existence financially and militarily strong enough to destabilize and noticeably threaten North America. Haiti served as “an unsinkable and uncontrollable boat” for its activities. The United States were faced with a basic decision, how to solve “the problem of Haiti”, as the situation for the United States has been continually more and more unendurable from the safety perspective.

More than 50 years after the war in Vietnam and almost two centuries after the extremely problematic intervention in Iraq, the United States once again prepares for a possible military intervention. This time against a small country the size of Connecticut which lies not far from the coast of the USA and which has sunk so far partially because it had never had any strategic importance for the largest world superpower. The United States and their allies only now realize that the solution to “the problem of Haiti” will be extremely expensive, painful for everyone and will never be ideal.

2.4. Scenario 4: Marshall Plan for Haiti

In summer 2005 one of the presidential candidates came forward with the vision of a Marshall Plan for Haiti. This has built upon the ideas of former Vice-President of the USA Albert Gore from the beginnings of the 1990s. At that time Gore had proposed an

environmentally oriented Marshall Plan. A Marshall Plan was also proposed somewhat later for the transformation of South Africa by its former President Frederick William de Clerk. On May 2003, 16 politicians and representatives from non-governmental organizations and business associations met in Frankfurt in Germany to start the Global Marshall Plan Initiative. In neither case, however, did the international community find sufficient will for such courageous and broadminded activities.

During the year 2005 a team for the Marshall Plan idea of the presidential candidate begun to work out the blueprint for a strategic plan for development. This was based upon the assumption that at times an idea can be pushed through, which if realized, would become a catalyst for long-term positive changes.

The mission of original Marshall Plan was to reconstruct infrastructure destroyed by the war and prevent the spread of communism. The mission of a Marshall Plan for Haiti would be the creation of the bases for long-term sustainable development and the elimination of the activities of organized crime, illegal drug trade, laundering of dirty money and corruption. In order for this plan to be successful, it would have to be oriented toward the long-term. In contrast to many smaller development and humanitarian projects it must be concentrated and coordinated. It must be PLAN with definable, measurable and achievable goals.

The advantage of the individual who came up with the idea of a Marshall Plan for Haiti was that he was the only one to imagine a realistic vision for long-term and positive changes in Haiti. He gave people hope for a better future once again. The deciding moment was probably when he gained the support of the representatives of the strong Haitian Diaspora in the United States and Canada for the Marshall Plan. They were willing to support the plan through financial donations, on the one hand and through contacts which helped the plan begin to be discussed in political circles in Washington, D.C. Several congress members openly supported it. "A window of opportunity" for Haiti began to be discussed which could become a positive signal for other countries.

Thanks to the lobbying of the Haitian Diaspora the Marshall Plan reached the mass media. The core of the discussion became whether preventive activities of the Marshall Plan type are not a better, more effective and cheaper defense against terrorism and organized crime in the world than ex post types of activities, such as the US military operations in Somalia, Afghanistan or in Iraq. Haiti was seen as a good pilot project for a new Marshall Plan due to its size (27,000 km²) and population (8 million inhabitants).

Another important turning point was in the fall of 2005 when various well-known celebrities, such as Bono Vox and Sir Bob Geldof, former heavyweight boxing champion

Muhammad Ali or former Vice-President Albert Gore supported the idea of a Marshall Plan for Haiti. In Presidential elections, the initiator of the Marshall Plan for Haiti won and became President. From that moment it became obvious that there was a realistic chance for the Marshall Plan for Haiti to be not only created but also implemented into reality. Haiti found itself at the center of attention for many foreign development and donor organizations, including the World Bank and institutions of the UN.

The President was aware of the fact that this kind of opportunity for Haiti might be the only to appear for another several decades. After the formation and naming of the government, he consequently along with his team gave maximum attention and effort to the Marshall Plan. Jubilee 2000, a non-governmental organization, which at the turn of the century acquired 24 million signatures for the support of dismissing debts of developing countries, consequently launched a campaign for the support of the Marshall Plan for Haiti.

The Marshall Plan for Haiti was planned in two stages. The first, a short-term, over a period of 4 years, should help the country emerge out of its state of crisis and stabilize the country's situation. The country receives aid and the focus is on satisfying "survival needs" (nourishment, safe water, shelter) and "basic needs" (education, health care, better status for women, etc.). The goal is reaching the demographic threshold (with a GDP of approximately 1,500 USD) where birth rates and death rates are stabilized at a low level and basic living needs are satisfied. The second, long-term stage, should last around 40 years, in other words over two generations. Over this period, Haiti should become a partially developed up to a modern, developed country with a GDP of an amount of 12—15, 000 USD. Later Haiti itself should be able to provide at least limited development assistance to other countries (it would be in other words in a similar position as the present transforming countries of Central Europe—Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania). This long-term stage would be divided into three phases:

- a) Reaching a democratic threshold (GDP of approximately 3—5,000 USD) involving building an efficient state government and local governments, support for small and medium businesses, building the infrastructure (especially energy, transport, telecommunications). The state is capable of guaranteeing human rights, social and health insurance and health care and other services at a satisfactory level.
- b) Reaching the entrepreneurial threshold (GDP of approximately 8—10,000 USD). The development continues with the substantial involvement of foreign private investors, the country is able to participate fully and equally in international

business. The government guarantees favorable conditions for entrepreneurial activities and also for the development of the non-government, non-profit sector. Civic initiatives can flourish.

- c) Reaching the threshold of sustainable development (GDP approximately 12—15,000 USD). The country is becoming fully developed. People can make decisions regarding their own lives and cultivate their human potential. The focus is mainly on the quality and sustainability of life rather than on material economic growth. The country pursues sustainable development.

Due to the fact that the President according to the constitution can be elected for only one five-year period, only the first, short-term stage of the Marshall Plan for Haiti could be carried out as well as the preparation for the first phase of the second, long-term stage. The process of renewal of Haiti has however gotten underway and has had enormous support from the population. As a result the process has been able to sustain itself against attempts by the mafia to destabilize the situation in the country.

The President at the end of his election term, refused proposals which would change the constitution and allow him to remain in office another five years. He handed over the presidential office to his successor and established a foundation “The Marshall Plan Today”. The mission of this foundation was to not only assist in carrying out the Marshall Plan for Haiti, but also to expand this project into other developing countries. And as the Marshall Plan for Haiti became a “success story” by the year 2010, this pilot project has acquired successors rapidly. Interest was expressed on the part of other countries, however, it became apparent that the international community and donor organizations are only willing at this time to support smaller countries in terms of area and population. Amongst the first successors were the East Timor in South East Asia, the mountain kingdom of Bhutan in Southern Asia and Cape Verde in West Africa. Amongst other interested parties were for example, the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the Middle East, Kosovo in Europe, Lesotho, Liberia and a number of other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The President and his foundation focus now their efforts toward assistance to Africa as the present inhabitants of Haiti originally came from there. The world, however, is not yet ready for a truly global Marshall Plan and progress will be achieved slowly, step by step.

PART THREE: PROPOSALS

1. Towards Sustainable Development through the „Marshall Plan“ for Haiti

1.1. General Framework of Sustainable Development

We stand at a critical moment in Earth's history, a time when humanity must choose its future... The choice is ours: form a global partnership to care for Earth and one another or risk the destruction of ourselves and the diversity of life.

The Earth Charter

Formulation and implementation of a strategy for sustainable development is a big challenge and one of the most important tasks for Haiti. The vision of sustainable development should be understood as a source of hope, a positive solution, a way out of more and more acute global (not only environmental) problems.

The World Commission for Environment and Development (1987) defines sustainable development as development which satisfies the needs of the present without threatening the need of future generations to satisfy their own needs... In the widest sense the strategy of sustainable development is concentrated on the attainment of harmony among human beings and between mankind and nature.

According to the National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Slovak Republic (www.tur.sk) sustainable development means a targeted, long-term (continual), comprehensive and synergetic process, affecting conditions and all aspects of life (cultural, social, economic, environmental and institutional) at all levels (local, regional, global), oriented to such a model of a certain community (local and regional community, country, international community), which meets biological, material, spiritual and social needs and interests of people, while eliminating or considerably reducing interventions threatening, damaging or destroying conditions and forms of life. It does not burden the landscape over the bearing capacity, reasonably uses its resources and protects the cultural and natural heritage.

Former Minister of the Environment of Czechoslovakia, Josef Vavrousek (in Huba, M., Nováček, P., 2000) thought that sustainable development, or a sustainable way of life should make an effort to find the ideals of humanism and a harmony in the relationship between man and nature. It is a way of life which looks for a balance between the freedoms and rights of each individual and the individual's responsibilities towards other people and nature as a whole, including responsibility towards future generations.

From the above-mentioned definitions it is clear that sustainable development above all means:

- demand that everyone on Earth should be able to satisfy at least his/her basic needs;
- demand that even future generations of people could satisfy their needs and live dignified lives at least to the extent to which we can;
- demand for balance between the freedoms and rights of the individual and his/her responsibility;
- demand to respect the rights of other living beings;
- demand to learn from the future and the precautionary principle. (In the past our learning was based on the process of experiment – /mistake/ – experience. It is high time to adopt anticipatory learning, i.e. learning based on anticipating the possible consequences of our actions).

The way of life of society is influenced by at least four basic factors:

- the value orientation of the inhabitants;
- the economic system;
- the political system;
- the legal system.

Market economy and a democratic political system are necessary preconditions for sustainable development. The market and democracy – the two basic corner-stones of a functioning society – must be protected by law and order, which is itself influenced and created by human values and safeguarded by a legal system. But we can see that a market economy and a democratic political system only function in some countries of the world. They have taken root mainly where people could live in a long period of material prosperity.

Facing the looming global and regional crises we recognize that democracy and the market are fragile phenomena and they may not last for ever. The frustration of people (above all from poor, non-industrialised regions), arising from unsuccessful attempts to better the conditions of life, supports the self-interested and corrupt actions of ruling elites.

Therefore we consider a democratic political system (parliamentary democracy with gradually increasing elements of participatory democracy) and a market economy (which gives preference to the functioning of society according to general rules and principles over the specialized distribution of means or advantages by those people who have these means at their disposal) to be necessary.

1.1.1. Human Values Compatible with Sustainable Development

We can consider the value orientation of people as the most important but also the most difficult to define of all the basic factors. They influence the functioning of the political, economic and legal systems, but usually they change in the course of long periods of time (over decades or centuries).

In a simplified way we can divide value orientations into three groups according to the attitude of man to nature and the environment: the anthropocentric view (man is superior to living beings and nature), the biocentric view (it assumes the equality of all living beings) and the theocentric view (it assumes the existence of God – the Creator, man is the custodian of entrusted gifts).

It seems that in developed western countries there is a shift of value orientation in the direction of postmaterial values in the younger generation that has not experienced war. “Among this generation the aim of material acquisition, consumption and performance has declined considerably and on the contrary – especially in comparison with the older generation – there is a strong feeling of solidarity, a sense of difference, a concern for present-day global problems, “green problems” etc.” (Hubík, S. in Nováček, P., Mederly, P., 1996).

There is a question whether value orientation can shift in a “desirable” direction in a relatively short space of time. Negatively it is surely possible for the behaviour of inhabitants to change quickly. Many present-day armed conflicts can be examples. It is more difficult to find positive examples of a change in value orientation but we think that even these are possible to find. Just 150 years ago in the U.S.A. slavery was normal. Today, of course,

something like that is unacceptable. 30 years ago in the U.S.A. it was difficult to imagine recycling on a wide scale, today it is totally normal and accepted by the population.

The shift of value orientation can be caused by two different factors:

- Fear – a real fear of the consequences of our way of life can bring a change in the behaviour of man. But it is a forced, involuntary adoption of change.
- The vision of a positive solution – it is the opposite of the impact of fear, it gives hope from which the will to change our behaviour voluntarily can result.

Josef Vavroušek (in Huba, M., Nováček, P., 2000) defined the key values of present-day society that stimulate the creation of global and regional problems (values of type A) and he tried to add alternative values which would be compatible with a sustainable way life (values of type B):

1. Relation of man to nature

A. Predatory, exploitative relation to nature.

B. Awareness of the relation to nature.

2. Relation of human individuals to society

A. One-sided emphasis on individualism and competitiveness (typical for “real capitalism”).

One-sided emphasis on collectivism (typical for former “real socialism”).

B. Balanced emphasis on the individual and the collective, the supplementing of competition with cooperation.

3. Relation to the passage of time and a sense of history

A. Obsession with the idea of quantitative growth.

B. Emphasis on the qualitative development of human society.

4. Relation to the sense of our lives

A. Hedonistic orientation and a consumer life style.

B. Emphasis on the quality of life, deliberate modesty and the self-denial of superficial things.

5. Relation to freedom and responsibility

A. One-sided emphasis on human rights and freedoms, the erosion of common responsibility for public affairs.

- B. Establishing of the symmetry between human rights and freedoms on one hand, and human responsibilities on the other hand and to develop both.

6. Relation to our knowledge

- A. “Pride in reason”, resting on a one-sided emphasis on rationality and on the overestimation of the complexity, depth and reliability of our knowledge and our ability to foresee and shape future development.
- B. Caution in all interference with nature and society.

7. Relation to our lives

- A. Our alienation from our own lives, the weakening of the human instinct of self-preservation and of the feedback that makes the correction of our inappropriate or unsuccessful action possible.
- B. Re-establishment of the human instinct of self-preservation.

8. Relation to future generations

- A. Preference for short-term goals over long-term and permanent goals, life at the expense of future generations.
- B. Awareness of the long-term consequences of human activities.

9. Relation to other opinions and to other civilizations

- A. Lack of respect for other opinions, ideological, religious, racial or other intolerance, and the attempt to solve problems by force.
- B. Mutual tolerance, empathy for the situation of the inhabitants of other countries, solving problems by negotiation.

10. Relation to common issues

- A. Withdrawal from common decision making.
- B. Development of participatory democracy unifying the advantages of representative democracy with self-government.

To a great extent our future depends on how highly we rate type B values on the scale of our individual and group values and to what extent we suppress in ourselves type A values. It is a race against time.

