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REPUBLIC OF HAITI

WHITE BOOK

ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

NATIONAL FOR THE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL OF HAITI

June 2015

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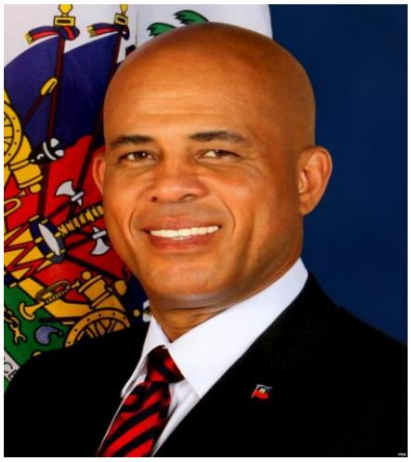

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

My administration takes great pleasure in presenting to the Haitian society its first ***White Paper on Security and National Defense for Economic and Social Development Sustainable from Haiti.*** As the title of the document indicates, there is developed themes relating to security, national defense and their contribution to the process of sustainable development and international integration of the country, as well as the objectives and resulting policies and that the Haitians that we are must know so that our participation in the construction of peace and national security and international is a reality.

Threats to the Haitian state and its people are multidimensional; most come from from outside because of the evolution of the world, in particular globalization, others come from within the country itself. By virtue of this fact, the Constitution of the Republic of Haiti assigns as duties to the State to *defend its national sovereignty, to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights human beings, to protect the population from threats to its security and to do, in general, the promotion of well-being, of the equitable distribution of wealth, the very foundation of justice* for the integral and balanced development of our nation .

The commitment of civil society and of all sectors of national life is unavoidable in the process of building the sovereign and democratic Haiti of which we dream and to which we all work. The White Paper on Security and National Defense for the Sustainable Economic and Social Development of Haiti emphasizes the opportunity and even the obligation for all components of society to combine their efforts, despite the diversity of opinions and views, for the creation of an effective national security and defense system, serving the country, the good community and the sustainable development of society in accordance with the nation's motto: unity makes strength.

Security, national defense and sustainable development are the product of a total commitment of all Haitians, who aspire to peace, democracy, justice, respect for human dignity and social diversity, and also the access of all sons and daughters of the country to national wealth. The disclosure and dissemination of this White Paper is a firm and significant step in the process of consolidating national leadership and total knowledge of security issues

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and defense by all Haitians. It is also an outstretched hand to all international players for the effective construction of the peaceful and secure environment, on a hemispheric scale and beyond that our nations require for their full development. This White Paper is the resulting from the democratic evolution of Haiti; the process set in motion that led to its drafting and in which many sectors of society have taken part is further proof of the viability of construction of the country's sustainable development.

Without a doubt, the process of international integration of Haiti was initiated from the foundation even of the nation to the point of being a historical reality. However, in the 21st century, this integration international organization aims to be more structured, more strategic and geared towards protecting the interests superiors of the country. Haiti is changing and has an increasingly strong external presence. She must be able to rely on a reasonable deterrent military capability in accordance with the prescribed of the Constitution and the scenarios of the century. Committed to the establishment of a global order but peaceful and prosperous, Haiti can in no way neglect its security and defense.

We can affirm unequivocally that the process of institutional consolidation, as unique means of channeling our aspirations and our collective differences, has been well and truly set in motion. Today we understand that much more is needed to meet the needs of all citizens, but we are convinced that the total satisfaction of the needs of the population is an objective highly fundamental to achieve. We also believe that the country's progress lies in its capacity to generate work and knowledge, particularly scientific and technological, while taking account of the specificities of the regions and the concern to reconcile modernity and tradition.

For all these reasons, security and national defense have become constants on the agenda and in the soul of the Haitian nation. The White Paper on Security and National Defense is a invitation to reflection and dialogue. In its strategic conception, Haiti considers, above all, the security, defence, development and democracy as an obligatory virtuous circle to which public policies cannot escape. The recording in a White Paper of the sketches for a policy of convergence of security, defense and sustainable development for the benefit of the population, testifies, once again, to the maturity of public reflection on the key role of these components in Haiti today and in its future.

In accordance with resolution CP/RES. 829 (1342/02), of the Organization of American States, of which Haiti is a member, the White Papers promote confidence-building measures between peoples. I have therefore ordered and authorized the development of a White Paper for Haiti by Presidential Decree of 16

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September 2014 creating the Commission for the Development of the White Paper, under the leadership of the Ministry of Defence, assisted by the technical support of the Inter-American Defense Board of the Organization aforementioned.

It is the aspiration of the country's highest authorities to consolidate security and defense that contribute to national and regional development, with a view to a better quality of life for all Haitians and for all foreigners present on national soil.

Michel Joseph Martelly

President of the Republic

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

White Papers on Security and Defense are generally perceived, in the dynamics of international relations, as a means of strengthening peace between States and also as instruments for promoting trust between peoples. These documents enlighten the States in relation to the national security and defense objectives and policies pursued by other States, the purpose of which is to harmonize the State/Population components for address the risks and threats that affect them all.

It is with great pleasure that I present today the White Paper on Security and Defense for the sustainable economic and social development of Haiti. This post falls into a particular situation where the issue of territorial defence, the security of citizens and the management of natural disasters is essential in the current debates on the relevance of a real armed force in the country.

We have here a document that lays the theoretical foundations for the definition and implementation of a national security and defense strategy and policy as pillars of the sustainable development of the country.

The expectation of this government, which should not be different from that of its successors, is that the White Paper is a stimulus bringing a positive momentum in the debates on the theme of security and of defense and their contribution to development and international cooperation in the areas of State power (Executive, Parliament, Judiciary), Public Administration, academics and Haitian society in general. This document provides a reporting mechanism accounts to society on the concordance of current security and defense structures with the objectives established by the political authorities with a view to the sustainable development of the nation and the succession intergenerational.

The content of the White Paper is intended to express the security and defense objectives of the State Haitian. Its disclosure contributes to the construction of mutual trust between the actors, which should be reflected in public policies aimed at improving development structures for the benefit of the people. The vital interests of the nation must be at the heart of these policies.

The drafting of this White Paper on security and defense pursues, among other objectives, the strengthening of cooperation relations in this area with the brotherly countries of the Caribbean, those of

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Latin and North America. Thus, it will serve as a promotional tool for the creation of a zone of peace and of international security on a continental scale, for the benefit of the peoples of the continent. This cooperation between States to address the threats, challenges and other concerns common to our societies is an emergency of the hour. In this context, and through these efforts, we pose the defense of our nation in primarily deterrent and defensive terms, revolving around protection against threats to its existence, to its survival.

Haitian society as a whole is well aware of the complementarity between security, defense and development. It is also aware of the fact that the convergence between these axes inevitably requires the involvement of all these sectors. The White Paper facilitates the participation of each other in the democratic debates around these themes for the establishment of a effective and rational policy of security, defense focused on the defense and protection of the interests of the nation and the State. Further, these efforts should lead to the revision of the legal framework existing, to the creation of new legal documents in the fields of security and defense laws, including the law governing national security and defense policy and strategy.

Civil society leaders, through the development of this White Paper and through their participation, will now have a useful tool allowing them to deepen their understanding of national security and defense issues now and in the future.

In the 21st century, the scenarios, from a strategic point of view, on the world chessboard, vary enormously. Constructive dialogue between the various sectors involved in security and defense of the Nation is becoming more and more an imperative.

Through this initiative, I hope that the appeal launched to both national and international actors in the discussions related to the security, defense and development of the nation, will be followed with eagerness. The effectiveness of a national security and defense policy worthy of this nation that we want to build and at the height of the current and future threats to which the country faces face, is dependent on the good will of the sectors, which will have to monitor it and bring their frank and complete cooperation.

The White Paper proves to be an instrument constituting the base for the realization of the new strategic vision of Haiti. The symbiosis between the State, the Haitian people and international partners is a sine qua non for achieving such objectives.

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The distribution of this White Paper is taking place in a context where the nation absolutely needs to rethink the foundations of its security and defense for the well-being of present and future generations and in view of an imminent departure of the UN force.

On the international scene, its dissemination presents our society with its characteristics, its priorities in terms of security and defense and also its strategic posture in relation to its understanding of the world and its guiding currents, within which the military issue is paramount.

More precisely, our social formations must continue to lead the fight against the scourges threatening international peace and security, such as terrorism, drug trafficking, expansion of crime organized, not to mention the natural disasters caused by the degradation of the environment. point is need to recall that international terrorism, in all its most formidable variants, is straining the defense systems of nations and states on a planetary scale. There

Haiti's weakness in the field of national security and defense makes this country a breeding ground conducive to the emergence and expansion of mafia and terrorist networks.

It is indeed a cry of alarm that I am launching.

Haiti considers, in this context, that military support is an appropriate condition for the protection of the nation, the consolidation and defense of its vital and strategic interests and for respond effectively to requests for cooperation from the international community; all of this, in strict compliance with human rights and international standards, conventions and treaties to which the country is gone.

In conclusion, I will say that the future of the young Haitian democracy depends largely on the establishment of a secure, stable and viable socio-political environment which inevitably passes by the constitution of a national armed force, highly professional, isolated from the political arena, with the main mission of defending territorial integrity, protecting borders and post-disaster emergency management.

Evans Paul

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Message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Haitian Chancellery welcomes with immense satisfaction the publication of the first ***White Paper on the Security and National Defense for the Sustainable Economic and Social Development of Haiti.***

The publication of this White Paper takes place in a context international where the process of development of the peoples finds itself at the crossroads of threats to security and peace international relations, in particular because of terrorism and its misdeeds on the society. As a result, the security, defense and development of nations transcend borders geographies of each country. More than ever in human history, nations need of mutual trust, partnership and cooperation in the fight against threats hindering their internal stability and development. White papers lend themselves well to such purposes.

This White Paper presents the Haitian nation on the international scene by emphasizing its evolution history, its own cultural characteristics, its contribution to the process of regional integration and world, by identifying threats to its security and defense as well as its contribution to the fight for the security and defense of the Caribbean, the American continent and the rest of the world, while rethinking its vision of the future.

Haiti fully assumes its responsibility as a no less important player in the regional system and recognizes the indissoluble link between its development aims, its security, its defense and its stability to make it an emerging country in the decades to come.

Such an enterprise cannot materialize without a flow of capital in the form of investments nationals and foreigners, particularly from the diaspora.

In this 21st century, Haiti is particularly focused on the defense and protection of its interests vital. Of these, its population and its nationals constitute the centerpiece. Assistance to these nationals in the event of natural disasters, the defense of the territory, support for our nationals living on the territory of sister nations are our priorities. These are good points expressed in this important document. In the new strategic vision of Haiti defined in this White Paper, diplomacy is a pillar on which we must rely. She wants to be the spearhead in the approach to strengthening the regional and international integration of the country and its openness to business.

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This White Paper reflects the will of the Haitian State to continue to build trust with the nations of the world, to build bridges between States for the well-being of peoples.
Haitian diplomacy is working on this task and is fully committed, through its representations to worldwide, to promote it.

Lener RENAULD

Minister of Foreign Affairs

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Message from the Minister of Defense

Dear compatriots,

We have now reached the end of sixteen (16) months of work, time which was necessary for the preparation, elaboration and distribution of the first White Paper on Security and Defense National for Sustainable Social and Economic Development from Haiti. It goes without saying that such a work did not come out of nothing. It is therefore not an enterprise ex-nihilo or a generation spontaneous.

In fact, since our independence, the fruit of an epic that has never been equalled, we have never ceased to fight against opposing forces, either by consolidating our conquests, or by preserving our gains, or by protecting our common good through our contribution to the creation of an environment anti slaver, safe and stable. That being said, for having fought ostracism in all its forms, Haiti occupies a place of choice that no mishap can dispute with it, even even delight him.

Closer to home, 20 years ago we watched helplessly as the hideous spectacle of the security vacuum due to the absence of a national defense force that no other can validly replace as only visible part of the soul of any nation.

However, this situation, which challenges us all, has not left leaders and sectors indifferent. organized civil society which, through several commissions mandated to reflect on the advisability and methods of remobilizing the military component of our public force, deal this subject as a constitutional imperative in the national interest. No less than five reports were submitted to the highest authorities of the country by three successive commissions and all concluded to the urgent need to restore our armed forces in order to restore the nation's confidence in itself even. The third commission appointed by President Michel Joseph Martelly after his arrival in power in May 2011 recommended the reactivation of the Ministry of Defence, which was part of hitherto a two-headed structure called the Ministry of the Interior and National Defence. This reactivation, while being a significant step forward, did not remove all the obstacles since other steps deemed crucial have not yet been completed.

It is in order to have understood the role that the international community, present through the MINUSTAH that the current Head of State presented a formal request on February 7, 2014 to the Junta

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Interamerican Defense Agency (JID), one of the organs of the OAS, whose mission is to advise the Regional Organization in the field of hemispheric security and defence, to assist and to put its expertise at the disposal of countries of the sub-continent wishing to produce their White Paper on Security and Defence. Fortunately, the response from the JID was not long in coming and contacts have been initiated with a view to supporting Haiti in this direction.

The country is fortunate to see its first White Paper belonging, among the countries of the hemisphere, to the fifth generation, that is to say the one making defense and security elements of a whole which is called: global security or sustainable economic and social development. The title is all telling fact.

With the White Paper, the first of its kind in Haiti and the Caribbean, the country is acquiring an important tool insofar as information is conveyed on the way in which it intends to build its system of security and defense in full compliance with its international commitments and the principles that govern the functioning of modern States. The latter see security and defense not as ends in themselves, but as means of assuring populations of their well-being.

Taking into account the risks and threats to which the country is permanently exposed, the Book Blanc recognizes the need to adapt response capabilities to the nature of the dangers to be faced, such such as: natural disasters, accelerated deforestation, drying up of waterways due to the deterioration of watersheds, earthquakes, international terrorism, repeated floods that affect the crops and road infrastructure, etc. The White Paper was an opportunity for Haitians, all tendencies, to sit down and reflect together on relevant themes including the understanding is essential for the advancement of the country. The work in the workshop showed the interest Haitians for all that concerns their future. Their enthusiasm remains the proof that the thirst of change is great. They will always be the object of our deep gratitude.

Through its observations, analyzes and recommendations, the White Paper lays the first stone and lays the foundations of an edifice that is both solid and hospitable in which the major concerns will be taken into account and concerns of the Haitian people.

Finally, we congratulate the President of the Republic, His Excellency Michel Joseph Martelly for his leadership, his patriotism and his sense of the State. By proposing to the Nation a work not partisan with possible solutions for problems related to security and defense national in their relationship with economic and social development, the President of the Republic

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intends, through this innovative project, to mark his passage at the head of the State and will have irreversibly launched the country on the road to modernity.

Lener Renault

Minister

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Message from the Chairman of the Commission for the preparation of the White Paper

It is with a feeling of deep respect for the institutions republicans and a certain sense of duty accomplished that the Commission presidential election on the drafting of the White Paper submits to the President of the Republic, after sixteen (16) months of work, the First **White Paper on Security and National Defense for the Sustainable Economic and Social Development of Haiti.**

Following the visit of the President of the Republic on February 7, 2014 to the House of the Soldier of the Inter-American Defense Junta in Washington DC, which led to the creation of a Presidential Commission of the White Book, this one hardly idled in the execution of the mission entrusted to it by the Head of the State.

The mission was daunting and the related challenges were enormous. However, thanks to the frank collaboration of its members, the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the Organization of Americans, the Commission succeeded in overcoming the task.

Moreover, this work is the result of a long process of cogitation between different layers of the Haitian society. I present my heartfelt thanks to all these sectors of national life which have participated in the debates and discussions around the project during the thematic workshops that took place both in Port-au-Prince and in Washington DC By their spirit of openness, they proved their interest in security and defence, which constitute vital elements for the development and stability of the nation.

As for the international actors, in particular the Inter-American Defense Board of the Organization of American States, which assisted the Commission from the beginning to the end of its mandate, I tells them that this collaboration was appreciated at its true value.

Peace must reign in the streets for the country's economy to prosper and democratic gains to be consolidated. The resulting corollary is that the Haitian state must be able to ensure both the safety of the lives and property of all those present on its territory and to guarantee the inviolability of the national space. To achieve this, the institutions dedicated to this task must on the one hand exist and on the other hand be endowed with adequate means to properly fulfill their mission.

The specter of the vacuum that will be created in the country by the definitive withdrawal of UN military forces from departure of MINUSTAH was a matter of concern for public opinion in general and

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the Commission in particular throughout his mandate. It is therefore important for the Haitian State to resolve this issue in a sustainable way and with the greatest speed in a perspective of development sustainability of the country.

The collective well-being that the Haitian State must offer to its daughters and sons depends, among other things, on the institutional strengthening, especially of security and defense infrastructures. these must be up to the challenges and threats that the country is regularly confronted with, in particular natural disasters, which are sometimes extremely violent.

This White Paper is a tool which has the double merit of identifying a whole range of threats, challenges and national security, defense and development concerns and to propose to authorities an approach to at least embark on the path to their lasting resolution.

In submitting this White Paper, the Commission fervently hopes that the application of recommendations contained therein contributes to helping the Haitian nation to consolidate its momentum for development.

Ambassador Pierre Francois Benoit

Chairman of the Commission for the preparation of the White Paper

Thanks

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The Presidential Commission for the Preparation of the White Paper presents its heartfelt thanks to all those and all those who from far or near have contributed to the achievement of this dream which has become reality. In a particular way, she thanks:

- The President of the Republic, His Excellency Michel Joseph Martelly, for having taken the initiative to provide the country with a White Paper, combining security, defense and development sustainable.
- The Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Evans Paul, for his support and participation in the debates during the thematic workshops as a representative of organized sectors of the society, even though he was not yet Prime Minister. ÿ The Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lener Renauld, who has always accompanied and supported the Commission throughout its mandate;
- ÿ The former Chancellor, Mr. Pierre Duly Brutus, who facilitated the coordination with the Junta Inter-American Defense Agency, via the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the Organization of States Americans.
- ÿ The former Minister of Economy and Finance, Mrs. Marie Carmelle Jean Marie and the current Minister of Economy and Finance, Mr. Wilson Laleau, for their support unconditional
- ÿ The representatives of organized civil society who participated in the debates during the four (4) thematic workshops organized in Port-au-Prince, the conclusions of which constitute the main chapters of the White Paper.
- ÿ The Organization of American States, which through one of its specialized bodies, the Inter-American Defense Board, made a crucial contribution to the outcome of the project.
- ÿ Master Bernard Gousse for his intellectual contribution and his manifest interest expressed throughout length of work.
- ÿ Professor-experts placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Inter-American Board of Defense.
- ÿ The members of the Commission who, driven by their patriotic sense, were able to find time, despite their many personal activities, for sixteen (16) long months to carry out their mandate.

Finally, she would like to thank all those who will devote their time to reading this White Paper. The nation will be grateful to them.

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List of national authorities

- Michel Joseph MARTELLY, President of the Republic
- Evans PAUL, Prime Minister
- Lener RENAULD, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
- Lener RENAULD, Minister of Defense
- Yves Germain JOSEPH, Minister of Planning and External Cooperation
- Ariel HENRY, Minister of the Interior and Territorial Communities
- Dithny Joan RATON, Minister of Culture
- Robert LABROUSSE, Minister of Haitians Living Abroad
- Jean Fritz JEAN-LOUIS, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, in charge of electoral
- Victor BENOIT, Minister of Social Affairs and Labor
- Florence D. GUILLAUME, Minister of Public Health and Population
- Fresner DORCIN, Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and
- Development
- Rotchild FRANÇOIS JR., Minister of Communication
- Wilson LALEAU, Minister of Economy and Finance
- Hervey DAY, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Yves Rose MORQUETTE, Minister for the Status of Women and Women's Rights
- Nesmy MANIGAT, Minister of National Education and Vocational Training
- Jimmy ALBERT, Minister of Youth and Sports
- Jacques ROUSSEAU, Minister of Public Works, Transport, Communications and Energies
- Pierre Richard CASIMIR, Minister of Justice and Public Security
- Stéphanie Balmir VILLEDROUIN, Minister of Tourism and Creative Industries
- Jean-Marie Claude GERMAIN, Minister of the Environment
- Andris RICHE, Senator, President of the Senate
- Jules CANTAVE, President of the Court of Cassation and of the Judiciary •

Godson ORELUS, Director General of the National Police of Haiti

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FIRST PART

HAITI'S STRATEGIC VISION: A MODEL COUNTRY

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

1.- Historical overview

landing **of Christopher Columbus and his men**

A.- Spanish period

The island of Hispaniola - made up of 76,480 km2 - officially entered history with the landing, on the northwest coast, of Christopher Columbus on December 6, 1492. Columbus gave the name from Môle Saint Nicolas to the splendid bay which had hosted it, a name that remains until today. Se believing he had arrived in the Indies, he named these lands, the "Indies" and suddenly naming the taïnos *Indians ,* who lived there.

Under the Spanish occupation of the island, the Taino population was virtually exterminated within a short period of time. time of about a quarter of a century, a consequence of the slavery to which it was reduced, of the bad

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treatments inflicted on her by the Spanish colonists, as well as unknown diseases brought by these last of the European continent.

This period of the country's history came to an official end with the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, by which Spain had ceded to France the western part of the island, which constitutes the Haiti of today.

B.- French period

The French presence on the island of Hispaniola dates back to the year 1635 on the northwest coast, particularly at Turtle Island. The French filibusters, pirates of the seas found a safe refuge there. to deposit their loot after stripping the boats and then returning to France. Over the time, these buccaneers settled on the main island, devoting themselves more and more to hunting and farming.

Despite greater concentration and better organization, the French presence remained discreet and unofficial until 1664, when Colbert, Minister of King Louis XIV, recognized the existence of French nationals on the island. He renamed it Saint Domingue. France named its first Governor of Santo Domingo in the person of Bertrand d'Ogeron in 1665.

