



EDUCATION
INTERNATIONAL (EI)



PUBLIC SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL (PSI)



BUILDING AND WOOD
WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL (BWI)



INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF FOOD,
AGRICULTURAL,
HOTEL, RESTAURANT,
CATERING, TOBACCO AND
ALLIED WORKERS'
ASSOCIATIONS (IUF)

**TRADE UNION SUMMIT
FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF HAITI
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 8-9 April 2010**

I. Introduction

1. The 12 January 2010 earthquake cost the lives of more than 220,000 Haitian people and displaced around 1,000,000 others into temporary camps throughout the city of Port-au-Prince as well as the surrounding areas. Hundreds of thousands of families have lost their homes, their work, or their main breadwinner, thousands of children have been separated from their families and a large number of people will have to live with permanent disabilities due to amputations and physical injuries caused by the scale of the damage.
2. The earthquake that struck Haiti has left the country in almost complete obliteration and without an immediate possibility to recover. The human and material destruction is enormous. The already weak government institutions and public services, many hospitals, schools and (small and medium) enterprises are in ruins and no longer capable of providing basic services to the Haitian people. The physical infrastructure of the country has been devastated, making the

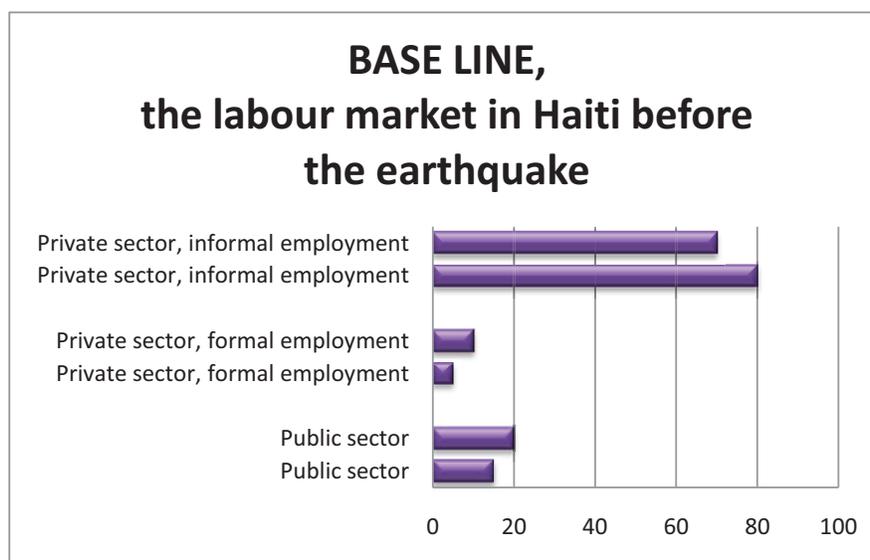
reconstruction of buildings and roads difficult and threatening the security and protection of vulnerable groups such as women, children and the elderly. The infrastructure has largely been damaged. Whole neighbourhoods have disappeared or have been destroyed and the remaining rubble represents a threat for the health and safety of the populations.