1.1.2. Principles and Criteria of Sustainable Development

(Adopted according to the National Sustainable Development Strategy – Slovak Republic; www.tur.sk)

Assessment of individual strategies, concepts, programmes and activities in relation to sustainable development can be carried out on the basis of the following 16 principles (control of human activities) and 40 criteria (assessment of application of principles):

1. Principle of support of human resource development

Criteria:

- ensuring protection of human health
- ensuring optimal development of human resources (in all areas useful to life)

2. Ecological principle

Criteria:

- maintenance and support of biodiversity, vitality and resistance of ecosystems, optimisation of spatial arrangement and functional use of the landscape and ensuring its spatial system of ecological stability
- ensuring and support of life supporting systems
- maintenance of high quality of environmental components – minimisation of adverse impacts on the environment
- minimisation of use of non-renewable resources and preferential use of renewable resources within their reproduction capacities

3. Principle of auto-regulatory and self-supporting development

Criteria:

- revealing and using natural and anthropologically simulated auto-regulatory and self-supporting natural mechanisms
- support of closed production and consumption cycles

4. Effectiveness principle

Criteria:

- maintenance of optimal cycles of material and energy
- minimisation of inputs of minerals and energy
- reduction of output volumes and loss minimisation
- introduction and support of instruments of environmental economics

5. Principle of reasonable sufficiency

Criteria:

- reasonable and economical resource use and protection
- support of proper forms of self-supply

6. Precautionary principle

Criteria:

- preferring preventive measures rather than removal of undesirable consequences of activities
- respecting potential risks (including those unverified)

7. Principle of respecting needs and rights of future generations

Criteria:

- maintenance of possibility for future generations to use existing resources
- maintenance of equal rights for future generations

8. Principle of intra-generational, inter-generational and global equality in rights of the Earth inhabitants

Criteria:

- ensuring human rights in all areas and systems
- ensuring national, racial and other equality
- ensuring rights of other living creatures

9. Principle of cultural and social integrity

Criteria:

- preferring development based on internal development potential instead of mechanically imported development
- maintenance and renewal of positive values of the landscape, social and cultural identity
- support of local colour, folk culture and spiritual atmosphere
- reviving of traditional activities with sensitive use of up-to-date technologies
- support of spontaneous forms of aid or self-aid

10. Principle of non-violence

Criteria:

- application of peaceful and consensual management methods
- non-utilisation of any forms of violence

11. Emancipation and participation principle

Criteria:

- enforcement of reasonable level of decentralisation and involvement of community members
- creation of working opportunities and providing access to goods and services

- participation of inhabitants in decision-making and public control strengthening

12. Solidarity principle

Criteria:

- implementation of tolerance and understanding
- support of mutual assistance and shared responsibility

13. Subsidiarity principle

Criteria:

- transferring competencies to the lowest acceptable hierarchical level and bringing them closer to a citizen

14. Principle of acceptable mistakes

Criteria:

- preferring approaches allowing return to a starting situation – minimisation of irreversible changes with unpredictable consequences
- publishing failures and mistakes without delay and their prompt removal or alleviation

15. Optimisation principle

Criteria:

- targeted management and harmonisation of all activities towards balance, removal of unwanted consequences, instability and risk sources
- seeking and supporting public activities with multiple positive impacts

16. Principle of socially, ethically and environmentally sound economy, decision-making, management and behaviour

Criteria:

- application of all the above-mentioned 15 principles in synergy with political, legal, economic, organisational, educational and other tools in support of value orientation, creation of culture and value determination as well as in creation, activity and building of competent institutions

Principal challenge for Haiti is to transfer principles of sustainable development into planned and implemented activities.

1.1.3. Priorities and Strategic Objectives of Sustainable Development

(Adopted according to the National Sustainable Development Strategy – Slovak Republic; www.tur.sk)

We consider following 7 priorities divided into 27 strategic objectives as the most important for (sustainable) development of Haiti:

A. International position of Haiti in the world community

1. To improve position of Haiti in an international context
2. To increase opportunities and diminish threats for Haiti in the process of globalisation

B. Internal policy, public administration and participation of the public in decision-making – bases of functioning of a democratic state

3. To encourage development of democracy, political pluralistic system, legal instruments and institutions
4. To diminish problems in meeting some roles of the state, public administration and key institutions
5. To strengthen role of non-governmental organisations, interest groups and public in development of the society

C. Value orientation of inhabitants and legal awareness, education

6. To encourage legal awareness and support value orientations of inhabitants compatible with sustainable living
7. To support positive aspects of cultural development and encourage national awareness
8. To support development of education, science and research

D. Territorial development, territorial planning

9. To stop unbalanced development of settlement environment (cities and rural areas), diminish discrepancy in planning activities
10. To develop residential environment (cities and villages), diminish discrepancy in planning activities
11. To diminish problems in building and maintenance of flat and house stock

E. Socio-human dimension of sustainable development

12. To support positive demographic trends and structure of inhabitants
13. To increase support of health state and health care, adequate nutrition and healthy lifestyle

14. To eliminate negative aspects of social structure of the society, especially growth of unemployment rate and poverty
15. To eliminate gradual social exclusion of the threatened groups in the society
16. To eliminate potential tensions between mulatto minority and majority of black people
17. To eliminate or diminish socio-pathological phenomena

F. Economy and economic development

18. To evaluate development of economic situation in last 15 years and identify key lessons from this development
19. To formulate key activities to eliminate negative manifestations of economic situation today
20. To improve development in the sector of agriculture and its negative aspects
21. To improve development in production sector (extraction of mineral resources and industry) and its negative aspects
22. To improve development in the tertiary sector (technical and transport infrastructure and tourism) and its negative impacts
23. To improve development in banking sector and its negative aspects
24. To improve energy availability and eliminate low effectiveness of economy of Haiti

G. Environmental management

25. To increase use of renewable energy resources
26. To decrease existing environmental burden and indebtedness
27. To eliminate threat of potential negative consequences of global climate change
28. To decrease differences in quality of the environment in regions of Haiti

1.2. General Framework of the „Marshall Plan“ for Haiti

The change of our way of life will demand foresight, time and a huge amount of energy. Not energy which comes from coal, gas, crude oil and nuclear fuel, but spiritual energy, of which there would be enough to change the thinking and lives of six billion people on this planet.³

1. What Haiti needs today is, above all, **the hope** that better future is possible.
2. During the course of history several times there have been ideas that, when realized, **became catalysts for positive far-reaching changes**. After 2nd World War, the **Marshall Plan**, also known as the European Recovery Program, showed how a grand vision could successfully shape a particular activity.
3. In the same way the Marshall Plan helped at the middle of the twentieth century to rebuild Western Europe, such a plan conducted for Haiti may help peaceful and sustainable future.
4. The countries to be rebuilt after World War II had an **entrepreneurial and industrial culture**, hence finance and technical assistance made a dramatic difference over a short time. **Haiti does not have such culture fully developed today. Therefore, the effort has to be larger and more complex than original Marshall Plan.**
5. The most appropriate long-term goals of the **Marshall Plan for Haiti** are to **eradicate poverty** and to achieve **sustainable development which is economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly**.
6. The key preconditions for successful implementation of the Marshall Plan for Haiti include:
 - **respecting human rights and international law;**
 - **projects that are long enough and intensive enough .**

1.2.1. Motivations

1. Marshall Plan for Haiti **is a profitable investment in our common future**. It is an example of win-win strategy that will bring a double profit:
 - It will help ease long term problems of Haiti (poverty, crime, environmental devastation, etc.);

³ Barney, G., O., Blewett, J., Barney, K., R. (1993): Global 2000 Revisited. Millennium Institute, Arlington

- It will help utilise the **immense potential of people** who cannot currently develop their abilities.
2. The main motivation of the Marshall Plan for Haiti is to help people to develop their creative potential. We can only speculate how much creative energy and wealth **we are losing because millions of people must devote their energies to mere survival.**

1.2.2. Goals

1. At the beginning of the 1990s, **the World Bank** defined its **Development Goals for 2015** as being: to cut in half the proportion of people living in poverty, of those who are hungry, and of those who lack access to safe water, to achieve universal primary education and gender equality in education; a three-fourths decline in maternal mortality and a two-thirds decline in mortality of children under five; to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and to produce assistance to AIDS orphans, and to improve the lives of 100 million slum inhabitants.
2. There are possible targets to identify as essential and acceptable across cultural barriers; these targets are: to eliminate violence against women, institute methods for primary education and development of skills, the eradication of some diseases and the elimination of other transferable diseases, as well as access to safe water for all. Perhaps not essential, but definitely crucial goals for future development should also include the construction of an **infrastructure** (transport, telecommunications), **effective public administration** and the creation of a **middle class**, which would serve **as a stabilizing element** of society. Better access to efficient and environmentally friendly technologies and the enhancement of research and development capacities in developing countries should also be mentioned among crucial development goals.
3. One of the first and foremost aims of the development aid, and a prerequisite for inclusion in the Marshall Plan for Haiti, is to have an **efficient and reliable statistical office** which would provide up-to-date data compatible with the world sources regarding the situation of development trends in given country. The recipient of aid must be willing to pledge itself to provide true and verifiable data.
4. The objective of the Marshall Plan for Haiti is to help country attain the **level needed to make it attractive to private investors as well as to ensure its ability to conduct negotiations with their peers.** Therefore, **the priority is investment into the development of human resources.**

1.2.3. Preconditions

1. The Marshall Plan after World War II was successful because „**unlike most foreign aid programs, it had definable, measurable and achievable goal**“.⁴
2. Today **Haiti** needs investments in education and training of their populations in order to improve „human capital“, which will eventually attract and lead to the growth of private investments.
3. **Only countries with a well-developed background** of good governance and a healthy social-economic policy **are able to efficiently utilise financial inflows**.
4. Marshall Plan for Haiti **will be based more on contracts** of mutual collaboration and dependence than development aid. These contracts will be **compatible with sustainable living** and the **active participation of the recipient country's people must be guaranteed**.

1.2.4. Implementation

1. Marshall Plan for Haiti will consist of two phases. **The first, short-term, phase should help the country or region emerge out of a state of crisis, and stabilise the country's situation**. This first phase should last for only a limited time, perhaps for four years. **The second, longer-term phase, should assist the country in becoming a „medium“ developed country with a GDP of approximately 5,000 USD, where entrepreneurial activities are sufficiently developed and investment, particularly of private capital, can flow into the country. The final aim of the Marshall Plan for Haiti should be to reach the threshold of sustainable development that is 12 – 15,000 USD.**
2. Second phase requires not only economic changes, accompanied by possible political changes, but also social and cultural changes (the development of an entrepreneurial culture, the establishment of an ethical environment which eliminates corruption, and so on). These social and cultural changes are long-range tasks that could perhaps take two generations, or 40 years, to be implemented.
4. Implementation of the Marshall Plan for Haiti will consist of the **four** following **stages** (stage A equals to the first phase mentioned above, stages B, C, D equal to the second phase):

⁴ Trisko, R., C. in: Menges, C., C., ed. (1999): The Marshall Plan from Those Who Made it Succeed. University Press of America, Lanham

- A) **The country only receives aid**, and the focus is on **satisfying basic needs** of nourishment, health, and elementary education within the country;
- B) **The recipient country creates „counter-part funds“**. The creation of these funds will in term generate resources for further investments in its own currency and on its own territory;
- C) **The recipient country is capable of creating resources for internationally beneficial projects**, but on a limited scale. In other words, these investments would take place within its own territory, in its own currency and through the employment of its own inhabitants;
- D) **The former „recipient country“ becomes an „emerging donor country“**. The country becomes capable of creating financial resources that could be utilised in other developing countries.

These four stages can be divided into the following **steps**:

Stage A

- Starting the pilot project and feasibility study
- Strategy of the project
- Focus on the satisfaction of survival needs: nourishment, safe water, shelter
- Focus on the satisfaction of basic needs: education, health care, better status of women

Mission of the Stage A: Reaching the **demographic threshold** (GDP 1,000 USD), birth rates and death rates are stabilised at low level and basic living needs satisfied.

Stage B

- Building efficient state government as well as local governments
- Data collecting and their statistical evaluation
- Support for small and medium enterprises
- Help in building the infrastructure (especially energy, transport, telecommunications)

Mission of the Stage B: Reaching the **democratic threshold** (GDP 5.000 USD), the state is capable of guaranteeing observance of human rights, social and health insurance and health care and other services at a satisfactory level.

Stage C

- The development of the country or region continues with substantial help from foreign private investors
- The country is able to participate fully and equally in international business
- The country is becoming a new „emerging donor country“ and is not only a recipient of aid

Mission of the Stage C: Reaching the **entrepreneurial threshold** (GDP 8 – 10.000 USD), favourable conditions for entrepreneurial activities, non-profit sector and civic initiatives are developed.

Stage D

- The country is becoming fully developed; people can decide on their lives and cultivate their human potential
- The country pursues sustainable development

Mission of the Stage D: Reaching the **threshold of sustainable development** (GDP 12 – 15.000 USD), the focus is mainly on the quality and sustainability of life rather than on material economic growth.

2. Millennium Development Goals as Implementing Tool for Sustainable Development

2.1. Global Challenge: Millennium Development Goals

(source: <http://www.undp.org/mdg/abcs.html>)

The Millennium Development Goals have become a manifesto for the world's poor, the economic and social counterpart to the expansion of democracy. We have to put two things together: democracy and the ending of poverty.

Mark Malloch Brown

UNDP Administrator and UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Chef de Cabinet

The Millennium Development Goals are an ambitious agenda for reducing poverty and improving lives that world leaders agreed on at the **Millennium Summit** in September 2000. For each goal one or more targets have been set, most for 2015, using 1990 as a benchmark:

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Target for 2015: Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger.

More than a billion people still live on less than US\$1 a day: sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and parts of Europe and Central Asia are falling short of the poverty target.

2. **Achieve universal primary education**

Target for 2015: Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school.

As many as 113 million children do not attend school, but the target is within reach. India, for example, should have 95 percent of its children in school by 2005.

3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Targets for 2005 and 2015: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

Two-thirds of illiterates are women, and the rate of employment among women is two-thirds that of men. The proportion of seats in parliaments held by women is increasing, reaching about one third in Argentina, Mozambique and South Africa.

4. Reduce child mortality

Target for 2015: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.

Every year nearly 11 million young children die before their fifth birthday, mainly from preventable illnesses, but that number is down from 15 million in 1980.

5. Improve maternal health

Target for 2015: Reduce by three-quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth.

In the developing world, the risk of dying in childbirth is one in 48, but virtually all countries now have safe motherhood programmes.

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target for 2015: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Forty million people are living with HIV. Countries like Brazil, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda have shown that the spread of HIV can be stemmed.

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Targets:

- *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.*
- *By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.*
- *By 2020 achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.*

More than one billion people lack access to safe drinking water and more than two billion lack sanitation. During the 1990s, however, nearly one billion people gained access to safe water and the same number to sanitation.

8. Develop a global partnership for development

Targets:

- *Develop further an open trading and financial system that includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally*
- *Address the least developed countries' special needs, and the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states*
- *Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems*
- *Develop decent and productive work for youth*
- *In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries*
- *In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies.*

2.2. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) – Country Level

(Source: Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals; <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/index.htm>)

Many developing countries spend more on debt service than on social services. New aid commitments made in the first half of 2002 could mean an additional \$12 billion per year by 2006.

UNDP, in collaboration with national governments, is coordinating reporting by countries on progress towards the **UN Millennium Development Goals**. The framework for reporting includes eight goals based on the **UN Millennium Declaration**. For each goal there is one or more specific targets, along with specific social, economic and environmental indicators used to track progress towards the goals.

The eight goals represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Millennium Declaration states, "to create an environment - at the national and global levels alike - which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty."