Following the rivalries between the two colonial powers present in the island, Spain recognized officially by the Treaty of Ryswick previously referenced France's right to retain the part western without, however, fixing its borders. The French domination on the island will last until 1803, and will end at Vertières on November 18 of the same year with the victory of the native army over the powerful Napoleonic army, commanded by General Rochambeau.

C.- Haitian period

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Monument Vertières (Cap-Haitien)

On January 1 , 1804, General Jean-Jacques Dessalines, commander-in-chief of the native army, accompanied by the other heroes of the war, proclaimed the independence of the country by reading, on the Place of Arms of Gonaïves, of the act of independence co-signed by the other generals of the army. Wanting reconnect with the spirit of freedom of the Taïnos of pre-Columbian times, who called the country Haiti, Quisqueya or Bohio, and sounding the death knell of the colonial regime, the revolutionaries chose to rename the country: Haiti, which means "high land, mountainous land".

By this revolutionary act, the former slaves of Saint Domingue, free since 1793, established in the history of peoples an unprecedented feat never repeated since, becoming the first and only black nation to have freed itself alone and forever from the infernal yoke of slavery, exploitation despicable and dehumanizing of man by man.

Following its accession to independence, the young Haitian nation had the arduous task of rebuild the country. The war of independence had caused heavy losses both in human lives only in material resources. Moreover, the country's integration into the concert of free and independent nations has not been easy. Obstacles have arisen both nationally and internationally. AT As an example, this independence won after a hard fight was not recognized until 21 years later, after intense negotiations, by France and other European powers. United States of America, where slavery still existed, would not recognize the independence of Haiti until 1862.

However, Haiti's accession to independence and its contribution to the struggle for the freedom of oppressed all over the world will go down in the annals of history as feats of which humanity will always remember.

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Nowadays, colonial slavery has been declared a “Crime against Humanity”. It is correct to say that in 1802-1803 justice, good law and a sense of history were on the side of the Haitians.

D.- The historical causes of the current situation in Haiti

The historical causes of the current situation in Haiti are multiple. During the struggles for independence, the sugar production apparatus was almost destroyed. The main export commodities, from 1804 to 1860 were coffee and logwood. Today the large plantation has disappeared to make way for the fragmented properties. Mass sugar production, a generator of great wealth at the time of the colony is lost.

The compensation unjustly imposed on the country by France in the 19th century significantly damaged its economic and social development.

The legacy of colonial slavery is heavy. The result has been a stratified, compartmentalized society, lacking a long-term vision.

The Spanish colonies in America had a form of government called *cabildos* which combined citizens to local government. The French colonies had an organization essentially military. Having become independent, the Haitians reproduced the French system which was their unique model. Haiti's administration had remained largely military until 1916.

The system put in place through the American occupation of 1915 broke this pattern but proved incapable of replacing this military administration with a democratic civil administration and effective, due to cultural, idiosyncratic and structural factors.

The period following the Second World War saw the emergence of new ruling elites and economic renewal, of which President Dumarsais Estimé is the main emblematic figure.

Doctor François Duvalier broke this momentum of development, having installed a bloodthirsty dictatorship in the country (1957-1986).

The transition to democracy that followed from February 1986 was marked by instability politics and foreign military interventions (1994-2000 / 2004 to date).

Today, the nation calls with all its wishes for the consolidation of the political alternation observed since a decade already, the cornerstone of any representative democracy.

2.- Cultural heritage

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Logo of the Ministry of Tourism

Haiti is endowed with great wealth by the very fact, on the one hand, of its " *Creole"* population resulting a mixture of ethnic groups with multi-continental origins: Africa, Europe, America; and on the other hand of its geographical position and above all the creativity of its citizens.

Haitian literature, more than flourishing and famous, includes many works that have become for most classics. However, the most widespread cultural expression of Haiti remains undoubtedly the painting and crafts, highly famous for their creativity and colors.

Traditional music and dances are also an important pillar. Our culture is our originality, our originality is our strength.

3.- National symbols and emblems

A.- National Flag

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national flag

The national flag is blue and red, arranged in two horizontal bands. It was created in 1803.

B.- The coat of arms of the Republic

Coat of arms of the Republic

A royal palm surmounted by the cap of Liberty and, shading with its palms, a trophy of arms with the caption: Unity is strength.

C.- Important historical documents

act of independence

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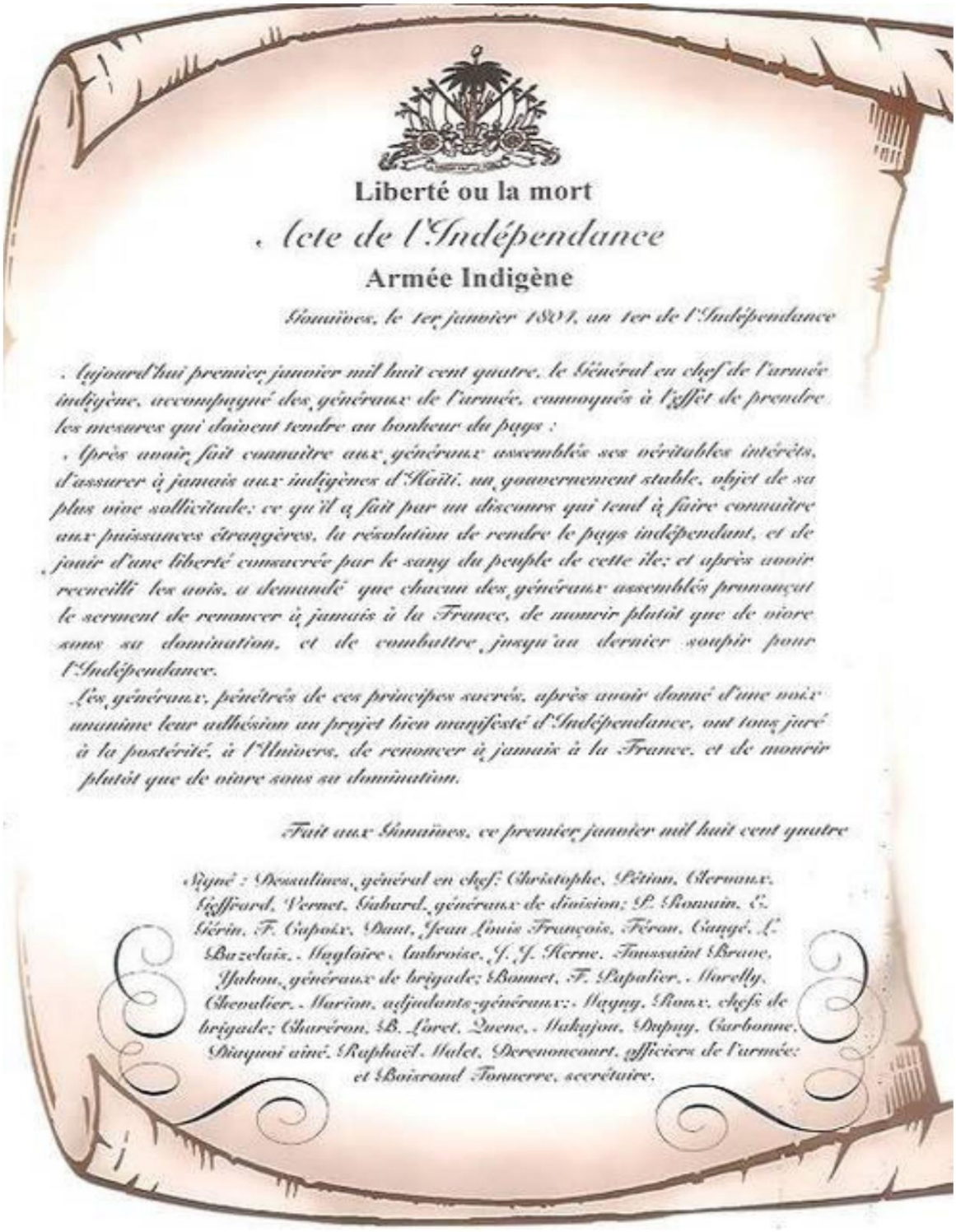

Liberté ou la mort

. Acte de l'Indépendance

Armée Indigène

Gonaïves, le 1er janvier 1804, an 1er de l'Indépendance

. Aujourd'hui premier janvier mil huit cent quatre, le Général en chef de l'armée indigène, accompagné des généraux de l'armée, convoqués à l'effet de prendre les mesures qui doivent rendre au bonheur du pays :

. Après avoir fait connaître aux généraux assemblés ses véritables intérêts, d'assurer à jamais aux indigènes d'Haïti, un gouvernement stable, objet de sa plus vive sollicitude; ce qu'il a fait par un discours qui tend à faire connaître aux puissances étrangères, la résolution de rendre le pays indépendant, et de jouir d'une liberté cimentée par le sang du peuple de cette île; et après avoir recueilli les avis, a demandé que chacun des généraux assemblés prononçât le serment de renoncer à jamais à la France, de mourir plutôt que de vivre sous sa domination, et de combattre jusqu'au dernier soupir pour l'Indépendance.

Les généraux, pénétrés de ces principes sacrés, après avoir donné d'une voix unanime leur adhésion au projet bien manifesté d'Indépendance, ont tous juré à la postérité, à l'Univers, de renoncer à jamais à la France, et de mourir plutôt que de vivre sous sa domination.

Fait aux Gonaïves, ce premier janvier mil huit cent quatre

Signé : Dessalines, général en chef; Christophe, Pétion, Clervaux, Geffrard, Vernet, Gabard, généraux de division; P. Romain, C. Gérin, F. Capoix, Daut, Jean Louis François, Féran, Cangé, L. Bazelais, Magloire Ambroise, J. J. Herne, Toussaint Brave, Yahou, généraux de brigade; Bonnet, F. Papalier, Morelly, Chevalier, Marion, adjudants-généraux; Magny, Roux, chefs de brigade; Charéron, B. Laret, Quene, Makajou, Dupuy, Carbonne, Diaquoi aîné, Raphaël, Malet, Derenoncourt, officiers de l'armée; et Boisrond Tonnerre, secrétaire.

Act of Independence of the Republic of Haiti

D.- Historical monuments

Henri Christophe Citadel, Sans-Souci Palace, Forts Jacques and Alexandre, Palace of 365 doors

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The Citadelle Laferrière in the North built by Henri Christophe

E.- National Heroes

Toussaint Louverture, Jean Jacques Dessalines, Henri Christophe, Alexandre Pétion, Capois La-Mort, Boisrond Tonnerre, Hammerton Killick, Charlemagne Péralte.

F.- Currency

Unity is strength

G.- National anthem

The National Anthem is *La Dessalinienne,* composed in 1903 on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of independence.

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Toussaint Louverture (1743-1803)

Jean-Jacques Dessalines (1758-1806)

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Henri Christophe (1757-1820)

Alexandre Petion (1770-1818)

Machine Translated by Google

Charlemagne Péralte (1885-1919)

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FIRST PART

HAITI'S STRATEGIC VISION: A MODEL COUNTRY

CHAPTER II

COUNTRY PROFILE

1.- NATIONAL TERRITORY

a) Geographical Location

Map 1

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola or Quisqueya. She is separated from its neighbor the Dominican Republic by a long land border of about 350 kms. This border very often follows waterways or passes through very mountainous areas. There are four official crossing points between the two countries at this border but there are many clandestine crossing points. The total area of the Republic of Haiti is 27,750 km2 (27,560 km2 of land and 190 km2 of water), or, in terms of comparison, the 148th territory in the world. To this are added the rights exercised over the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf

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in accordance with international law. Haiti also claims as part of its territory the island of Navase which is presently administered by the United States of America.

The territory of the Republic of Haiti is very mountainous, there are few plains. The country has many major waterways.

The Republic of Haiti includes many adjacent islands which are among others Tortue (200 km2), Gonâve (680 km2), Grande Caïmitte (45 km2), Petite Caïmitte, Navase, Île-à-Vache (52 km2), the Big Caye…

Major cities are mostly found along the coasts. These are Port-au-Prince, Fort Liberte, Cap Haitian, Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, Léogâne, Petit-Goâve, Miragoâne, Anse-à-Veau, Jérémie, Les Cayes, Aquin, Jacmel.

The interior agglomerations which have a certain importance are few in number. The country is turned towards the sea. It has 1771 kilometers of coastline and has several good, well-sheltered bays.

The most important lake is Lake Azuei. We must also mention the artificial lake of Péligre, the pond of Miragoâne and many other ponds. The highest mountain in the country, Morne de la Selle, rises 2,680 m above sea level.

b) Characteristics

Map 2

Haiti enjoys a tropical climate with a rainy season normally extending from April to November, which is also the hurricane season. Haiti is quite often subject to cyclones and other

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devastating natural disasters, as has been the case in recent decades. Temperature
annual average fluctuates between 21o and 33o Celsius.
The landscapes are extremely varied. Due to the configuration of the terrain and the altitude, one can
have extremely green areas, like arid areas. There are a multitude of microphones
climates and sometimes the landscapes are of great beauty.
The country has beautiful mangroves that are threatened by anarchic cutting of mangroves. He
There are also very beautiful beaches such as the Côte des Arcadins, the Petite Caïmitte, and La Tortue. With
its beaches, its mountains and its rivers the country has an enormous tourist potential.

c) Border Delimitation Treaty with the Dominican Republic

Card 3

Haiti signed a border delimitation treaty with the Dominican Republic on January 21, 1929,
supplemented by the agreement of February 17, 1935, and by the additional protocol of March 9, 1936.

2.- POPULATION, SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

a) Demography

According to the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI), Haiti has 10.9 million inhabitants
in 2015, or 396 souls per square kilometer. Life expectancy at birth is 60.7 years for

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men and 64.3 for women. Individuals under 14 represent 33.9% of this total. It is
a population made up largely of young people, as evidenced by the average age, which is 23.0 years. There
The birth rate is quite high there, at 3.19 children per woman. As a result, the Haitian population is growing by 2.2%
per year. On the other hand, the urbanization rate increased from 22.2% in 1975 to 51.9% in 2015. Port-au-Prince
and the metropolitan area have more than 2.5 million inhabitants, or a quarter of the population.
The main religions in the country are Catholicism, Reformed cults and Voodoo. others
religions such as Islam and Bahá'i are emerging.
The official languages of the country are Haitian Creole and French. However, English, in particular,
and Spanish are very present in the business sector, among young people and in the education system
where they are taught as foreign languages throughout secondary school. Lots of Haitians
also know German. Such was the case of the writer of the Act of Independence, Boisrond
Tonnerre who had studied in Salzburg in Austria and that of President Cincinnatus Leconte who had
studied engineering in Mainz.

b) **Energy, transport and communication**

The country has thermal power stations and hydroelectric power stations, the most of which
important is that of Péligre. It has several regional power distribution networks
electric. Most of these networks are built at medium voltage of 23 kV. Measures are
envisaged in the long term for the joining and consolidation of these regional networks into a network
national interconnected.

Haiti has two (2) international airports: Toussaint Louverture Airport in Port-au-Prince and
Hugo Chavez Airport in Cap-Haitien. The rest of the country is served by many small airfields.
Thirteen (13) ports are open to Foreign Trade, of which only seven (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haitien,
Port-de-Paix, Gonaives, Saint-Marc, Miragoâne and Jacmel) meet international standards.

Economic overview

c) Economic area

With its 27,750 square kilometres, the Republic of Haiti is at the crossroads of the maritime routes which
cross the Caribbean and connect the east coast of North America to Europe and then to Asia, via the canal
from Panama. The many mountain ranges of Haiti delimit its main economic regions,
including the Artibonite region, those of the West, North and South. These are mostly areas
agriculture of vital importance which should constitute industrial poles and employment pools for
Haiti.

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The Haitian population tends to emigrate to the United States, Canada, the Dominican Republic and other countries. These expatriates send their parents remittances equivalent to almost 30% of GDP. In return, this diaspora wishes to participate more actively in the political life of the country and to reintegrate into Haitian society at the time of their retirement.

d) The history of a century of Haitian economic policies

The American Occupation (1915-1934) initiated a series of economic policies aimed at balancing the budget. During this period, the Haitian State was able to clean up its finances and carry out a reform currency ensuring five gourdes for one dollar. He was able to build public buildings and centralize the economic opportunities of the country in Port-au-Prince. However, this process brought many frustrations, because the masses have not been put at the center of public policies.

The government of Dumarsais Estimé (1946-1950) initiated a new era of economic policies in Haiti. However, successive governments broke the momentum and failed to modernize the productive system, despite some key achievements (massive investments to develop the valley of the Artibonite and promote hydroelectricity there, stimulation of agro-industry in the plain of Cayes...).

Later, by noting the limits of a growth centered since the nineteenth century on foodstuffs whose production and exports had been falling since 1950, Jean-Claude Duvalier (1971-1986) attempted to emulate the example of the countries of Southeast Asia, first by facilitating the establishment of free zones in Haiti. Then he encouraged import substitution (SI) that Latino countries Americans had adopted in the late 1940s. At that time, the Haitian economy revealed its main structural weaknesses. In fact, she is not managed to improve the purchasing power of the workers nor to widen its internal market in order to stimulate the IS companies. She also failed to charge low prices and, despite the low wages, it was unable to attract foreign capital. As a result, this economy has stagnated since 1980, which forced the country to launch a new era of economic policy, starting in 1986.

Between 1986 and 2010, public administration and finance reforms were not followed by a return of direct investment. The implementation of the National Strategy Document for the Growth and Poverty Reduction (DSNCRP) in 2008 did not help. However, transfers of expatriates make up for the drop in export earnings.

The earthquake of January 12, 2010 was an opportunity to rethink these economic policies.

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From 2010, Haiti's development strategy appears to be more proactive and aims to make it a emerging countries within two decades.

e) Findings and lessons from the Haitian development experience

We will have to draw some lessons from the Haitian economic experience. First, the economy based on rent and predation is still present there. Second, specialization strategies advocating agricultural production since the nineteenth century and free zone industries since 1970 have not led Haiti to prosperity. This economy, driven by a single growth pole - which is the capital - has not helped move Haiti forward. In addition, priority was given to manufacturing to the detriment of agriculture, a key sector of our economy. Finally, labor emigration qualified constitutes lost investments for Haiti. Even their currency remittances to the country are not not a viable solution for this economy. Because of these failures, Haiti will have to aim for an economy much more diverse.

f) Prospects of a new economy

Haiti must build an economy that meets aspirations for prosperity, well-being and work of its citizens. These outcomes depend on companies' access to capital, technology, know-how, and specialized banks that finance and support the agricultural and industrial sectors. These banks must contribute to the balanced distribution of investments and opportunities economy throughout the country. None of the above will be possible without an investment massive in quality education at all levels.

As this process unfolds, Haiti will provide its people with opportunities and a well-being that the latter seek abroad today. In doing so, the country will become part of a momentum of technological catch-up and raising living standards comparable to the rest of the world. Reflection, mastery of knowledge and know-how are fundamental.

SOME SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS OF HAITI

Population 10.9 million (2015, IHSI) % of population living below	national poverty line
58.5% (2015, IHSI)	
Literacy rate	61% (2015, IHSI)

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GDP per capita (PPC)	810 USD (2013, BM) 280
Population density	inhab/km2 (2015, IHSI) 60.74
Life expectancy at birth	men and 64.33 women (2015, IHSI)
Fertility rate	3.19 (2015, IHSI)
Annual GDP growth	4.3% (2013, WB)
Infant mortality rate (under 5)	48.6% (2015, IHSI)
Drinking water access rate	8.5% of homes are connected (IHSI, 2003)

Sources: Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI) / World Bank (BM)

STRUCTURE OF GDP

Primary sector	25% (2009, IHSI)
Secondary sector	17% (2009, IHSI)
Tertiary sector	58% (2009, IHSI)
Total	100%

Sources: Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI)

FIRST PART

HAITI'S STRATEGIC VISION: A MODEL COUNTRY

CHAPTER III

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LEGAL-INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The country is governed by the 1987 Constitution which guarantees fundamental freedoms for all and recognizes human rights. This constitution adopts the principle of the separation of powers: the executive, the Legislative and Judiciary.

The Executive is headed by a President of the Republic, Head of State, elected for five (5) years, for a mandate renewable only once and not consecutively. There is also a Prime Minister, Head of Government and a Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister, appointed by the Head of State, must obtain the approval of Parliament.

The Legislature is made up of two (2) Chambers elected by direct universal suffrage: a Senate of thirty (30) members, at the rate of three (3) senators per department and a Chamber of Deputies whose number is equal to that of the electoral districts. Senators are elected for six (6) years and Deputies for four (4) years. The Legislative has the attributions of passing the laws, of granting its confidence to the Prime Minister or to dismiss him by a vote of censure; this vote being able to intervene in one or the other bedroom. It is also up to the Legislature to inquire into any matter of public interest. The ministers can be censored individually.

The Judiciary is headed by the Superior Council of the Judicial Power, the superior regulatory body of the function of judge at all levels of the judiciary, made up of the Court of Cassation (court Supreme Court), Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance, Special Courts and Courts of peace. There are five (5) Courts of Appeal, nineteen (19) Courts of First Instance and at least one court of peace in each municipality.

The country has ten (10) departments, forty-two (42) districts, one hundred and forty (140) communes and five hundred and seventy (570) communal sections.

The departments are: West, Artibonite, North, North-West, North-East, Center, Grande Anse, the South, the South-East and the Nippes.

In each department, a senior civil servant, the Delegate, represents the Executive, supervises and coordinates public administration at the departmental level. He is assisted by Vice-delegates who exercise their competence at the level of the arrondissements.

The commune is administered by a municipal council composed of a mayor and two assessors. They are elected for four (4) years.

The communal section is managed by a board of directors of three (3) members, elected for four (4 years.

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There are also independent institutions, such as the Superior Court of Accounts and Administrative Disputes (CSCCA) and the Permanent Electoral Council (CEP). The CSCCA is responsible for controlling state expenditure and acts as an administrative tribunal. The CEP, for its part, is responsible for the organization of elections at all levels. Voting is optional, free and secret.
Political parties and groups are formed and exercise their activities freely. They must respect the principles of democracy and national sovereignty.