3. To understand what left Haiti in such a vulnerable state today, the country's history, its environment and socio-economic situation are closely interlinked. In the 18th century, Haiti was one of the richest islands in the Caribbean and accounted for 60% and 40% respectively of all coffee and sugar imports in Europe - but the condition under which this was made possible was slavery. The Haitian people subsequently fought French occupation and gained independence in 1804 after a long revolutionary war, only to see a demand for reparations that lasted until 1947. To pay France, the country took out huge loans from American, German and French banks and in 1900, Haiti was spending about 80% of its national budget on loan repayments.
4. The regime of François "Papa Doc" Duvalier began in 1957 and has been characterised as one of the most corrupt and repressive ever to have controlled a nation. It is estimated that 30 to 60,000 people were killed under his dictatorship. During the 28 years in power, Papa Doc and his heir "Baby Doc" drove the country further into debt and it is estimated that the Duvaliers stole up to 80% of Haiti's international aid contributions, leaving a broken and corrupt country behind them when they finally fled in 1986.
5. The 1990-2000s were characterised by political instability; both Jean-Bertrand Aristide and René Préval were presidents twice in that period. Since the 2004 revolt that led President Aristide to flee the country, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has been present to oversee the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order. The current president has been René Préval, since 2006, and Jean-Max Bellerive has been the Prime Minister since November 2009.
6. Haiti has been short on investment, infrastructure and modern institutions for many years and even before the earthquake, the country was prone to a high degree of unemployment and underemployment, poverty, illiteracy, lack of access to basic services, violence, deforestation, debt and environmental disasters. Beyond the humanitarian relief efforts developed in the aftermath of the earthquake, longer-term challenges of bringing the country to its feet, creating new and decent work, investing in public services and infrastructure, housing and schools, fostering sustainable development and restoring socio-economic stability must remain a priority in Haiti if we are not to return to 'business as usual'.
7. The trade union movement is convinced that improving Haitian workers' living and working conditions is possible. It is a prerequisite to create a fairer and better society with equal opportunities for all and to ensure that no one is exploited in employment. The purpose of this summit is precisely to design a trade union roadmap for the reconstruction and development of Haiti that will put the decent work agenda, trade unions and social dialogue at the heart of that challenge. *We firmly believe that sustainable social, environmental and economic practices along with the full participation of the workers and their trade unions must be the guiding principles in defining a path forward.*

II. Current situation

Employment and working conditions

8. Haiti was characterised by a large degree of informal economic activity, with almost 90% of workers in industry and commerce engaged in the informal economy. The few formal jobs in Haiti were mostly in the public sector (education, health and justice) but they only accounted for 2% of the active workforce. According to ILO estimates, 20% of enterprises in the informal economy engaged an average of 10-20 workers and 80% were micro-enterprises with less than 10 employees.
9. Unemployment was a serious challenge to the development of Haiti as more than 1.5 million people were without a job, amounting to some 16% of the total population or 54.5% of the active population. Young people aged 15-19 years faced an unemployment rate of 62%, for the 20-24 years old it was 50%. The earthquake reshuffled that situation, posing enormous challenges for the victims in the affected areas and the Haitians living in other regions (the country was highly centralised and depending on the capital area).



Source: "Informe Lazarte" PDNA, ILO March 2010

10. A World Bank study points to the fact that many workers were poor despite full-time work and many of those were employed in unskilled occupations. The poor working conditions included a lack of attention to health and safety, and labour laws were largely overlooked while labour inspectorates were not very effective. They were short-staffed, poorly equipped and badly trained, or even directly threatened by employers. The problem was not only the lack of funding but also the lack of political will. At workplaces, there was very little regard or knowledge of work hazards and standards and often workers lived and worked in the same physical environment.

Percentage of active population employed, sector divided			
	% of total active occupied population	% of men in sector	% of women in sector
Agriculture	49.6	72.4	27.6
Fisheries	0.8	96.6	3.4
Industry	10.4	73.8	26.2
Commerce	25.3	22.4	77.6
Hotels and restaurants	0.4	23.5	76.5
Transport	2.3	95.3	4.7
Public administration and other services	11.1	56.0	44.0

Source: Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI)