Support for reporting at the country level includes close consultation by UNDP with partners in the UN Development Group, other UN partners, the World Bank, IMF and OECD and regional groupings and experts. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs is coordinating reporting on progress towards the goals at the global level.

Monitoring progress is easier for some targets than for others and good quality data for some indicators are not yet available for many countries. This underscores the need to assist countries in building national capacity in compiling vital data.

Each developing country with extreme poverty should adopt and implement a national development strategy ambitious enough to achieve the Goals. The country's international development partners – including bilateral donors, UN agencies, regional development banks, and the Bretton Woods institutions – should give all the support needed to implement the country's MDG-based poverty reduction strategy.

Serious implementation of the MDG targets and timelines implies a major shift in development practice. Low-income countries and their development partners now plan around modest incremental expansions of social services and infrastructure. We recommend a bold, needs-based, goal-oriented investment framework over 10 years aimed at achieving the quantitative targets set out in the MDGs. Rather than strategies to accelerate progress toward the Goals, we need strategies to achieve the Goals.

Four-step approach is recommended:

- First, each country should map the key dimensions and underlying determinants of extreme poverty – by region, locality, and gender – as best as possible with available data.
- Second, consistent with the poverty maps, each country should undertake a needs assessment to identify the specific public investments necessary to achieve the Goals.
- Third, each country should convert the needs assessment into a 10 year framework for action, including public investment, public management, and financing.
- Fourth, each country should elaborate a 3-to-5 year MDG poverty reduction strategy within the context of the 10-year framework.

2.2.1. Millennium Development Goals for Haiti

(Source: United Nations Development Programme, 2004;

<http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports.html>)

If we were to only depend on the formulation of goals which are recorded in the Millennium Declaration, Haiti would in all probability not be able to meet these goals. Despite the fact that the level of school attendance has increased from 47 % (1993) to 67 % (1998), 86 % of all of the expenses come out of low family budgets. The development

programme of the UN has therefore called upon the international community to carry out the quickest possible steps.

Overview table of the individual goals

Goal	Indicator	Values of the indicators			Level of human poverty	Challenges
		1980	1994	1999		
Decrease by half the percentage of people whose income is less than 1 USD/day	GDP/person /PPP (in USD)	2399		1464	(<3000) extreme	Create and implement a policy for increasing the formation of permanent employment
Decrease by half the percentage of people suffering from hunger	People suffering from malnutrition (%)		63	51	>25 extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease discrepancies between state-wide policy and the strategy of co-operation. - Strengthen the formation of initiatives of the National Administration for safe nourishment (CNSA) and the Integrated programme of care for children's diseases (PCIME)
Reach school attendance for everyone	Net level of school attendance (%)		47	67	<75 extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solve differences in approaches and quality - Expand the programme for universal school attendance on a state-wide level
Get rid of differences between the genders in education	Percentage of girls in relation to boys in primary and secondary schooling		100	100	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep children in school - Apply the United Nations Convention on the rights of children (CDE)
Decrease by 2/3 the mortality rate for children younger than 5 years of age	Level of mortality rate for children younger than 5 years of age to 1,000 live births		131	119	Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the introduction of PCIME - Apply the United Nation Convention on the rights of children (CDE)
Decrease the level of birth mortality of mothers by 3/4	Level of birth mortality of mothers to 100,000 live births		474	523	Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open up access to natal care - Invest in efforts to bring about a general health plan

Decrease by half the number of people without access to drinking water	% of people who do not have access to treated water sources		43	49	<75 Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify the division of competencies of institutions - Protect river basins from deforestation and desiccation - Mobilise the funds needed for work - Complete the laws dealing with administration of the sector
Put a stop to the spreading of HIV, AIDS and other diseases and reverse the present trend by the year 2015	Infection level in the population			4.98 – 6.31	>5% Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a more responsible population - Improve the socio-economic situation - Expand accessibility to services - Significantly involve the media in the process of enlightening the population

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Goal 1a – decrease by half over the years 1990 – 2015 the percentage of people living on less than 1 USD/day

Goal 1b – decrease by half the percentage of people suffering from hunger

The attainment of this goal by the year 2015 is highly improbable.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: low

Analysis and trends:

Poverty in Haiti is a phenomenon which affects practically all the categories of the population. Over the last 20 years Haiti has been affected by two main phenomena:

1) Major restructuralisation to the socio-economic situation which has been caused by long-term recession and the degradation of the labour market combined with problems with the traditional systems of production. Political instability and poor macroeconomic management has discouraged planned investment. The GDP/person in the year 2002 amounted to only 61% of its value in the year 1980.

Over the last 25 years this country has not experienced any permanent period of economic growth.

2) Rapid urbanisation caused by the attractiveness of towns and cities for the population. In the year 2000, 20.7% of the population was living in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince in comparison with only 13.4% in the years 1986/87. A large part of the population lives on the peripheries in inhuman conditions.

The percentage of people living under the poverty line is 76% in the category of incomes lower than 2 USD/day and 55% in the category of incomes lower than 1 USD/day. More than 31% of the population is unable to supply themselves with the most essential everyday caloric values, in other words 2,055 calories (or 9% below the norm of the recommendation of the World Health Organization). Over the years 2001 - 2003 the situation has worsened. 42% of children younger than 5 years of age suffer from malnutrition. Even though they attend school, most of them experience difficulties with learning as they are frequently ill and unable to concentrate.

If the developments from recent years continue, extreme poverty will affect one Haitian out of four by the year 2015. The policy of protecting the population should be re-evaluated (health and social insurance) and redistributed (taxes and social benefits). Most of the population is dependent on uncertain resources, over which they have no control. The taxation system is primarily based on indirect taxes which affect the poor to the greatest extent. Powerful pressures on the devaluation of the national currency have impacted the standard of living in such a fashion as to bring about increased living expenses as opposed to bringing about support for expanding the production bases. The policy of international competition has manifested itself in a liberalisation of imports without making possible genuine diversification of exports.

Goal 2: Guarantee a Primary Education for All

Goal – Provide all children with the resources in order to make it possible to complete a primary education.

An increase in the numbers of children attending primary school has occurred over recent years. There is a threat, however, of consequent stagnation, if certain limitations (problems) are not removed.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: medium

Analysis and trends:

The level of school attendance increased from 47% in the year 1993 to 67% in the year 1997. If this trend continues the state could achieve the goal given in the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals by the year 2015. The offerings of school attendance in Haiti are primarily private.

The level of school attendance for children between the ages of 10 - 14 has remained higher than the level for the ages of 6 - 9. The late entrance into school explains the presence of older children at primary schools. The numbers of children who do not complete or repeat school remains extremely high. The percentage of children who complete an entire school year has decreased from 45.5% in the year 1993 to 35.5% in the year 2002. Children on average remain in school 3 years and 9 months which is not sufficient in order to acquire an adequate education. 21% of the children between the ages of 6 - 9 years of age have never attended school. The main reason is the fact that children at this age are not able to walk on their own the long distances which separate their homes from school.

Only 15% of the teaching staff have the needed education. This is one of the main reasons for the weak results of the pupils. Only 3 out of 10 school departments in the country demonstrate 50% success in exams for the 6th class. This value only amounts to 6% in the northwest department.

A major problem which school attendance struggles with is lack of money from the budget. Only 13 % of the overall costs for supporting schooling comes from the state budget (the rest is paid by households).

Goal 3: Support Gender Equality and Give More Opportunities to Women

Goal – remove differences between genders on the level of basic education by the year 2005 and on all levels of education by the year 2015.

Despite the fact that a large difference remains between men and women in decision-making on the level of the public and private administration, this goal could be met by the year 2015. In the area of education, equality between genders has already been attained.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: medium

Analysis and trends:

The problem area of gender equality is one of the more complicated questions. One can speak of feminine poverty in Haiti. Many women who run their households find themselves without work. Those who are employed, mostly occupy very informal and non-permanent positions. They are often the victims of violence and abuse of all kinds. The number of women who participate in decision-making continues to remain extremely low.

Within the framework of the programme of the Millennium Development Goals an emphasis is primarily placed on gender equality in terms of access to schools. Education and

the raising of girls represents the best means of breaking out of this closed circle of continually repeated poverty. Educated women will be much more capable of adjusting to difficult economic conditions which should contribute to increased levels of savings in households. This approach should have positive consequences on overall economic productivity and on its growth.

Approximately 4% more girls from the ages of 5 - 24 than boys in the same age category attend primary and secondary schools. In the context of Haiti, however, the main problem is not access to school but primarily the ability on the part of society to keep girls and boys in school. It would require the carrying out of an extensive study which would examine the reasons behind abandoning school without regard to the gender of the child.

Goal 4: Decrease Child Mortality

Goal – decrease by 2/3 the level of child mortality for children younger than 5 years of age by the year 2015 (this would mean from 118/1000 down to 39/1000)

It is highly unlikely that this goal will be achieved by the year 2015.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: medium

Analysis and trends:

Annually in Haiti approximately 38,000 children die from 0 – 5 years of age which represents 2/3 of the overall child mortality numbers for this age group throughout the entire Caribbean region.

The causes of death are divided into the following categories: 26.1% during the birthing period, 39% during the first year of life which means that 2/3 of the children do not reach their first birthday. Another 38% die over the course of the first 5 years of life.

More than a third (34.8%) of child mortalities are due to diseases in the prenatal period, while another third (30%) are caused by bacterial infections with a fourth (22%) a result of premature births and (or) insufficient development. These are followed by respiratory infections (9.1%), malnourishment (8.2%) and infectious children's diseases – primarily diarrhoeic (7.5%) as well as others (meningitis, blood poisoning). Ranking among the top 10 causes of deaths in newborns is also AIDS and tetanus.

Despite the fact that vaccination is free, its use in Haiti fluctuates at around only 40%. One death in three in Haiti is represented by the death of a child. When confirmed by previous

developments the value of child mortalities from the age of 0 - 1 years of age would be 2.1 higher by the year 2015 than the goal value in the Millennium Development Goals - 98 deaths to 1000 live births in comparison with the expected 47/1000.

Goal 5: Improving the Health of Mothers

Goal - decrease the level of mortality for mothers giving birth by 3/4 by the year 2015 (from 523/1000 to 131/1000)

The situation has worsened over recent years. It would be necessary to annually decrease the mortality rate for mothers by 10% in order to reach the established goal by the year 2015. At present this goal would seem to be practically unattainable.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: low

Analysis and trends:

The level of mortality for mothers giving birth has increased - from 457 to 100,000 live births in the years 1994-95 to 523/100,000 in the years 1999-2000. Natal deaths of mothers represents the second most frequent cause of death for women. 80% of births take place outside of medical facilities and 19% of pregnant women have never made use of prenatal exams.

Basic birth care - prenatal and postnatal examinations and assisted births – should make up part of the basic package of services. 74.6% of women live at a distance less than 5 km from a medical, obstetrical and child facility and 91.9% of women live at a distance less than 15 km from these services. A significant part of the complications in pregnancy and when giving birth cannot be anticipated or even averted through prenatal examinations. If these complications occur, the avoidance of death can only occur thanks to the existence of emergency services which have the necessary equipment (both in terms of human and material) where if necessary blood transfusions or caesarean sections can be carried out.

The health system in Haiti consists of 658 health facilities: 53% health centres, 22% health centres without beds and 9% hospitals. No co-ordination exists between these centres, not even in the case of the metropolitan areas (55% of the hospitals and 52% of the health centres without beds). Out of the overall number of 1,848 doctors in Haiti in the year 1998, 73% were located in the western medical department. Particularly scarce are gynaecologists, obstetricians, paediatricians, surgeons and orthopaedists. The poor functioning of the

placement of doctors manifests itself as follows: the western department has 1 doctor per 1,600 inhabitants while the department Grande-Anse has 1 doctor for 67,000 inhabitants.

Goal 6: Prevent the Spreading of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Goal 6a – Bring a stop to and reverse the tendency of spreading the HIV virus by the year 2015

Goal 6b – decrease by half the occurrences of malaria and other endemic diseases by the year 2015

HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other endemic diseases represent an extremely serious problem for Haiti.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: medium

Analysis and trends:

Over the last 15 years HIV and AIDS have begun to spread mainly due to massive movement on the part of the inhabitants. Uncertain economic conditions, leading toward prostitution, also represent one of the negative contributing factors. In recent years the epidemic has impacted adolescents – young people in general and especially women.

It is estimated that by the year 2015 the number of infected will begin to decrease. Observation has confirmed a definite stagnation in the occurrence of HIV/AIDS since the year 2000. The female population, which had been relatively less affected at the beginning of the 1980's, is at present at the same level as the male population. The absence of a system which would monitor the situation makes it impossible to determine with any accuracy the serious nature of the epidemic. According to estimates, the number of HIV positive amounted to 217,000 in the year 2003, the number of new cases of AIDS amounted to 22,000, the number of deaths as a result of AIDS 29,000 and the number of orphans with AIDS 163,000.

The overall number of those infected with the HIV virus in the entire adult population was 4.5% (the year 2003). This relatively hopeful development is the result of the positive impact of a preventive programme which worked at persuading the sexually active population to behave in a safer manner. This is also indicated by an increased numbers of usage of condoms amongst the population between the ages of 15 – 24 over the years 2000 - 2003.

Haiti continues, however, to rank amongst those countries where infection with the HIV virus is extremely wide-spread. The main vulnerability factors making the spread of the

epidemic more likely continue to exist: the continual worsening socio-economic situation, ever-present defamation and ostracism of HIV positive individuals, multiple sexual partners, sexual domination of men over women and lack of respect for personal rights in particular the rights of children.

In terms of malaria, 60-80% of the population is threatened with infection. No national centre focused on the disease is currently in existence. The number of infected is rapidly growing: 17% in the year 2000 as compared with 3.9% in the year 1994. As for tuberculosis, the number of diseased is continually high and endemic with the search for focal points of infection amongst the population proving to be difficult. Tuberculosis represented the sixth most common cause of death in Haiti in the year 1999. Additional wide-spread diseases include filariosis which has reached endemic proportions in certain locales, as well as diseases resulting from poor hygienic conditions: diarrhoeic illnesses, typhoid which is mainly prevalent in inaccessible geographical areas as well as serious respiratory illnesses which represent one of the most significant diseases and one of the main causes of infant mortality in Haiti.

Goal 7: Ensuring Permanent Sustainability of Environmental Resources

Goal 7a – decrease by half the percentage of people without access to drinking water

Goal 7b – improve the living conditions of people living in slums by the year 2020

Opportunities for the Ministry of the Environment to influence public policy remain extremely limited. The human and financial resources which they have available are very low.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: low

Analysis and trends:

Apart from AIDS, illnesses closely connected with the degradation of the quality of the environment rank amongst the main causes of death in Haiti. 24% of the territory of Haiti is seriously threatened by erosion. The percentage of forestation in the year 2000 was twice as low in comparison with the amount in the year 1987 (4% in contrast to 9%). The wood supplies have been decreasing from the beginning of the 1980's at a speed of 3.25% per year. 96% of the population is dependent on traditional fuel thereby meeting their energy needs. 25 out of the 30 main river basins are completely bare which represents 83% of the area of the affected land.