FIRST PART

HAITI'S STRATEGIC VISION: A MODEL COUNTRY

CHAPTER IV

DESIGN OF THE STRATEGIC VISION

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The People, the State and the Government of Haiti look to the future with the determination to articulate their skills to design a coherent country based on the lessons of history and the will policy to direct the common good in accordance with its historical and cultural identity. This presupposes a strategic vision focused on the men and women of today to ensure the transition to an inclusive Haiti, oriented towards development and more responsible towards future generations.

Haiti's strategic vision is defined as follows:

> ***Haiti, a democratic state where the human being, his dignity, his freedom, his prosperity and its security constitute axes without exclusion of any kind, in accordance to the wishes of the founding fathers of the Fatherland.***
>
> ***Haiti, a rule of law that promotes democratic peace and respects its regional and international commitments.***
>
> ***Haiti, an economically equitable and socially modern State which consolidates its democratic institutions and which attaches priority importance to the environment.***
>
> ***In summary: Haiti, a sovereign, peaceful and development-oriented country economic and social sustainability, driven by the desire to protect its citizens against any risk and against any threat.***

Defining a strategic vision for the future of Haiti presupposes an integrated concept, interdependent and dynamic around three central axes:

- ÿ Institutional strengthening
- ÿ Development
- ÿ Security and Defense

It is a vision that takes into account the needs of Haiti in the 21st century and the obligation to create a space of convergence so that all social, political and economic actors can orient their future actions around the objective conditions for sustainable development in Haiti.

The definition of the axes around which the national strategy of Haiti is articulated will allow the place of a fundamental platform where the commitment and the political will will have to be concentrated towards the achievement of the higher objectives of the Haitian nation.

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Among these objectives stands out the urgency of exercising effective sovereignty over the entire territory as well as the need to consolidate and strengthen its full and complete integration according to its resources and national interests.

This strategic vision includes the main orientations emanating from the regional and global dynamics expressed through the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community CARICOM and the United Nations among other organizations, which emphasize the need to progress in the field of governability and the construction of structures strong institutional frameworks for development, given the existence of reasonable conditions of security.

This vision stems from lessons learned from the deployment of the United Nations Mission for the Stability in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and participates in the recovery of national pride based on the identity of the Haitian people, who assume the responsibility of defining a strategy that can generate not only economic growth but above all able to strengthen its human and social capital, and embark on the road of progress aimed at satisfying their physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual.

In this sense, the democratic commitment of Haiti constitutes a challenge which challenges all the actors, given the political process to be set in motion. Haiti recognizes the need for all sectors to contribute to the institutional strengthening of the Republic as a sine qua non for the consolidation of economic and social development according to the current and future needs of the country.

The strategic vision enables us to envisage as a country the direction to take and thus, in depending on this objective, promote the articulation of the means necessary to achieve it.

In view of the foregoing, it is important to create the security conditions necessary for the realization of this strategic vision.

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FIRST PART

HAITI'S STRATEGIC VISION: A MODEL COUNTRY

CHAPTER V

MODERNIZATION OF HAITI IN A DEMOCRATIC CONTEXT

Nations recognize their evolution from the interpretation of their history. This evolution is built around national values, a sense of patriotism and the example of its heroes and martyrs.

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Haitian society feels proud of its past from which arises the challenge of rebuilding a Republic capable of making decisive progress on the road to national integration and laying the foundations for a Haiti which offers opportunities to its citizens and creates the conditions necessary for the country to positions itself with pride and solidity in the 21st century.

This means a deep sense of social and cultural inclusion that respects pluralism such that it takes place in a democratic system. This requires not only the effective separation of powers but also the balance of powers (check and balance) in the exercise of political power and a social commitment capable of generating a dialogue oriented towards the peaceful resolution of disputes under democratic criteria to obtain the legitimacy required by the democracy of the 21st century.

To do this, Haitian society must promote the required leadership in which different generations can converge to guide our society towards democratic development sustainable, where freedom, justice, solidarity and dignity are a natural guarantee based on the right and supported by democratic institutions.

Haiti's strategic projection is based on democratic principles from which identified, at this stage of national development, the pillars represented in the image below:

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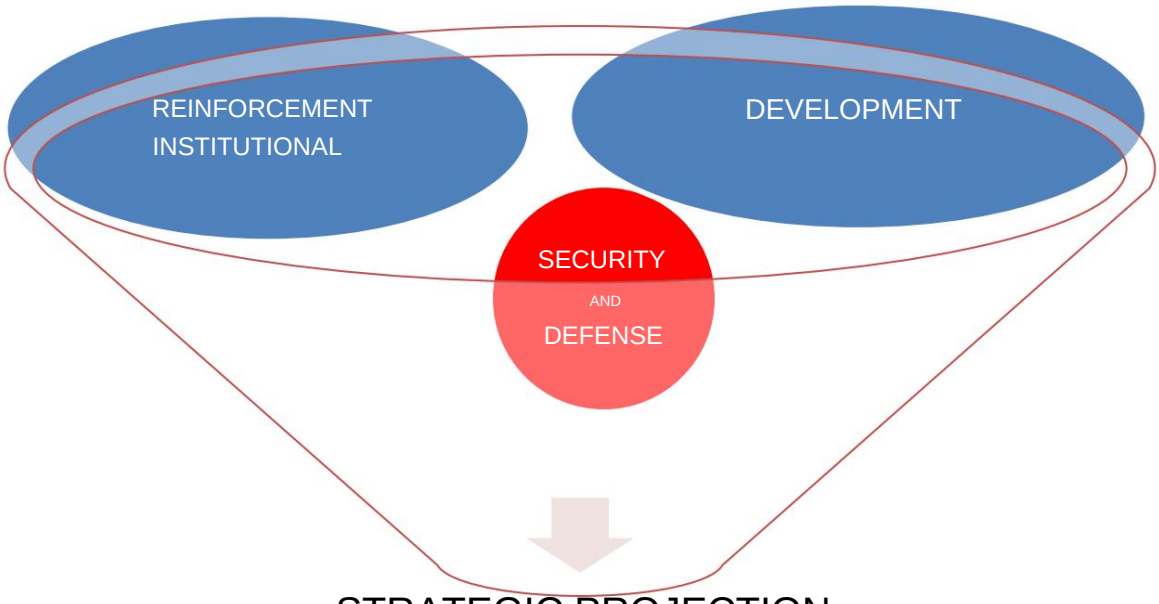
Figure 1

Pillars of strategic projection of Haiti



Political will and national commitment are prerequisites for achieving the strengthening and improvement of our democratic institutions. These two parameters will be the driving force aimed at creating a state apparatus at the service of citizens, effective and efficient in the implementation of public policies, thereby guaranteeing fairness and solidarity to each citizen.

It is therefore essential to continue and complete the process of validating and updating the national census and provide all Haitians with an identity document, from newborns to persons the oldest in our society. This will promote their identification and localization on the territory. Thus, it is possible to prioritize, channel and concentrate public policies and resources therein. on the most vulnerable groups or sectors.

Likewise, having the register of all landed properties with their characteristics constitutes a major institutional challenge. It will not be possible to obtain results that directly influence on sustainable development in Haiti if we do not have a complete cadastral plan of the territory Haitian.

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We must know our people and our territory so that the conception of development and security is inclusive and sufficient to project the impression of experienced well-being and trust in the future.

The democracies of the 21st century face challenges where the existence of an institutional framework solid is a fundamental requirement for any country that wants to fit into the dynamics of a world interdependent and globalized.

This institutional framework consists of an adequate state structure, capable of responding to social requirements, and is provided, at all levels, with civil servants committed to a function and a quality state service and is focused on the common good.

An indispensable complement to this process is the effective application of the Constitution, which guarantees the rights and defines the duties, but also which provides the appropriate conditions for establishing trust in the legal system and impartiality in the application of standards. This complementarity, communication between the executive and legislative powers, as well as the existence of a judicial power independent, are essential to achieve the strategic objectives of Haiti.

The architecture of the state and the way it engages alongside Haitian society must necessarily integrate the values and principles that are part of the national cultural identity. Every democracy meets the formal requirements that constitute its evaluation criteria, but they are insufficient if the institutionalization process does not satisfactorily integrate the specific characteristics national identity. Haitian culture is a heritage and a differentiating factor that expresses the roots and way of thinking of its people. Our institutions must be inspired by this culture and take it into account in planning for the future, directing the education of the people in order to achieve greater social and political homogeneity commensurate with the challenges to be met during this new century.

To prepare for the future, it is essential to incorporate and refine all the structures and all the means that will lead to greater transparency in the exercise of power. He will be equally important to acquire the necessary legal instruments to fight effectively against corruption. Political ethics must be a natural expression of the social ethics with which the citizen observes and evaluates the performance of his authorities as well as the functioning of the state structure and its bureaucracy. In this regard, the government and political leaders are taking

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commitment and accept responsibility to act within established legal standards, to avoid excesses and abuses of power and to ensure proper management of public affairs.

The democratic State of Haiti must use its capacities to rally every citizen to this effort, build alliances with the private sector, large, small and medium enterprises. the said covenants, always regulated, will have to compel themselves to aim for the common good. The public-private partnership is fundamental for the economic and social progress of all countries. Haiti looks to the future as a state with strong institutions capable of regulating and opening spaces for cooperation efficient with a private sector having the same orientation for the common good. The public-private partnership is a central point for the achievement of the strategic objectives of the State and the consolidation of a Haiti free, fair, united and developed.

The strengthening of the social and human resources of our country is a fundamental pillar in the planning for the future development of Haiti.

Through our institutions, it is necessary to focus our efforts on central issues such as fight against poverty, an issue that requires the allocation of financial and human resources considerable with an unavoidable commitment to reduce it substantially in the medium term and to achieve an integrated social base and certain prospects for a better future. An effort should be implemented in order to guarantee the population the satisfaction of the needs fundamentals. Hence the need to strengthen infrastructure in the sectors of health, energy, water, communications and many other essential elements to ensure a life decent to all Haitians. This priority is unavoidable.

In addition, Haiti must prepare to confront the challenges that pave the way for development. Among other things, it will have to build a state capable of directing, managing and regulating the economy both in its micro dimension than in its macro dimension, in accordance with international requirements. She will have access to the financial resources enabling it to achieve its strategic objectives. However, this requires special emphasis to deepen existing efforts to strengthen education in all levels, from kindergarten to higher education. Haiti must have an education system of quality based on solid institutions and the desire to integrate all sectors of society.

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An inclusive education system, without discrimination and emphasizing the desire to inculcate in learners of skills and a vision that can make them our future leaders, while preserving our national identity and projecting our capabilities realistically.

An essential condition for all of this is the guarantee of a reasonable feeling of security, where each Haitian can be certain of living in peace, of moving about in complete peace of mind because the State is even provide the legal framework and take the appropriate measures to ensure the population the possibility of going about their professional, economic, political and social activities, in accordance with the democratic axes that support our Republic.

In this perspective, and as a natural consequence of the above, the future of Haiti, in to a large extent, lies in creating a minimum platform of human sustainability, which requires special attention to food, the implementation of health policies appropriate in order to ensure a healthy population and thus enable it to contribute permanently to the consolidation of the development of Haiti.

In short, it is necessary to concretize the integration of existing initiatives, the incorporation of those that have been defined and the anticipation of those that will be essential in the future. Consequently, he need effective public policies based on criteria of integration and prioritization of our needs to consolidate the axes of the future development of our country. It is urgent to strengthen the foundations of the democratic country project, oriented towards access to food, health, housing, education and income as determinants of quality of life.

The third axis of Haiti's projection is vital. These are security and defence, considered as the set of factors that allow the State of Haiti and its inhabitants to enjoy a adequate environment for the development of all their activities without internal risks or external, insofar as significant progress is made in consolidating institutional and in the areas of development previously described. Security participates then from a realistic vision according to the needs of our country, but assuming the factors international, hemispheric, regional and local that facilitate cooperation and define the framework international, continental, regional and local integration.

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The overriding factor is effective sovereignty, which requires the Haitian state to have tangible control over the territory and its jurisdictional spaces, the neutralization of any attempt to violate our borders so as to leave no space for the development of activities without the presence of the State.

Given the characteristics of our country, border surveillance is mandatory in order to create the security conditions required for national development. From the perspective of a optimization of the latter, it is necessary to build road infrastructures and communications as needed. It is important to create, without delay, pathways of access both for judicial control and for the transfer of exportable resources in the ports and airports. This is linked to the desire to have sustainable agriculture over time, both in order ensure production for domestic consumption and take advantage of our natural advantages in the export of high value-added products to countries in the region and beyond.

The democratic peace to which Haiti aspires depends on legal settlements and the capacities effective police and judicial systems aimed at controlling and reducing violence in all its forms, both both in families and in society in general. At the same time, gun control is a minimum requirement for a society that prides itself on valuing dialogue, negotiation and the use of peaceful means to settle disputes. Democracy does not allow the use violence, whether psychological, physical or virtual.

Threats and risks to democracy come from a variety of backgrounds and many of them have been identified by hemispheric and international organizations. Cooperation is established there as a fundamental tool to combat them and create "zones of peace" and stability. There construction of security conditions makes it possible to strengthen democratic governance, to use resources more adequately in public policies with a high social impact and to ensure the social peace as a requirement of the desired development.

In this strategic vision, we cannot neglect the threats whose presence in the world puts all nations on the alert. Terrorism has demonstrated its ability to adapt by recent generation of radical groups, of religious fundamentalism creating an unprecedented situation. Indeed, 21st century terrorism surpasses states; these are organizations whose actions do not know no geographical borders between countries, cultures and religions. He prioritizes the violence as a mechanism to impose without exclusion one's vision of life and society. There

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neutralization of these minority groups is a global task that involves all countries and Haiti takes part in this task with its capacities and its will to cooperate.

For terrorism to achieve its goals, it needs trained groups, weapons and support logistics, but also funding, organization and a high level of autonomy. By Therefore, all terrorist activity is linked to transnational criminal organizations targeting illicit enrichment through various activities, such as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in countries, smuggling, human trafficking, counterfeiting and also terrorism proper. Haiti has sufficient institutions to cooperate in its neutralization. The presence of the Transnational crime in all its expressions is a threat to development in Haiti. It is a question of national unity and will.

Finally, one of the subjects of national sensitivity which directly affects security, as is already the case in various countries around the world, is the issue of natural disasters whose effects devastating have a high impact on the community in all its strata. They incur a cost economic importance with the possibility of slowing down development by forcing the disaffection of resources to overcome emergencies. In response to these natural phenomena, we must not only institutions endowed with sufficient means to help the population, but also a rapid and effective response from the State at the territorial level to confront, on all fronts, the situation.

The risks and threats of the 21st century are multidimensional, as expressed by the Organization of American States in various documents adopted by its member countries. They require governments new capacities in terms of resources, organization and planning. We cannot improvise with these types of risks because States must be able to prevent the effects.

Haiti's commitments in a future projection revolve around the three axes already stated, the institutional strengthening, development, security and defence. Each of them has urgent and important issues that need to be addressed with a strategic approach. Their identification underlines the level of priority given to it, the complexity of the elements that compose them as well as the related challenges to be overcome.

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The following image highlights the elements, ordered by priority, identified for each axis.

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Figure 2

Fundamental axes of the strategic vision of the country

FIRST PART

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CHAPTER VI

DETERMINING PROJECTION FACTORS

Haiti looks to the future with the conviction that it has the necessary capacities and conditions to effectively achieve its overall development. With strategic axes established around the strengthening institutions, consolidating security and defence, it is possible identify key factors, build a matrix and perform the necessary cross-checks able to guide the design and implementation of public policies around institutions strong for the common good.

Like any strategic vision, this presupposes the projection of resources over the time horizon to achieve the country's goals. The identification of the factors to be worked on to achieve these objectives is therefore essential. The methodological work carried out during the technical workshops that took place throughout the years 2014 and 2015 have made it possible to identify five (5) fundamental macro-factors in the strategic vision of Haiti, which are represented in the following figure.

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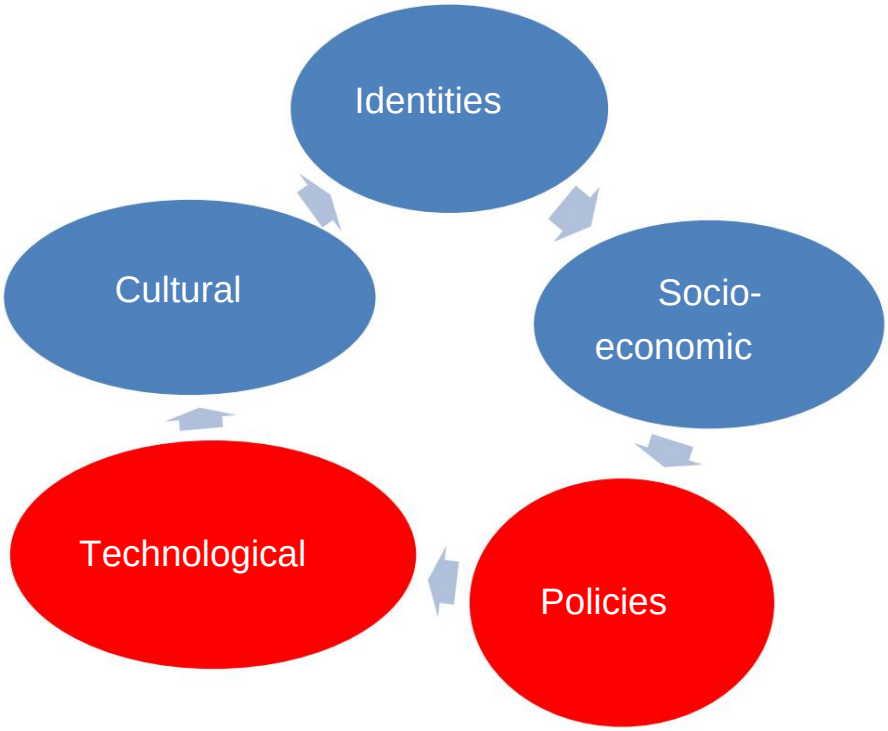
Figure 3



1.- IDENTITY FACTORS

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The strength of a nation rests on the values that give meaning to the Motherland. This feeling of belonging is linked to a common vision of the future expressed in a territory whose existence continues over time gives content to the culture and to the pride of being Haitian. This assertion is vital in the process of building a prosperous Haiti.

To maintain and ensure the existence of a Haitian identity, it is necessary to include in the curricula training the elements that ensure the patriotic sense in each of the inhabitants of the country in the aim of building a citizenship convinced of the importance of social integration around national cultural values.

In this perspective, we must not only recognize our history and its evolution, but also have the will to build the Haitian of tomorrow.

The development of other factors that contribute to this strategic vision is also fundamental. The role of the state is therefore relevant in this conception of the future.

To this end, the state must be able to effectively combine its evolution with the process of globalization and the need to pursue a process of sustainable development, while recognizing the history and reality of Haiti.

We refer to a democratic state guaranteeing social and political pluralism through standards accepted by all. Therefore, recognizing and taking charge of Haiti's rural areas as a major asset in building the future is fundamental. To this end, it will be necessary make land use planning a reality with the aim of harmonizing urban development in accordance with the present century and to strengthen rural and agricultural areas in accordance with our history and as part of our identity.

Plans and programs arising from a National Development Plan should be established which recognizes the values constituting the essence of the national soul and which takes into account social integration in a homogeneous State capable of looking at and building its future. While taking into account national projection factors, so it is necessary to have a planning capacity focused on the development and identification of actions to be implemented.

The development of Haiti passes through a territorial and administrative organization centered on a real decentralization which considers the specific identity of the regions of the country of which the inclusion is part

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the strengthening of an integrated nation convinced of its potential. Indeed, these regions also facilitate the identification of agricultural and industrial development poles where the State can increase investment projects within the framework of strengthening the public-private partnership, for example.

In order to achieve this, it is imperative to promote appropriate institutions to strengthen the sovereignty and autonomy of the state.

2.- SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

This is probably one of the factors that requires more attention to achieve the development of Haiti. The role of the State is essential in the conduct, guidance and regulation of the activity economy, both in the public and private sectors, for better management of the most more deprived.

Thus, it is necessary to provide the organization necessary to achieve the performance required in view of standardization and strengthening of the primary health system at the national level.
At the same time, it is vital to ensure access to food by emphasizing local production, by encouraging export while integrating technology, which is closely linked to the process of education and training on which Haiti must concentrate.

Uncontrolled population growth is another challenge to which the Haitian State must attack in order to prevent it from becoming a factor of internal destabilization. Therefore, it is necessary the promotion of public policies in reproductive health and citizenship education. It is so that it will be possible to count with a young population, having the capacity to provide the capital human resources needed to rebuild the nation.

In the 21st century, and given global warnings about the effects of climate change climate as well as the recognition of the impact of industrial processes on the environment, Haiti must assume the environment as an area to be protected and regulated, while taking care to harmonize the need for development and the preservation of the country's natural conditions.

The implementation of a public and public-private investment strategy compatible with the principles underlying our strategic vision is therefore fundamental. We need foreign investment, but it is also essential to build a strong state with its own institutions

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capable of regulating the incorporation of the private sector in the financing of core activities for the achievement of the common good and the implementation of public policies.

3.- POLITICAL FACTORS

A democracy in transition and consolidation phase as the case of Haiti needs to generate spaces for dialogue and convergence that take into account the legitimacy of divergence opinions and which give priority to constructive, permanent, inclusive and tolerant democratic dialogue. THE political factor, then, is at the heart of this strategic vision of Haiti, without which the will policy to pursue this challenge will not be possible.

One of the first democratic requirements is the achievement of a consensus, understood as the culmination of the process of using democratic instruments. This consensus, built on starting from the political will of all the actors, is initiated by the validation and the appropriation of the strategic vision and of all the vital elements that forge a content for the homeland, the development and national well-being.