11. Child labour was a major problem in the rural sector and informal activities where children found themselves working long hours for very low wages in unhealthy environments. As the majority of education possibilities were private (or informal), families relied on children to help them in agriculture or activities like street vending, and they often had no access or were withdrawn from schooling due to excessive costs and the lack of public education. Many victims of domestic trafficking were living as street children in Port-au-Prince or subjected to domestic servitude as “restavek children” working long hours and receiving no money for it. Given their extreme misery today, many families will probably be forced to send their children to work. Child labour is increasing in Haiti, including in its worst forms (hazardous work, trafficking or sexual exploitation). Providing decent work for the Haitian workers is therefore a priority.
12. The International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour project proposal to support reconstruction of a child labour free/education for all Haiti has been circulated in the United Nations and a Flash Appeal launched. ILO Governing Body worker members from Brazil, USA, Canada and France, representing global trade union federations including Public Services International, Building and Woodworkers International, and Education International, have discussed elements of this project:
 - a) using our existing network of trade union partners in Haiti and Dominican Republic to raise awareness of the risks to children in the post-earthquake crisis of trafficking, sexual exploitation and engagement in hazardous reconstruction work;
 - b) creating a "cash for skills training programme" using existing condensed training models to help create rapidly a sufficient skills basis among Haitian workers (including youth) to ensure a safework reconstruction using Haitian labour (not least in order to keep the wages generated in Haiti to help regenerate the economy);
 - c) promoting the vision of and education for all in Haiti as part of a decent work and child labour free reconstruction, with every child in a disaster proof and accessible safe school;
 - d) involving members of affiliate unions inside and outside of Haiti to mentor and train workers.

13. The UNDP reported in March 2010 that the cash-for-work programme has put 70,610 Haitians to work: 35,500 who had completed a 24 working-day cycle and another 35,110 workers currently enrolled in an ongoing cycle. According to UNDP, each worker is paid 180 gourdes, or about \$5.00 at current rates of exchange, for six hours labour. Around 40% of the workers are women.
14. The Cash for Work schemes are immediate, albeit temporary, solutions that favour urgent public works in Haiti, such as rubble clearing, safe demolition or attending to the many infrastructure needs. They generate much needed income. However such reconstruction efforts must operate on the basis of full respect for the Haitian Labour Code and ILO Conventions, particularly the fundamental workers' rights, the right to a decent wage and to social protection. Haitian workers also need long-term labour contracts that could enable them to shape their future and rebuild their life with their families.

ILO labour standards

15. Haiti has ratified all of the eight ILO core labour standards but informal work without contract, no social protection and poor remuneration is prevalent in the country. The last ITUC Annual Survey of violations of trade union rights reports that although the right to organise is guaranteed by law, enforcement of trade union rights remains difficult. As a result of the political turmoil, a climate of violence, high unemployment and a weak State, the violations of those rights were very common. Those trying to organise workers in a union were constantly harassed or dismissed, generally in breach of the labour legislation. To prevent workers from joining unions, employers were frequently giving bonuses to those who were not union members.
16. The Labour Code, which mainly covers the private sector, dates back to the Duvalier dictatorship and is very restrictive. It excludes many categories of workers, such as domestic employees and miners, and prevents foreign workers from holding trade union leadership posts. Civil servants, agricultural workers, freelance workers and workers in informal economic activities are not covered by the Labour Code.
17. One limited but significant area where progress has taken place is thanks to the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) clauses on respect for trade union rights. On 21 February 2006, the IFC, the branch of the World Bank responsible for loans to the private sector, adopted a clause whereby the granting of loans was conditional on performance in terms of labour rights and working conditions. Because of this clause, a collective bargaining agreement was signed between the SOKOWA union and CODEVI, the company managing the Ouanaminthe export processing zone.

Social protection

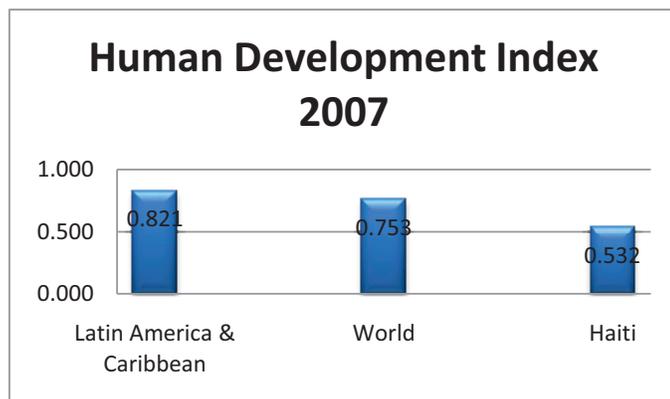
18. No work means no money for food, education and health services. And since the majority of women and men work in informal economic activities, job losses have serious repercussions for their wellbeing and that of their families. Social protection, including old age pension and cash transfers, is urgently required for the many made homeless by the earthquake, particularly the elderly, people with disabilities, single parents, widows and orphaned children as they are

