

10/14/2010



NPSIA

## HAITI: A CONFLICT DIAGNOSTIC

**INAF 5203,**  
International  
Mediation and  
Conflict Resolution  
**Dr. David B. Carment**



**Presented By:**  
Philippe Desjardins  
Dacia Douhaibi  
Keesa Elicksen  
Nathan Kruger  
Janine Lesperance







## Background

The Republic of Haiti is a Caribbean state with a population of approximately 9 million people. It occupies the Western part of the island of Hispaniola, next to the Dominican Republic. A former colony, Haiti is a nation born of a slave revolt: it gained its independence from France as a result of the prolonged uprising of its nearly half million slaves, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in the late 18th century. In 1804, it became the first black republic to declare independence, but post-independence Haiti has been plagued by political instability, oppression, and violence. Haitians have lived under many despotic governments, beginning with the dictatorships of the early 1800s, and there have been over thirty coups in its roughly 200- year history, the latest being the ousting of then-President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in 2004. An armed rebellion led to his resignation and exile.<sup>i</sup>

During the colonial period, Haiti had been one of the wealthiest colonies in the Caribbean, mainly through the success of the forestry and sugar-related industries, but the practices associated with the colonial plantation system have had negative long-term effects. Persistent problems include intense deforestation and the general lack of arable land.<sup>ii</sup> As a result, there have been high rates of rural-urban migration, resulting in urban overpopulation. In turn, endemic problems contributing to or exacerbated by this phenomenon include high unemployment, lack of space, and poor living conditions, including inadequate access to medicine, food, and safe drinking water.<sup>iii</sup>

Already the poorest country in the Western hemisphere -with 3/4ths of the population living in abject poverty, high rates of infant mortality and low life expectancy- Haiti was hit by a 7.0 magnitude earthquake on the 12th of January, 2010. This natural disaster has generated a substantial amount of international attention and an outpouring of humanitarian aid, but also aggravated many problems. The earthquake caused the death of an estimated 230,000 people and destroyed or severely damaged 250,000 residences and 30,000 commercial buildings; even the Presidential Palace was destroyed. Many people have been displaced, in the north, east, and west of Haiti, and within the capital of Port-au-Prince, where many are consequently living in camps.<sup>iv</sup> The effects of the earthquake are highly significant in relation to Haiti's stability, development, and social, political, and economic reality, and are consequently central to a proper assessment of Haiti's current situation.

## External Stakeholders

Actor:	Impact:	Effects:
<b>Dominican Republic</b> 	Mixed	<b>(+)</b> As Haiti's geographic neighbour and trade partner, the Dominican Republic has a strong interest in promoting regional stability by assisting the Haitian government to address serious violence and threats to the Haitian state. <hr/> <b>(-)</b> Possible enhanced measures by the Dominican government to control trans-border migration may increase demographic distress in Haiti.
<b>Canada</b> 	Positive	<b>(+)</b> The Canadian government is the second largest donor post-earthquake. <sup>v</sup> It is also the host of a large Diaspora community (est. 100,000 in 2006, likely much higher in 2010). <sup>vi</sup>
<b>United States</b> 	Positive	<b>(+)</b> Special free trade legislation for Haiti, HOPE I and HOPE II, gives access to U.S. markets for Haiti's major export commodities. <sup>vii</sup> U.S. is the highest national aid donor post-earthquake. Host of the largest portion of the Haitian Diaspora <sup>viii</sup> (est. 500,000). <sup>ix</sup>
<b>Diaspora</b> 	Mixed	<b>(+)</b> Contributes the majority of the country's resource in-flow through remittances. <sup>x</sup> Has lobbied Western governments for post-earthquake relief and reconstruction aid. <sup>xi</sup> <hr/> <b>(-)</b> Remittance in-flow contributes to aid dependence. Emigration of educated Haitians, or failure of foreign-educated Haitians to return, has constituted a "brain-drain" effect in Haiti, depriving the country of valuable human capital for development. <sup>xii</sup>
<b>International Aid Agencies, Foreign Donors</b> 	Mixed	<b>(+)</b> Major aid organizations are contributing to: aid delivery, peace promotion, reconstruction assistance. <sup>xiii</sup> Donors have contributed 1 billion USD to relief and reconstruction, out of the promised 1.4 billion. <sup>xiv</sup> <hr/> <b>(-)</b> President Préval has said that massive in-flow of food aid is increasing Haiti's dependence on foreign donors, decreasing incentives to produce food domestically.
<b>UN/MINUSTAH</b> 	Mixed	<b>(+)</b> Has contributed significant resources to stabilization of the country, and to development. It is an internationally accountable, nationally diverse temporary security force. <sup>xv</sup> <hr/> <b>(-)</b> Some segments of the Haitian population have expressed anger and resentment