A compromise is essential to the strengthening, without exception, of republican institutions and of the country, for the benefit of the enjoyment by all of rights and civil liberties. This consensus is fundamental for the projection of Haitian society and implies the acceptance and creation of permanent spaces for dialogue between authorities, social partners, politicians and the organized community in Haiti.

Along with democratic and institutional consolidation, the strengthening of the state apparatus necessary in order to ensure better interaction, better articulation and synergy of cooperation between different bodies. It is impossible to pursue a consolidation that is intended institutional, inclusive and strategic without a rigorous, professional, efficient administration, dedicated, able to coordinate financial and human resources and efforts to achieve Our goals. Haiti needs organization, dedication and future-oriented work. All government program should start from this premise to meet the national demands of the Haitian people.

It is mandatory to design an inclusive state, which takes into account all cultural diversity, ethnic and religious background of our country. For this, the implementation of concrete policies and actions,

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which respects the principle of gender equality and which ensures equal opportunities for all Haitians is an emergency.

The framework in which Haiti operates is subject to international requirements in terms of governability and good governance. It involves the participation, representation and transparency, among other factors, as well as the rule of law with its constitutional expression appropriate, including regulations and measures necessary to combat corruption and increase transparency in the functioning of the State.

The commitment of all Haitians is the sine qua non for contributing to the achievement of country's strategic objectives. It is therefore necessary to incorporate educational elements appropriate to build true citizens, good neighbours, which will help to forge a cooperation capable of satisfying the common good.

4.- TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

Haiti is able to focus on the design of a development matrix integrating technological capabilities, with specific characteristics combining ancestral knowledge and the potential of the country in various areas of national development, especially the utilization of the advantages territorial and human resources.

The need to have an institutional forum for the production of knowledge and the establishment of criteria according to which Haiti will integrate the technologies supposes a decision strategic. It must consider current and future partnerships with a view to optimizing the integration of technologies and knowledge in the fields of industrial development, agriculture, the exploitation of natural resources as well as in the creation of a platform intended to work to increase added value. Improving the production of wealth is crucial for the future of Haiti. Progress in the production of energy from sources traditional as alternative sources (geothermal, solar or wind) requires the establishment of partnerships and incentives for universities and their research centers through dynamic and reasonable formulas that allow interaction with the centers international and foreign. Comparative experience teaches that in addition to the use of technology, Haiti must produce it and adapt it to national needs.

The creation of a Scientific and Technological Committee is a requirement.

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Technology, lato sensu, as well as the management of applied knowledge, is a central aspect to consider both in the process of strengthening concrete policies relating to the development of Information and Communication Technologies (TIC's) only in the commitment to use them in the protection of the environment, in accordance with the declaration of Santo Domingo of June 2006 of the Organization of American States, relating to the use of technology in the policies public.

In short, it is about developing comprehensive technology management.

5.- CULTURAL FACTORS

Haiti has a history of integration in the Caribbean and Latin America. His characteristics cultures allow it to display an identity reflected in its language, Creole, and supplemented by religious expressions that define a cosmogony, a belief that ultimately provides lifestyle content constituting the essence of the nation.

This essence is revealed through various forms of art (painting and literature, among others), gastronomy and traditions that are still present in rural areas and of which we seek to preserve the characteristics and which we wish to protect as part of our identity national.

It is important to preserve the different types of traditional habitat which represent a heritage cultural, an attraction for the visitor and finally a source of inspiration for our artists.

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SECOND PART

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTEGRATION CONTEXT INTERNATIONAL

CHAPTER VII

INTERESTS TO PRESERVE

The interests of Haiti are dependent on its history and are associated with its heritage and its projection in the future. They have their source in national unity. It is possible to identify these interests permanent and strategic. The former refer to those that are vital to the existence of the nation, that is, those who give meaning to the nation and create unity among Haitians. The interests strategic are those that are essential for the achievement of development objectives Haiti's multi-year plans, the implementation of which has a significant impact on the quality of life of the Company.

The fundamental national interests of Haiti are:

1.- SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

It is of the essence of the state to possess effective control of the territory, of ensure the safety of its population and protect its resources. This fundamental mission corresponds to the State in as a whole and to the institutions that the Constitution provides for this purpose. That requires the existence of all state institutions, particularly recognized national armed forces by the Constitution, to act in a coordinated manner within the framework of the State of right.

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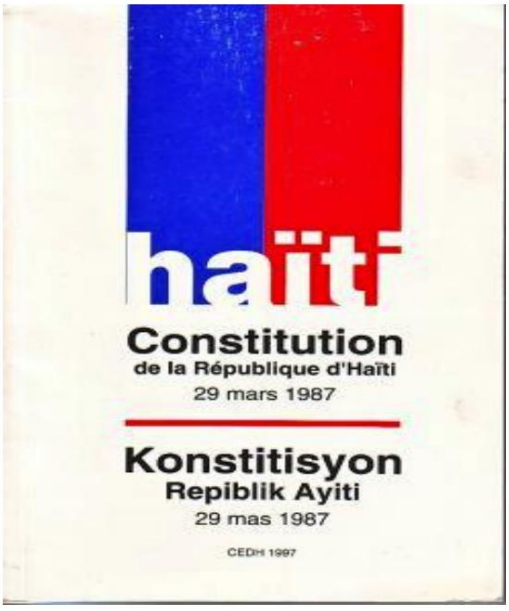
The preservation of this interest is fundamental because it refers to the very existence of the State. In this globalized and increasingly interdependent world, the defense of effective sovereignty and territorial integrity requires the harmonization of various public policies emanating from the authorities with the aim of guaranteeing the room for maneuver necessary for this purpose.

2.- CULTURAL IDENTITY

The permanence of the nation in all its extension depends values and principles that give meaning to *the national ethos .* This means taking into account the preservation of values, cultural heritage, traditions and customs through a education and training system oriented to this end; also we have to we ensure that the ways of life of our cultures fully expressed in Haiti. cultural identity constitutes the basis from which the Haitian people positions and projects its future as a nation. In Consequently, its preservation and respect for diversity are fundamental in the materialization of the country project pursued.

3.- STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS



The expression of an organized society is the Republic, materialized through a democratic State where the separation powers and the existence of institutions endowed with adequate balance of power mechanisms (check and balance) provide the appropriate framework for the pursuit of common good. These institutions guarantee the exercise of power according to the standards in force and in which the governability and governance conditions democratic are essential.

Thus, an appropriate institutional apparatus makes it possible to channel the natural differences emanating from a society plural, the time to put in place the necessary guarantees for the preservation of the various interests.

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The existence of normative and bureaucratic regulations making it possible to adequately convey the social demands facilitate and promote the production of necessary fundamental consensus for harmonious democratic development.

4.- ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Haiti's ecosystem enjoys a international recognition no only for its beauty but Also For the environment geographical and maritime related to climate. In this context, the preservation of the environment constitutes a cultural resource and economic whose expression is tourism. We want that this is maintained over time, but with precise norms and limits, consistent with national and international sensibility in the matter.

However, it is in the national interest to preserve and protect natural resources against all destructive interventions of forests, agriculture, hydrological and maritime sources. In this meaning, Haiti assumes as a subject of national interest the preservation of its geographical platform in terms of the environment, and requires that all industrial development projects be subject to national and international requirements and standards for the protection of the environment.

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5.- THE NATIONAL POPULATION

The ultimate reason for public policies and for the very existence of the Haitian state is to ensure the integral well-being of its population, including all foreign nationals present on the territory and its nationals wherever they are across the world. The protection of this population and of nationals abroad is an obligation for the State. Haiti considers its nationals as its best interest. more valuable; therefore, it will spare no effort to guarantee them the enjoyment of this well-being that it sets itself the task of providing them with and will mobilize the entire state apparatus to bring them relief and assistance in case of need both within its borders and beyond.

All of these interests are considered vital at the time of writing this Book and are closely linked to the fundamental institutions of the Haitian State. The interests are a heritage to protect by the whole society.

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SECOND PART

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTEGRATION CONTEXT INTERNATIONAL

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

Haiti adheres to the Millennium Goals and the human development conditions defined by the United Nations (UN). Haiti's development factors are based on the strengthening of an integrated and coherent company with regard to the generation of a significant range of variables to support the strategic vision of the country.

Social integration is achieved through the consolidation of cultural dimensions through the concerted education and work of all social groups in the country. tradition and principles are central axes in the construction of a sustainable development model with the capacity adaptation required by social evolution.

The development of Haiti is defined as a permanent integral formula over time, supported by public policies with a high level of content and social impact.

Targeting the development of human, geographical, demographic and technologies is a central aspect in consolidating an appropriate platform for deploy national development factors.

We must build a model of socio-economic and cultural education that makes possible efforts to manage the relationship between territory, resources and biodiversity; this is fundamental in the prospect of strengthening the national development platform. Likewise, it is

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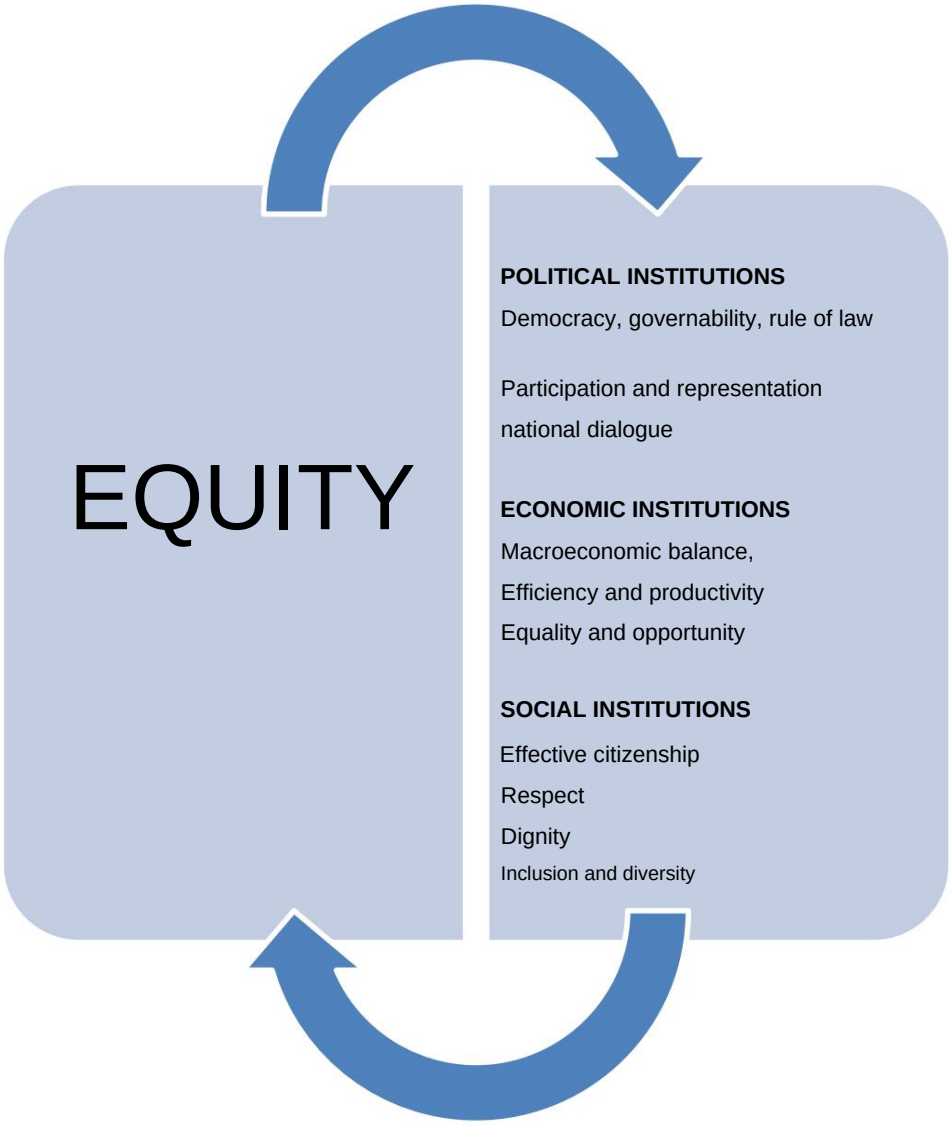
necessary to establish bridges between traditional agricultural capacities and the integration of technological resources to increase production.

One of the fundamental aspects of development is the human factor, specifically demographic, in terms of the complementarity of public policies aimed at providing Haiti with young equipped with skills demanded by the 21st century, but directly linked to the needs of the country.

Figure 4



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SECOND PART

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTEGRATION CONTEXT INTERNATIONAL

CHAPTER IX

THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

International development and security requirements at the global level emphasize on cooperation between countries. The existence of cooperation strategies and business alliances and economic is a reality of the world system, one of the characteristics of which is the principle non-exclusion between nations, which allows Haiti to take advantage of proximity and agreements with various countries. However, this should not be improvised. You have to have a strategy in which the evaluation of costs and benefits and also of commitments is taken into account.

Interdependence then is part of the 21st century; it is a reality that emerging countries must not not ignore. However, it cannot be improvised either. In the basement, you need a national reflection aware of the fact that the option currently assumed determines the level interdependence in the future.

Global development is subject to the behavior of the global economy and its macroeconomic expression in each country, which manifests itself in the conditions, requirements and recommendations of international financial institutions (International Monetary Fund, World Bank), various intergovernmental institutions and agreements to which countries subscribe.

From a social point of view, the Millennium Goals emphasize minimum conditions of quality of life associated with the protection of the environment and the responsibility of governments to cooperate in achieving these objectives. Added to this are the initiatives of the organizations regional plans relating to the implementation of non-discriminatory policies, with a high social impact, which

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reduce inequality and promote quality education, health care for
newborns, children and young people.

As for security, the 21st century has surprised us with the emergence of new threats and risks that we have to consider. A society threatened, or whose environment is not secure, finds it difficult to focus its efforts on development. It is the responsibility of the state to guarantee the conditions so that this does not happen.

We recognize that since Al Qaeda, terrorism has evolved and no nation is exempt from it. The dramatic emergence of the self-proclaimed Islamic State or ISIS group and its ramifications in Europe and the Middle East mark this second decade of the 21st century.

Haiti has a commitment to the international system by the very fact of being a member of it. In addition, the need for cooperation in the face of threats that are not necessarily linked to a particular State requires a transversal vision and realistic cooperation for their neutralization.

Terrorism is not acceptable to any country, both for its obvious consequences and for its sequels derived from the feeling of insecurity and the uncertainty that it causes.

Similarly, Haiti recognizes, as a definite threat to the sustainable development of the country, the crime transnational organized in all its forms, both in its most common criminal expressions such as smuggling, forgery or associations of criminals operating in various countries that through those with a higher level of sophistication, such as money laundering, trafficking in persons of all ages and especially drug trafficking, the consequences of which on society succeed in making institutions permeable and vulnerable through the installation of corruption in various organs of the State and the sequelae it leaves at the level of society.

The fight against drug trafficking involves taking into account the complete cycle from production, transfer to distribution, without neglecting the logistics that this activity requires. The examples Colombia in recent decades and Mexico today bear witness to the vulnerability institutional and the need to prevent and anticipate the emergence and establishment of this type of organizations.

Haiti is committed to the regional and global system to cooperate in the fight against these scourges.

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SECOND PART

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION CONTEXT

CHAPTER X

THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The objectives pursued by Haiti in its process of consolidating its character as a Republic democratic and obeying the parameters of governance and governability, suppose the need for regional and international integration, given the dynamics of the processes world, but emphasizing the satisfaction of its needs and the protection of its vital interests.

Haiti is a founding and active member of the United Nations (UN) and participated in the foundation of almost all of its Agencies, Funds and Programmes. It is also a full member of the Organization of American States (OAS). The country joined the Caribbean Community and Market Common (CARICOM) in July 2002. It has also participated in the Group of Non-Aligned Countries since the year 2006. Since 2012, he joined as an observer the Ibero-American Community of Nations, group formalized in 2005 in Cadiz. Since 2007, Haiti has been an associate member - not by right of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - Peoples Trade Treaty or ALBA-TCP, through which it adheres to the Petrocaribe1 agreement since August 2007. In addition, Haiti is a full member of the International Organization of La Francophonie2 .

Haiti is deploying an active strategy of international cooperation. This strategy emphasizes the governance issues and specific objectives incorporated into plans and programs international and regional organizations aimed at providing sustainability to the normalization process in Haiti, both on the political and economic level as well as that of the reconstruction that the country had to assume during the years following the 2010 earthquake.

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[1] Petrocaribe is an alliance between some Caribbean countries with Venezuela. The initiative aims to facilitate these Caribbean countries the purchase of Venezuelan oil on preferential terms of payment. This partnership was launched in June 2005 by the late Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez. The agreement allows these countries to buy 185,000 barrels of oil per day.

[2] The International Organization of La Francophonie is an international organization designating the Community and the countries around the world that use French as their language. Fifty-four (54) States are full members, three (3) are associate members and twenty-three (23) are observers. Among its fundamental principles and values, this organization proclaims the following: Democracy and human rights; respect and promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity; and solidarity and sustainable development.

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Haiti is focusing on strengthening its integration in the region and on the development of complementary strategies to join the process already underway in a perspective of interest common understanding of risks, threats and opportunities, which implies a vision for the future coherent with the interests and the projection of the country.

In this context, Haiti's policies tend to promote regional exchanges and participate in initiatives that promote the consolidation of the role of the region and of Haiti in the global dynamic. The framework for future integration and cooperation requires the regulation and strengthening of relations with countries in the region to improve production structures and increase opportunities agricultural, industrial and technological development. Likewise, it will be necessary to progress in the coordination of the financial and monetary structures necessary to improve the strategies of growth and development of Haiti.

It is particularly important for Haiti to develop integrated infrastructures that promote exchanges and maritime communication under existing plans and in particular those necessary to consolidate the progress of the country. To this end, and in accordance with the implementation development strategies and policies in Haiti, the necessary platforms will be strengthened to enable an increase in inter-regional investment, which will reinforce the concept of zones as a basis for sustainable development over time. It is therefore necessary to gradual and sustained process of regional and global integration in political aspects, environmental, economic and social aimed at the full effective and dynamic reintegration of the country in the international economy. This is a key axis for achieving economic development. and socially equitable and sustainable.

The trend in international relations in the second decade of the century is oriented towards consolidation of a mixed system between the hegemony of powerful nations and a multipolarity, which opens up prospects for macro areas in coordination and cooperation, such as America Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to seize opportunities in other geographical areas, such as Asia, Africa and the Middle East. This generates a positive dynamic that Haiti can help build and in which it can carve out a place of choice.

Haiti shares the objectives set out by the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region in order to continue working towards an integration process capable of transforming Latin America and the Caribbean into a major international player. In this context, the Community of American States Latin and Caribbean (CELAC), of which Haiti is a member, is an example of the above.

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At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen common security, which makes it possible to coordinate and combine efforts to neutralize threats and risks. In this sense, the participation of Haiti in the programs of the Organization of American States from the perspective of security multidimensional as in other areas of international organizations, constitutes a opportunity to acquire adequate skills to combat the threats already recognized in the region and also to face and overcome the risks to which it is subjected in general and in especially in Haiti.

There is no doubt that the risks facing Haiti happen to be common to several countries of the region and the world, which requires a complementary strategy to prevent them and react so that costs are as low as possible. These risks are mainly expressed in the probability of natural disasters, which requires the establishment of appropriate institutions and the participation in international aid networks that generate minimum standards for prevent human and material losses as well as the appropriate response capacity in order to provide support, assistance and security to the population during these events.

Haiti through its membership in international and regional organizations prioritizes threats in accordance with its reality and according to its interests. She is looking for network and collaboration in accordance with its national objectives and interests. From this perspective, always in the context regional level, the importance of a common vision in the fight against organized crime, the activity of which a negative impact on society as a whole via the various implications relating thereto and which end up generating the bases for the decomposition of the State, when the latter does not have enough strength institutional. Likewise, the negative factors for the environment of our youth, causing the violence, gang formation and juvenile delinquency is a matter of great concern.

This highlights the requirement for regional cooperation and the need for considerable progress to build a healthy region, institutionally strong, and systems capable of interacting. Haiti is watching its future together with the region, knowing that this means supporting migration clandestine, just as it also assumes, on the basis of sustainability criteria, the relations of neighborhood with the idea of building trust and working to reduce conflicts and their causes who have accompanied us historically. Haiti is for peace, as a national and regional concept.

Haiti has learned lessons and one of them is the evaluation of aid and support from regional organizations and international. Today, Haiti thinks about its future and is committed to integration and cooperation as fundamental axes on the basis of its interests which it shares with other countries of the region.

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Haiti participates in the following organizations as a full member.

The Association of Caribbean States (ACS), through which it pursues:

- ÿ Consolidation and sustainability of cooperation processes in various areas between countries from the Caribbean;
- ÿ The protection and integrity of the regional environment and mainly of the Caribbean Sea;
- ÿ The promotion of sustainable development;
- ÿ Cooperation in the fight against common threats including natural disasters.

The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), as previously mentioned. Screw vis-à-vis the said organization, the objectives of Haiti concern, among other points:

- • The expansion and regulation of trade and economic relations between member states;
- • The promotion of the Francophonie, because the country alone represents half of the population of organization;
- • Respect for the rights of migrants.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries or ACP countries.

Haiti ratified the Cotonou Agreement in April 2014, joining Caribbean countries already members of this organization. With this gesture, the country subscribes to the ambitions of pushing regional trade to the beyond the border limits and to make the region a key player in the international system.

The accession of the countries of the region to other extra-regional actors such as the European Union in through, the above agreement, is an important step towards achieving such goals. The Petrocaribe agreement signed with Venezuela contributes to the merits and positive spin-offs of the cooperation extraregional.