extremely vulnerable groups in need of security benefits. The ILO has estimated that a combination of the most basic child benefits, old age and invalidity pensions would cost Haiti about US\$150 million per year, which would have to be financed by international donors for many years to come.

19. In Haiti, social security systems have an important role to play in helping all to escape poverty. If established, social security would provide workers and their families with access to health care and with protection against loss of income, whether for short periods of unemployment, sickness or maternity or for a longer time due to invalidity or employment injury. Extending social protection in Haiti would make an influential contribution to social cohesion and to the country's overall growth and national economic and social development
20. As most education in Haiti before the earthquake was private, social security programmes could be designed to help families cope with the cost of sending their children to school, as evidenced in several experiences in broadening social security from countries in the Americas. The cash transfer programme in Brazil, *the Bolsa Família*, aims to reduce poverty and inequality by providing a minimum level of income to extremely poor families. Transfers are made conditional on compliance with certain requirements, like school attendance and medical visits and the programme has succeeded in reducing poverty by 16%. Likewise, the Mexican programme *Oportunidades* covers five million poor families. It resembles its Brazilian counterpart and has lowered the percentage of child labour and increased school attendance. But of course, it is also a question of affordability. Fiscal space for social transfers needs to be established in Haiti along with reallocation of the public budget.
21. Therefore, the international donor community and the Haitian government should take this opportunity to establish as a minimum a basic social protection floor including: access to public health care, income security for the elderly and persons with disabilities, child benefits and income security combined with public employment guarantee schemes for the unemployed and working poor, as agreed on in the ILO's Global Jobs Pact. This should take place in close cooperation with the ILO to serve the millions of workers in precarious, low-income informal and unprotected jobs as well as vulnerable groups in Haiti that are not able to support their families. Social security programmes definitely work as economic stabilisers and address poverty in the longer term.

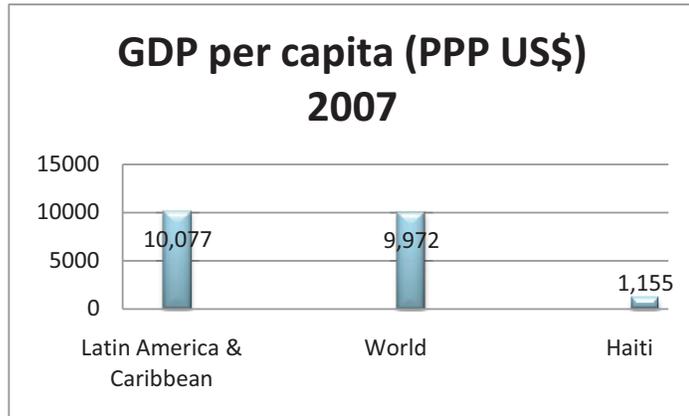
Poverty

22. 80% of the population was living under the poverty line of US\$2 a day and 55% living in extreme poverty of US\$1.25 a day - a situation exacerbated by high unemployment, little or no access to safe and affordable food and ongoing environmental degradation. According to the latest UNDP Human Development



Index (HDI)¹, Haiti ranked 149 (HDI value 0.532) out of 182 countries, well below world average (see graph).

23. Poverty was particularly high among households headed by women, in rural areas and in city slums and around two-thirds of all Haitians depended on the agricultural sector and lived in rural areas, mainly as small-scale subsistence farmers. Maternal mortality was at 670 per 100,000 live births, and under-five mortality was registered at 83 and 77 per 1,000 for male and female children respectively, all indicators symptomatic of a badly functioning health system.