towards the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).<sup>xvi</sup>

### Internal Stakeholders

Actor:	Impact:	Effect:
<b>Préval Government</b>	Mixed	(+) The Préval government has been relatively stable. (-) In the November 2010 elections, it is possible that Haiti will have difficulty with a political transition in the wake of a serious humanitarian crisis.
<b>Opposition Parties and Paramilitary Groups</b>	Mixed	(+) It is necessary to have genuine opposition for legitimate elections. Opposition groups have not made major attempts to gain power with violence since the earthquake. (-) Opposition groups in Haiti have a history of seeking power by violent means. <sup>xvii</sup> Competitors in November elections could seek to gain power illegitimately and by force.
<b>Elite Class</b>	Negative	(-) The white and mulatto minorities in Haiti control the vast majority of Haiti's wealth. The upper class may have an interest in maintaining the status quo.
<b>Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs)</b>	Negative	(-) 2.3 million people total displaced by the earthquake; ~1.3 million are sheltered in temporary camps. <sup>xviii</sup> Continued economic frustration and homelessness increases risk of violence and crime, and may serve as an incentive to challenge authority by violent means.

### Key Indicators

Extremely High Risk	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
<b>History of Armed Conflict</b>		<b>Risk Factor 1.67<sup>xix</sup></b>	
Stabilizing Factors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- U.N. Security forces have been instrumental in reducing violence, notably by taking offensive against armed gangs.</li> <li>- Number of deaths and kidnappings has gone down significantly in the period since René Préval's election, in 2006.</li> </ul>		
Destabilizing Factors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Military coups and political violence reoccurring throughout post-independence period</li> <li>- An armed rebellion ousted Aristide in 2004. In the aftermath, there was prolonged violent armed conflict among different factions competing for state power.<sup>6</sup> Over 2000 Haitians died in this wave of violence.<sup>xx</sup></li> <li>-Rising food prices provoked riots in April 2008. At least four people were killed and 20 were injured.</li> </ul>		
Assessment:	A recent history of factional and gang violence, often politically linked, and internal security problems, means Haiti is more susceptible to future eruptions of violence.		
<b>Governance and Instability</b>		<b>Risk Factor 9.45</b>	
Stabilizing Factors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>Democracy:</b> - After the 2004 coup, new elections were organized by an interim government, operating under the auspices of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Presidential elections in 2006 generally democratic and transparent.<sup>xxi</sup> Democratically elected President – René Préval- and Parliament inaugurated in May 2006.</li> <li>-<b>Transparency:</b> Corruption in the Haiti National Police (HNP) progressively being addressed.<sup>xxii</sup></li> <li>-<b>Security:</b> MINUSTAH aims to address the needs of internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups like women and children, and deal with gang violence, organized crime and human trafficking.<sup>xxiii</sup> UN forces plan to gradually phase out their presence as the Haitian national capacity grows.<sup>xxiv</sup></li> </ul>		
Destabilizing Factors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>Infrastructure:</b> Elections in November 2010: concerns about deficient infrastructure, security, voter registration<sup>xxv</sup>, and corruption- possible ties of the <i>Conseil Électoral Provisoire</i> (CEP) to Préval's regime.<sup>xxvi</sup> These issues might cripple turnout and thus the new government's legitimacy.</li> <li>-<b>Civil Rights:</b> Civil rights questions – assembly, association and labour rights especially – still problematic.<sup>xxvii</sup> Scores for Political Rights and Civil Liberties in 2010 are 4 and 5.<sup>xxviii</sup></li> <li>-<b>Freedom of Press:</b> an area of concern- violence against journalists is frequent.<sup>xxix</sup></li> <li>-<b>Corruption:</b> continues to be a major problem, especially in legislative and judicial branches.<sup>xxx</sup> Haiti's CPI score in 2009 was 1.8, or 168th out of 180.<sup>xxxi</sup></li> <li>-<b>Justice System and the Earthquake:</b> The January 2010 earthquake resulted in loss of infrastructure and personnel.<sup>xxxii</sup> In relation to rule of law and security, 8 of 17 prisons, 45 police stations, and the Haitian National Police (HNP) headquarters were damaged; 5130 prisoners escaped, and there have been crimes and violence in the camps of displaced people.<sup>xxxiii</sup></li> </ul>		