Haiti considers fundamental the role of these Organizations in maintaining regional balance in different areas and is committed to continuing to work for the sustainability over time of its relations with the countries of the region, through these cooperation spaces and many others outside the region deems necessary to establish and/or join.

SECOND PART

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION CONTEXT

CHAPTER XI

THE SUB-REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

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The world is moving towards building networks between countries and in accordance with the interests of each of them. The sub-regions are of fundamental importance insofar as their capacities, oriented according to integration criteria, produce a synergy that needs to be strengthened. Haiti can contribute to this process.

The sub-region is an area of strategic interest both for its geographical location and for its projection. Its island characteristics, in turn, define the common issues that make cooperation possible through the identification of national and sub-regional strategies in accordance with each country's guidelines.

Haiti has a special interest in the development of institutional capacities in order to strengthen inter-institutional work and to cooperate for a better focus of aid plans and programs that various international organizations carry out in the country with a view to ensuring development sustainable as well as the creation of a safe sub-regional environment, sharing strategies national bodies, creating bodies geared towards sharing information and applying policies additional public services on the basis of integration criteria.

In this context, relations with our sister Republic the Dominican Republic have consolidated through a process not without obstacles. However, Haiti believes in developing a a common agenda that makes it possible to solve problems, build opportunities and overcome mistrust. To this end, the Binational High Level Commission, the consolidation of relations diplomatic and cultural relations, the strengthening and normalization of existing trade relations constitute options consistent with our peace objectives for achieving relations institutionalised, specific cooperation in the face of border problems and the establishment of a joint strategy that satisfies both countries and creates a regulated and safe framework for our citizens.

Also, it is appropriate to address the border issue as well as the migratory flows in their completeness within the framework of international, regional and bilateral conventions and treaties signed and ratified by our countries in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law.

THIRD PART

SECURITY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO STABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL

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CHAPTER XII

STRATEGIC STANCE

Haiti defines its strategic posture based on the principles of cooperation and effective control of the territory. These principles derive from its historical development, its national interests, its situation geography and its vision of the future and its approach to development. This is in accordance with axes of the international order because international relations are based on trust, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference and respectful dialogue. There Haiti's strategic posture is based on the projection of generally accepted concepts of sovereignty effectiveness, commitment to development, full respect for international law, strengthening of national identity and the desire to progress towards sustainable development in a secure and threat-free environment.

In this perspective, Haiti participates in the process of regional and global integration while protecting its interests and the essential elements of its cultural and political ethos. It means a democratic commitment to progress in strengthening the foundations of our nation.
This strategic posture represents the feeling of the Haitian people and is expressed in a desire to peace and cooperation, based on the imperative of national unity and the reconstruction of our values histories of tolerance and inclusion.

To this end, it is essential to strengthen institutions geared towards development and security based on democratic criteria at all levels. This task requires a state structure able to ensure:

- Effective sovereignty, which presupposes a concrete presence of the State throughout the territory national level, giving priority to the social needs of citizens and to the support necessary for the comprehensive development of the country.
- A reasonable deterrent capability, oriented towards effective border control aimed at create the internal security conditions necessary for national development in its various facets. This requires the state to be able to respond appropriately to demands of the population and to promote access to essential public services.
- The ability to guarantee the social and democratic stability of the country through action constant and permanent state bodies to ensure adequate conditions for the

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human development and the implementation of public policies for the benefit of entire Haitian population.

- Willingness to cooperate for national, regional and global peace as the foundation essential to the development of Haiti. It is a national and democratic commitment that expresses the desire for the full international integration of Haiti and which assumes interdependence as a common space for development around the premises of agreement and mutual respect for international law. This requires state-building geared towards sustainable development, complemented by a security and defense model.
  defined from the territorial and societal base, organized in accordance with the prescriptions of the Constitution of the Republic of Haiti.

It is in Haiti's interest to protect its population and its territory. In other words, the reinforcement and recovery of national values make possible its projection in a world dynamic and demanding as that of the 21st century. In this context, the stability of Haiti is the resulting from the appropriate integration of cultural, political, economic and social factors. This process is carried out on the basis of criteria of democratic functioning expressed through the separation of powers and a commitment of security and defense institutions towards the Haitian State and its people. The mechanisms of a genuine checks and balances are elements essential to ensure professional security forces, anchored on sound principles ethical and committed to the stability of the nation. In addition to the above, it is to establish a judicial system present throughout the national territory offering equal opportunities to the entire population with regard to access to a healthy distribution of justice. This also implies the implementation of transparency measures, strengthening the capacities of the State and discouraging thus corruption. It is therefore important to deepen civic education and to ensure permanent action by the State aimed at consolidating a shared national identity based on values foundations of our culture. In this sense, focus of attention translates into control border enforcement, the development of crime prevention and control policies, the strengthening the capacity to manage social conflicts and building skills specialized skills and adequate resources to deal with terrorism.

The strategic posture of Haiti, in this perspective, involves a defensive and security concept, intended to exercise effective sovereignty in all its dimensions. The strengthening of this

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strategic posture of Haiti supposes the re-establishment of the Armed Forces of Haiti in accordance with this prescribed by the Constitution of the country, according to an appropriate and modern model that serves the interests and the strategic vision of Haiti.

THIRD PART

SAFETY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO STABILITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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CHAPTER XIII

HAITI'S SECURITY AS A STABILITY FACTOR

Security is an essential condition for any country and constitutes a fundamental factor for the preservation of national identity and the exercise of effective sovereignty over the territory of the Republic. The people expect conditions and instruments to be put in place that can guarantee its safety. This is expressed according to criteria of equality with regard to access to the basic services that the State must provide, such as education, health, public order, housing, food and hobbies.

In this perspective, it is a national imperative to completely recover the territory for the benefit Haitians; to then build the necessary social harmony from a solid leadership political, able to materialize the security architecture that our people need.

National stability, then, draws its foundation from the cohesion and social inclusion born institutions accepted and legitimized by the population, adapted to the future projections of the country and guaranteeing the human rights of each of its inhabitants.

The challenge of national stability arises in a multidimensional and concomitant way. The approach requires both plans and appropriate public policy programs. All of this implies a responsible state and government. Stability is the foundation on which the future is built.

Without any order of priority, the main stability factors are :

To. **Institutional strengthening.** It is therefore necessary to modernize the State on the basis of actions based on development and security priorities with appropriate institutional mechanisms and efficient in response to the demands of the population. This institutional strengthening implied :

1. The full and entire application of the prescriptions of the Constitution and the laws.
2. The modernization of the structure of the State to support the plans and programs of development.
3. The adequacy of constitutional and legal norms guaranteeing the continuity of the State and the alternation of governments, the balance of the three (3) powers, the

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strengthening of the judiciary and territorial bodies with a view to
real connection to rural and urban communities.

b. **Orientation of public policies.** Public policies aim to solve problems
concrete problems thanks to a multisectoral approach. They are all accompanied by
programs and plans for monitoring their application and evaluating its
results over a specified period of time. Public safety policies deserve a
special attention because they focus on prevention, rehabilitation and integration,
investigation and prosecution of offenders. This results in a need to strengthen
preventive and scientific policing as well as the need to raise standards
professionals in social control and cooperate in the fight against organized crime.
The central axis is that public policies relating to security and the institutions responsible for
of their application operate in accordance with the needs of the population and its evolution, in
addition to the guidelines of the interests of the security of the State. This means that the institution
Police must be at the service of the community to ensure an environment conducive to
development of the latter. This is how we will achieve the minimum stability at which
aspires the population.

vs. **International integration.** The stability of the country today depends on the will of the
citizens to build and consolidate institutions capable of responding to current challenges. To this
end, international integration strategies should be implemented
having the capacity to respond to the priorities of the country and its population; that is why the
redefining Haiti's international cooperation requires the prioritization of priorities and
plans that allow us to optimize and make this cooperation effective. In this
perspective, the country is considering a strategy of opening up to the world based on the premises of
respect and application of multilateral cooperation focused on strengthening
autonomy and national sovereignty. The areas defined as priority fall under the
education, health, infrastructure, territorial planning, coverage
comprehensive health, literacy, productive development, among others. The research
constant balance in relations with neighboring countries must be carefully considered
in a spirit of mutual respect and protection of populations with regard to the
international conventions and treaties.

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d. **Legal guarantee.** Justice is a public service in any organized society. Access to the Justice for all inhabitants throughout the territory is a guarantee of stability. That implies the strengthening of the judicial power on the basis of effective conditions of independence linked to the legal framework, both constitutional and normative. state stability and the protection of national and foreign investments, both public and private, are tributaries. The legal framework is fundamental to ensure the proper functioning of the system finance and fight corruption in all its forms. In addition, it promotes the protection of property and contributes to curbing the brain drain, which is so essential for development of the country.

e. **Security and defense institutions.** A country's stability depends on its ability to maintain reasonable development and security conditions. With regard to the latter, the police have a fundamental role to play, as mentioned. To this are added the armed forces with their mission to guarantee the integrity of the national territory. sovereignty. However, this presupposes more explicit functions that give meaning to the action of these for the benefit of society. Effective sovereignty implies the control of spaces land, border, air and sea in which the armed forces play a major but not exclusive role. In addition, other organs of the State are needed to maintain a effective presence throughout the territory and repressing traditional offenses more specifically those related to organized and transnational crime. In other words, the institutions of the defense and security must guarantee the fundamental infrastructure, cooperate in its strengthening and having the capacity to deal with disaster and catastrophe scenarios natural. In this way, Haiti is remobilizing its armed forces, in accordance with article 263 of the Constitution, with a sense of urgency and importance, given the panoply of conditions required for the stability of the nation. In this sense, the concept of defense stands out clearly beyond the military question and is fully incorporated into the capabilities of the State. to manage development and security in accordance with national priorities.

Stability is the result of a process of institutional consolidation that requires the support of all actors: citizens, private sectors, state sectors and international organizations. Of In this way, institutions play a leading role, highlighted through strengthening of all the bodies concerned and the establishment of spaces for social, political and economic dialogue between all the actors. To this end, the concepts of security and defense are consistent

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with Haiti's strategic posture and presuppose a broad and inclusive vision oriented towards cooperation, inclusion and the harmonious pursuit of the common good.

THIRD PART

SAFETY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO STABILITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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CHAPTER XIV

AREAS OF ACTION

Security is considered a necessary condition for the existence of societies and their development. It has characteristics of wholeness which are expressed in several dimensions. In the 21st century, to guarantee sovereignty, we assume that security goes far beyond the only existence of military capabilities. It incorporates new factors and elements whose presence correlates with the living conditions of each citizen of the territory, which highlights the role of the State as a regulatory entity of national, regional and international relations as well as economic, productive and human resources. Thus, the security includes a wide range of aspects that require an inclusive view under standards minimum to ensure the survival of a population in a given territory and support this future representation of the country.

In this order of ideas, the main international organizations: the UN, the OAS and the IMF understand the need to approach security from a multi-dimensional perspective. In a manner general, it is recommended that government strategies focus on reducing risks arising from economic crises, a decline in agricultural productivity as well as those resulting from natural disasters or those associated with epidemics. The concept to be incorporated into this new vision is risk reduction. To this end, it should be carried out a complete and concrete diagnosis in relation to the costs that Haiti must assume.

It is important to consider the need for a structured economic order centered on risk prevention and control of threats and challenges. As for the macro and micro situation of Haiti, it is highly desirable that the country be able to formulate strategies for development and security conditions that are in harmony with the suggestions of the international bodies, the implementation of which will provide access to the international system and to apply the necessary plans and programs in accordance with the latter. It is about establishing a culture of austerity in the management of our tax resources, with a view to freeing up financial means in a scenario of generalized priorities. This economic order of the state is vital to channel spending into meaningful programs targeting the most deprived sectors and also guaranteeing security conditions. In this context, the existence of initiatives

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generating employment and the establishment of social protection mechanisms that satisfy primary needs and the requirements of human dignity are essential factors in the realization of our strategic vision of security and development.

Responsibility for the economic management of the country implies coordination with the International organizations. It would then be possible to maintain or even multiply the plans for international cooperation, thus establishing a countercyclical financial management strategy that allows its extension in situations requiring the State to respond quickly and appropriately.

It is necessary to adopt from this White Paper an integral approach to risk management, the vulnerability of our country and the context in which it is assuming a new start. This approach will reflect the main elements associated with Development, Sustainability and Security of our country.

With this in mind, Haiti takes on the responsibility of satisfying a series of requests and high priority factors, the response to which lies partly in the national budget and in the related standards. It is important to include “funds for natural disasters” in the objective of having sufficient means to come to the aid of the population in the event of natural disasters and guarantee the financing of protection networks.

During the thematic workshops, a hierarchy of these areas of high sensitivity and for which it is mandatory to devise coordinated strategies to consolidate the columns that support the development of Haiti. In this approach, it is fundamental to balance efforts focused on development and security, while prioritizing minimum standards of social and economic sustainability.

These minimum sustainability conditions presuppose the guarantee of access to health, education, housing and food for the entire Haitian population in accordance with national plans and meeting the international commitments made by the Haitian State.

It is important to use methodological and statistical instruments in order to make the system credible and effective.

To progress along the road to political, economic and productive autonomy, Haiti must strengthen its institutions and adapt its state apparatus in all areas deemed necessary.

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Thus, institutional strengthening is proving to be a requirement of the hour in terms of guaranteeing of all entities, guarantee of the promotion of human rights, guarantee of respect for private property, guarantee of the national and foreign investment regime in the interest of Haiti. Likewise, the integral protection of the environment is essential within the framework of the Human Development.

In the field of security, it is also necessary to strengthen police institutions and military under the authority and control of the civil power. Operating protocols will specify, on the one hand, in the case of the Military Defense Force, the conditions of engagement focused on minimum mobility standards, embracing:

- preservation and protection of territorial integrity;
- surveillance of land, sea and air borders;
- the capacity to intervene in the event of natural disasters;
- participation in the development of communications infrastructure;
- the fight against armed gangs and armed groups;
- the fight against drug trafficking, human trafficking and terrorism in all its forms...

In the case of the Police Force, auxiliary of justice:

- protection and respect for freedoms, persons, lives and property;
- the maintenance of order, public peace, security and tranquillity;
- crime prevention;
- control of detention and the carrying of weapons;
- the execution of arrests in all cases provided for by law;
- the control and neutralization of organized delinquency and transnational crime.

Police forces carry out their mission more harmoniously within a system independent, professional, legitimate, credible judiciary in the eyes of citizens.

The results in each area of action require institutional planning associated with public policies. These will be applied in a gradual, equitable and decentralized manner. So, progress will be sustainable and constant over time and the balance between the needs of rural areas and urban areas will be reached.

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This task requires the commitment of the authorities at all levels. The responsibility of Government, the private sector and citizen organizations is an indispensable condition political and budgetary management.

Thus, Haiti brings together the security conditions in the various fields of action according to a multidimensional perspective, through the formulation of an integrated development policy, accordance with international standards.

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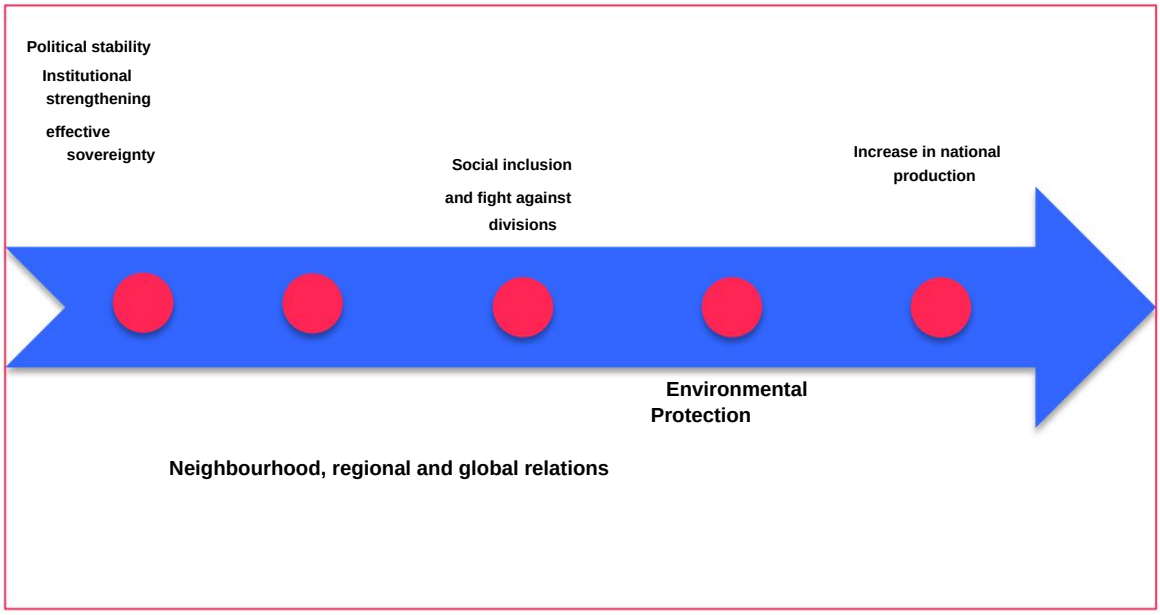

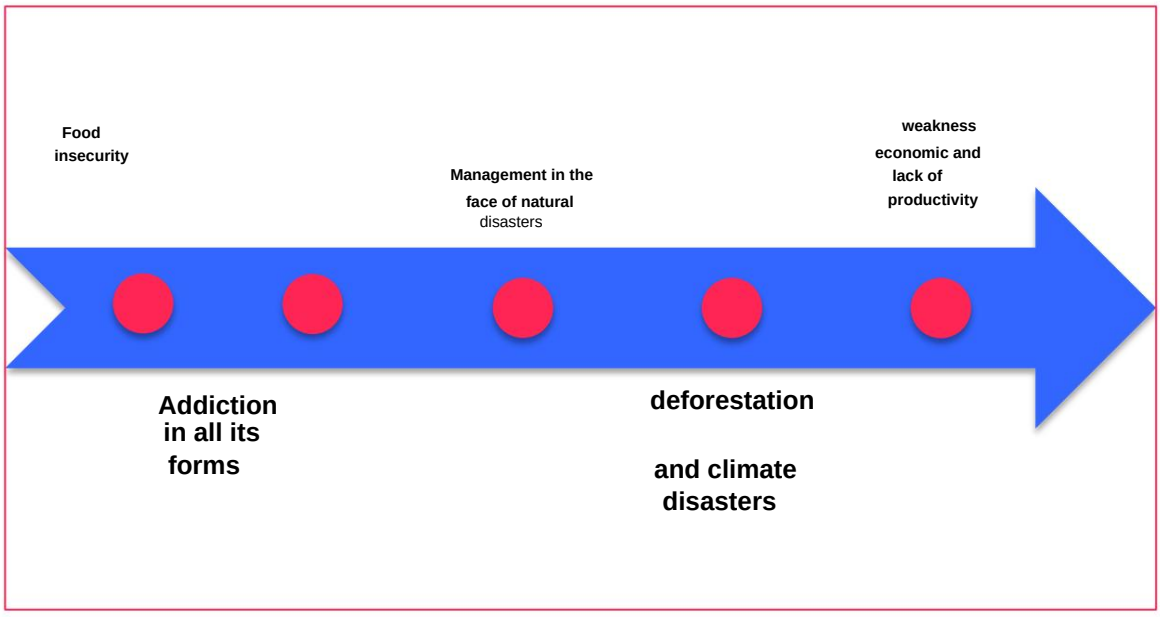

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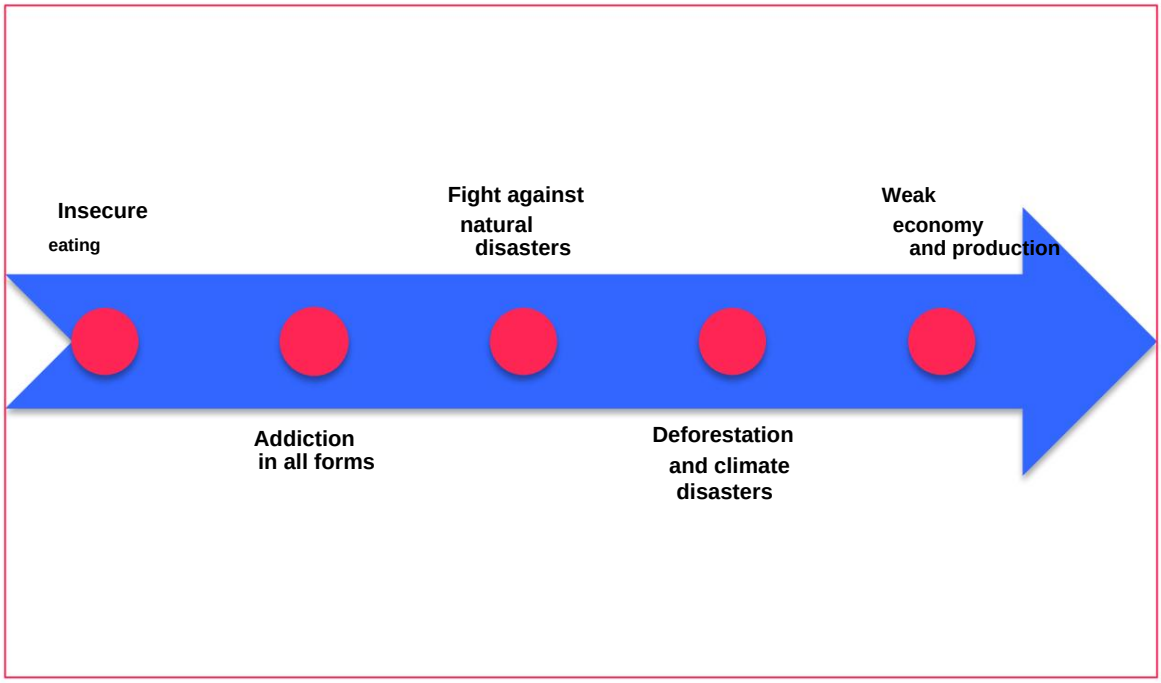

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THIRD PART

SAFETY AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO STABILITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER XV

NECESSARY SECURITY RESOURCES

Haiti defines its capacities from two points of view. The first has its source in the function of the State to exercise effective sovereignty over the entire national territory, considering the priority objectives, which are the protection of borders and the real presence of institutions to ensure administrative continuity for the well-being of the population. The second refers to the economic and financial contribution of the State, in terms of designing policies public services, plans and programs in partnership with the private sector, channeling foreign investment and sustainable agricultural and industrial capacity building and comply with environmental standards to guarantee a minimum platform of services to the population.