Erosion and depleted soil has led to the massive departure of the population from the countryside which brings about uncontrolled expansion to towns and cities. Repeated floods along with silting of marshes and shore lines has complicated the reproduction resources of fish.

If the developments on the part of the population in relation to drinking water continue in the same fashion as in previous years, the given goal, will in all probability be achieved, decreasing by half the amount of people who do not have access to drinking water by the year 2015. Nevertheless, even if this progress would be attained, approximately 1/3 of the population would still not have access to supplies of drinking water.

The systems of distributing drinking water are encountering serious problems, both outside of the capital city and directly within it. Distributed water is not usually disinfected and no system exists for protection of water sources from contamination of various kinds.

The main problem in Haiti in the area of the environment is the state's inability to define and carry out effective measures arising from already valid legislation. The problem area of the environment is contained in six articles of the current constitution and in more than one hundred laws, rulings and resolutions which define the territorial zones which need to be protected in order to preserve biodiversity.

The irresponsibility of free riders who abuse, harm and deplete the natural environment without actually playing a definite price for it must be brought to an end. The ownership law must be made subject to limits arising out of land planning.

Goal 8: Strengthening Global Partnership for Development

Goal 8a – create a predictable, undiscriminating open business and finance system

Goal 8b – develop and introduce a strategy which will create dignified and interesting work conditions for young people

Goal 8c – make possible access to price affordable medicine and give preference to new technology (information and communication) accessible to the population

This goal unites the responsibilities of both international and national partners in bringing about the first seven goals. The political and constitutional crisis in Haiti has prevented the use of integration into world dynamics.

Level of care regarding solving the problem: medium

Analysis and trends:

The eighth goal is the hardest to achieve as it does not depend merely on the individual abilities of countries. In particular, small underdeveloped countries which have enormous shortcomings in the areas of medical services, education and basic infrastructures are unable to overcome their difficulties on their own. This goal consists in dividing the responsibilities from the previous seven goals onto the international and national levels.

The high level of dependence on imports and continually decreasing exports is a major problem in Haiti. The amount of coverage of imports to exports has thus decreased from 70% in the 1980's to 28% in the year 2002. The second problem is the huge destructuralisation of foreign trade. Essentially, only assembly of products makes up more than 80% of the incomes from state export. Only one country (USA) receives 90% of the exports from Haiti and provides around 60% of the imports of goods and services in Haiti.

The opening up of industrial production to international competition and the liberalization of foreign trade (mainly decreasing tariffs on imports) has contributed to the deterioration of the entire situation. The present socio-political environment discourages foreign investors.

During the 1990's the state experienced only three years of economic growth. One of the main factors for the vulnerability of the state was the way in which Haiti has specialised, as well as its strong dependence on a narrow number of suppliers. It is important that Haiti diversifies its production base. This will only be possible with the significant participation of well organised local communities which will be able to make use of their potential in the best fashion. A necessary condition for improving the situation is the provision of greater autonomy to individual regions.

In addition to the already mentioned challenges, economic management must be improved (economic policy, control over inflation, control of the budget, ...) as well as payment discipline (payment of debts). This would renew an atmosphere of trust and support the activities of investors.

In public policy it will be essential to emphasise and make use of the important role of the Haitian Diaspora which accounts for 800 million – 1 billion USD for Haiti annually.

3. Framework for Comprehensive and Future-Oriented Development

(adopted according to the United Nations/World Bank study „Joint Iraq Needs Assessment“)

3.1. Macroeconomic Framework

General priorities

General priority areas for development of Haiti are following:

- security;
- strengthening institutions of sovereign, transparent, and good government;
- restoring critical infrastructure and core human services destroyed and degraded by years of misrule and conflict;
- supporting an economic and social transition that provides both growth and social protection.

Preconditions for economic development

Haiti enjoys two strong advantages for achieving of sustained economic growth – its gas resources and its human capital, with entrepreneurial spirit. Political stability and security, sound macroeconomic policies, and business environment conducive to private investment should secure considerable rates of growth over the medium term. This is conditioned, however, by large investments in infrastructure. It also requires attention to the potential impact of changes on the social sectors, employment, and vulnerable groups. There is also an opportunity to revisit the role of the state, the private sector, and local communities to create a system of social welfare which is less dependent on the central government, and includes systems for stakeholder participation. The role of the private sector will be crucial for achieving economic growth and job creation. Public services, especially electricity and water, need to be developed. Another key to a successful economic and social transition is a sound banking system.

Trade

The country should look to develop a simplified, uniform, low-tariff regime which will help to provide a source of tax revenues. Underdeveloped system of internal taxes and a weak tax administration system limit the possibilities for raising revenues. Significant revenues can be raised at the border through customs administration services.

The conditions for trade (banking, telecommunications, transport) and service sector (including non-traded services) will likely be the largest source of new employment. Haiti will need assistance in strengthening its customs services for the collection of taxes, enforcing sanitary and health regulations, and recording trade flows.

The Investment Climate

The present security situation, corruption and the lack of clarity regarding macroeconomic direction are fundamental obstacles for investment in productive areas of economy. Sensible labor market regulation and free movement of foreign direct investment are very important. Another important factor is the establishing of a fund for supporting small and medium enterprises and providing venture capital.

Longer-term economic development is also conditioned by strengthening the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework to promote competition; developed property rights, contract enforcement, secured transactions, and dispute settlement.

To support direct foreign investment the law should permit full foreign ownership of businesses in all sectors (with the exception of natural resources), permit foreign firms to enter Haiti as direct owners of branches or through joint ventures, and permit the full and immediate repatriation of profits.

Financial Sector

In the financial sector crucial needs are to restore credit creation functions of the banking system, which are crucial for the operation of the economy. Considerable challenge is improving the banks' financial and managerial capacity. Technical assistance will be needed to build the sector's capacity to support the financial needs of the private sector.

Another needed action is to establish a trade bank to provide a source of financing for both exports and imports. Government should improve a commercial banking law that will include fully opening investment to international banks and raising requirements on local banks with an intention to reach international standards. Development of a bank supervision law reflecting contemporary standards is also necessary.

Structure of Indirect Taxation

The broad-based tax at the border on all imports could be one of the main revenue instruments. In addition, excise duties at specific rates should be considered on a range of products, mostly luxury goods, including alcohol, tobacco, electronic products, cars and other vehicles. The excise duty could be collected by the customs service at the border, which would add greatly to the administrative simplicity of the tax regime. As there is local production of alcohol and tobacco, factory-gate excises could be imposed on such production. Consideration could be given to a sales tax at a moderate rate.

3.2. Institutional and Administrative Framework

Development efforts depends largely on the institutional, administrative, and policy framework. The government's ability to absorb and implement new resources will be one of the most significant challenges. Checks and balances and improved financial systems are needed to establish principles of good governance, transparency, and accountability. Donor assistance must be linked to building viable local institutions.

There is a need to focus on the overall legal and regulatory framework. This includes the framework governing civil society organizations, and the proper entry of the private sector as a key player requiring clear policies and mechanisms to deal with competition, investments, commercial property rights, and arbitration.

3.3. Sector Priorities

3.3.1. Education, Health and Employment Creation

Education

Restoring education system must be at the heart of the reconstruction effort. The challenge will be to modernize the system in terms of teacher upgrading, and updating the curriculum and instruction methods. Full enrollment of children in Haiti would meet commitments in

terms of human rights, and the targets set by the international community under Education For All and the Millennium Development Goals. By improving the quality of its education system, Haiti would be developing the human and social capital it needs to develop an efficient economy and cohesive society.

The major obstacle to school attendance is household poverty. Higher education suffers from decades of under-investment. There will be a need for extensive management training for both administrative and teaching staff.

Needs and Priorities

- Ensure minimal quality standards of teaching and learning and system management through strengthening basic training and providing an adequate supply of materials and equipment.
- Begin physical reconstruction of primary and secondary schools.
- Initiate a systematic program of in-service training.
- Start the process for developing new curriculum and education priorities.

Health

The physical infrastructure has deteriorated as a result of former under-investment and poor management. The challenge ahead policy makers, health workers, and the donor community is to restore basic services in the short term and initiate long-term transformation of the current system into a decentralized model based on primary care, prevention, partnership, and evidence-based policy.

Needs and Priorities

- Secure effective implementation of public health programs and interventions.
- Provide equitable access to effective health care, taking services as close to the client as possible.
- Increase focus on improving public health, with particular attention to women, children, and other vulnerable groups.
- Reconstruct and develop essential infrastructure and health services.
- Develop a national health plan.

The identification of key areas that will need to be addressed in the national health plan includes health information systems, legislation and regulation; human resources; education

and training of health professionals; credentials and licensing of health professionals; health care delivery system; pharmaceuticals; medical supplies and equipment; and financing of health care.

Employment Creation

It is critical to create job opportunities quickly. Employment programs could be in the form of make-work schemes where the objective is efficient and rapid transfer of cash through activities such as cleaning and painting. They have high labor content, but are not viable in the long term. The other opportunity for widespread employment is labor-intensive reconstruction of infrastructure. The transport sector, and the urban and rural infrastructure have the potential to create thousands of jobs.

Skills Development. In addition to rapid employment and cash-for-work schemes, there needs to be a strategy for sustainable job opportunities for the vulnerable. Although the private sector is expected to play a major role, there is also a role for government-run programs. Coupling labor-intensive programs with skill-development programs for beneficiaries and community groups helps provide marketable skills for more permanent employment. There are generally three approaches used for skills development: skills training schemes; educational scholarships; and informal sector apprenticeship schemes through wage subsidies.

Community-Based Development Programs. Employment can also be generated through community-based social and economic infrastructure programs, such as social investment fund programs that rehabilitate schools, roads, health clinics, and water supply networks, usually according to priorities set by local communities. In addition to creating employment through use of local labor and materials, these programs also address small-scale infrastructure development and foster community participation and ownership. The programs can also help strengthen local institutions and improve links between communities and local governments and between local and central governments.

Microfinance. Microfinance programs promote private sector development through small scale investments and help vulnerable groups meet their needs and build assets. Goal should be to establish sustainable microfinance institutions (MFIs). There should be a strategy to build capacity of MFIs to ensure their sustainability, and to establish a sound legal and regulatory environment for microfinance. In the short term, various credit delivery systems

can be piloted, including microfinance through NGOs using various methodologies tailored to different target groups.

Needs and Priorities

- Provide quick, nationwide employment opportunities for the unemployed and vulnerable groups through labor-intensive reconstruction schemes and community development projects.
- Provide support to local councils and civic organizations (training in management, monitoring, administration, accounting, and procurement) in support of community development programs.
- Establish programs that upgrade skills through vocational training centers, scholarships, and apprenticeships, targeting vulnerable populations, including unemployed youth and people with disabilities.
- Pilot microfinance schemes and develop a strategy for building capacity of MFIs and for establishing an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for microfinance.

3.3.2. Infrastructure

Haiti suffers from deferred maintenance of infrastructure, weakened technical and management capacity. Result is serious degradation of the infrastructure. Most Haitians today have limited access to essential basic services. Serious environmental and health risks associated with contaminated water supplies, inappropriate handling of solid waste, and disposal of sewage threaten to further burden the already severely stressed health system.

Development of the infrastructure will play a key role not only in improving service quality but also in enhancing Haitian competitiveness as it seeks to attract investment and promote development of the private sector.

Water and Sanitation

Efforts to restore the sector should include activities like repairs of water and sanitation facilities using local contractors and their networks, water quality monitoring, garbage collection, and promotion of hygiene education.

Over the medium term, sector policies will need to be reviewed with the aim of building public sector capacity to regulate and set standards, including training personnel, introducing information technology to better plan and manage assets, revise tariff structure, and strengthen master planning for urban water and sanitation infrastructure services.

Needs and Priorities

Financial and technical support to the water, sewage, and solid waste subsectors should be focused to:

- Reconstruct institutions and upgrade staff skills and capacity.
- Raise potable water access in urban areas as well as in rural areas.
- Reduce water losses.
- Raise sanitation coverage in urban areas and test and adopt a comprehensive strategy for sanitation in rural areas.
- Improve solid waste collection in both urban and rural areas.
- Develop City Master Plans for the provision of water and sanitation services in major cities.
- Build capacity and enhance management systems.

Transport

Transportation systems play a central role in the movement of people and goods. It is essential to restore basic transport infrastructure to enable the efficient delivery of essential commodities and services. As the system is modernized, it will also be an opportunity to reduce detrimental environmental and health impacts, especially in Port au Prince.

As traffic congestion grows in capital area, the need for an efficient public transport system will become increasingly important.

Therefore there is need to explore options to introduce emission standards, phase out old vehicles and introduce unleaded fuel as well as the potential for developing a bus transit system.

Telecommunications

Modern communications systems are vital to successful reconstruction and future development of Haiti. A dependable communications infrastructure is essential for efficient administration, management, and operation of the public and private sectors. This includes areas such as internal government operations, citizens' services, trade, banking and financial

services, advertising, and tourism. The existing telecommunications, post, and internet infrastructure in Haiti is poor.

Private sector participation could attract financing and improve efficiency, while the government would supervise and support the sector through the enforcement of stable policies and a transparent regulatory framework.

Needs and Priorities

The private sector is expected to develop mobile and data services. The incumbent operator's infrastructure and services will need to expand to meet new demands. These should include the following:

- Rebuild and expand the existing switching and local access (copper cable or wireless in the local loop).
- Establish a modern and integrated national long distance backbone network with international connectivity.
- Establish a modern network operations system to ensure efficient integration and operational management of the national network and a modern billing and customer care system.
- Modernize and expand postal facilities and services (vehicles, information systems etc.).
- Provide technical assistance to the government to support the establishment of an independent and competent regulatory authority. The regulatory authority should also be equipped with a modern spectrum management and monitoring system to enable the authority to carry out its spectrum management function.

Electricity

Most generation stations at the present time are only partially operable because of the absence of maintenance and spare parts.

Even if funding becomes available, the absorptive capacity to implement all the works necessary to restore supply may not be available. Time is needed for ordering, assembling, and transporting equipment into the country.

The formulation of a master plan for the power sector should be considered a priority. This must take into account the development of Haitian natural resource base (gas, hydro, and renewable energy) in an environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable way.

Needs and Priorities

The medium-term objective should be to return the Haitian power system to a reliable and efficiently run system.

In addition to support for development of the electricity sector, technical assistance is needed to prepare: a least-cost master plan for the sector; an option analysis to review the adequacy of the existing legal and regulatory framework and industry structure, with recommendations for reforms; a comprehensive tariff study that analyzes the impact of tariff changes on the population and the financial viability of the sector entities; a study to assess human resource development needs.