Assessment:	Governance and instability will likely remain problematic even after the elections, since rights violations, corruption and insecurity continue to impede confidence in the political system, and its effectiveness.
<b>Militarization</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Risk Factor Unknown</b></span>	
Stabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Non-Militarization:</b> Absence of a military in Haiti mitigates risk of large-scale coup or takeover. It was dismantled in 1995, and it appears unlikely that it would be re-established in the near future.</p> <p><b>-Police Training:</b> HNP becoming larger and more apt at meeting security challenges, thanks to MINUSTAH training,<sup>xxxiv</sup> although this process has been impeded by the earthquake.<sup>xxxv</sup></p> <p><b>-Peacekeeping:</b> MINUSTAH itself remains a major stabilizing factor on the ground.<sup>xxxvi</sup> Mandate ends this fall but is likely to be renewed.</p> <p><b>-International Troops:</b> International military forces are involved in the maintenance of security.</p>
Destabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Gangs and Criminality:</b> HNP still poorly equipped and organized to address gang violence and widespread criminality, which have worsened since the earthquake.<sup>xxxvii</sup></p> <p><b>-Absence of Military:</b> Missing element of enforcement for national security and stability.</p> <p><b>-Corruption:</b> Less rampant in HNP than before, but could resurface if/when UN troops leave the country.<sup>xxxviii</sup></p>
Assessment:	Interstate conflict and militarization are unlikely, but internal security threats will pose a problem for most aspects of the country's rebuilding, especially if MINUSTAH's mandate is not renewed.
<b>Population Heterogeneity</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Risk Factor 3.50</b></span>	
Stabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Religion:</b> Religious cleavages are not significant. Population is 80% roman catholic, and 16% protestant. 50% of the population also practices voodoo.<sup>xxxix</sup> Low risk of violent conflict along religious lines. Constitution guarantees religious freedom.<sup>xl</sup></p> <p><b>-Language:</b> Minimal language division: The official languages of Haiti are French and Creole. French is only spoken by about 20% of the population. Virtually all the people speak Creole.<sup>xli</sup></p>
Destabilizing Factors:	<b>-Ethnic Diversity and Wealth Distribution:</b> Population is not ethnically diverse – 95% black, 5% white/mulatto- but the 5% minority holds the vast majority of political and economic power. <sup>xlii</sup>
Assessment:	Risk of religious conflict determined to be low, given the small proportion of religious minorities. Moderate risk of ethnic conflict due to other stressors.
<b>Demographic Stress</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Risk Factor 6.20</b></span>	
Stabilizing Factors:	<b>- Monitoring:</b> Human rights monitoring by NGOs notably in the area of human trafficking. <sup>xliii</sup> Prevention efforts have been taking place, although they are largely NGO-driven. <sup>xliv</sup>
Destabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Life Expectancy:</b> A low life expectancy (59 years for males, 62 years for females)<sup>xlv</sup> contributes to a youth bulge. This can be a destabilizing factor as youth compete for jobs and resources.</p> <p><b>-HIV/AIDS:</b> prevalence rate is roughly four times that of the region and three times that of the world.<sup>xlvi</sup></p> <p><b>-Human Trafficking:</b> Haiti is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking.<sup>xlvii</sup> It is estimated that over 2000 Haitian children are trafficked each year. The number is expected to increase in the aftermath of the earthquake.<sup>xlviii</sup></p> <p><b>-Wealth Disparity:</b> The poorest 10% of the population controls less than 1% of the wealth. The richest 10% of the population controls 48% of the wealth.<sup>xlix</sup></p> <p><b>-Emigration:</b> Harms of 'Brain Drain' and the negative emigration ratio (-2.07)/1000.<sup>l</sup></p> <p><b>-Internal Displacement:</b> Increased pressure in urban areas and across social welfare systems as they become overburdened by increased numbers of IDPs.<sup>li</sup></p>
Assessment:	Demographic stresses contribute to instability and increased risk of violence.
<b>Economic Performance</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Risk Factor 7.49</b></span>	
Stabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Bilateral Trade Agreement:</b> Economic engagement under the HOPE Acts I &amp; II have boosted apparel exports and investment by providing tariff-free access to the USA until 2018.<sup>lii</sup> The apparel sector accounts for two-thirds of Haitian exports and nearly one-tenth of GDP.<sup>liii</sup></p> <p><b>-Remittances:</b> Remittances account for ¼ GDP and double the export income.<sup>liv</sup></p> <p><b>-Debt Forgiveness:</b> In 2005, Haiti paid its arrears to the World Bank. Haiti received debt forgiveness of \$525 million of its debt through the Highly-Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative in 2009.<sup>lv</sup></p> <p><b>-Increased Growth Rate:</b> 2.9% GDP Growth rate (2009), up from 1.3% in 2008.<sup>lvi</sup></p>
Destabilizing	<b>-Drop in GDP:</b> Despite previous economic progress, GDP for 2010 is predicted to fall by around 8.5%. <sup>lvii</sup>

Factors:	<p><b>-Losses from Earthquake:</b> Production losses, reduction of turnover, loss of employment and wages, etc. amount to USD 3.6 billion.<sup>lviii</sup> Capital losses are estimated to be USD 7.9 billion, which is just over 120% of GDP in 2009.<sup>lix</sup></p> <p><b>-Subsistence Earning:</b> Two-thirds of all Haitians depend on the agricultural sector, through small-scale subsistence farming.<sup>lx</sup></p> <p><b>-Unemployment:</b> Haiti is experiencing widespread unemployment and underemployment; more than two-thirds of the labour force does not have formal jobs.<sup>lxi</sup></p> <p><b>-Lack of Investment:</b> Haiti suffers from a lack of investment because of insecurity and limited infrastructure, and there is a severe trade deficit.<sup>lxii</sup></p> <p><b>-High Cost of Start Up:</b> In Haiti, the average cost of starting a business is 227.9% of income per capita, whereas the average in OECD countries is only 4.7%.<sup>lxiii</sup></p> <p><b>-Informal Markets:</b> Continue to grow, including the black market transshipment of cocaine.<sup>lxiv</sup></p>
Assessment:	Pre-earthquake Haiti was in a weak but improving economic position, but the disaster has severely impacted growth. With the limited prospects for employment and income, there is a risk of further expansion of the underground economy.