This requires continued progress in the modernization process aimed at facilitating coordination inter-institutional and a capacity to conduct public policies that establishes diagnostics appropriate, design and planning processes, as well as the necessary assessment for the achievement of integral and multidimensional security objectives.

To this end, it is important to work with existing institutions, particularly the Ministry of Defense and any other deemed necessary for a better orientation of the decision-making process. In this perspective, each Ministry will formulate its objectives in accordance with national interests and objectives and their coordinated application since the Primature. This level of coordination will necessarily be reflected in Parliament.

To do this, it is necessary to enhance, adapt, modernize and strengthen integrated work in three fundamental areas: Social Development, Productive Development, Integral Security. He is, in short, to fully apply the Constitution with regard to the rights and duties citizens.

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As far as social development is concerned, it comes down to strengthening the action of the State to ensure with dignity the minimum of services to all Haitians in terms of access to health, education, food, housing and leisure. It is also a question of strengthening the real presence of the State throughout the territory to guarantee the right to property, work safety in all its forms and effective management of public resources.

Another fundamental aspect that deserves to be consolidated in the social field is tolerance in its various forms; that is to say, to assume and promote diversity from an angle of pluralism which incorporates the necessary protection of the freedoms of expression, worship, communication and meeting.

These objectives are pursued through national, regional and local planning aimed at to raise and balance the standards of living in every part of the Republic in a gradual manner consistent with the social emergencies and priorities already identified and those that are essential to the development of the country.

The construction of a more solid citizenship integrating the civic values constitutes the framework of the nation. To achieve this, education must be strengthened at all levels. A society equitable must train its youth and create all the spaces necessary for its full fulfillment. It is impossible to build a country without visualizing the future.

In addition, the contribution of the International Community manifested through the presence of the MINUSTAH on the ground cannot be underestimated in creating the conditions minimum security. This presence has contributed to the strengthening of the judicial system and the development of the criminal investigation police. It also justifies the importance and the indispensable nature of military defense and security forces in their fundamental role of deterrence and protection of the State, but only as an auxiliary element to the joint effort state institutions.

This presence being limited in time and the disengagement plan of MINUSTAH having begun, it is therefore up to the Haitian State, in full sovereignty, in the exercise of its power sovereign to imperatively take on the consolidation of the country's stabilization process.

FOURTH PART

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CHAPTER XVI

THE EXERCISE OF EFFECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereignty is a characteristic of any modern state, which is recognized by a territory associated with inhabitants who in turn determine its structure and organization social and political. Sovereignty is expressed through the constitutional norm and establishes a link between all the inhabitants of the territory. It presupposes autonomy and independence when it comes to a republic. It means for the State a direct responsibility tending to preserve and guarantee the minimum social, political and economic conditions so that the whole nation can flourish and achieve better conditions of well-being.

In this context, effective sovereignty requires that the State have the capacity to exercise its role over the entire territory of the Republic to guarantee the inclusion and satisfaction of the needs basics of all the inhabitants. It implies the ability to defend the integrity of the territory and the full protection of the population.

The establishment of the capacities necessary to exercise effective sovereignty means the simultaneous deployment of resources in three dimensions: 1) social, 2) economic and 3) security and defence.

A.- Social dimension

In order to ensure fair conditions associated with education, health, housing and food, it is necessary to project state coverage throughout the territory of the republic.
This strengthens identity, the feeling of belonging and inclusion, which constitute a fundamental requirement for the effective exercise of national sovereignty. This involves the institutional strengthening and the existence of adequate public policies and their concrete implementation throughout the territory according to criteria of efficiency and coordination interinstitutional.

B.- Economic dimension

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The strengthening of productive capacities in the agricultural, forestry, mining and industry and services, constitutes a fundamental requirement to ensure the autonomy of each area of the country. This reinforcement is obtained by satisfying the requirements macroeconomic policies, legal certainty to attract investment as well as legislation social advance for the protection of workers. A broad strategy is needed to promote industrialization with adequate incentives for the long-term development of production chains.

C.- Security and defense dimension

To complete the previous considerations, it is necessary to have a professional police having the preventive capacity associated with the neutralization of general delinquency and being able to ensure urban security conditions for an atmosphere of tranquility and social peace sustainable in harmony with national objectives. Likewise, issues must be addressed from transnational organized crime and its impact in Haiti, which requires a professional body highly qualified.

Such considerations will be insufficient without an armed force having among its missions the full control and surveillance of land, air and sea borders. In this perspective, consideration should be given to national security requirements as well as respect for international commitments.

All of the above will only be possible if the politician undertakes to apply measures of good governance and transparency for the benefit of the population.

From the general conditions of security derive the characteristics of national defense and the raison d'être of its institutions.

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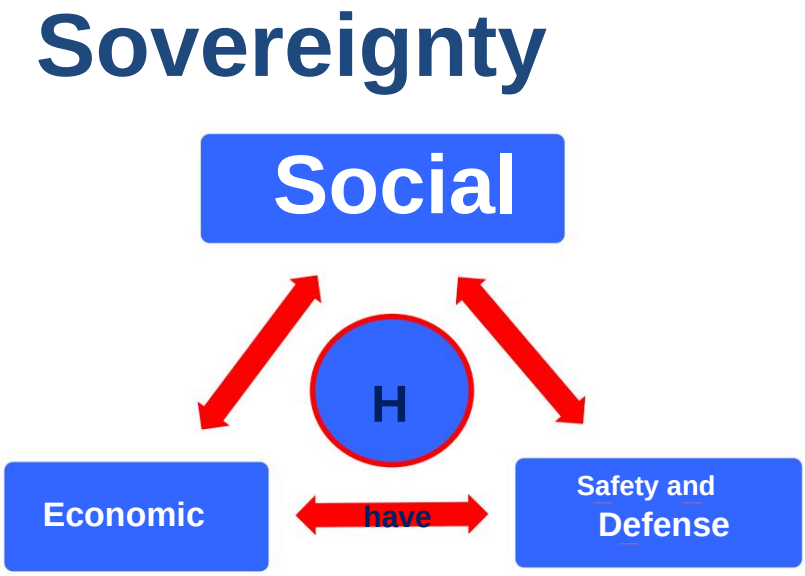

D.- Risks and Threats

At the beginning of the 21st century, Haiti faces multidimensional challenges. You have to commit to neutralize and combat them, hence the importance of response capabilities.

These risks and threats naturally have multiple causes and it is often impossible to quantify and predict their impacts. A significant portion of the risks is associated with environmental changes, which implies the establishment of specific capacities of the State together with those of civil society to confront and maneuver them. Haiti must not do exception to the rule.

We are well aware of the need to assess the risks in their new dimensions, which involves considering extreme climate change, population clusters or their demographic trend, extreme poverty or concentration of wealth and their social implications, etc. To all this must be added the emergence of new risks resulting from global political and economic uncertainty that directly affect the Haitian market.

Haiti supports the principle of regional and international cooperation to manage a large part risks, in particular those related to natural disasters and pandemics. Haiti adheres to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

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Risk management is therefore a requirement for Haiti, which leads to focus on the resources and design strategies that are sustainable and consistent with the objectives of development and security of the country.

In terms of threats, these focus on transnational organized crime (trafficking persons, weapons, organs, counterfeit articles, contraband etc.) to which also Added to this are cyber crimes, terrorism and its ability to exploit the weakness of certain states to establish itself there. The threat of drug trafficking and its economic, social and political fallout is considered as well as the violence associated with weak states. In the In either case, the existence of criminal organizations with a structure and network poses a direct threat to the institutionalization of state sovereignty.

Of course, conventional threats, coupled with the need to neutralize any type of aggression or violation of land, air or sea, require the possession of credible and professional deterrent capabilities.

To deal with risks and threats, we need an institutionalization whose axes are balanced in development and security. Haiti is in a position to consolidate its process political and economic on the basis of the lessons learned.

The international strategic environment, like the need to have a base of data and information relating to the various phenomena associated with the risks and threats, commands the need to move forward with a security and defense structure that encompasses state intelligence functions at the political, criminal and strategic levels.

FOURTH PART

DEFENSE POLICY

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CHAPTER XVII

STATE RESPONSE MECHANISMS

Haiti's security is based on the strengthening of its political, social and productive economy. In this context, the police function has two aspects: on the one hand, a police force trained in the field of the prevention and prosecution of delinquency or common law crimes; and on the other hand a specialized higher training police in the field of crimes of greater connotation and complexity, including criminality organized and drug trafficking. These special forces turn out to be fundamental in the concept of security. Their functions are coordinated at the level of the corresponding bodies of the reference ministries (Justice, Defense and Interior, among others).

The defense policy is derived from the institutional and strategic conception of Haiti. The axes that support this vision are development and security considered as factors of integration to be taken into account in this stage of the political life of Haiti. The policy of defense is based on national objectives where an inter-ministerial structure is defined, with a particular emphasis on the specific functions assigned to the Ministry of Defence, Ministry supervision of the armed forces of Haiti.

In this perspective, it is up to the Ministry of National Defense to protect the population, borders, the environment, natural resources and the productive economic platform from the country. Its broad-spectrum defensive function is complementary to that of other state institutions. Given the current and future characteristics of Haiti, the coordination inter-ministerial must be a reality firmly rooted in the institutional concept and in the reinforcement of it.

In this context, Haiti's strategic vision suggests consolidating the institutional bodies directly associated with strengthening the political, social and economic conditions productive, as well as those related to safety. Likewise, it is necessary to restore and improve the capabilities of the Ministry of Defense in three specific areas: border protection, rapid disaster response and support to the development. This requires the strengthening of the Ministry of Defense at the level institutional, organizational and in terms of management as well as resources.

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Border protection involves the consolidation of a professional armed force, capable to be deployed throughout the territory, in particular in border areas for control effective unofficial crossings, contributing to the creation and establishment of other state agencies in these remote and/or rural areas. To achieve its objective, this force must be placed under full civilian control, totally imbued with a deterrent defense doctrine, compatible with the principles adopted by the Haitian State and entirely subject to the country's constitution and international law. This professional armed force must include also the development of specialized units to combat terrorism in all its forms and confront cyber attacks in today's cyber security context.

At the same time, it is necessary to train units trained to deal with disasters and their impact on the population, to carry out large-scale operations of the State and government, as well as to protect the existence and operation of the strategic infrastructures of the Haitian State. These units must have the necessary resources for their duties and maintain an active participation in the life of the community, aiming to facilitate their cooperation in the event of a disaster. Doctrinal formation and training technique must comply with international standards in this field.

With what has just been said, and in accordance with the missions assigned to the Ministry of Defence, it is necessary, within the framework of these armed forces, to strengthen engineering units, especially for the needs of Haiti at the present time. Haiti has a great need to expand its network of terrestrial communications, at both primary and secondary levels, in order to ensure access quickly to the entire territory of the republic, as well as to guarantee the existence of the networks adequate communication tools to support productive development in areas such as mining, agriculture and forestry, etc.

The strategy associated with the defense policy is based on a model of “defensive policy” and “support for the development and security objectives of the State”. The appropriate instrument for this strategy is the organized and structured military force, as described above. The Ministry of Defense has the function of ensuring the conditions of stability, peace and social harmony, in their national, regional and international expression.

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To these ends, military force, whether voluntary or compulsory,
constitutes social capital that strengthens Haitian society as a whole. The story of Haiti
recognize.

The armed forces of Haiti have the responsibility to protect the territory in its dimensions
land, sea and air. To accomplish this mission they will receive the resources
necessary allocated in the nation's budget. The concept of armed forces and their
organizational structure must be the subject of the strategic analyzes necessary to ensure
their skills at the present time and anticipate their future development, in a reasonable way
and in accordance with national requirements. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to examine
and include international cooperation in the strategic vision of the Haitian state.

FOURTH PART

DEFENSE POLICY

CHAPTER XVIII

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

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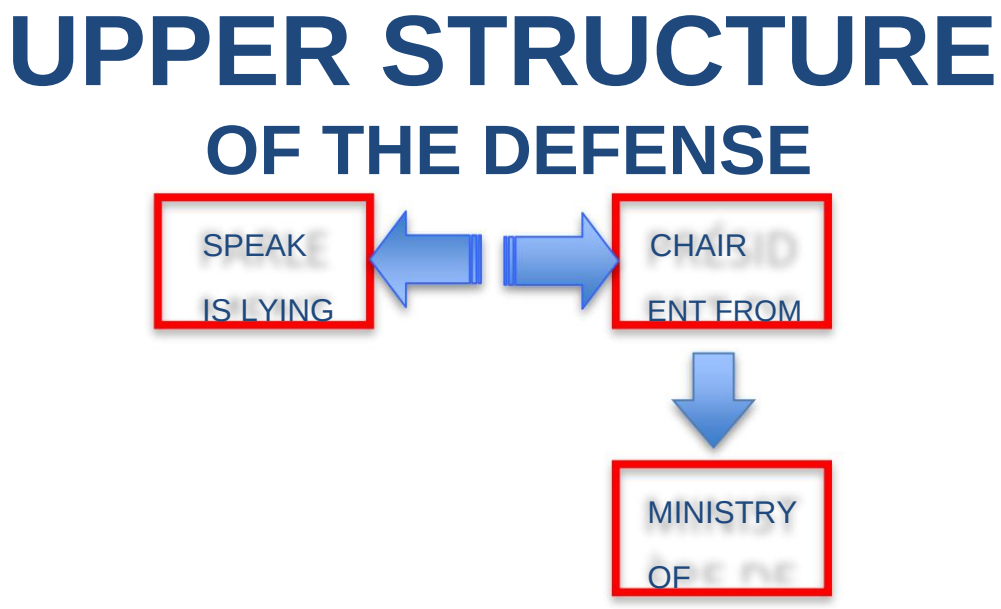
Haiti's security and defense system is based on constitutional and legal principles that shape the Republic and whose structure requires only a process institutionalization and strengthening. This system is made up of a set of interconnected elements of the state. Their duties are scheduled to protect national security through design, planning, management, preparation, implementation and monitoring of Defense National, subject to democratic control.

It is necessary to move forward gradually in a global development process capable of generate skills useful for the gathering and distribution of resources that allow respond to the strategic needs of Haiti, by combining the institutional factors of development and security. To achieve this end, it is essential to establish an institutionalized decision-making process at the higher levels of the State. This procedure will undoubtedly provide suitable support for the will of the Head of State and a response in line with the national interests of the country.

In this sense, it is recommended to set up a national security council, whose opinions would be advisory on matters of multidimensional security, both as regards defense matters, so as to be able to guide ministerial decisions towards the achievement of national goals.



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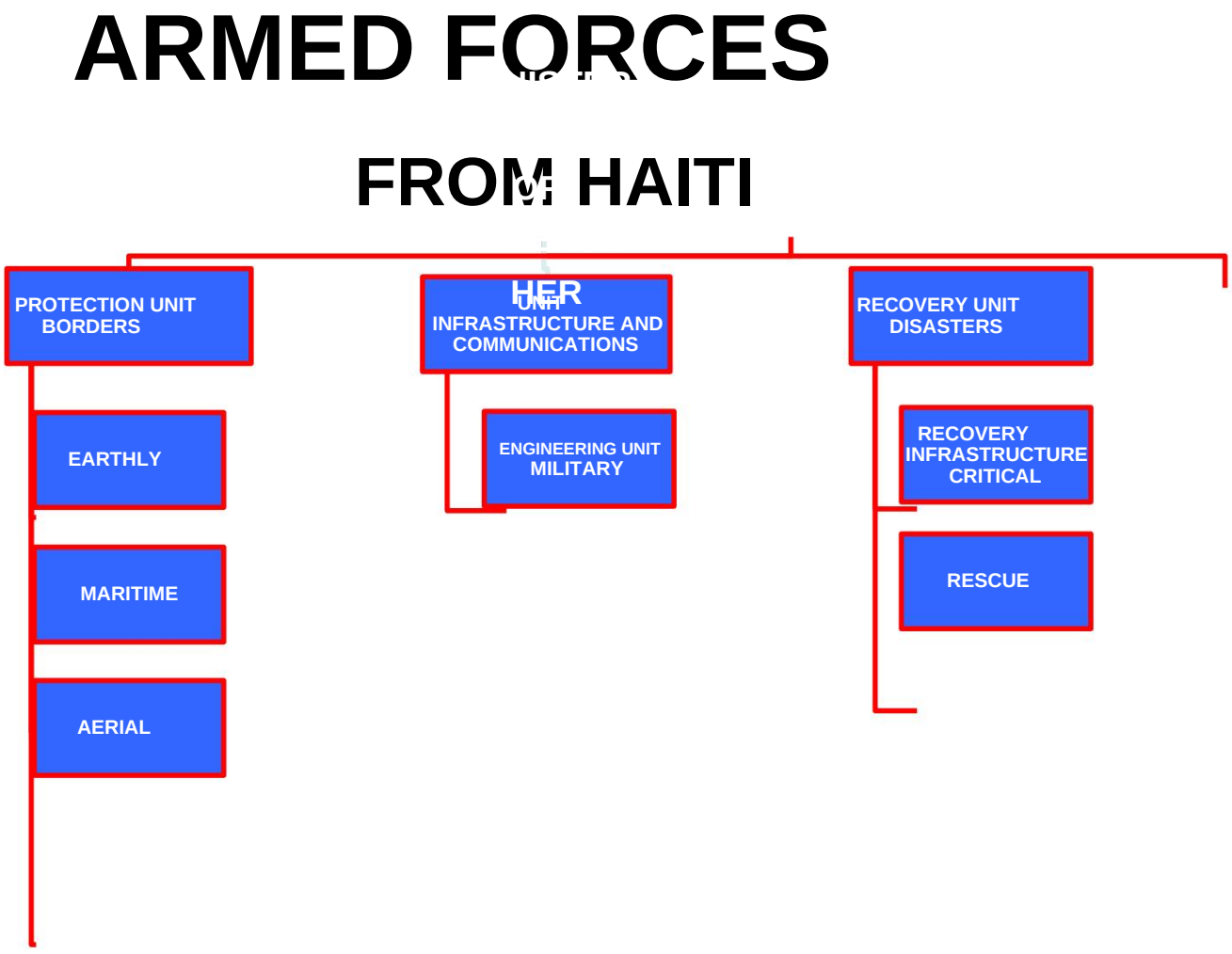
In the specific context of our country, it is essential to rebuild the armed forces, in accordance with the constitutional requirements and emphasizing its missions of protecting borders, rapid intervention in the event of natural or man-made disasters man, and actions of permanent surveillance of critical and strategic infrastructures of the country, as well as national means of communication. Each of these functions has specific characteristics and a particular nature which justifies a coordinated management of high level and an institutionalized planning and evaluation process.



In the case of border protection and other constitutional functions assigned to armed forces, it is important to develop a decision-making process that involves the assessment of the current situation, the objectives to be achieved within a well-defined time horizon, as well as as the human and technological resources and the budget necessary to carry out these tasks.

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This military force includes a naval component, an air component and a earthly. It is governed by a single mandate under the dependence of the Ministry of Defence, according to the strategic projection defined by the Head of State and the Prime Minister, in accordance with the democratic processes of the Republic of Haiti.

With regard to rapid response actions in the event of environmental disasters caused by man or not, it is essential to create a specialized unit whose main purpose is to restore communications and provide prompt assistance to the Government and the affected population. To do this, the intervention capacities of this unit will have to be oriented towards the prompt restoration of the State's essential infrastructures, from which coordinated the resources and tools of the entire government structure to overcome the current state of emergency. Assistance and cooperation from other States or agencies and institutions will require adequate coordination in terms of needs, logistics and delivery mechanisms. distribution. This specialized unit should be the main instrument of a national emergency office of the Haitian State in the future. In this context, it is desirable to consider the creation of a system of civil defence.

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In terms of infrastructure and communication channels, taking into account the objectives of equity and development of Haiti, it is essential to consider as relevant the creation of a body of military engineering whose objective is to strengthen the land communications network, at the primary and secondary levels, in order to ensure the effective presence of the Haitian State throughout the territory.

From a budgetary point of view, it is necessary to clearly specify what the financial cost of armed forces divided into three specialized units, whose financial support depends on the Ministry of Defence, in accordance with the approved planning. To this must be added, where appropriate, the budgetary contributions from other ministries to finance the works to be carried out.

The security and defense system detailed here must be based on a framework of structures appropriate organizational and legal. In doing so, we must progress in the development and the consolidation of democratic institutions based on the promotion of laws, and of bodies competent in the implementation, execution, monitoring and control of public policies at develop in defense and security.

One of these needs is to strengthen the national police, so that they can carry out suitably its own functions and thus contribute to supporting the defense policy national.

Another requirement stems from the need to create an intelligence system that meets the needs information for decision-making at the strategic and operational levels of the authorities competent.