Housing and Land Management

Equitable access to housing in the future should entail promoting an enabling environment for the provision of affordable housing by the private sector. Public sector intervention would be limited to overall policy coordination and addressing the housing needs of vulnerable groups. Attention will have to be devoted in the coming years to land delivery, and standards in terms of overall policy reform. Haiti will need to adopt housing strategies that reflect the needs of the urban poor. This may require the retention of direct subsidy provisions for the medium term, the involvement of the urban poor as genuine partners in the delivery process, and the development of flexible financial instruments.

Systems of land management in Haiti are weak. A land management system that can address tenure issues and resolve disputes based on the rule of law is needed. Legitimacy can be fostered through policy reforms and systems of information management, provided that the development of these is gradual, transparent, and participatory. The advent of decentralization, local self-governance, and participatory decision making will have direct implications for how land is managed and used.

Needs and Priorities for Housing

- Provide training and workshops to increase exposure to international best practices in housing policies.
- Introduce office information and communications technology to better manage sector data and information.
- Provide technical assistance for policy and regulatory reforms focused on housing and land supply including property restitution, construction finance, building material, construction technology, and building codes and standards.

- Initiate pilot public/private partnership programs in housing and land supply in key cities.

Needs and Priorities in Land Management

- Initiate the debate for policy reforms and the introduction of a land management system for Haiti that can address land tenure issues.
- Integrate the development of land management systems and requisite policies and legislation with concurrent efforts in housing delivery and urban management.

Urban Management

Client-oriented culture is needed to promote a socially inclusive, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable model of urban management. Partnerships between the community, local authorities, and the private sector should be encouraged. The strategy should be to move progressively towards decentralization. It is important to initiate municipal assets rehabilitation program that would reverse the trend of deteriorating municipal infrastructure. The program could be used to achieve a secondary objective of temporary job creation by adopting labor-intensive techniques and developing the small scale local contracting industry.

Through the elaboration of city development strategies and updating of city master plans, a citywide municipal infrastructure development program should also be initiated. This would be aimed at improving living standards within cities, increasing land supply for housing, and improving access to marginalized neighborhoods.

Needs and Priorities

- Provide training, workshops, and study tours for exposure to the best international practices.
- Introduce office information and communications technology to better manage sector data and information.
- Provide technical assistance for policy and regulatory reforms focused on improving accountability and financial sustainability through improved resource mobilization at the local level.
- Pilot public/private partnership programs in municipal service provision, building on the emerging experiences in garbage collection. The success of this relies on overall reform at the central level, including budgeting authority and processes.
- Conduct an assessment for new housing/urban management projects to introduce environmental land use planning concerns of solid and sewage management, opportunities

for waste segregation and water conservation.

- Rehabilitate existing municipal buildings, roads, sidewalks, and public parks using labor intensive techniques and small and medium sized contractors.

3.3.3. Agriculture, Water Resources and Food Security

Given the right support and policy environment, agriculture sector could contribute significantly to economic growth and job creation. Water use efficiency and quality could also improve, benefiting agriculture and health.

The strategic goals for agriculture should be increased food security and high rates of rural employment. This needs to be achieved in an economically efficient, socially acceptable, and environmentally sustainable manner.

Needs and Priorities

- Undertake a water sector assessment, including looking at water balances, water allocations, pricing and water quality.
- Rehabilitate critical infrastructure, especially the irrigation and drainage system and food production and food control facilities.
- Restore and improve essential agricultural services by strengthening capacity, and investing in new infrastructure.
- Move towards sustainable use and management of natural resources by adopting an integrated land, water and biodiversity approach.
- Provide agricultural services, focusing on decentralization, efficiency, cost recovery, adequate maintenance, and participatory approaches.
- Ensure water management efficiency and ecosystem integrity.
- Establish agricultural credit and micro finance systems, including schemes that target women.
- Establish programs on Water Basin Management, including ensuring water management efficiency.
- Improve environmental conditions by developing a land conservation and management plan, carry out environmental impact assessments of irrigation schemes, promote integrated pesticide management, and train agricultural extension staff in sustainable practices.

- Assist vulnerable groups and expand sustainable community-based activities and stakeholder involvement.

The goal of the sector should be a competitive and sustainable agriculture and rural economic system characterized by dominant private sector operations under free market conditions.

3.3.4. Finance and Private Sector Development

Financial Sector

Financial system is characterized by ineffective institutions, and a poorly organized regulatory framework. Beginning the process of developing a sound, modern financial sector must start with the banking sector and should include the sector's legal and regulatory aspects as well as its main institutions. The priority is to reestablish a normally operating branch system to sustain a reliable payment process in the country.

Banking is the main component of the financial system. The banking supervision regime is poor and in need of significant improvement in all areas including banking and supervision laws, organization, technology, human resources and training, development of procedure and operational manuals, regulations, and supervisory framework.

Needs and Priorities

- Develop and deliver training programs aimed at building and upgrading banking skills.
- Initiate regulatory work on the non-bank sector (insurance industry and capital markets).

Investment Climate and Trade

The resources, execution capacity, and political capital necessary for reforms, including foreign direct investment regime, are insufficient. The emphasis is to begin putting in place good laws and strong institutions. Then interventions can unlock capital flows, which will encourage private sector flows, trade and investment. In this regard, liberal foreign direct investment law is desirable.

Needs and Priorities

- Provide support (technical assistance and investment) for the government to collect information on the trade and the investment climate, support the necessary public and private institutions.
- Modernize the Customs Administration, including establishment of an operational points of entry, simplified customs procedures and customs staffing.

3.3.5. Government Institutions, Rule of Law, Civil Society and Media

While the civil service has trained and competent staff, there is a need for massive retraining programs that should start as soon as possible. In addition to enhancing technical competencies and skills, these should include programs that will support the transition to transparent, professional, decentralized government and engender a culture of human rights throughout the system.

New NGOs can appear in different fields, such as humanitarian relief work, community development, literacy, children and youth, medical services. However they will lack knowledge and skills in human rights, community development, outreach services, civic education, and other areas. Civil society organizations have a potentially important role to play in enhancing popular participation, and ensuring greater transparency.

Needs and Priorities

- Provide assistance to the Government to build its capacity for analysis and policy review.
- Strengthen capacities of local authorities and institutions to deliver social services.
- Reconstruct local government buildings and provide office equipment and furniture to an operational level.
- To establish the Supreme Audit Agency and to enable it to undertake management and financial audits of public sector entities on a regular basis.
- Establish financial information systems in local government departments and central ministries with a view to reinforcing sound financial management including expenditure controls.
- Establish a National Institute of Public Administration to train civil servants at all levels.

- Strengthen law enforcement capacity and develop the capacity of correctional institutions.
- Develop training programs aimed at modern approaches to basic legal skills and civil rights.
- Provide training for jurists and court staff.
- Review the laws, rules, and regulations affecting the establishment and operation of civil society organizations.
- Provide training to the founders and staff of civil society organizations.
- Train journalists and media staff through a twinning arrangement with well established institutions.

3.3.6. Environment as the Cross Cutting Theme

The Ministry of Environment provides an opportunity to vest an institution with a cross-cutting mandate that can ensure a policy and regulatory environment conducive to sustainable development.

Years of environmental neglect and mismanagement have led to serious environmental challenges in Haiti including deforestation, degradation of water quality and quantity, and inadequate management and treatment of municipal and industrial wastes. If left unaddressed, the environmental problems will undermine sustainable development and become a barrier to recovery and quality of life.

Therefore, an urgent need is to strengthen building Haiti institutions for environmental governance at the national as well as local levels. The Ministry of Environment will need strengthening through training, physical infrastructure, and procedures and guidelines. It is also important to revitalize international environmental cooperation and to join multilateral environmental agreements.

Priorities are to strengthen environmental governance at all levels, build capacity for environmental impact assessments, and build public awareness of environmental issues. Environmental decision makers should focus their efforts on establishing a modern environmental infrastructure accompanied by laws, procedures, and information systems, and building capacity to access international environmental funding opportunities.

PART 4: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAIE DE HENNE REGION – CATALOGUE OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

Baie de Henne is located in the northwest of Haiti appropriately 100 km north of the city of Gonaives. It is one of the least developed regions in the poorest country in the Western hemisphere. In this 200 km² mountainous region, bordered to the west by the sea, live 10,000 people. Villages in the region are accessible only by four-wheel drive off-road vehicles. Other than a few demographic indicators, statistical data about the region are virtually nonexistent. It is, however, generally possible to say that established national figures are notably worse in this region. For example, while the illiteracy level for Haiti as a whole is 50%, in Baie de Henne it exceeds 70%. And while four fifths of Haiti's population lives in poverty, for Baie de Henne this figure is over 90%.

It is in this forgotten region that the Czech missionary Roman Musil from the Order of Oblates of Mary the Immaculate has taken up his calling. The presence of this credible and reliable partner was our main incentive in choosing the region of Baie de Henne as a case study aimed at identifying and then implementing a development program at the local level.

Implementation of the proposals and recommendations contained in this study depends not only on the will of the international community to assist Haiti, but first and foremost on the will and ability of the Haitian government to control corruption and accept principles of good governance and progressively build a state with a functioning administration.

Whether Haiti gets a chance to do this will depend on the presidential elections in the end of 2005. However, in the region of Baie de Henne it will be possible to create development projects on the local level regardless of the results of the presidential election and the composition of the new government. Baie de Henne is such a neglected and inaccessible region that the central political establishment in Port au Prince has little effect there. For this reason, even regardless of the political situation, here it is possible to create a **test case of a decentralized but mutually coordinated project** that would assist the local population to markedly improve the quality of their lives. Paradoxically, this is possible precisely because the region is so remote from the capital and so poor and neglected.

In preparing the project "Partnership for Development of the Baie de Henne" we started by setting out the subsequent list of preliminary presumed project priorities directed at satisfying

subsistence-level needs (nutrition, safe drinking water...) and other basic needs which should be the right of every inhabitant of this planet (education, basic healthcare, the dignity of women...) in accordance with the development targets of the UN's Millennium Development Goals. These objectives correspond to stage "A" of the General Framework of the "Marshall Plan" for Haiti (see Chapter 1.2.4.)

In May of 2005, we visited Baie de Henne, and after consulting with Father Roman Musil, O.M.I., we created a catalogue of fourteen priority projects which are not excessively financially demanding but are possible to complete within a short period (4-5 years). In this way, it is possible to give local inhabitants hope that they can within the foreseeable future significantly improve their own lives and the lives of their children if they are willing to actively participate (for example through entrepreneurship with the help of microcredits).

The Partnership for Development of the Baie de Henne corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

Priority Projects

As a priority goals for development of the Baie de Henne we propose implementation of the following projects:

1. Clean water for Baie de Henne

Current situation

The inhabitants have at their disposal only contaminated water, which is often the cause of serious infectious diseases (particularly among children). A part of a previous development assistance program has been the deepening of a wells and water reservoir which can supply the entire village with safe drinking water. The photovoltaic solar panels which provides power to pump water to the surface, however, have been stolen and destroyed. The well is now unusable because there is no other source of energy capable of operating it.

The goal of this project is to obtain **20 000 USD** in financial resources which would provide for the purchase and installation of new theft-resistant solar panels.

Making safe drinking water accessible will play a major part in improving the health of the inhabitants.

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 4: Reduce Child Mortality.

2. Medical center

Current Situation

A medical center built with the help of Japanese development assistance already stands in Baie de Henne. It used to be staffed by two Cuban doctors, but it is currently closed and there are no doctors working in the entire region.

The first way to provide local residents with health care would be to obtain the right to use the existing center from the local government at no cost. If this proves impossible, it will be necessary to obtain resources for the construction of a new center, most likely in the vicinity of the newly built school (see below).

This medical center should be staffed year-round by at least one doctor and one nurse. An alternate solution would be to staff the medical center with doctors for 1-3 months on a rotating basis according to their ability to obtain leave from their home institutions.

Estimated salary expenses:

- Expense allowance for 1 doctor/year: 20 000 USD
- Health and social insurance coverage: 10 000 USD
- 4x airline tickets (assuming an average stay of 3 months): 6 000 USD
- Expense allowance for 1 nurse/year: 20 000 USD
- Health and social insurance coverage: 5 000 USD
- 2x airline tickets (assuming an average stay of 6 months): 3 000 USD

In addition to the staff of the medical center six local women should be trained to serve as midwives for the entire region. These midwives would assist at home births, assuring improved sanitary conditions and safe birth procedures. Their training would be carried out over a two-month period by a qualified obstetrician. After completing this training, these midwives must be equipped for work in the terrain with a medical kit containing essential medical equipment and loaned a motorbike to quickly reach women in labor, the hospital, etc.

Estimated costs:

Midwife training – expenses for trainer/specialist:

Airfare: 1 500 USD

Expense allowance for 2 months: 3 000 USD

Health and social insurance coverage: 1 500 USD

Operational expenses for midwives:

Pay for 6 midwives/year (in accordance with Haitian standards): 10 000 USD

6 medical kits and equipment: 6 000 USD

6 small cylinder motorbikes: 16 500 USD

This program would provide a benefit to the region by providing access to birth assistance to all women (including the poor and those in remote areas), this decreasing neonatal and maternal mortality.

Equipping the Medical Center:

The medical center will require a laboratory with basic equipment (microscope, equipment for doing blood tests, etc.), as well as an inpatient ward (3-4 beds), an examination room, and a sterile room suitable for surgical procedures (an “operating theater”). It would also be desirable to have one room equipped for essential dental procedures.

Estimated costs:

Basic equipment for the medical center: 30 000 USD

Operating costs (replenishing stock of basic medications, equipment maintenance):
15 000 USD

Construction of a new medical center (if impossible to obtain a rent-free lease of the existing medical center): 30 000 USD

Total: 177 500 USD

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 5: Improve Maternal Health and No. 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Diseases.

3. Completion of the Construction of an Elementary School

Current situation:

A state-run school already exists in Baie de Henne, but is in a desolate condition. In theory, Haiti provides free universal six-year schooling. Teacher's pay at state-run schools should be provided for in the state budget. Teachers throughout the country, however, have not been paid in three years, and for this reason almost no teaching currently takes place in the state schools. It is therefore not surprising that half the population of Haiti is illiterate, and in rural areas (including Baie de Henne) illiteracy reaches 70-80%. Parochial schools, which collect tuition to pay teachers and provide essential school supplies, have been trying to improve the situation. In Baie de Henne there is a school for 250 children operated by the local Catholic parish (tuition is 30 USD per year) as well as a school run by protestants.

Currently the local parish run by Roman Musil is completing construction work on a school with a capacity of 500 students and a total budget of 200 000 USD. While this school will not be sufficient to solve the problem of child illiteracy, it should notably improve the situation. The basic structure of the building is already complete, but it is still necessary to complete the remaining construction work and obtain basic equipment for the school. Therefore it is necessary to raise another **80 000 USD**.