### Human Development

### Risk Factor 9.91

Stabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Poverty:</b> As a general trend, poverty was in decline in Haiti from 2001 to present; decline of at least 8%.<sup>lxv</sup></p> <p><b>-Hunger:</b> International food aid is crucial for Haiti. Programs such as the World Food Program (WFP) include long-term food security strategies in their commitments.<sup>lxvi</sup> There has been a positive change in sustainable food consumption.<sup>lxvii</sup></p> <p><b>-Health Care:</b> With the provision of free health services by NGOs and the International Community, many of the poorest Haitians are able to access and receive better health care.<sup>lxviii</sup></p> <p><b>-Education:</b> The international community has supplemented the deficit of school infrastructure left by the earthquake.<sup>lxix</sup></p>
Destabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Poverty:</b> It is estimated that the earthquake returned the population to pre-2001 poverty levels. 2001 estimates show 75% of the population as poor and 50% extremely poor.<sup>lxx</sup></p> <p><b>-Hunger:</b> The WFP estimates that 3 million people need food assistance. Also, 1.9 million are <i>food insecure</i>.<sup>lxxi</sup> 60-70% of income of Haiti's poor goes towards food.<sup>lxxii</sup> Food prices have been increasing while many are unemployed.<sup>lxxiii</sup></p> <p><b>-Water:</b> Post-earthquake, approx. 50% of the population has access to potable water.<sup>lxxiv</sup> There is now a charge system for water, which is problematic for many individuals without jobs or income.<sup>lxxv</sup></p> <p><b>-Sanitation:</b> Haiti does not have a modern waste treatment system; the earthquake has worsened conditions, especially in tent cities.<sup>lxxvi</sup> The rainy season has the potential to spread disease, bacteria and waste.<sup>lxxvii</sup></p> <p><b>-Housing:</b> Tent city populations remain constant or increasing, as displaced persons return to the cities to find work.<sup>lxxviii</sup> Shelters in tent cities do not provide adequate privacy or protection.<sup>lxxix</sup> Many are reaching the end of their usefulness and are disintegrating.<sup>lxxx</sup></p> <p><b>-Healthcare:</b> The earthquake destroyed more than 60% of healthcare infrastructure.<sup>lxxxi</sup> 10% of medical personnel were killed or left the country immediately after the incident.<sup>lxxxii</sup> Sustainability of quality depends on the continued commitment of the international community.<sup>lxxxiii</sup></p> <p><b>-Education:</b> 2009 statistics show that 46% of males and 39% of females complete their primary school education.<sup>lxxxiv</sup> 70% of the children in school show an educational deficit of over two years.<sup>lxxxv</sup> 38% of the population over 15 years of age is illiterate.<sup>lxxxvi</sup></p> <p><b>-Maternal Health:</b> Maternal mortality is estimated at 630 deaths per 100,000, which is approximately 50 times that of the United States.<sup>lxxxvii</sup> 54.4% of all women and 63.2% of pregnant women are anaemic.<sup>lxxxviii</sup></p> <p><b>-Child Mortality:</b> The probability of death for a child under 5 is approximately 1 in 8.<sup>lxxxix</sup></p>
Assessment:	Overall, levels of human development are quite low. The government has taken little action to deal with human insecurity. The majority of programs rely on NGOs and the international community for provision of services, financing and advocacy.

### Environmental Stress

### Risk Factor 7.67

Stabilizing Factors:	<b>-Sustainable Recovery:</b> The UN Environment Programme is focused on promoting a sustainable recovery for Haiti by minimizing the environmental damage from reconstruction and ensuring there is adequate, long-term investment in natural resource management. <sup>xc</sup>
----------------------	---



Destabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Environmental Issues:</b> The disposal of medical waste; build-up of rubble and demolition material; secondary spills and hazardous chemicals; geological and flood risks for camps; and the environmental impacts of massive population displacement.<sup>xcvi</sup></p> <p><b>- Severe deforestation:</b> Once-abundant virgin forests have been reduced to 3.8% of total land area. Haiti continues to lose 3% of its forests each year.<sup>xcvii</sup> Haiti has the worst case of deforestation in the Western Hemisphere, due in part to charcoal's place as the primary fuel.<sup>xcviii</sup></p> <p><b>-Erosion:</b> Deforestation has had a disastrous effect on soil fertility and agricultural production. Erosion claims ~36 million tons of Haiti's topsoil each year,<sup>xcix</sup> 3% remaining topsoil results in high vulnerability to flooding and landslides.<sup>xcv</sup></p> <p><b>- Water Poverty:</b> Haiti ranked last out of 147 countries on the Water-Poverty Index, based on resources, capacity, use and environment.<sup>xcvi</sup> Limited freshwater access: 19,000 Ha of inland water.<sup>xcvii</sup></p> <p><b>-Waste Management:</b> An emergent problem is debris and waste management in the Port-au-Prince region- the city is literally choking on building rubble, human remains and garbage because dumping is generally uncontrolled.<sup>xcviii</sup></p>
Assessment:	Unsustainable timber harvesting, agricultural clearing, and livestock cultivation, have caused an environmental crisis. Since the earthquake there has been further destruction and environmental degradation; there has been a lack of regulation and enforcement, and the basic daily needs of Haitians are overriding environmental concerns. High vulnerability to natural disasters and their severe effects.

<b>International Linkages</b>	<b>Risk Factor 5.78</b>
-------------------------------	-------------------------

Stabilizing Factors:	<p><b>-Diaspora:</b> Remittances are the primary source of foreign exchange for Haiti.<sup>xcix</sup> The Diaspora has been a source of some human capital, and an important lobby for Haitian interests before the international community, most recently in a forum with the Organization of American States.<sup>c</sup></p> <p><b>- International Development and Aid Agencies:</b> Many internationally respected and well-funded agencies are present.<sup>ci</sup></p> <p><b>-IGOs:</b> Haiti is a member of 48 international organizations, including the WHO, the International Labor Organization, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.<sup>cii</sup></p> <p><b>-MINUSTAH:</b> the UN Security Council has authorized 8940 peacekeepers and 3711 police officers for Haiti in the wake of the earthquake.<sup>ciii</sup></p>
Destabilizing Factors:	<p><b>- The Dominican Republic:</b> Long-standing tension surrounding the porous border could be exacerbated by the likely outflow of illegal Haitian migrants seeking to escape the earthquake devastation. The DR is the largest host of the Haitian Diaspora (estimated roughly at 800,000 in 2007).<sup>civ</sup></p> <p><b>-Military:</b> Haiti is not a signatory to any military alliances.<sup>cv</sup> The government is therefore highly dependent on MINUSTAH for stabilization and capacity to contain violence.</p> <p><b>-International Development and Aid Agencies:</b> If the Haitian government does not anticipate and plan for the inevitable reduction in assistance from foreign donors, even higher levels of hardship may result.</p>
Assessment:	Haiti's international linkages are extremely important for its post-earthquake stability. The risk of increased dependence on aid and remittance could be a destabilizing factor in the future.

**Possible Scenarios Based on a Five Year Outlook**

**Best Case Scenario:** No large-scale environmental disasters. Free and fair elections run smoothly, and new government invests in sustainable infrastructure and development initiatives, notably with respect to housing. Political stability leads to increase in foreign investment and employment opportunities; pre-earthquake economic growth resumes and extreme poverty levels begin to decrease. Sustained contributions from international donors. MINUSTAH mandate extended, and HNP improves its capacity to deal with internal security threats and crime. Violent crime does not escalate.

**Worst Case Scenario:** Another natural disaster hits, causing severe human and structural devastation. Election is delayed indefinitely, and political instability leads to rising crime, factional violence and civil warfare. Tent city becomes haven for violent activity. Global economic downturn and donor fatigue causes significant decrease of aid. MINUSTAH departs and HNP cannot control security threats. Inflation, elevated food prices, and extreme poverty cause violent riots. The Dominican Republic shuts the border, preventing IDPs from seeking sanctuary.

**Most Likely Scenario:** Haiti continues to be afflicted by smaller-scale natural events. Tent cities become permanent settlements and havens for illicit activities and violence. November elections proceed, with some accusations of fraud and corruption. Internationally supported government emerges with precarious domestic support. Haiti continues to rely heavily on foreign aid. GDP continues to decline, although at a decreasing rate. Continued environmental degradation causes

increased food insecurity. MINUSTAH extends its mandate. Dominican Republic increases border controls. Emigration, both illegal and official, increases. Any destabilizing event has the potential to cause a downward spiral into increased poverty and violence.