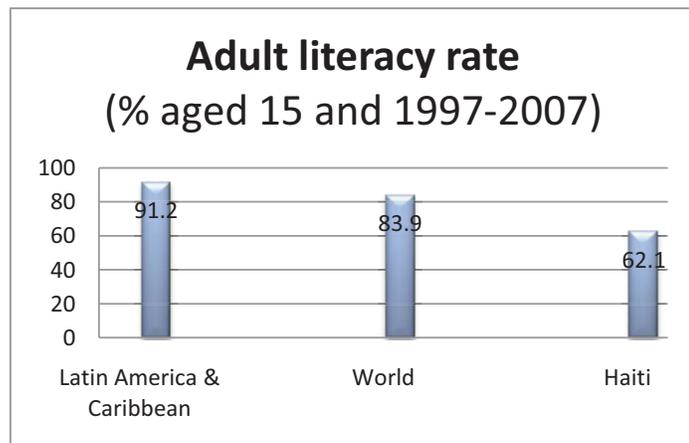


24. Using purchasing power parity figures, income per person in Haiti was is US\$ 1,155, only one-tenth the average income of US\$ 10,077 in the Latin America and Caribbean region as a whole.

Health, education and environment

25. Despite its potential, Haiti is not a developed tourist destination. The country is rich in natural resources but those have been largely devastated. Haiti was not capable of providing food for everyone and was a heavily food-deficit country. Over 50% of the food consumed was imported, and around 5% was already coming from food aid and assistance. The UN estimates that over 40% of the population was chronically malnourished and hungry. At a national level, it is estimated that over 50% of household expenditure was spent on food items, with a marginally higher percentage for poorer households in rural areas. Before the earthquake, 1.8 million people received food assistance.

26. As for Haiti's socio-economic indicators , around 54% of the population had no access to potable water, only 34% had access to adequate sanitation, and the adult literacy rate was 62.1% compared to the world average of 83.9%. Diarrhoea, respiratory infections, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS were the leading causes of death. Only



¹ The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income).

over half of primary school-age children were enrolled in school and less than 2% of children finished secondary school.

27. Haiti also suffered from environmental degradation and natural disasters. Flooding, flash floods, mudslides, storm surges and hurricanes have severely damaged an already weak infrastructure and agricultural sector; only 2-3% of the country is covered with forests compared to 60% in the 1920s. This is partly due to the fact that most Haitians still depend on wood and charcoal as their primary fuel source, and therefore energy alternatives are needed to save the remaining forests.
28. According to Education International, 90% of the education system in Haiti is based in the private sector (non-public). It is fragmented, informal, short of educational supplies and there is very little supervision of the institutional capacity of typically small, private schools. It is estimated that 50% of all children are school drop-outs, and as a result more than half the workforce has no formal education. The fees and related costs of sending children to school are high in proportion to family revenues (about 40% of revenues for low income families).
29. There was a lack of new and educated teachers in the public sector and government supervision of the education system was non-functional. Many teachers also died or were severely injured during the tragedy. UNICEF reports that 90% of all schools in and around Port-au-Prince have been destroyed or are severely damaged, which leaves most children and teachers without a (safe) teaching environment.
30. Key statistics prior to the earthquake:

Net enrolment ratio 2002-03:	56.4% preschool / 76% basic (1st and 2nd) / 22% post basic and secondary
Number of children out of school:	6 to 11 years old: 400,000
Education share of the budget 2009-2010:	around 9%

31. It is vital to the reconstruction and the further development of Haiti that public schools and educational facilities are included in the initial rebuilding phase. On a longer-term basis, Haitians need quality public education, accompanied by vocational and professional training. Making this a reality requires massive financial and political support to the education sector, including decent work conditions for the teachers, but it will help build the foundation for a more cohesive, sustainable society.