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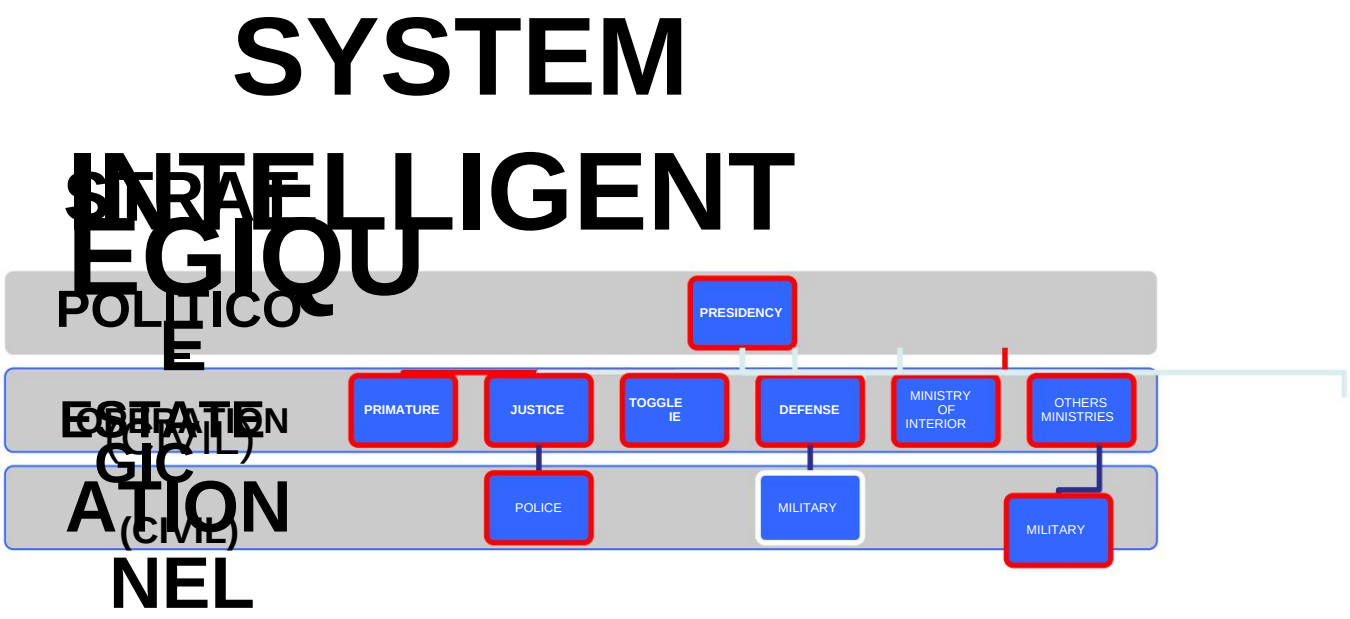

In this process, also vital is the need to establish legal norms of an organic and functional character, to be used for the coordination of security and defense activities of the Haitian State.

It is at this price that the country will be able, in an integrated, systematic and effective way, to anticipate and react effectively in the face of risks, threats and vulnerabilities. The Nation will then be ready to prevent, combat and thwart these scourges, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic, the respect for human rights and observance of international conventions and agreements ratified and signed by the country. Ultimately, it is of paramount importance that the national defense system be based fundamentally on the principles and standards to which the country responds, to make viable the fulfillment of these commitments.

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ANNEX A

THE BACKGROUND AND GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE WHITE PAPER

This White Paper is not a spontaneous generation. To understand exactly in what context and in what context it fits, it is necessary to take things from the beginning and to do a brief overview of the history and evolution of law enforcement in Haiti over the past two centuries.

France had abolished slavery in 1793 in its colony of Saint-Domingue which was threatened with being conquered by the Spaniards and the English. She made her new citizens, formerly slaves, soldiers and formed a powerful colonial army of 51,000 men divided into 14 demi-brigades. When the reactionary Bonaparte wanted to reestablish slavery in Santo Domingo as he did in the Guadeloupe and Guyana in 1802, colonial troops revolted under the leadership of General

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Jean-Jacques Dessalines, drove out the French troops and finally proclaimed Independence of the colony on January 1 , 1804 under the Indian name of Haiti.

The Army of Independence had a strength of 43,500 men divided into 29 demi-brigades to which it was necessary to add an effective of 6,000 men for the Navy. After experiencing declines and increases in manpower, the Haitian Army had in 1915 a workforce of 20,000 men in all services together, with the exception of the Navy, which numbered a thousand men. The 29 demi-brigades of 1804 had become 38 line infantry regiments and 4 line artillery regiments. The Republic of Haiti in 1915 followed in all respects the French model for its public force: regiments line infantry based in major towns, a gendarmerie with military status which dealt of the rural police and played the role of military police and a national police which policed the city limits. Haitian military uniforms were modeled on those of the French army and the military manuals, procedures and tradition echoed those of the old metropolis.

As soon as he came to power in 1913, American President Thomas Woodrow Wilson, aided by his Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, who was little versed in international relations, decided to put Haiti under a form of American protectorate if necessary by militarily occupying the country. In the course of 1914, he sought the occasion. She was finally going to be given to him by the violent overthrow of pro-American President Jean Vilbrun Guillaume Sam on July 27, 1915.

The next day, July 28, 1915, American troops landed in Haiti and went to occupy the country. for 19 years. One of the first measures taken by the Americans was to send the national army back Haitian. This illegal dismissal was done in stages and was completely terminated in the spring of 1916. The Haitian police were also dismissed in January 1916. These dissolutions of Haitian institutions by the American occupier were done in defiance of the laws in force in the country and of the rights of the members of the dissolved body.

The Americans organized from October 1915 a guard made up of Haitians but commanded by American non-commissioned officers. This guard fulfilled both the role of the army and that of the police. It was operational and deployed throughout the national territory on February 1 , 1916. It was primarily intended to maintain American order in Haiti and from its birth it was considered as an anti-national force while the army dismissed in 1916 was, despite its weaknesses, regarded as a genuinely national institution. As early as 1924, voices were raised in Haiti

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for its elimination and for the return of the old army and the old police dismissed in 1916. In 1930, it was still one of the demands of the nationalist sectors.

This second Haitian army dragged two major handicaps throughout its existence (80 years):

1. Coming in the vans of an occupying army. 2. To be an army dealing with police matters.

(It should be noted that the current National Police of Haiti born on the occasion of the foreign intervention of 1994 is also affected by the first handicap).

If during the 1946 revolution that occurred after the Second World War, we no longer demanded disappearance of the second army, we continued to demand the separation of the army and the police into two distinct strengths. The laws in this direction were voted in 1947 but they were never applied.

The Armed Forces of Haiti had to take power at the end of the thirty-year Duvalier dictatorship in 1986. One of the demands of the 1986 movement was again the separation of the police from the army.

The Haitian military leaders knew neither how to manage the democratic transition nor to carry out the file of the separation of the police and the army. This led to political complications that eventually resulted to the second foreign military intervention in Haiti to bring back to power President Jean Bertrand Aristide who had been overthrown by a military coup in September 1991.

Thanks to this second intervention, the Haitian army was once again illegally dissolved in defiance of the Constitution and the laws in force.

His absence left an institutional vacuum artificially and temporarily filled by the presence in Haiti foreign military forces. The last American soldier left Haiti at dawn on January 1 2000. But in the absence of its army and in the absence of foreign forces to supplement it, the country quickly sank into chaos, to the point that after the overthrow of President Aristide by a armed insurrection, the foreign forces had to return only four (4) years after their departure for bring order to the country.

A new government was installed with Me Boniface Alexandre, President of the Court of Cassation, as Provisional President and Mr. Gérard Latortue as Prime Minister. If sixty (60) years exactly happened between the first and second intervention (1934-1994), the third foreign intervention occurred only four years after the end of the second (2000-2004). THE

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international forces were therefore forced to re-intervene in Haiti at short notice for reasons similar, the National Police of Haiti having proved incapable of maintaining order in the country and protecting the State and its institutions on its own, without the support of a military force that had to be brought in from the outside. Didn't General de Gaulle say that the Army is the primary instrument of the State?

If the respite was short-lived between the 2nd and 3rd intervention, this is largely due to the fact that the decision-makers at the time left the Haitian state without its army to defend it. Faced with this observation, arose therefore the question of the restoration of the Armed Forces of Haiti whose demobilization had had an long-term destabilizing effect on the country.

Thus, in accordance with the commitments made, the administration of Alexandre-Latortue appointed a National Citizen Commission for Reflection on the Armed Forces of Haiti by Order Presidential dated September 9, 2004. The Commission was composed of nine (9) members and was chaired by Me Osner Févry. She worked for seventeen (17) months, the end of her mission being fixed at the end of the aforementioned Decree on February 7, 2006. After having carried out numerous consultations, this Commission produced two (2) Reports.

1. A Preliminary Report dated August 9, 2005
2. A Final Report dated January 23, 2006.

The Preliminary Report essentially presented a detailed argument, with reasons for re-establishment of the Armed Forces and reasons against the re-establishment of the Armed Forces. There first category prevailed over the second. At the end of the Preliminary Report, among its recommendations, the Commission came out in favor of the existence of a National Army alongside the National Police, as prescribed by the Constitution. The Commission also specified what should be the characteristics of this defense military force by insisting that it should resume what was good in the two military experiences that the country had during its two centuries of independence.

The Final Report develops the views of the Commission regarding this new military force of defense to take over from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and contains a timetable for the steps to be followed for the formation of this force defense. In essence, the Final Report says what to do, how to do it and when to do it.

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President René Préval was elected in 2006. While taking note of the important work accomplished by the first Commission of 2004-2006, he formed a second Presidential Commission of Seven (7) members whose mission was more extensive. In addition to deciding on the advisability of creating of a military defense force, this second Commission, chaired by Mr. Patrick Elie, was to lead an in-depth study of the various factors contributing to or affecting national defence. This Commission had more logistical and financial resources than the first. She worked hard for seventeen (17) months (October 2007 - March 2009). She drove a lot field investigations. She interviewed many people from several sectors and categories socio-professional and from different regions of the country. She collected and condensed her findings and recorded his conclusions in a voluminous single Final Report which was sent to the President René Préval in March 2009 for the necessary follow-up. The Report summarized all the elements which effectively participate in national defence, reviewed the threats to which faced the country with emphasis on natural disasters and contained the formal recommendation of this Commission to set up, as soon as possible, a military defense force, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Constitution to respond to the threats listed and to serve the population.

The Report and recommendations of the second Commission were prescient. In fact, less one year after submitting its report, it was the terrible earthquake of January 12, 2010 that ravaged a vast region of the country, causing 200,000 deaths and enormous material damage.

This year 2010 was an election year, and President Préval being in his second term, could no longer represent himself.

Many candidates for the 2010 presidential election had declared themselves in favor of the creation of a military defense force. Among these candidates, there was Michel Joseph Martelly who was elected president with a clear mandate from the electorate to recreate a national army.

Fully aware of the fact that we could not do anything anyhow and convinced that we were entitled to only one test that absolutely had to pass, the President Martelly, as a responsible statesman and wanting to properly manage the file of the military defense force that the citizens called with all their wishes, created on 18 November 2011 a State Commission on organization of the military component of the Force Publique. The name of this Commission is very explicit as to its mission: to make recommendations to the President of the Republic on the file

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military to allow it to move in the right direction. The Commission also had to submit a preliminary report to the Head of State before the end of December 2011. The Commission, chaired by Mr. Yvan Richard Maurasse, then Secretary of State for Defence, worked
during 6 months.

She therefore submitted her Preliminary Report to the President Martelly on December 22, 2011. included two fundamental recommendations: the reactivation of the Ministry of Defense with the appointment of a holder for this ministry and the appointment of an Integrated Transition Staff (without
troops) led by an officer who would receive from the hands of the President of the Republic a commission of Brigadier General.

The Final Report of this State Commission repeated the recommendations of the Preliminary Report of the Commission, while developing and expanding them. Of the two recommendations made by this Commission, only one was actually followed by the President, the reactivation of the Ministry of Defense with the appointment of a Minister of Defense in May 2012. The second recommendation did not not been implemented so far.

At the beginning of 2014, President Michel Joseph Martelly with the technical assistance of the Junta Inter-American Defense Organization of the Organization of American States, launched the process of drafting the White Paper on Security and National Defense for Economic and Social Development Sustainable from Haiti. This White Paper is the first of its kind in Haiti and it must constitute the base on which Security and National Defense will rest. The President Martelly decided to create in September 2014 by Presidential decree a Commission of nine (9) members on the development of the White Paper. This Commission, the fourth in the same series, is chaired by Ambassador Pierre François Benoît. She worked closely with the Inter-American Defense Board and the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the Organization of American States for nine (9) months (August 2014 – May 2015) and she submitted the White Paper on National Security and Defense for Economic and Social Development Durable d'Haïti to the President of the Republic in May 2015 for publication and other necessary follow-up.

It is useful to specify for the reader of the White Book, especially foreign, the meaning and the role of the military component of MINUSTAH currently in Haiti as well as the context in which the this White Paper, bringing to its attention this simple final analysis.

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From a purely historical point of view, the Republic of Haiti has known in less than a century (1915-2015) three (3) foreign military interventions. In the eyes of the speakers, this meant that the situation internal of the country was so deteriorated that it had to be given a military answer by means of a tool military. The military component of MINUSTAH which is currently present in the territory Haitian and which has already initiated the withdrawal of its troops in several regions of the country, fulfills four (4) roles which should normally be the responsibility of a national army:

1. A deterrent role (perhaps the most important of the four);
2. A protective role for the State and Institutions;
3. A general stabilizing role largely deriving from the first two;
4. A role of helping the population in the event of natural disasters.

It is important that a Haitian entity of the same nature as the military component of MINUSTAH take over from the latter when she leaves the country so that foreign forces do not have to return in the short term for a fourth military intervention which, moreover, is not desired by anyone, for the same causes always produce the same effects. The American philosopher Georges Santayana Wasn't he saying that those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it? There demobilization of the army has permanently destabilized Haiti. Everything leaves to be expected therefore that a new cycle of political violence will again lead the country to foreign military intervention if things are left as they are. Consequently, the Haitian State must have at home its own tool military without being obliged to seek one from time to time abroad if necessary. If we wants to definitively get out of the logic of repeated foreign military interventions, occurring periodically, *ad infinitum,* the Haitian State must be equipped with its own military defense force, performing, professional, republican under the orders of a civil power legitimately and democratically elected.

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APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF THE HAITI WHITE PAPER DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

A. Background

The Inter-American Defense Board (JID) is an organ of the Organization of American States (OAS) and is responsible *for "providing the OAS and the member states with assistance services technical, advisory and educational on topics related to military and defense affairs, at the level of the Hemisphere with a view to contributing to the fulfillment of the Charter of the OAS".* Under its Statutes (OAS AG/RES. 1 (XXXVI-E/06), Art. 3, Paragraph f), it is also responsible for providing States OAS members of technical assistance services for doctrine and policy development National Defense ("White Papers").

In 2002, the OAS, through OAS resolution AG/RES. 1879 (XXXII-O/02), emphasized the importance of confidence- and security-building measures in the Americas and encouraged, through OAS resolution

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AG/RES. 2735 (XLII-O/12), item 62, paragraph d, member states to request technical support from the JID in the development or updating of their White Papers.

B. Request by the Republic of Haiti

Following an initiative taken by the Head of the Delegation of Haiti to the Inter-American Junta of Defence, Minister Counselor Léon Charles, encouraged by Ambassador Duly Brutus, Representative Permanent of Haiti to the OAS and President of the Committee on Hemispheric Security, February 7 2014, the President of the Republic of Haiti, His Excellency Michel Joseph Martelly paid a visit official at the JID. During this visit, the President Martelly, in a special session of the Council of the Delegates of the JID with the participation of the President of the Commission on Security Hemispheric of the OAS, the Haitian Ambassador Pierre Duly Brutus, requested the contribution of the said Institution with a view to carrying out an in-depth analysis of the security situation in Haiti, the development of a new National Defense Strategy and the training of about twenty executives of the Haitian Government in Security and Defense at the Inter-American Defense College.

On February 14, 2014, the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the OAS and Chairman of the Commission of Hemispheric Security, Ambassador Duly Brutus, conveyed to the President of the Council of Delegates of the JID an official correspondence, thus formalizing the request of the Government of Haiti requesting that the JID plays the role of technical advisor in the process of developing a White Paper for National Security.

Haiti's request was addressed at the Ordinary Meeting 1350 CD/JID, dated February 25, 2014. No objections were raised to the technical support of the JID for the development of the White Paper of Haiti, except that the Council of Delegates recommended that Haiti inform the Commission OAS Hemispheric Security of the request in question.

On March 11, 2014, in an Extraordinary Meeting, the JID Council of Delegates appointed the Secretariat General, technical body of the institution, to follow up on Haiti's request. This information was also communicated to the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the OAS.

On March 14, 2014, the JID informed the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SSM), via the report monthly, the holding of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Delegates on February 7, 2014, and the

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request of President Michel Martelly, requesting the technical support of the JID in the development of the Book White from Haiti.

In Ordinary Meeting N0 1351, on March 25, 2014, the Council of Delegates of the JID, agreed so that the approval of the Council of Delegates concerning the technical support of the JID in the elaboration of the White Paper of Haiti be officially communicated to the Permanent Representation of Haiti near the OAS, via the Head of the Delegation of Haiti at the level of the JID, Minister Counselor Léon Charles.

On March 26, 2014, the JID officially communicated to the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the OAS and Chairman of the Hemispheric Security Commission, Ambassador Duly Brutus, the approval of the Council of Delegates regarding the request from the Government of Haiti.

On April 16, 2014, the JID Secretariat organized a technical meeting with the participation of Ministers of Defense of Haiti, His Excellency Lener Renauld and of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Duly Brutus, Secretary of the OAS Multidimensional Security Secretariat, Ambassador Adam Blackwell, Minister Counselor Léon Charles. During this meeting, it was defined a schedule of joint activities to be carried out by the JID and the authorities of Haiti in relation with the development of the White Paper. This chronogram provided for the realization of the actions which are there registered in the following three (3) steps:

1. Preparation 2. Elaboration
3. Dissemination.

On April 22, 2014, the JID informed the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, via the report monthly, about the approval of the technical support of the JID for the development of the White Book of Haiti. All subsequent actions relating to the White Paper in question have been communicated posterior to said organ through the same channel.

TIMELINE OF ACTIONS

1. PREPARATION PHASE

This phase started in February 2014 and ended in July of the same year. During this period, conferences, interviews with experts and meetings with the Representatives were carried out

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of the Haitian Delegation to the JID. Among other important meetings, it is worth mentioning the following: Technical meetings with the William J. Perry Center, Inter-American Defense College (CID), Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) of the National Defense University (NDU). Of the Contacts have been established with the following personalities: the former Secretary General of the OAS, Ambassador Luigi Einaudi, Dr. John Coppe, Professor and Dr. Roberto Pereyra, Professor and Dr. Guillermo Pacheco Gaitán.

Given the scope of the project, dated May 12, 2014, it was created within the JID Secretariat, a working group, made up of officers assigned to the said institution and a representative of Haiti who acted as Adviser with respect to the White Paper. This working group was made up of the following personalities: Minister Counselor Léon Charles, Colonel Mark Jeffris (United States Army United), Captain (IM) Sílvio Aderne Neto (Brazilian Navy), Colonel Eddie Pinzon (Army of Colombia), Captain João Carlos Küster Maia (Navy of Brazil), Colonel Martin Jaramillo (Army of Mexico) and Mr. Whedly Beautelus, Representative of Haiti.

Alongside this working group, the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the OAS played a key role in the process of drawing up the White Paper, particularly with regard to the coordination of activities between the JID and the authorities of Haiti, including the Ministry of Defense and the White Paper Commission.

On June 9, 2014, a meeting was held with potential donors from Haiti and the Representative of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security of the OAS in order to present the project to them development of the White Paper of Haiti.

On June 18, the IADB officially solicited delegations from all member states, the communication to the General Secretariat for their contributions in finance, human resources, or doctrine, to the Haiti White Paper process.

On June 20, the Director General of the IADB Secretariat met at the Pentagon, with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Western Hemispheric Affairs, Dr. Rebecca Bill Chavez, in order to present the participation of the IADB in this process and seek the support of the United States Department of Defense, in particular the William J. Perry Center.

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On June 23 and 24, the Minister of Defense of Brazil assigned Brigadier Pompeu of Brazil to the JID with the aim of making a presentation on the process of developing Brazil's white paper and hold a meeting with the IADB working group, referenced above.

2. **DEVELOPMENT PHASE**

Applied methodology. The JID working group together with the experts and other participants at the Washington Workshop, applied a technical methodology to achieve the set objectives, within the stipulated time. This involved reviewing, systematizing and prioritizing the progress already made. Based on this background, he then proceeded to work in the workshop itself with moderated debates. This methodology made it possible during the above-mentioned workshop, as well as than subsequent ones, participation, debate and the generation of consensus for the consolidation of conclusions in the various areas covered. The methodology aims to confirm the conclusions recorded in the White Book as the authentic expression of the workshop participants, to whom the JID fulfilled its role of facilitator in accordance with its mission, and of the Presidential Commission.

Start of work. The kick-off was given in Washington by the realization of the First technical workshop on August 5 and 7, 2014 with the participation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, Ambassador Duly Brutus, of the Minister of Defense of Haiti, Mr. Lener Renauld, of the Representative Representative of Haiti to the OAS, Ambassador Bocchit Edmond, of the Secretary of the Secretariat for Security OAS Multidimensional, Ambassador Adam Blackwell, Minister Counselor Léon Charles, Delegates from the Member States of the IADB, the Representative of the United States Mission to the OAS, the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in Haiti, Mrs. Sandra Honoré, of the Representative of the Minister of Defense of Brazil, Representatives of INSS/NDU, College Interamerican Defense and a delegation from various sectors of Haitian society.

Key speakers and topics covered:

a) *"The White Book of Chile",* Professor Guillermo Holzmann

b) *"The process of the National Defense Law in Uruguay* ", General José María Burone

c) " The Argentina White Paper Process", Professor Gisela Armerding

d) "The role of Civil Society in the White Paper elaboration process", Ms. Marcela Donadio of the RESDAL

e) "Prospects for the Defense of Haiti", Mr. Lener Renauld

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f) “The political context in Haiti and the future of MINUSTAH”, Special Representative of the Secretary of the United Nations in Haiti (SRSG), Mrs. Sandra Honoré

g) “The security environment in Haiti with the presence of MINUSTAH”, Deputy Force Commander (DFC) Brigadier General Jorge Peña Leiva.