## References

- <sup>i</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, "Central America and Caribbean: Haiti." CIA: The World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ha.html> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>ii</sup> J. Christopher Kovats-Bernat, "Factional Terror, Paramilitarism, and Civil War in Haiti: The View from Port-au-Prince, 1994-2004," *Anthropologica* 48, no.1 (2006): 125.
- <sup>iii</sup> *Ibid.*, 127.
- <sup>iv</sup> United Nations Development Programme, "Rule of Law, Justice, and Security for the Crisis and Recovery Phases in Haiti," [http://www.undp.org/haiti/doc/CN\\_4\\_RuleofLaw-E-s.pdf](http://www.undp.org/haiti/doc/CN_4_RuleofLaw-E-s.pdf) (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>v</sup> ReliefWeb, "Emergency: HAITI – Earthquakes – January 2010," Appeals & Funding, <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&emergID=15797> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>vi</sup> Elliott Abrams, "What Haiti Needs: A Haitian Diaspora." Washington Post, 22 January 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/01/21/AR2010012103508.html> (accessed Oct 12, 2010).
- <sup>vii</sup> USAID, "Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity Through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE) II Legislation," Haiti, [pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PDACN939.pdf](pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACN939.pdf) (accessed Oct. 9, 2010).
- <sup>viii</sup> ReliefWeb.
- <sup>ix</sup> Elliott Abrams, "What Haiti Needs: A Haitian Diaspora." Washington Post, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/01/21/AR2010012103508.html> (accessed Oct 12, 2010).
- <sup>x</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>xi</sup> José de Córdoba, Charles Forelle and Joel Millman, "Haitian Diaspora Sees an Opening." The Wall Street Journal, 16 February 2010, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704041504575045522920595294.html> (accessed Oct. 11, 2010).
- <sup>xii</sup> Theresa Sullivan, "The Aftermath of the Earthquake and its Tie to Haiti's 'Brain Drain,'" World Poverty and Human Rights Online, 23 April 2010, <http://wphr.org/2010/theresa-sullivan/the-aftermath-of-haiti%E2%80%99s-earthquake-and-its-tie-to-haiti%E2%80%99s-%E2%80%99brain-drain%E2%80%99D/> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xiii</sup> Jody Nesbitt, "Top Aid Agencies in Haiti: A Primer." Devex, 12 August 2010, <http://www.devex.com/articles/top-aid-agencies-in-haiti-a-primer> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xiv</sup> ReliefWeb.
- <sup>xv</sup> United Nations, "MINUSTAH: United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti," <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/facts.shtml> (accessed Oct. 11, 2010).
- <sup>xvi</sup> ISN ETH Zurich, "UNpopular – Public Resistance to UN Peace Missions," The ISN Blog, <http://isnblog.ethz.ch/international-relations/unpopular-public-resistance-to-un-peace-missions> (accessed Oct. 11, 2010).
- <sup>xvii</sup> GlobalSecurity.org, "Haiti Politics," Military, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/haiti/politics.htm> (accessed Oct. 11, 2010).
- <sup>xviii</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Haiti Earthquake: Six Months Later," <http://ochaonline.un.org/OCHAHome/WhereWeWork/Haiti/tabid/6412/language/en-US/Default.aspx> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xix</sup> Risk factor scores were last assessed prior to the earthquake, and the individual scores may be varied by a post-earthquake assessment. However, the scores remain relevant insofar as they can be compared to one another, making possible a rough quantitative assessment of highest and lowest risk areas. Such an assessment is possible because the risks have been generally exacerbated by the impact of the earthquake.
- <sup>xx</sup> Project Ploughshares, "Armed Conflicts Report: Haiti, 2004," <http://www.ploughshares.ca/libraries/ACRText/ACR-Haiti.htm> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxi</sup> Freedom House, "Freedom in the World 2010 – Haiti," Refworld, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,FREEHOU,,HTI,,4c0ceaefc,0.html> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxii</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>xxiii</sup> United Nations, "Security Council Authorizes Extra Police for UN Force in Haiti," UN News Centre, <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=34920&Cr=haiti&Cr1=> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxiv</sup> *Ibid.*