The agricultural sector

32. The 2008 hurricanes and subsequent flooding caused severe damage to Haiti's agricultural land with massive losses in employment and income. Around 65% of the population is directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods and most of them live and work on small subsistence farms. Hardly any investment has been made in the agricultural sector and as a consequence, yields have declined. Deforestation and soil degradation are widespread and are a massive problem for farmers and the rural population. 75% of the country's energy demands are still met with firewood and charcoal because it is the cheapest possible energy source, but it requires cutting down trees, which in turn erodes the soil.

33. Before January, given the precariousness in living conditions in the countryside, rural to urban migration was a constant phenomenon. Now, many people have left Port-au-Prince and are returning to already desperately poor rural areas also harshly struck by the consequences of the earthquake. However, many people comment that five the harsh conditions that they found in the inner country, people are returning back to Port-au-Prince area.
34. The agricultural sector, including environmental restoration, land rights for women and share-croppers as well as access to credit, have not been a priority for the government. Central to recovery is the re-activation of Haitian agriculture and the rural sector. And through sustainable agricultural programmes Haiti must regain its capacity to produce its own food while at the same time protecting the environment and offering decent working and living conditions to the populations. It is also essential in any decentralisation programme.

Good governance and the rule of law

35. Before the earthquake, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reported that Haitian state institutions were weak and that considerable investment and capacity development were needed to achieve recovery and development and to guarantee basic state functions.
36. An almost total destruction of state institutions and the public sector is complicating the recovery process - the National Palace, the Ministry of the Interior, the State Department, the Tax Bureau, and the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Public Works and Public Health, as well as the parliament building have all collapsed. The Social Security Institute building has also been largely affected.
37. The national strategy for growth and poverty reduction (2007) sets out four main objectives: (1) accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals; (2) develop a dynamic, competitive economy with a geographical base throughout the country; (3) modernize the state and advance a thorough reform of the public sector and; (4) promote the enormous cultural creativity of Haiti and involve the Haitian diaspora in the development process. The UNDP 2009-2011 country programme is based on those priorities. The UNDP is also supporting reform plans for the police and the justice sector that have been characterised by a lack of administrative and infrastructure capacities.
38. At the heart of Haiti's recovery and development phase lies good governance, requiring the full respect of human and workers' rights, the rule of law, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, and an efficient and effective public sector. A reinforcement of government and local authorities as well as a strengthening of public services, including quality public education, safe and decent working conditions and health systems, is needed to foster sustainable development and restore socio-economic stability. Investing in people creates the conditions for long-term growth. The Ministry of Labour, in particular, needs the support of the international community to fulfil its essential role in promoting the decent work agenda and creating the preconditions for sustainable development.
39. Haiti is scheduled to hold elections for President, Senators and regional bodies but the challenge of proceeding with the electoral process looks daunting as the capacities of the electoral

authority have been weakened. It is nevertheless important to Haiti as a state that free, democratic elections take place in order to ensure that the elected bodies serve the people and their needs. This is also a long-term investment in Haiti's future.

40. According to the World Bank's worldwide governance indicators, government corruption was a severe problem in Haiti, especially in the police and justice sectors, thereby representing major obstacles to good governance. The World Bank estimates that corruption was taking place in all branches of government. In 2008, Haiti ranked as No. 177 out of 180 countries on International Transparency's Corruption Perceptions Index².
41. The justice system also had long-standing problems, including a shortage of funding and adequately trained and qualified justices of the peace, judges, and prosecutors. There were failures to convene court sessions on the schedule provided by law, and many detainees were waiting years for a court date. The law provides criminal penalties for corruption; however, the government has not implemented the law effectively, and many often engage in corrupt practices with impunity.
42. The human rights situation remains highly precarious. Violence, abuse, harassment, intimidations and even rape have been common especially in areas with minimal police presence. There is a lack of sufficient facilities or services to aid victims and the corrupt judicial system fosters a perception of impunity. Trafficking remains a serious problem in Haiti. Impunity, extreme poverty and the lack of employment are among key risk factors supporting human trafficking, bonded servitude, slavery, and forced labour.
43. Public institutions, administration and services, particularly the social Ministries and those dealing with Justice, need to be strengthened through international help and assistance to ensure that unfettered market and development opportunism do not further widen the gaps of inequity. Access to public water, sanitation, medicine, health and education services will lay the foundation for a just society and sustainable economy. Public Services International has pointed out that much of the devastation caused by the recent earthquake in Haiti can be directly related to the lack of publicly-supported or supervised building standards. The loss in human lives has been tragically and unnecessarily compounded by the absence of strong public health and emergency response services.
44. Working people in Haiti must be included and lead from the start in the rebuilding of their country. Public investments to develop social services and quality, public education, at all levels, are mid- and long-term priorities for Haiti's recovery and sustainable development.