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

4. Child Sponsorship

Current situation

This is world-wide project in which people (individuals, families, school classes, etc.) can "sponsor" a child in a developing country and contribute to fulfilling his or her educational, nutritional, clothing, and other needs.

In Baie de Henne 250 children are currently in need of such assistance. In this way, not only will the sponsored children be assured their essential needs, but the sponsorship also alleviates the situation for the entire family. A portion of the financial resources also contribute to community development.

The Child Sponsorship program for Baie de Henne has already been launched by the Caritas organization of the Olomouc Archbishopric along with the Agency for Development and Humanitarian Assistance of the Olomouc Region (ARPOK).

The cost of sponsoring one child for one year was set at 300 USD/year. For 250 children, this means a total financial contribution of 75 000 USD.

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger and No. 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

5. Development of Entrepreneurship by Means of Microcredits

Current situation

Currently there are no functioning organizations, businesses, or farming cooperatives in Baie de Henne. The absence of such institutions leads young people in their productive years to leave the region and move to the cities, primarily Port au Prince or Gonaives, in search of a better life.

A key to improving the living standard of the population is to assure that the people in the community are to an increasing degree able to provide for themselves and are not forced to resort to subsistence farming. Support for the trades and entrepreneurship by means of microcredits (first used successfully in Bangladesh in the 1970s) is essential in this process.

An appropriate first step in this direction for Baie de Henne would be the purchase of 2 - 3 sewing machines, train a number of locals to work with them, and purchase materials. In this way it would be possible to set up a “sewing shop” which could produce shirts and other clothing for local inhabitants, for sale at markets in near-by cities, and possibly for export within the context of “fair trade.”

Another step would be the purchase and subsequent sale (at a reasonable profit) of food products not in sufficient supply but nonetheless in demand in Baie de Henne. The profits would be invested into the purchase of more foodstuffs (and other goods in demand) and a portion would be divided among those involved in the enterprise. Most likely it will be necessary for a reliable person of Haitian origin to coordinate and be responsible for this project, preferably a num from a local order.

Estimated costs:

- purchase of sewing machines: 1 000 USD
- purchase of fabric and basic training: 1 500 USD
- loan for the purchase and subsequent sale of foodstuffs: 1 000 USD (in the event of positive results, it would be desirable to increase the financing of this project)

Total costs: 3 500 USD

Other areas which have the potential of benefiting from microcredits is fishing (first and foremost for the purchase of boats and nets which would allow fishing further from the coast and potentially on the high seas) and agriculture (primarily the raising of chickens, goats and pigs). It will be appropriate to support these projects on the basis of experience obtained from the previously mentioned forms of small-scale entrepreneurship.

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

6. Development Center

Current situation

In order to ensure effective implementation of these projects and appropriate dispensation of the financial resources devoted to them, it is essential that their progress be administered on-location by 1-2 coordinators who would maintain contact between donors and recipients and audit the use of available resources.

For these, as well as the medical and other, personnel it will be necessary to create a development center to provide housing and office space with essential communication and other facilities which will make the stay of development workers relatively comfortable in the difficult local conditions. Some rooms on the ground floor could also help fulfill the educational and recreational needs of the local inhabitants (providing a library, computer room, and small projection room).

If built in the vicinity of the new school, a part of the development center could serve as a dormitory for children who are now forced to walk great distances to school (for some a five hour walk every day). A preferable alternative to this children's boarding school, however would be the purchase of an all-terrain minibus which could daily transport children from distant communities.

Estimated costs:

- Expense allowance for 1 coordinator/year 20 000 USD

- Health and social insurance coverage: 5 000 USD
- Airfare: 1 250 USD
- Construction of a development center (alternately, purchase of a suitable building): 30 000 USD
- Equipping the center (solar panels, computers, library...): 20 000 USD
- Purchase of an all terrain microbus: 34 000 USD

Total: 110 250 USD

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

7. Construction of a Marketplace

Current situation

Just as there are no functioning businesses in Baie de Henne, there is also no marketplace. As a result it also lacks a natural public meeting place. In addition, there is not even a pub or any other social meeting place which could serve as a location for locals to gather.

Along with development entrepreneurship and microcredits, it is necessary to create a simple public marketplace in Baie de Henne. Such a marketplace is relatively easy to create (washable concrete tables protected from the sun and rain by wood or plastic roves would suffice).

Estimated costs: **10 000 USD**

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.

8. Construction of a Sports Ground

Current situation

A major problem in Baie de Henne is “boredom” or the lack of meaningful use of one’s free time. This problem is most felt by children and young people for whom sports are a meaningful use of free time; unfortunately, there is currently no area in the village or in its vicinity that can be used as a sports field.

We presume to build one football field, one multipurpose sports area (suitable for volleyball, tennis, basketball, etc.), and 1-2 playgrounds for children (simple and durable slides, swings, etc.)

The sports area can have a concrete surface. In this case it will be financially accessible, sufficiently durable and can be build by the inhabitants themselves.

Estimated costs: **10 000 USD**

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No.2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

9. Agricultural Development, Reforestation Projects

Current situation

Agricultural development (primarily crop production) under local conditions is dependent on irrigation. Obtaining sufficient water and its transportation to fields is demanding in terms of both finances and labor. As for forestry, 98% of the forest in Haiti as a whole have been destroyed, and the area around Baie de Henne, which is now a semiarid region is no exception. Even the bush is under severe human pressure. The locals produce large quantities of charcoal for their own needs and for sale in larger towns.

Labor for irrigation projects could be obtained by means of “community service” on the part of local inhabitants. Parents who cannot afford to pay their children’s tuition, for example, could do public work in exchange. A similar means of repayment could be used in respect to access to safe drinking water, microcredits, and other projects.

In the same way it would be possible to create a reforestation project. Should this be undertaken, it would be necessary to have resources available not only for planting trees, but also their conservation for a number of years. Locals would thus acquire a welcome source of income that would be dependent on the healthy state of the reforested area. In this way the temptation to quickly harvest the new trees for use a fuel would be diminished.

Development of agriculture and reforestation projects are long-term and financially demanding and thus fall rather into the third and fourth phases of the “Marshall Plan” (development of entrepreneurship and democracy – see Chapter 1.2.4).

In the first phase (assuring essential needs) only financially realistic pilot projects should be started. Their extent should depend on the financial readiness of the donors.

The estimated budget for an irrigation and agricultural development project in the valley near the renovated well with fertile and as-of-yet unused land: **100 000 USD**.

The financial estimate for a pilot reforestation project (partially inside the borders of Baie de Henne, and partially outside its borders): **100 000 USD**.

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

10. Construction of a Water Distribution and Sewage System and a Wastewater Treatment Facility

Current situation

Baie de Henne has neither a water distribution nor sewage system. The problem of waste disposal has also not been addressed in the past. This situation is naturally associated with the occurrence and easy spread of infectious diseases.

As with those mentioned above, the implementation of this project would be long-term and demanding in both costs and labor. Here too it is desirable to take advantage of community service by local inhabitants in exchange for remuneration of tuition expenses and other services.

Here too we find it advantageous to start with a pilot project using limited finances even if it covers only a small portion of the community.

Another element of this project would also be the transfer of skills to inhabitants, including the construction of simple sanitary toilets, how to compost organic waste, basic separation and use of inorganic waste, and similar skills.

Estimated costs of pilot project: **100 000 USD**

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

11. Clean Energy for Baie de Henne

Current situation

Currently the people of Baie de Henne burn firewood as their primary source of energy (for cooking and heating). Under local conditions, however, it is sometimes bushes and cacti which are converted into charcoal. This obviously has a devastating effect on the surrounding countryside. The import of fossil fuels is impractical, first because of the inaccessibility of the region, and second because the costs of these fuels are far too high for the locals. The only remaining alternatives are renewable sources of energy, the most promising of which are solar and wind power.

It is preferable in the context of development projects to supply electricity first and foremost to buildings which serve the entire community (the school, medical center, etc.)

Since this is a tropical region, for most of the year it is light for half of the day and dark for the other half. The possibility of artificial light therefore can greatly contribute to increasing the standard of living of the locals and the bonds within the community. Similarly, the school or the medical center would greatly benefit from the instillation of fans or possibly air-conditioning.

Suggested financial requirements for the pilot portion of the project: **100 000 USD**

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

12. Establishment of a Secondary School (or a vocational school for the development of trades)

Current situation

A serious problem in this isolated region is that even when children complete six years of schooling and are literate they have no opportunity to find work in the place they live and thus leave for larger cities (particularly the capital city Port au Prince) where they usually end up in impoverished slums.

It is necessary to continue elementary school with a higher level of education where young people can learn a trade useful in the local community (bricklaying, carpentry, cabinet making, stone masonry for men; and for women sewing, cooking, producing baskets and bags for sale, etc.).

Baie de Henne has one essentially nonfunctioning school (since the teachers have not been paid in three years, training has stopped). Reopening this school can, in part, be funded by the child sponsorship project.

Estimated costs for repairing and equipping the school and partial coverage of teacher salaries: **40 000 USD**

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger.

13. Creating a Civil Society, Supporting the Creation of Non-Governmental Organizations

Current situation

Developing civil society is a “long-distance race” and a challenge for multiple generations. The population of Haiti is made up of the descendants of former slaves who have lived for generations in extreme poverty and at the edge of survival. Therefore it is essential to support a sensitive development of citizens’ initiatives and NGOs.

A good stimulus for this would be the creation of a multi-functional community center with rooms for mothers and children; a small theater for projecting films, having concerts, and possibly presenting amateur theater performances; a restaurant; etc.

At first, but only to a very limited extent, the Development Center (see project No. 6) can offer a venue for these activities.

Estimated costs for construction (or purchase) and equipping of a multi-purpose community center:

- Actual construction or purchase of a building: 60 000 USD
- Equipping the community center: 20 000 USD

Depending on the ability of locals to propose and implement interesting activities contributing to the development of community life, such initiatives could be allotted small support grants in the sum of approximately 200 USD per grant. Presuming the issuance of ten such grants per year the costs would be **2 000 USD**.

Total costs: **82 000 USD**

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

14. Specialized Health Project: Prevention of Childhood Polio

Current situation

The inhabitants of Baie de Henne, like the rest of Haiti, are plagued by a number of infectious diseases derived from bad sanitary conditions and the lack of access to non-contaminated water. According to previous information from the World Health Organization (WHO), polio has been eradicated in Haiti. We have, however, reason to believe that particularly in rural areas polio likely still appears.

During our visit in May 2005, we saw and photographed children who suffered from handicaps typical of polio (in particular deformed limbs). Local inhabitants are of the opinion that polio appears occasionally in the population. This has also been confirmed by the sisters of the Order of Mother Teresa in the town of Gonaives. They informed us that in the city of Les Cayes (in southern Haiti) the Sisters of Mother Teresa had available blood in which laboratory tests had confirmed the presence of polio. As is usual, administrators and doctors from larger towns are uninterested in traveling to remote regions to do inspections. At the same time, no one forces them to as government institutions do not function effectively and must struggle with rampant corruption, while doctors provide medical care only for profits. This may be why the WHO receives imprecise and distorted information. This would not be the first time this has happened. In the second half of the 20th century Haiti declared that it had eradicated leprosy. A few years after that a missionary from the Order of Oblates of Mary the Immaculate, who had previous experience with lepers in Cambodia, discovered a thousand cases of this disease over the course of a few years. In the end this was confirmed and recognized by the WHO.

As a part of the proposed Partnership for Development of the Baie de Henne we therefore propose a special project to confirm the existence of polio and appropriate preventative measures if needed. In our opinion, to verify the existence of polio it would be sufficient to send a team of one or two epidemiologists who would be capable over the course of one to two months of tracking down suspected cases and confirming if they represent occurrences of this disease or not. If the polio is confirmed the WHO should be immediately informed and assistance sought. The ideal solution would be the inoculation of the entire population of Haiti, which obviously exceeds the capacity of this project. It would, however, be realistic to inoculate the entire population of Baie de Henne. This would eliminate the danger of infection even if it would not lead to eradication (with immigration the danger of re-importing the disease into the region would still exist).

Estimated costs for an expedition of two doctors for a period of two months in order to confirm or refute the existence of polio in the region:

- Pay for 1 doctor for 1 month including social and health insurance: 1 250 USD, thus for 2 doctors for 2 months: 5 000 USD
- Expense account for 1 doctor for 1 month: 1 500 USD, thus for 2 doctors for 2 months: 6 000 USD
- 2 airline tickets: 3 000 USD
- Costs of essential equipment, car rental, housing and other expenses for 2 doctors for 2 months: 5 000 USD

Total costs for expedition: **19 000 USD**

Along with the results of the medical expedition and the reaction of the WHO, it is reasonable to consider an eventual associated project (the inoculation of Baie de Henne) and its financing.

The advantage of polio is that it is possible to eradicate, similar to the way smallpox was eradicated in the 1970s thanks to the efforts of the WHO. A successful project of preventing polio can therefore have a positive effect on the implementation of other health campaigns aimed at eliminating other preventable illnesses that have not yet been eradicated in Haiti and Baie de Henne. In particular the occurrence of tuberculosis, AIDS, malaria, etc.

This project corresponds to the completion of Millennium Development Goal No. 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Diseases.

Overall Costs of Implementing all Projects:

Running costs for 1 year: **952 250 USD**

Running costs for 5 years (including salaries and operational expenses for projects No. 2, 6, and grant funds for project No. 12): **1 365 250 USD**

Child sponsorship (project No. 4 financed separately)

For 1 year: **75 000 USD**

For 5 years: **375 000 USD**

Table No. 1: Estimated costs of individual projects

Name of Project	Cost/year in USD	Cost over 5 years in USD
1. Clean water	20 000	20 000
2. Medical Center	177 500	477 500
3. Completion of School	80 000	80 000
5. Development of Entrepreneurship	3 500	3 500
6. Development Center	110 250	215 250
7. Marketplace	10 000	10 000
8. Construction of a playground	10 000	10 000
9. Agricultural and forestry development	200 000	200 000
10. Water Distribution and Waste Treatment	100 000	100 000
11. Clean Energy	100 000	100 000
12. Secondary school	40 000	40 000
13. Civil Society	82 000	90 000
14. Polio prevention	19 000	19 000
TOTAL	952 250	1 365 250
Child Sponsorship (independent project)	75 000	375 000

The fourteen projects proposed under this framework “Partnership for Development of the Baie de Henne” form an integral body of stand-alone yet mutually complementary projects that will help improve the quality of life of the local people as well as give them and others hope that change for the better is possible. The projects should be completed over the course of 4-5 years in a decentralized but coordinated way. As a result, it is possible to seek separate independent sponsors for each project. The successful completion of one project improves the prospects for others, conversely, the failure or insufficient financing of any particular project does not fundamentally effect the implementation of the others.

The total costs of all fourteen projects comes to 952 250 USD/year, or 1 365 250 USD over the course of 5 years. This is not an exceptionally high number considering that over one year one billion USD were spent on assuring security in Haiti without noticeable positive effect.