- <sup>xxv</sup> Clarens Renois, "Haïti: la campagne électorale est lancée," Agence France-Presse, <http://www.cyberpresse.ca/international/amerique-latine/201009/27/01-4326911-haiti-la-campagne-electorale-est-lancee.php> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Agnès Gruda, "Au-delà de Wyclef Jean," La Presse, 25 August 2010, [http://www.cyberpresse.ca/chroniqueurs/agnes-gruda/201008/25/014309497audeladewyclefjean.php?utm\\_categorieinterne=traficdrivers&utm\\_contenuinterne=cyberpresse\\_lire\\_aussi\\_4317035\\_article\\_POS1](http://www.cyberpresse.ca/chroniqueurs/agnes-gruda/201008/25/014309497audeladewyclefjean.php?utm_categorieinterne=traficdrivers&utm_contenuinterne=cyberpresse_lire_aussi_4317035_article_POS1) (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Freedom House, "Freedom in the World 2010 – Haiti," Refworld, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,FREEHOU,,HTI,,4c0ceaefc,0.html> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxviii</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xxix</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xxx</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xxxi</sup> Corruption Perceptions Index 2009, "Haiti," Transparency International, [http://www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi/2009/cpi\\_2009\\_table](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009/cpi_2009_table) (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxxii</sup> Latin America /Caribbean Report No. 32, "Haiti: Stabilisation and Reconstruction after the Quake," International Crisis Group, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/latin-america-caribbean/haiti/032-haiti-stabilisation-and-reconstruction-after-the-quake.aspx> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> United Nations Development Programme, "Rule of Law, Justice, and Security for the Crisis and Recovery Phases in Haiti."
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> Security Council, "SC/10026," United Nations, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2010/sc10026.doc.htm> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxxv</sup> Tom Cohen, "Haiti Police Ill-Equipped to Handle Crisis," CNN World, [http://articles.cnn.com/2010-01-19/world/haiti.police\\_1\\_haitian-police-police-force-andresol?\\_s=PM:WORLD](http://articles.cnn.com/2010-01-19/world/haiti.police_1_haitian-police-police-force-andresol?_s=PM:WORLD) (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> Security Council, "SC/10026," United Nations, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2010/sc10026.doc.htm> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> Tom Cohen, "Haiti Police Ill-Equipped to Handle Crisis,"
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> Freedom House, "Freedom in the World 2010 – Haiti,"
- <sup>xxxix</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>xl</sup> The Encyclopedia of the Nations, "Haiti – Religion," <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Americas/Haiti.html> (accessed Oct. 5, 2010).
- <sup>xli</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xlii</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>xliii</sup> Bryan Schaaf, "U.S. State Department Releases 2010 Human Trafficking Report." Haiti Innovation, 14 June 2010, <http://www.haitiinnovation.org/en/2010/06/14/u-s-state-department-releases-2010-human-trafficking-report> (accessed Oct. 9, 2010).
- <sup>xliv</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xlv</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>xlvi</sup> World Health Organization, "Haiti: Health Profile," <http://www.who.int/gho/countries/hti.pdf> (accessed Sept. 29, 2010).
- <sup>xlvii</sup> Bryan Schaaf, Haiti Innovation.
- <sup>xlviii</sup> UNICEF, "On the Ground in Haiti, After the Quake." [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/haiti\\_54237.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/haiti_54237.html). (accessed 2 October 2010.)
- <sup>xliv</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>l</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>li</sup> Government of the Republic of Haiti, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, European Commission, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, "Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of damage, losses, general and sectoral needs," [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLAC/Resources/PDNA\\_Haiti-2010\\_Working\\_Document\\_EN.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLAC/Resources/PDNA_Haiti-2010_Working_Document_EN.pdf) (accessed Sept. 25, 2010).
- <sup>lii</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>liii</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>liv</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>lv</sup> The World Bank, "Haiti," <http://data.worldbank.org/country/haiti> (accessed Oct. 2, 2010).
- <sup>lvi</sup> UNdata, "Haiti," United Nations, <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Haiti> (accessed Sept. 29, 2010).
- <sup>lvii</sup> Government of the Republic of Haiti, "Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti," [www.haiticonference.org/haiti\\_acion\\_plan\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.haiticonference.org/haiti_acion_plan_ENG.pdf), (accessed Sept. 29, 2010).
- <sup>lviii</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>lix</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>lx</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.
- <sup>lxi</sup> The World Bank, "Haiti."
- <sup>lxii</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.