External debt

45. Haiti has been a country in deep debt and ever since the country gained independence from France. At one point Haiti owed 10 times its annual revenue to France. The debt burden

³ The index (CPI) scores countries on a scale from zero (highly corrupt) to ten (very clean). Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden shared the highest score at 9.3 and Haiti as #177 scored 1.4, Burma as #179 at 1.3 and Somalia as #180 scored 1.0.

worsened during the Duvalier dictatorship regime and they left the country economically decimated. International investments were meagre in those years due to political instability.

46. The debt that Haiti incurred during the Duvalier regime was in large part from institutions like the IMF and the World Bank. And although a vast amount of money, estimated at US\$ 844 million, was never spent on the Haitian people, repayments are still made to the creditors. Even before the January earthquake, many were calling for unconditional and full debt cancellation: the debt cancellation of US\$ 1.2 billion under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) approved by the World Bank and the IMF does not relate to any new debt since 2006.
47. Haiti's current debt to the international community and the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) is US\$ 829.5 million even taking into account the commitments of debt relief under the HIPC and MDRI. It stood at US\$ 1,247 million by the end of 2009 before IADB debt cancellation (see figure):

External debt (US\$ mn)	829.5	100%
<i>of which</i>		
Multilateral debt (US\$ mn)	677	54.3%
IMF	165.6	13.3%
IADB	417.5	33.5%
<small>(IADB cancelled all debt 22 March 2010)</small>		
World Bank	38.8	1.9%
Others	54.9	4.4%
Bilateral debt (US\$ mn)	507	40.7%
Venezuela	292.2	23.7%
China, Taiwan	89.7	7.2%
Others	122.1	9.8%

Source: Eurodad, IMF 2010

48. At the end of January 2010 the IMF approved a loan of US\$ 102 million, which is interest-free, devoid of any conditionality and subject to a five-and-a-half-year grace period, but still adds to Haiti's current US\$ 166 million debt to the IMF - contrary to the IMF's own warnings that Haiti is at risk of high debt distress and that "new borrowing policies must remain cautious". The World Bank has made a grant of US\$ 100 million to reconstruction and recovery while suspending repayment demands for Haiti's US\$ 39 million debt for five year. Bilateral donors like Venezuela have announced a cancellation of outstanding debt of US\$ 293 million but finance ministers of the G7 countries have yet to take action despite having said "the debt to multilateral institutions should be forgiven". It is vital that debt cancellation for Haiti be not at the expense of other developing countries. Previously, individual creditor countries have deducted debt cancellation

from their national budgets for development aid, and this must not be allowed to happen this time.