Even with the successful implementation of all fourteen projects the region of Baie de Henne will still require assistance in the future. Over the next five years, however, it is nonetheless realistic to notably improve the quality of life of the local inhabitants, and above all, to help them reach a position where they will be able to help themselves. Without any

initial stimulation, expressed for example in the form of microcredits for the development of entrepreneurship, this is not possible.

The success of the “Partnership for Development of the Baie de Henne” will not only provide the inhabitants an opportunity for a better tomorrow, but can also serve as a success story for all Haitians. With the will of the international community to help Haiti (along with the current pressure on the government to limit corruption and accept principals of good governance) it is possible that over the course of two generations (40 years) the Baie de Henne region along with the rest of Haiti can become a place where people live a respectable if simple life and thanks to education and their own initiative, can make use of their creative ability and fulfill their ambitions. The Marshall Plan after the Second World War saved Europe from the spread of communism and turned Western Europe into an oasis of peace and prosperity for 50 years. In the same way the “Marshall Plan” for Haiti has the potential to turn this country, which is today the poorest in the Western hemisphere, into the tropical garden.

Conclusion

When searching for an explanation to illustrate why Haiti has become so poor, one must examine the historical context in which the country has evolved. The end of the 18th century was marked by the bloody French and American Revolutions. Inspired by these two important events, the slaves of the Haitian colony gathered together at “Bois Caïman” on August 14, 1791. Once assembled, they signed into being, the rebellion against their masters that launched what would become known as the Great Haitian Revolution. This slave revolt, followed by thirteen years of continued warfare, led to the abolition of slavery in Haiti and to the independence of the country, proclaimed on January 1st, 1804 (Dorsainville, J.,C., 1943). As a result, Haiti became the second nation in the American Hemisphere, after the United States of America, to gain its independence from a colonial European power.

Prior to the War of Independence, the land that was serviced under French rule was the most prosperous region and contributed about 2/3 in foreign export revenues (Placide, D., 1959). In distinct contrast to the American Revolution, which was rather territorial and nationalistic in nature, the Haitian Revolution was devised to shatter the chains of slavery, as well as to break the derived socio-economic order of the time. In their thirst for freedom and independence, Haitians sought to destroy the economic structure that had made their lands so prosperous. They were not motivated to improve themselves through economic betterment; rather they were more concerned with keeping the country liberated and autonomous in nature- while systematically maintaining their conquest. While Haiti had become barren and poor, without the necessary resources to amend its deplorable state, the United States, as a result of its dynamic revolution and its fruitful existence, was able to surpass its main objectives for sustainability and governance.

Today, the United States is a top producer in all sectors. Aside from its material achievements and its military powers, it has established a system of effective democracy that guarantees a balance of political powers. The pluralism of its society, the respect for human rights, and a well-crafted and unique constitution serve as a model for the contemporary world (Apter, D.,E., 1965). Conversely, Haiti, which has been plagued by persistent stagnation and a pattern of socio-economic imbalances, has struggled throughout the same time frame. And unlike the United States, Haiti was not able to grow along side the industrialized nations of the day and thirdly, the gap between underdeveloped, developing and well-established nations was clearly defined.

Facing abject poverty and a pattern of political violence and insecurity, many find it hard to understand why Haitian experts, at all technical and professional levels were not retained in some fashion to rescue or meet the great national challenge. Still others wonder whether or not Haiti was a victim of its original sin- to have led the fight against slavery at a time in history when the world used such systems for economic order. Further, it was also stated that the country was punished because it dared to resist the great Napoleon Bonaparte and the exiting concert of nations of the time. Whatever the truth may be, it is also obvious that the level of poverty to which this nation has been subjected, was also attributed to a national callousness and carelessness, to a lack of patriotism and inertia, and to the selfish concerns for the survival of the individual. These dominant traits of a survival economy have lead to corruption in every sector, on all levels, with mismanagement and a lack of concern for specialization at the forefront of Haiti's misery. And while Haitians living abroad provided similar services in their respective expatriate countries, their homeland became paralyzed without their expertise. Recently, this problem has reached an unprecedented proportion.

It is well known that unqualified or under qualified people have been appointed to important positions and given jobs where technical skills are required. In some cases, appointees do not possess the necessary skills or even meet basic education standards. This then adds to the vicious thesis which states that Haitians are collectively incapable of controlling their own destiny, managing their own resources, or of demonstrating the initiative and creativity necessary for the transformation of their environment.

As a result, they are not capable of forging a decent standard of living through the socio-economic development of their environment. In fact, at the beginning of the 1980's, people began referring to the "Haitianization Process", a label that defines the conditions of any stagnant economy that seems to have become irreversible. As a corollary of this state of mind, donor countries could not help worrying whether or not Haiti would become a burden, especially when their generous contributions throughout the years did not yield expected results. Obviously however, had these projects been administered appropriately and with great care, instead of serving to enrich officials in various governments, Haiti could have achieved a position of stature in the American Hemisphere.

The above considerations objectively assess the true conditions of the country. There have always been disruptions and bottlenecks in the journey toward industrialization. What country in history has not dealt with its lion-share of struggles? The list of problems stretches out indefinitely: incorrect structuring, insufficient qualified labor, limited access to roads and

means of transportation, lack of access to the market, demographic pressure, negative impact of the political economy, inadequate allocation of the resources of the public sector, and an almost total lack of coordination among the different sectors of the economy (Hoffman, P.,G., 1960). Thusly, a considerable slowing of the mobility of productive factors is readily evident. To correct these problems, it will require focused investments.

It goes without saying that there can be no investments without savings. It is also obvious that the propensity to accumulate savings is a function of income. If we want to seek a savings rate in the dualism of the national economy, we will stumble across other obstacles, which become more and more insurmountable as time marches onward. It is obvious that the traditional sector, generally stationary, is unable to save because it remains confined to its age-old primitive practices. These practices utilize rudimentary techniques and engage in subsistence activities yielding on average, a few “gourdes” daily and a per capita income of approximately \$380 USD (UN Report, 2004). On one hand, this sector cannot afford adequate meals, is deprived of the most basic sanitary conditions and does not have access to clean drinking water and the most elementary of necessities. For the most part, illiterate and deprived of modern and technical equipment, the rate of productivity of the general population is declining rapidly. As such, it is doubtful that this sector could, without assistance, bring about the changes that are necessary for a socio-economic rebirth.

On the other hand, the advanced formal sector has utilized modern techniques, produces for the local and international markets according to the standards of industrialized countries, and accumulates average annual revenues of close to 90,000 USD. With the salaried sector earning approximately \$40 USD a week, at the present rate of the dollar, this segment of the population is carrying a tax burden representing 75% of the economy (UN Report, 2004). As such, it cannot maintain its current course and will quite possibly collapse under its own weight. With the presence of political uncertainty, the blatant disregard from time to time of constitutional boundaries, the stoppage of international aid for large infrastructure work, public threats from the government, and the multiplication of acts of violence, one can certainly understand that such a climate is not conducive to private investments.

Some pretend that this private sector has no allegiance to the socio-economic development of the country. However, testimony has been given to the contrary. Through the Haitian Development Foundation, the generousities of members of this sector were apparent. Personal time, resources and monies have been donated to help aid the advancement of the informal sector. To date, there has never been an attempt made to mobilize and institutionalize the commitment and resources of this sector. A comprehensive plan for economic development

is greatly needed. There has never been a policy created to enhance the value of the informal sector made up of thousands of small and micro-enterprises.

The first initiative was produced to offer technical and financial assistance to micro-enterprises in Haiti, dating back to 1979. Thanks to the Pan American Development Foundation and the financial support of the American Agency for International Development (USAID), small, but fruitful enterprises were established.⁵ Among them, some enterprises provided charcoal for the cooking of food, cement blocks for the building of homes, and wood for the fabrication of furniture. These enterprises responded directly to the demands of various communities of the “real” country. As such, micro-firms functioned in a total vacuum, in a *laissez faire* “climate, while other sectors of the economy were subjected to regulations and pressures from the public sector. Consequently, there has never been an attempt to create an overall economic development plan, whereby the public, private and governmental agencies join together with international aid organizations to develop and implement a sound, and achievable objectives. Sadly, as this has not been attempted, economic growth and its social consequences have never been maximized.

Obviously, the poverty and misery of Haitians are the direct result of historical circumstances, on-going internal discord derived from social, economic and political factors and the multiplying effects of a disenchanted international community. Nevertheless, the Haitian government, the Diaspora and the economic elite have a major responsibility not only to root out the causes of poverty and economic strife, but to change the political and economic systems in their entirety. Coupled with this, a keen sense of community must be reestablished and a return of Haitians living abroad. The need for motivated, and inspired people, who are technically capable, has never been greater.

Considering the above picture of our national reality, we have to admit that the very existence of the Haitian collective and its capacity to survive without resources- without basic services, without government, without directives, in a kind of autocratic vacuum going back to centuries, defies comprehension and somehow demonstrates the remarkable shrewdness of the Haitian people. Indeed, we can unanimously admit and a number of successive studies seem to confirm the unquestionable potential and resilience of our Haitian compatriots. It is in the framework of this potential that the improvement of the national living standard and a genuine socio-economic transformation is possible.

⁵ USAID – Pierre Armand’s personal account of his experience as the Founding and Executive Director of the Haitian Development Foundation. 1979

It is patently clear that the horrific conditions in which Haiti now finds itself are rooted in a grievous history of colonialization, political strife, economic stagnation, and abject poverty. The current problems are now metastasizing at such an alarming rate that the entire country is perilously close to a complete breakdown. The instability of the current government, the chronic lack of sustained economic development and the ever-present social inequality that mires all things, creates a toxic cocktail of perpetual defeat. If Haiti and its people continue on in this vein, the country will collapse from the weight of centuries of poor governance, a lack of international assistance, soft markets, and a shredded national fabric. The South Florida Sun Sentinel of Fort Lauderdale pointed stated, “The world does not have any idea how bad the situation is getting.” (7 Dec. 2003, p. 3) And when the late Pope John Paul II visited Haiti in 1982 he exclaimed, “Things must change. Things have probably changed, but for the worst”.⁶

In light of historical analysis, it becomes apparent that the dynamics of real change are usually the product of certain theories that have improved the socio-economic conditions of different countries around the world. These theories, when accepted and carried out, have served to reverse the trend of underdevelopment and have thusly, sustained economic growth. Such premises can also change the “haitianization process of poverty”. It is a well-known fact that the Haitian epithet often reads, “the poorest land of the American Hemisphere”. Is not a characteristic that was earned only recently, rather, it is a process that started from the time of the independence of the nation, most probably with the very first acts or policies of the Haitian forefathers. It has since been exacerbated by the spread of violence and corruption within the country.

However, the notion persists that present conditions can gradually be improved upon over time, if the country and its leadership can follow a schema for radical change. If Haitians can be brought to accept and apply the same theories that have been at the heart of sustained socio-economic development elsewhere in the world, Haiti as a whole can survive and prosper. In essence, Haiti needs a *superstructure* on which to build better days. One can theorize then, that the country can be brought gradually to prosperity and eradicate its current state of poverty by establishing a framework for meaningful changes. Such changes can take place along the following three premises.

⁶ Pierre Armand’s personal experience as he heard the Pope speaking in the Toussaint Louverture International Airport. 1982

1. Reconsider the present political structure and seek the ways and means of creating stability.
2. Exploit the richness of the country's culture and history and derive from such context an ethic of development.
3. Most importantly, break the circle of dependency and seek the midterm and long-run outcome of freeing the economic engine from its current restraints and corruptions. The efficient use of its allocated resources will give rise to the material well being of the Haitian society as a whole.

I - The Political Premise

Evidently, economic development is a political choice. In the beginning, one the Forefathers motivating factors was to “establish a democratic and stable government.” (Declaration of Independence, 1804) Such stability can only be the result of a balance of power between various branches of government. However, the world in 1804 did not offer much in the way of role models for good governance. In the early 19th century, the world map was paved with royalties and empires and this may well have explained why the first regime was a nation rather like that of an empire. If such a political structure was devised to operate as a stable platform, it was not meant to be democratic. The stage was then set for a pattern of autocratic, providential and paternalistic regimes imposing one form of dictatorship or another. As such, the Haitian political system has been a lamentable failure.

It has been an organ of corruption and violence since it's earliest times, and consequently, only a few attempts have been made to serve the well being of the greater population. Previous governments have acted as if they possessed infinite power and most of the time, placed their own personal interests above national concerns. Such governments never sought to manifest any overall economic development plan because they were more concerned with initiating specific projects, at a micro-level. Small buildings, monuments, a school or a hospital peppered the land, but a true and well-developed overall economic strategy was never initiated.

After two hundred years of a like-minded governments and despite attempts to mitigate the power of the head of state with a constitution in 1987, the political class of the country is still inclined to believe that Haiti should favor a more autocratic platform. The historical annals of other developing nations similar to Haiti, suggest however, that a democratic and stable government is the only platform for change and prosperity. Internal conflicts or political revolutions have always sought a more democratic formula or some form of substantial change in the political structure. They wanted the full participation of their citizens in the affairs of government. Since the concern today is to liberate the masses from all forms of oppression and economic and political constraints, it becomes evident that the socio-political order must be adjusted to accepted forms of government that are considered the norms of the international community.

Not only must the country improve its political structure in such a way as to favor socio-economic development, but Haiti must also govern by the people, without any form of exclusion. In the same vein, the control of power and the decision-making processes need to be decentralized. Governments must have the tolerance to accept divergent points of view; be open to new ideologies and they must, above all, respect the rights of its citizens.

A new Haitian government must seek to create a context capable of integrating all of the various segments of the population, especially with regard to women. The constitution of 1987 must be adapted if it is to succeed in its purpose as a counter balance for the various branches of government. It should also serve as the central nerve for the functioning of political parties. It must establish a clear equilibrium between parliament, one that represents the views and desiderata of the masses, while also balancing the usual domineering force of the president's office. It is in this frame of analysis, that the following political structure is suggested as the best recommendation for a stable and democratic government.

1. Consolidate the present system by making it a true mid-presidential, mid-parliamentary government structure, with the President as the head of state and the Prime Minister, the head of government. Most importantly, grounds must be laid to see that the Prime Minister receives his or her mandate from a majority of the parliament.

2. The government should organize a coalition of the leaders of all recognized political parties representing the various segments of the pluralist society. Such a structure can become the instrument of representative democracy, consisting of an important portion of the electorate and offering those that represent the people, the opportunity to serve.
3. This model of a coalition democracy would provide the mutual veto right to both the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch of government.
4. Proportionality of representation should be the standard of eligibility for all political parties in the government of coalition. As a result, they will enjoy constitutional participation in national affairs.
5. A high degree of autonomy should be granted to the different levels of administration, of the country.