- lxiii The World Bank, "Haiti."
- lxiv The Encyclopedia of the Nations, "Haiti – Economy," <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Americas/Haiti.html> (accessed Oct. 5, 2010).
- lxv Government of the Republic of Haiti, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, European Commission, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, "Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of damage, losses, general and sectoral needs."
- lxvi World Food Programme, "Haiti Emergency," <http://www.wfp.org/crisis/haiti> (accessed Oct. 9, 2010).
- lxvii Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Programme, "Special Report, FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Haiti, 21 September, 2010," FAO Corporate Document Repository, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/ak353e/ak353e00.htm>. (accessed Oct. 6, 2010).
- lxviii Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), "Emergency Response After the Haiti Earthquake: Choices, Obstacles, Activities and Finance," [http://web1.doctorswithoutborders.org/publications/reports/2010/MSF\\_Emergency-Response-after-the-Haiti-Earthquake\\_Low.pdf](http://web1.doctorswithoutborders.org/publications/reports/2010/MSF_Emergency-Response-after-the-Haiti-Earthquake_Low.pdf) (accessed Oct. 3, 2010).
- lxix Global Campaign for Education, "Back to School? The Worst Places in the World to be a School Child in 2010." <http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/1goal/1Goal%20School%20Report.pdf>. (accessed 2 October 2010.)
- lxx Government of the Republic of Haiti, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, European Commission, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, "Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of damage, losses, general and sectoral needs."
- lxxi World Food Programme, "Haiti: 10 Hunger Facts," <http://www.wfp.org/stories/haiti-10-hunger-facts>, (accessed Oct. 9 2010.)
- lxxii Ibid.
- lxxiii Pierre-Pierre, Garry. "Food Prices Skyrocket in Haiti." *Haitian Times* (20 January, 2010): <http://www.thegrio.com/specials/thegrio-on-the-ground-in-haiti/food-prices-skyrocket-in-haiti.php>.(accessed 5 October 2010.)
- lxxiv World Food Programme, "Haiti: 10 Hunger Facts."
- lxxv Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), "Emergency Response After the Haiti Earthquake: Choices, Obstacles, Activities and Finance."
- lxxvi Government of the Republic of Haiti, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, European Commission, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, "Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of damage, losses, general and sectoral needs."
- lxxvii Ibid.
- lxxviii Jason Beaubien, "Amid Slow Recovery, Haiti's Tent Cities Remain." VPR (Vermont Public Radio), 22 September 2010, <http://www.vpr.net/npr/130047763/> (accessed Oct. 4, 2010).
- lxxix Ibid.
- lxxx Ibid.
- lxxxi Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), "Emergency Response After the Haiti Earthquake: Choices, Obstacles, Activities and Finance."
- lxxxii Ibid.
- lxxxiii Ibid.
- lxxxiv Government of the Republic of Haiti, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations, European Commission, Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean, "Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of damage, losses, general and sectoral needs."
- lxxxv Ibid.
- lxxxvi Ibid.
- lxxxvii Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), "Emergency Response After the Haiti Earthquake: Choices, Obstacles, Activities and Finance."
- lxxxviii World Health Organization, "Haiti: Country Health Profile." <http://www.who.int/countries/hti/en/>. (accessed 3 October 2010.)
- lxxxix World Vision, "Get Connected - Haiti." [http://www.worldvision.com.au/Libraries/Get\\_Connected\\_Issue\\_4/Child\\_mortality\\_Haiti\\_p\\_8-9.sflb.ashx](http://www.worldvision.com.au/Libraries/Get_Connected_Issue_4/Child_mortality_Haiti_p_8-9.sflb.ashx). (accessed 6 October 2010.)
- xc United Nations Environment Programme News Centre, "Environmental Degradation Plagues Haiti Earthquake Recovery," <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=630&ArticleID=6656&l=en&t=long> (accessed Oct. 7, 2010).
- xci Ibid.
- xcii UNdata, "Haiti."

<sup>xciii</sup> David E. Volk, "A Desert in the Caribbean: As Axes Fall, So Do Numbers of Haiti's Trees." Reuters, 15 December 1998, <http://abcnews.go.com/sections/science/DailyNews/haiti981215.html> (accessed Oct. 6, 2010).

<sup>xciv</sup> Ibid.

<sup>xcv</sup> Woodrow Wilson Centre for Scholars, "Environmental Vulnerability in Haiti,"

[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=events.event\\_summary&event\\_id=195715](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=events.event_summary&event_id=195715) (accessed Oct. 4, 2010).

<sup>xcvi</sup> Lawrence, Peter, Meigh, Jeremy & Sullivan, Caroline, "The Water-Poverty Index: An International Comparison." Keele Economics Research Papers,

<http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CBQQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fciteseerx.ist.psu.edu%2Fviewdoc%2Fdownload%3Fdoi%3D10.1.1.13.2349%26rep%3Drep1%26type%3Dpdf&rct=j&q=Lawrence%2C%20Peter%2C%20Meigh%2C%20Jeremy%20%26%20Sullivan%2C%20Caroline%2C%20%2E%20%80%9CThe%20Water-Poverty%20Index%3A%20An%20International%20Comparison.%E2%80%9D%20Keele%20Economics%20Research%20Papers&ei=jxa3TLHIMYmtnge40NSLCA&usq=AFQjCNEkhyTgoXiw-6ub0Y6ifnRh3JeoUw&cad=rja> (accessed Oct. 8, 2010).

<sup>xcvii</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT. (Sept 9, 2010). Available from

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=377#ancor>. Accessed Oct 2, 2010.

<sup>xcviii</sup> United Nations Environment Programme News Centre, "Environmental Degradation Plagues Haiti Earthquake Recovery."

<sup>xcix</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, World Factbook.

<sup>c</sup> José de Córdoba, Charles Forelle and Joel Millman, "Haitian Diaspora Sees an Opening."

<sup>ci</sup> Jody Nesbitt, "Top Aid Agencies in Haiti: A Primer." Devex, 12 August 2010, <http://www.devex.com/articles/top-aid-agencies-in-haiti-a-primer> (accessed Oct. 13, 2010).

<sup>cii</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.

<sup>ciii</sup> United Nations, "MINUSTAH: United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti,"

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/facts.shtml> (accessed Oct 11, 2010).

<sup>civ</sup> Diógenes Pina, "Deport Thy (Darker-Skinned) Neighbour." Inter-Press Service, 10 March 2007,

<sup>cv</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook.



Image courtesy of: <http://0.tqn.com/d/politicalhumor/1/0/u/8/3/Haiti-Aid.jpg>