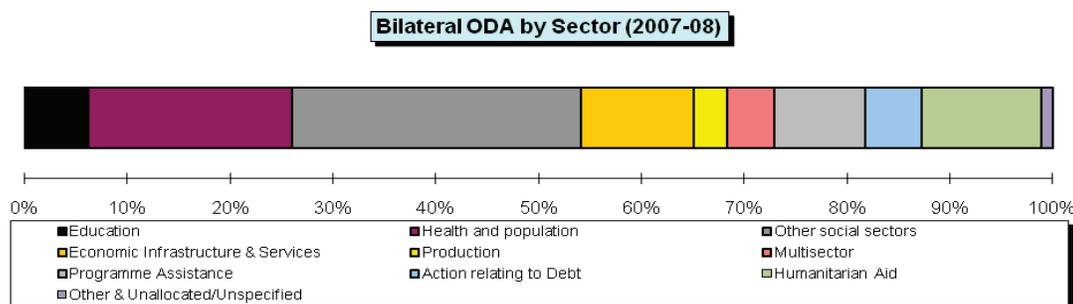
49. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the World Bank's private sector institution, will under the Haiti Emergency Loan Programme (HELP) provide loans to four existing IFC clients as well as two "strategic clients with which IFC had advanced relationships before the earthquake." These six clients are Grupo M, Brasserie National d'Haiti (Brana), E-Power, Sogebank, Capital Bank, and ACME (microfinance). The ILO core labour standards are integrated into the IFC "Performance Standards", and the proposed projects in four different sectors of the economy, namely manufacturing, agribusiness, power and financial sectors in Haiti, are required to comply with these. It will be important for Haitian unions to monitor compliance with those standards and to alert the ITUC/Global Unions office in Washington if these standards are not being met, so a plan for corrective action can be developed.
50. The Haitian President estimates that the country needs \$11.5 billion over the next three years to recover from the earthquake. The international trade union movement believes it is necessary that all debts owed by Haiti are completely cancelled by the IFIs and other creditor agencies in order to contribute to the tremendous task of national reconstruction that it faces. Besides, giving new loans--and not grants—to Haiti seriously risks keeping the country in a dangerous debt trap.

Official development assistance

51. The economy relies a great deal on official development assistance, debt relief (notably under the HIPC) and on remittances from Haitians living abroad, which represent approximately 30% of household income.

Receipts	2006	2007	2008
Net ODA (US\$ million)	580	702	912
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	63%	62%	61%
Net ODA / GNI	11.7%	11.5%	13.1%

Sources: OECD, World Bank. www.oecd.org/dac/stats



52. In 2008, Haiti received US\$ 912 million in ODA flows from all donors combined. The largest donors were the United States, Canada, the Inter-American Development Bank and the European Commission. According to the OECD, most of this aid was spent on social services and infrastructure, particularly health activities, government services and peace building activities (see graph 'Bilateral ODA by Sector'). Humanitarian aid as a proportion of total ODA to Haiti has increased from 0.2% in 2002 to over 20% in 2008.
53. To summarise, the situation in Haiti before the earthquake was already dire, and the string of natural disasters, particularly the recent earthquake, combined with high food prices and rising poverty has exacerbated this situation. It will be essential to ensure a proper reconstruction of the country, create decent employment and livelihood opportunities for the Haitian people.

III. The challenges ahead

Discussion points for workshop 1: How can decent work be ensured for all?

- What are the essential elements to be included in a Decent Work Agenda for Haiti? Participants are requested to focus in particular on job creation.
- Define concrete targets (populations targeted, priority sectors of activity, areas or regions, time-bound targets, amount of people to be covered, among others).
- How can those targets be implemented? (institutions, role of unions, social dialogue, among others)
- How can the Green Jobs Agenda be developed and promoted in Haiti as a contribution to clean economic growth, development and poverty reduction and to the access to some basic public services?
- *Please note that two other groups will focus on social protection, on the state of the law and on human and trade union rights.*

Discussion points for workshop 2: How can the rule of law be strengthened?

- How can the rule of law be strengthened in the law and practice, including the full respect of human and workers' rights?
- What is required to develop a genuine social pact based on tripartism?

Discussion points for workshop 3: How can social protection be ensured for all?

- What kind of social security is necessary in Haiti?
- How can a basic social protection floor be developed in Haiti and what institutional mechanisms are needed? What basic welfare schemes can be utilised in Haiti? For example unemployment insurance, school feeding, old age pension, cash transfer programmes, access to health care?
- Please define concrete targets for that model of social security.

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