Throughout history, such conditions have guaranteed political stability in various small nations. Closest in size and composition to Haiti, the smallest nations in the Caribbean have greatly benefited from a steady political platform, one with a balanced democratic system and a normal transmission of power through the electoral process. This form of coalition government, known as “consocial”, in countries like Austria, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland have also proven that it was possible to achieve a level of political democratic stability, despite profound social divisions and a wide range of political or ideological differences in a pluralist society. A close and sincere cooperation of the elite of the country with the lower social strata has served as the best asset to achieve this model of democracy and should be incorporated in a coalition government.

II - The Cultural Premise

Haiti, as a nation, is a community of men and women that are aware of themselves and their compatriots. Just as history has stood witness to the last two centuries, Haitians are attached to the treasure of their past, love each other, know each other and “imagine being Haitians with some kind of inevitable introvert” as it was declared by Jacques Maritain, even

when they are naturalized and living abroad. In the past, Haitians have manifested an identity rooted in pride and independence. They have made their country the center of life, works, sufferings and dreams. They have their own language, the will to live together and to raise families according to established norms and values. Their rights to the nation are derived from their sense that they share the cultural heritage of their land through time and space. In any context, one cannot question the cultural background of the Haitian.

Haitians have suffered for more than two hundred years with an indomitable spirit, unflappable dignity and cunning sense of resourcefulness. Cut off from the technical innovations of the advanced world and totally deprived of the benefits of modernization, the Haitian culture has survived. The masses have received little help or service from their governments. They have been using cultural mechanisms, such as their “coubites” and other rites, to secure their basic material survival. They use mysticism, voodoo and religion to explain their environment and to resolve their daily problems. People who live and work in the countryside still survive using “cooperative work societies” and this form of subsistence farming is the preferred means to clear and seed large acres of land, and to collect their harvests. These peasants are attached to “extended families” and the “Grande Cour”, as the space occupied by these families, rather than the single unit “immediate family” of the western world. Larger towns and villages however, absorb various streams of Western cultural affects and ideologies, most recently from the United States. As such, our culture and our thoughts are modified to reflect a more western society. In the process of immersion, our own culture is becoming less defined.

In order to launch a major campaign towards development, one must use what is left of the true Haitian culture. It is most obvious that the mercantilistic ways of the Haitian population combined with centuries of survival skills are two important levers for change. One can point to the crowded streets in Port-au-Prince and in major towns throughout Haiti as evidence of the attachment to areas where the market economy is stronger and a free exchange society exists, if only partially. When this attachment is combined with the desire to own property and peasants are able to work their lands, it is obvious that people are ready for a development ethic that espouses the framework of a semi-market structure. Supported by a platform of collaborative effort, known as “coubite”, it serves the general population as a major centerpiece for mobilization. Large infrastructure and/or development works are made possible through this mechanism. The free exchange society already in place needs to be well supported and given incentives to flourish. These micro-enterprises are the backbone of the

economy and they must be preserved and integrated within the definition of a development ethic, based on the cultural heritage of the country.

To date, if one must adapt a “work technology” drawn from the primitive stage of a survival economy in order to make the leap to Toffler’s, “Third Wave civilization”, one must conceptualize a development plan that is tailored-made for Haiti (Toffler, A., 1980). By engaging in a kind of Marshall Plan envisioned for the country, the free exchange society being practiced in Haiti must be “coubitized”. This means the one must harness the collaborative efforts of the population to make the “big push” towards socio-economic development.

III - The Economic Premise

Following more than 200 years of supposedly political independence, it is worrisome that the country never sought to reach a level of economic self-sufficiency. Indeed, past governments have depended upon their wealthy neighbor to the North, the United States. Haiti has been using massive state intervention in the economy, which has thusly led to corruption, fraud, underemployment and inefficiencies. The governments have imposed monopolistic restrictions that have hampered the free competitive market. They have opted for promoting assembly lines that produce for foreign multinational firms rather than to look inward. Besides the production of coffee, bananas, and sisal, the country has never specialized in any particular commodity suited for the international market, and as a result, has never had the opportunity to accumulate foreign currency reserves.

It is obvious that one weakness of the Haitian economy is in line with the Gunnar Myrdal philosophy. As noted in, “The Challenge of the Poor World,” he criticizes the role of the state in the management of common wealth (Myrdal, D., 1971). In his various degrees of “feeble state”, we are certain that Haiti can be characterized as a state in a stage, of chronic debility, demonstrating the most evident lack of socio-economic organization.

On the one hand, there are the deficiencies in the economically related legislation as well as the manifest neglect or obvious inapplication of the law. On the other hand, there is a lack of patriotic ethic and necessary zeal of the state employees in the policies they are hired to apply. Their performance is usually in frequent collusion with the very important people or the private interests they were supposed to control. These government agents also contribute to the debility of the state by their consent to generalized corruptions. These behaviors are

interdependent and the cumulative effects are translated into vicious circle that provokes a negative multiplier effect on the economy.

One must add to this picture the personal interests of government officials that have always taken precedent over the interests of the nation. Furthermore, there are many instances when the mediocrity of these officials have led to decisions where technical or scientific knowledge was totally lacking. Quite often, in the course of this debilitating existence, politics have taken prevalence over economics. In this vein, Haitians have never been able to make a notable contribution to the economic growth of their country, nor to reap the fruits and benefits of contemporary economic progress. As a result, the masses of the population live in the margin of the mainstream of the traditional market structure and the services to which they are entitled. One can then understand why Haitians suffer from all kinds of diseases, malnutrition, illiteracy and poverty. This then negatively impacts the socio-economic conditions of the country.

The challenge today, is to reverse the preceding trend and to seek the revaluation of the country's natural resources. It should be geared toward the improvement and increase of human competency, as well as the use of appropriate and efficient technologies. Simply put, it is to seek a Marshall Plan. This plan should be one that is sustained, coherent and simultaneously educational, social, economic and technologically sound. It should achieve a progressive change in human conditions, it should favor the reconstruction of the basic infrastructures, it should maintain a certain level of agricultural self-sufficiency- especially in the area of organic food and it should also create policy that stems the out flowing of foreign currencies.

To this end, the Haitian government must be willing to adopt a "laissez faire" attitude so that it can move from its current debilitated state to that of one with various stages of economic growth. By empowering the private sector and creating a climate where a free enterprise system is favored, democracy can evolve side by side. Once such a climate is presented, the socio-economic development of the country will finally be righted. It should be based on five priority and interdependent axes:

A development technology, comprehensive, measurable and achievable.

The empowerment of the private sector with a lesser or more limited government role in the economy.

A well-defined agricultural policy implying a sustainable reforestation program, as well as a specialization in organic food.

An efficient use of economic resources.

A framework of international cooperation based on mutual national interests and mutual respect with lesser and lesser dependency on foreign aid.

Development Technology

It is important to define a “work technology” and a development methodology, if one is to implement a plan that will remove Haiti from its current bondage. It must evolve from a primitive survival economy to take on the hue of a different wave of civilization. Such a plan must emphasize and advocate a process of transition and adjustment. In the Haitian background there are seeds that can give rise to a new economic order. The masses have been using market mechanisms and cooperative efforts that can serve as engines for more progressive socio-economic development. The stake is to conceive a development process based on the Haitian customary free exchange society. However, it is not feasible to refer to major corporations, since the resources of the people are very limited. It is rather preferable to think of the “Haitian coumbite”, somehow modernized, as a means of using the survival collaborative efforts of the masses as the structure that can serve as the lever of socio-economic development.

At first, this mechanism can be used to initiate light manufacturing projects or agro-industrial activities that are inherent to present local expertise. Later, this cooperative structure can be adapted to village associations aiming at some form of “coumbite solidarity”, quite passive to an active form of foresight and entrepreneurial “coumbite”. This form of economic development will be self-managed in the long run by the local community on a multifunctional basis. In this option, the following functions can be made operational through these village groupings: gathering production materials, organization of credit unions, marketing of expert products, storage of perishable goods, purchase of equipments, literacy programs, sanitary education, decent housing, sport and cultural activities etc. Such a model is not farfetched, since it has roots in the lines of the communes and the kibbutz of the

Israelite. They have built a cooperative society starting with various micro-communities and micro-enterprises.

It is possible in Haiti to move from micro-communities and micro-enterprises to “village coumbites” that play a central role in providing commercial information and that vulgarize new technology. At a higher level and in the longer term, this mechanism can reach the stage of professionalism, modernization and maintenance of the infrastructure. In actuality, such plan cannot be achieved without an Ethic of Development. It is obvious that the proposed ethic needs to reach the national level, as a “National Development Coumbite” where people from all walks of life will be mobilized. They will be fully engaged and will help promote structural changes from within and this will then favor the expected socio-economic development of the country.

Empowerment of the Private Sector

Within the framework of the Marshall Plan, a particular emphasis must be placed on an accelerated expansion of the private sector. Such a plan must also recommend that a commission be formed for the promotion of private initiatives, to provide incentives, as well as the technical assistance necessary to encourage investments. This commission should work with firms that dominate the marketplace today and seek to integrate them with newcomers. The commission should also encourage the sub-contracting of smaller or micro-enterprises and will assist the government with the transferring of some state enterprises into the private sector. In this capacity, it will also make known the legislations that have hampered competition, as well as those that have increased production and income. In order to expand the manufacturing base and create jobs, the informal sector of the market needs to be assisted financially. These programs of guided or incubated credit will secure their sustained rate of growth so that they may continue to serve the needs of their neighborhood and respective communities.

A Defined Agricultural Policy

It will not be difficult to launch a campaign of agricultural production, aiming at self-sufficiency. Diversification of export goods, the development of agro-industry, the multiplication of experimental farms, the institutionalizing of reforestation, increasing soil

productivity and major investment into the fishing and cattle venues, can all provide the requisite means to sustain an environment.

To revalorize agriculture, one must start with revalorizing the soil. It is no longer appropriate to state that Haiti has an agricultural vocation. This is due impart, to the fact that Haiti used to produce $\frac{2}{3}$ of France's agricultural exports during colonial times. Currently however, Haiti cannot feed its deprived population and expects much of its sustenance from its northern benefactor. In the future, the country will not be able to produce any agricultural goods if it cannot stop the flow of its arable soil to the sea. They must also reforest bare mountains and plant hardy crops with deep roots. This is a tremendous task, but one that is not beyond the capability of the Haitian peasant who is willing to build terracing, to stop the erosion of the soil. Given the proper encouragement, a farmer will plant, grow and harvest their crops in such a manner, if offered market incentives. It has been proven in the past that such farmers could produce large amounts of bananas for export, essential oils, coffee etc. when their was market demand and they could participate.

Conjointly, alternative sources of energy must be considered. Rather than the cutting and damaging of trees to make charcoal for cooking, new and environmentally responsible methods need to be employed. Obviously, within the frame of the collaborative coumbite efforts and under the auspices of accelerated credit, agriculture can again be a source of foreign currency and contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Most importantly, the desire for organic food has reached an overwhelming proportion, especially in the United States. Knowing that Haitian farmers usually do not use chemical fertilizers, special attempts should be made to lead them to grow organic foods, as the market is currently wide open.

Efficient Use of Economic Resources

If we must economize, the golden rule remains that Haitian resources are particularly limited in terms of the unlimited demand of the population. An honest evaluation of the production and consumption possibilities of the country reveals mismanagement in all sectors. These precious resources must be used efficiently instead of wasting them or yielding them to the plundering, embezzlement or malversations of corrupt individuals or entities. Obviously, it is by the head that one leads the fish; the Haitian government must start preaching the good example and show a sense of fiscal responsibility that can

reestablish the credibility of government institutions. It is in this perspective that one can conceive and implement the economic objectives capable of improving the standard of living of the vast majority.

A Framework of International Cooperation

Even though international transactions are based on comparative costs and advantages, the Haitian governments of the past, chose to use geopolitics, the geographic position of the country and its economic and historic conditions to define international vocation.

From 1492 to the present date, Haiti's resources have been exploited by all major powers around the world, each plundered during different periods in the history of the nation. Today, sadly, the country has very little to offer. It is only through pity and humanitarian considerations, or perhaps because Haiti's problems have reached distant shores and affected the politics of neighboring powers, that countries are coming its aid. While the population is grateful for the generosity of the Americans, Canadians, French and German, it cannot remain an eternal burden to the taxpayers in those countries. In fact, if Haiti had used the resources obtained from these international donors more efficiently, she would have had a place of envy in the concert of nations.

In the past, Haiti has played a major role in the histories of other nations throughout the world. Not only did Haiti contribute to the abolition of slavery, but it also served as an instrument in the process of the liberation of some countries in Latin America. It participated in weaving the fabric of Panamericanism and was an original member of the United Nations and supported the new economic order following the Second World War. It is in this context that Haiti can benefit from contemporary international cooperation and deserves the attention of the AC/UNU Millennium Project that suggests a Marshall Plan for the next twenty years.

Bilateral and multilateral aid pouring through non-governmental agencies must be reviewed to be better adapted to the developing conditions of the country. These funds need to be integrated into the major development programs of the day and should be specific in nature. Too often, these projects are temporary and not conceived to support an institutional structure or to create a permanent institutional framework. Obviously, as a result, the country has become a cemetery of projects. In this perspective, for a Marshall Plan to be implemented, it is important to mobilize human, technical and financial resources on a global level- from major corporations to various governments, in order to make such an attempt a

successful one. Thusly, international cooperation must be inspired by a progressive internal structure and an efficient administration.

After all, it seems evident that Haiti, like other countries in various stages of economic growth, has the same distinctive features that can be utilized to launch a program of economic development. With the employment of a Marshall Plan, it is possible for Haiti to achieve a more balanced, fruitful and effective existence. The country can offer the political structure, the use of ethic of development, which is supported by its cultural heritage and new economic order. This platform will guarantee the overall improvement of the conditions of Haiti and its people.

As we can then observe, these political, cultural and economic premises can be adjusted and implemented to secure a better future for Haiti. There is no doubt that if these theories have proven effective in changing the conditions of other countries around the world, they can certainly be employed in Haiti with the same results. With the help of a well-planned program and the resources of this Marshall Plan, Haiti can finally come into its own. If its citizens in-country and those in the Diaspora can join hands to reverse the unbearable conditions of the masses, a joyful return to prosperity is on the horizon.

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The International Commission for the Development of Haiti ...

Vision of the Commission is to promote Haiti in the international arena; to improve the Haitian economy and environment; to secure renewed assistance from donor nations.

Mission of the Commission is to identify major infrastructure projects of nationwide significance; to evaluate potential projects and set priorities; to identify and develop new sources of funding; to solicit funding for specific projects and to supervise the completion of projects and the use of funds.

Involved in activities of the Commission are members of the Haitian diaspora with high-level professional, technical, and managerial skills; development specialists; community leaders of the Haitian diaspora and international friends of Haiti.

www.icdh.org

Agency for Development and Humanitarian Aid of the Olomouc Region (ARPOK)...

Non-profit organization in the Czech Republic with the mission to promote development education and development cooperation. ARPOK is currently conducting development projects in two countries: Haiti and Serbia and Monte Negro.

www.arpok.cz