Strategic Workshop. Under the leadership of the invited experts and the delegation of Haiti, the participants discussed themes relating to risks, threats in the fields of health, economy, security, culture and defence.

The main achievements of this workshop were:

1. Definition of a strategic vision for Haiti over a period of 20 years.
2. Definition of four (4) thematic axes to be developed in subsequent thematic workshops between September and October 2014 in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The Results of these workshops would constitute the main chapters of the White Paper. These are the axes below:

a) "Strategic Vision of Haiti, Challenges and Opportunities"

b) "The development of Haiti and its contribution to democratic institutions"

c) “Security and its contribution to national stability”

d) “National Defense and its contribution to world peace”

3. Proposal for the creation of a National Commission for the White Paper.

Creation of the Presidential Commission. On September 16, 2014, by Presidential Order, the Government of Haiti created the Commission for the Development of the White Paper on Security and Defense National for Sustainable Economic and Social Development of Haiti. This commission was composed in its majority of representatives of the different strata of Haitian society who took part at the August 5 and 7 workshop mentioned above. It was chaired by retired Ambassador Pierre François Benoit, assisted by eight (8) other members: retired Lieutenant General Hérard Abraham; Mr. Fred Brutus; Mr Leon Charles; Retired Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Thomas Cyprien; Retired Ambassador Hervé Denis; Mrs. Marie Ganette Galiotte; Doctor Georges Michel; Monsignor Pierre André Pierre.

Thematic workshops. The second workshop, considered as the first thematic workshop, was carried out in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on September 17, 2014 under the theme "Strategic Vision of Haiti, Challenges and

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opportunities ". This workshop was opened by the President of the Republic of Haiti, His Excellency Michel Joseph Martelly with the participation of Haitian government ministers, accredited ambassadors in the country, military attachés and approximately one hundred and twenty (120) personalities and members of the Haitian society. Following the opening ceremony, 40 people, representing different sectors of the society, organized into five (5) working groups, took part in the debates and discussions around the theme and sub-themes of the workshop. Also participating in this workshop, the Director General of the Junta Inter-American Defence, the working group of the said institution, the Delegation of the Mission Permanent representative of Haiti to the OAS led by Ambassador Bocchit Edmond, three (3) professors who are experts in white papers from Chile, Argentina and the United States and the Commission preparation of the White Paper, under the leadership of which, in addition to the expert professors, discussions took place.

Key Achievements:

a) Identification and prioritization of the fundamental factors that define Haiti in the twenty (20) next years; socio-economic, political, technological and cultural factors that Haiti must have or achieve; of the main challenges and opportunities for Haiti in the areas of Security and Development;
b) Identification of public and private sector actors who could contribute to sustainability national development;
c) Dissemination of the White Paper elaboration process through the media; And
d) Strategic discussion between representatives of different layers of Haitian society, a important aspect in the process.

The third workshop, 2nd thematic workshop, took place in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on October 7, 2014, around the theme: "The development of Haiti and its contribution to democratic institutions". Sixty (60) representatives of various sectors of Haitian society participated in this workshop. Twenty-two (22) of these representatives came from different parts of the country. The methodology used was similar to that from the previous workshop. The work was carried out by five (5) groups with the presence in each group of a representative of the Presidential Commission of the White Paper. The General Manager of the JID including members of the working group, representatives of the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the OAS, including Ambassador Bocchit Edmond, Minister Counselor Léon Charles, Counselor Pierre Michel Bonnet and the teacher-experts also took part in this workshop.

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Key Achievements :

a) Identification and prioritization of the main cultural aspects to be taken into account in the Haiti's development process.
b) A general understanding of the importance of strengthening democratic institutions with the aim of achieving national development and equity in the process;
c) Identification of the factors of economic power determining the development of Haiti; of the foundations of economic sustainability;
d) Identification of the main factors that contribute to the development of Haiti.
e) Identification and prioritization of challenges and opportunities for Haiti in terms of security and defense and development.

The fourth workshop on the White Paper and Third Thematic Workshop took place in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, October 8, 2014 and had as its theme: "Security and its contribution to national stability" with the participation of personalities and representatives of sectors that made the previous workshop possible.

Key Achievements :

a) General understanding of the multidimensional approach to the security concept and its importance in achieving stability and development;
b) Discussion and identification of key security concerns, risks and challenges from Haiti.
c) Discussion and identification of the main current capacities of Haiti to face the security issues, risks and challenges.
d) Discussion and identification of the capacities that Haiti must develop to face the problems security, risks and challenges.
e) Identification and prioritization of the security conditions necessary for the development and stability of Haiti:

The fifth workshop on the White Paper of Haiti and fourth thematic workshop was held in Port-au Prince on October 28, 2014, around the theme: “National defense and its contribution to peace world”. Participated in this workshop, the Minister of Defense of Haiti, the President of the Council of IADB delegates, IADB Director General, IADB working group, representatives already

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mentioned from the Permanent Mission of Haiti in Washington DC, the expert professors, the Presidential Commission of the White Paper, representatives of sectors of Haitian society.

Key Achievements :

a) Identification and characterization of the main threats affecting effective sovereignty from Haiti;
b) Identification of institutional capacities and state tools to deal with threats;
c) Identification of the constituent elements of the defense system of Haiti, roles, missions, capabilities and resources.

The sixth workshop on the White Paper of Haiti took place from February 23 to 26, 2015, at the Center William J. Perry, in Washington D.C.

The two main achievements of this workshop were:

a) Analysis of the Latin American experience with White Papers;
b) Validation of the first draft of the first ten (10) chapters of the White Paper of Haiti by the Presidential Commission of the White Book.

Took part in this workshop:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, His Excellency Mr. Duly Brutus; the Chief of Staff the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. Fred Brutus; the Director General of the Ministry of Defense from Haiti, Mr. Jean Thomas Cyprien; the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the OAS, Ambassador Bocchit Edmond; The President of the White Paper Commission of Haiti, Ambassador François Benoît; Minister Counselor Léon Charles; retired Lieutenant General Hérard Abraham, member the Presidential Commission; Ambassador Hervé Denis, Member of the Commission presidential; Mrs. Marie Ganette Galiotte, member of the Presidential Commission; Dr. George Michel, member of the Presidential Commission; Monsignor Pierre André Pierre, member of the Presidential Commission; Jean Lucien Borges, Journalist and media owner; The Minister Counselor Josué Pierre, Permanent Mission of Haiti to the OAS; Councilor Pierre Michel Bonnet, Permanent Mission of Haiti to the OAS; Counselor Myrthil Pierre, Permanent Mission of Haiti near the OAS; Counselor Marie Andrée Brutus Amy, Permanent Mission of Haiti to the OAS; Advise William Exantus, Embassy of Haiti in Washington DC; the Secretary of the Security Secretariat

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Organization of American States Multidimensional, Ambassador Adam Blackwell; THE
Chairman of the IDB Council of Delegates, Major General Werther Araya Menghini; the director
General of the IADB Secretariat, Vice Admiral Bento Costa Lima Leite de Albuquerque Junior; Captain
de Vaisseau João Carlos Kuster Maia, Member of the JID working group; Colonel Martin Jaramillo,
member of the JID working group; Colonel Mark Jeffris, JID Task Force Member;
Mr. Whedly Beautelus, member of the JID working group; the Representative of the Mission
Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the OAS, Minister Counselor Flavio J. Medina; THE
Representative of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Washington DC, Minister Counselor
Eng. Jose Ovalle; the former Minister of Justice of Haiti, Mr. Bernard Gousse; the Director of the Center
William J. Perry, Mr. Mark Wilkins; the Director of the Pandiá Calógeras Institute of Brazil, Dr.
Antonio Jorge Ramalho da Rocha; the elected Director General of the IADB Secretariat, Major Brigadeiro
do Ar Mauricio Ribeiro Gonçalves; the Vice President of the JID Council of Delegates, Brigadier General, Jaime
González Ávalos; 13 Delegations from Member States of the IADB; Dr Guillermo Antonio
Holzmann Perez, from the University of Valparaíso, Chile; the Representative of the Inter-American College of
Defense; IADB and William J. Perry Center staff.

A seventh and final workshop on the White Paper took place in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, from April 19 to 23, 2015
with the participation of the Director General of the JID, Representatives of the Permanent Mission of Haiti
close to the OAS, expert professors, Representatives of the JID Working Group and the
Presidential Commission of the White Book.

The main achievements were as follows:

a) Analysis and validation of chapters XI to XVIII of the White Paper;
b) Validation of the glossary and the annexes of the White Paper;
c) Review and validation of the entire content of the White Paper;

On the sidelines of this workshop, according to the timetable provided by the Presidential Commission, the Director
General of the JID, Brazilian Admiral Bento Costa Lima Leite de Albuquerque Junior made a presentation
before international organizations and the countries that make up the " *Core Group* " in Haiti, in
the objective of presenting to them the main characteristics and the methodological lines according to which
the JID provided technical assistance to the White Paper process.

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In this order of ideas, it is worth noting the understanding of the OAS relative to the question of Books Defense Blanks and cooperation for the manufacture of these with the support of the JID, pursuant to OAS Resolutions AG/RES. 1879 (XXXII-O/02), CP/RES. 829 (1342/02) and AEO AG/RES. 2735 (XLII-O/12). It should also be noted that the course of the development process and the content of the White Paper are in harmony with the Constitution of the Republic of Haiti, which covers the hierarchy of standards at the national level. The technical assistance provided by the JID ultimately contributes of account, to promote the development of transparency, confidence and security measures as well as that the establishment of a security and defense policy oriented towards stability and sustainable development. This offers the country a unique opportunity on the one hand to organize and structure a security and defense system compatible with the risks and threats to which it faces and on the other hand to define a concrete area of international cooperation insofar as the document orders, systematizes and establishes the priorities for Haiti.

It is also important to note that during this phase, the JID as well as members of the Presidential Commission participated in two international events with the aim of presenting the process of drafting the White Paper of Haiti. The first, which took place around the experiences of formulating white papers, took place at the Superior School of War of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro on the 10 November 2014. The second was an international conference held at the National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies, in Santiago de Chile, on December 9 and 10, 2014. In both event, the question of the drafting of the White Paper of Haiti aroused the interest of the community international. The lessons learned have also enriched the work carried out.

3. DISSEMINATION PHASE

The official presentation ceremony of the White Paper to the President of the Republic of Haiti, His Excellency Michel Joseph Martelly, on behalf of the Haitian State, took place in Port-au-Prince in June 2015.

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APPENDIX C

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DOCTRINE AND A POLICY OF SECURITY

The working sessions of the White Paper Commission, articulating the vision of our country in the next thirty years have enabled us to identify the factors that should allow the emergence of a stable country, welcoming for investment and cultural activities, with institutions functioning regularly and whose leaders follow one another with regularity, the consensus on this point being definitively acquired. This is not unrealistic. Many countries in the region burdened with same pangs thirty years ago are presented today as models of democracy and stability. What they achieved, we can.

The world has become turbulent and if we speak of a globalization of the economy, we can also speak of a globalization of threats, as asymmetric warfare does not only take place in one theater of operation, but everywhere. The contemporary period is conducive to convincing even the most pacifist the need for a security system so that economic activities can take place peacefully, social and even family. Haiti assumes this vision of security from a perspective multidimensional that takes into account the most extreme threats.

Haiti cannot therefore escape this common principle and, to take the example of our neighbours, the democratization of their society has not come at the expense of their armed forces. We can not

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therefore entrust security tasks to others indefinitely; nor is it in their vocation to stay with us permanently.

I.- THE PHILOSOPHICAL PRESUPPOSES OF A SECURITY POLICY

Traditional threats and new forms of criminal acts cannot be neutralized without the minimum capacities and skills to prevent them from destroying or affecting significantly the population and the sovereignty of the country. Every country needs adequate means to exercise effective sovereignty with authority and legitimacy.

It is therefore imperative that the State take resolutely in hand the security and defense of the Republic in reforming the sector with a view to effectively recovering its sovereignty and guaranteeing the human and economic development.

To this end, it is necessary to move away from a narrow vision of security by reducing it to the question military or police. Security must be integrated into an overall development strategy economy and democratization of society. We must also take into account the concept of security multidimensional as a paradigm for interaction with the global and regional system. The security sector must be managed in a manner consistent with democratic principles, the rule of law and rules of good governance. Accountable and civilian-controlled security forces reduce the risk of social explosion, create the safe environment for sustainable development.

That being said, the reconstitution of our defense forces will take into account four dimensions essential: the political dimension, the economic dimension, the social dimension and the institutional.

The political dimension presupposes civilian control of the military component of the public force. This control is exercised not only by the government but also by parliament and other institutions representatives of the population who endorse the doctrinal basis of the security system and the programming set up.

In other words, the nation in its various components must appropriate the objectives and security imperatives. At the same time, the control of civil power must not be used as a pretext for vassalization of the army, the police and the intelligence services for the benefit of partisan interests of the political majority of the moment.

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The economic dimension refers to the allocation of human, material and financial resources. He
It is a matter of finding the right balance to prevent this sector from being allocated too large a share of
most of the rare resources useful for human and economic development (education, health, infrastructure).
Conversely, such an underfunded sector cannot guarantee the stable environment
necessary for citizens' peace of mind and for social and economic activities. In this context
balance and proper functioning, this sector will be able to participate in the revitalization of the economy of
country both in terms of job creation and in terms of the infrastructure necessary for its
development. Politics in its noble sense resumes here its role in the identification of objectives
and needs, in establishing spending priorities, and in the efficient and controllable use of
resources.

The social dimension involves distinguishing public security aimed at protecting lives and property from national security aimed at defending the state.

The institutional dimension is not the least important. The clear separation of institutions
involved in safety and the precise definition of their missions and tasks is a guarantee
efficiency and stability. The confusion between public safety and security of Haiti increases the danger
intervention by the army in purely internal affairs. The concept of security should not be used
pretext for the intervention of the army in political affairs.

In concluding this presentation, it should always be borne in mind that the defense and security forces are
a way of protecting against the future and providing a short- and medium-term response to the challenges that
arise. But if we want to ensure peace and security in the long term, the State
must forcefully tackle what some call the four horsemen of the apocalypse: authoritarian rule, a weak state,
social inequalities and lack of access
basic social services and economic opportunities. These Horsemen of the Apocalypse
are the primary factors of generalized violence. Bullets and barracks will never be
a lasting remedy to poverty and underdevelopment.

In short, the state must look at the army not as an end in itself, but as one of the tools for
ensure governability, governance and neutralize risks and threats within the framework of the
multidimensional security. This involves defining security principles based on
the identification of the vital interests of the nation.

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II.- THE CONCRETE BASE OF A HAITI SECURITY DOCTRINE

IDENTIFICATION OF THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY

The vital interests of the country are those which, as the name indicates, are linked to the very existence of the State. Those breach of which would constitute a serious threat to the population and to the country itself. Some of these vital interests are common to most countries, others are particular to Haiti because of factors that will be elaborated below. The vital interests of the country will be grouped according to whether they concern one or another of the constituent elements of the State, that is to say the population, the State apparatus, the territory.

To the population

The Haitian population, its existence and its well-being represent the ultimate reason for action governmental. It is therefore necessary to be able to prevent or combat any threat or action aimed at its total or partial extermination, its enslavement. The perpetrators of serious violations of the right to life of our fellow citizens creating a commotion in society must be able to be punished.

Serious pandemics, natural or induced, insofar as they create a collective psychosis or jeopardize the living forces of the country must be treated as threats to the security of Haiti.

The same applies to any violent and concerted action aimed at paralyzing the free exercise of activities economy, transport, telecommunications. Responsible for the well-being of those who live on its territory, and a partner in regional security mechanisms, the Haitian State must reflect on the rapid and adequate responses to be made to terrorist attacks, for example, the origin of which is internal or which would import on its soil objectives imagined elsewhere and which would target the interests or nationals of friendly countries on its soil.

B.- The state apparatus

In order not to overly militarize the concept of security, it is not part of the purpose of this statement to encompass all state activities within the framework of Haitian security principles. The activity of the central administration, of its decentralized and decentralized bodies obeys rules specific and the protection of its buildings and officials for the most part to the police.

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Nevertheless, it is a requirement of any sovereign nation to preserve, by force if need be, the democratic and republican form of government against any current violent attack or imminent. Doctrines that undermine multipartyism, advocating sexual discrimination, religious or racial, the parties which promote them or whose functioning is anti-democratic, the militias or paramilitary groups should not be tolerated.

The protection of those who embody the state at the highest level is of human security importance, not only because they symbolize the state, but also because of the instability that would cause their sudden disappearance or incapacitation.

Similarly, the symbols of the State must benefit from military protection combining defense and pageantry: the National Palace, the Prime Minister, the Ministries, the MUPANAH which houses the remains of the Founding Fathers, the Unknown Maroon, symbol of resistance to oppression, the Citadel, majestic guardian of our epic irruption in modern history.

C.- The territory

Classically, the integrity of the territory must be preserved at all costs; hence monitoring military of our maritime and land borders and without neglecting the control of airspace.

If the protection of borders and the integrity of the territory is a traditional vision of the forces of defence, we must take an innovative look and enrich the concept of territorial defence. Under the concept of territory, we need to go beyond a theoretical vision of a mass of land delimited by land or sea borders. The territory must be apprehended concretely by depending on the particular geography of our country, taking into account its configuration, its topography, hydrology, climate, natural resources, etc. A territory included from the perspective of multidimensional security, is a territory to be defended against external aggression and a territory whose continuity must be ensured.

1. Maritime Safety

The focus is often on our land borders. Today we must remember that Haiti occupies the third of an island and has three coastlines. Three vulnerable spaces against intrusions inappropriate and over which we do not truly exercise our sovereignty and rights jurisdictional: the Atlantic zone, the La Gonâve zone, the Caribbean zone. These spaces include the

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territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone. The entire Gonâve area is considered inland waters; in other areas it is limited depending on the proximity of other States: Cuba and Jamaica. In the Caribbean area, the extent of the exclusive economic zone depends on the borders drawn with Venezuela. Most of what precedes has been the subject of treatises. But our halieutic resources are at the mercy of trawlers which carry away both fish and corals without any fishing license. The south coast is regularly invaded by boats and aircraft carrying the dope. It will be necessary to be able to monitor, sanction, board and, if necessary, provide assistance. These missions are incumbent on a Navy to be structured according to these three zones. The mission of monitoring involves the ability to anticipate.

Aerial surveillance must also be ensured by a small military aviation equipped with means relevant.

2. The continuity of the territory (natural disasters)

Haiti is regularly hit by cyclones, threatened by earthquakes, communications land can be seriously disrupted, disorganizing relief. The component of our defense forces will be usefully put to use for the delivery of relief human and material in the affected areas.

Our hydrology is also a factor in the discontinuity of the territory. If the raging waves carry away the bridges over the Momance and the Rouyonne near Léogâne, the entire southern peninsula can be found practically isolated, that is to say more than a million people. If during the same bad weather the bridges on the Rivière Grise no longer exist, communications from the center to the periphery become impossible. One could multiply the examples (Artibonite). We can easily imagine the consequences in terms of ungovernability, isolation of populations, etc. You have to be able to quickly build bridges mobile, clearing roads and paths invaded by mud and all kinds of debris. Hence the necessity of an Engineer Corps that can deploy to several theaters of operations simultaneously. It suits to provide the Haitian Navy with sufficient means to properly fulfill its role. In the same order of ideas, maritime transport in the civil field must be developed.

3. Environmental protection. The question of water

Haiti is facing a disastrous environmental situation that will ultimately threaten the very existence of the country. To take an example, the water reservoir of the departments of Grande-Anse, Sud, Nippes,

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of the West and South-East is in the mountain range of the Massif de la Hotte and the Massif de La Saddle. The rivers irrigating these five departments find their sources there. The water supply half of the population therefore depends on the preservation of this reservoir. However, accelerated deforestation of these mountain ranges by a few thousand individuals threatens the lives of nearly five (5) million of people. These areas must therefore be declared strategic areas, the exploitation of their strictly regulated resources, surveillance and repression measures for breaches of environment must be constant and vigorous.

The question of our water supply, so crucial for our economy and agriculture, must always be kept in mind by political authorities. Permanent contacts with our neighbors Dominicans will have to be maintained in order to supervise the equitable sharing of the water resources of the border rivers, notably the Rivière Massacre in the north and that of the Pédernales in the south.

4. Identification of strategic areas

By observing the territory, it is still necessary to identify strategic areas. It must be avoided at all costs that these strategic areas fall into hostile hands because this would seriously disrupt the operation normal of society in the political, social and economic spheres. We particularly think in the field of communications.

Let's take terrestrial communications first. It is about identifying hotspots that cannot be allowed to be blocked. As examples, to the south we have the city of Miragoâne which controls access to Nippes and the great South; to the north the city of Gonaives which is a lock to the far north and northwest. Towards the center, Terre Rouge at the top of Morne à Cabrits, on which access to the Central Plateau, the food basket of the country and which overlooks the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac with all that entails as a danger for the population and the economic activities of the Plain.

From the point of view of electricity supply, the Péligre hydroelectric dam is a strategic installation of vital importance for the country. Substations are too. Their protection will have to be consolidated.

In terms of air communications, international airports, strategic areas for excellence, will be monitored according to the alert level. In the same order of ideas, it is necessary to include in the concept of multidimensional security, considering the reality of Haiti,

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control and knowledge of migratory flows; this requires constant cooperation with our international partners.

5. Telecommunications infrastructure. cyber protection

The Boutilliers and Obléon sites, among others, allow the exchange of telecommunications between individuals, but above all they are the nerve center of inter-bank communications and aeronautical telecommunications. Any attack on the installations located there would cause a chaos that one hardly dares to imagine. These sites therefore deserve to be declared strategic areas and militarily protected.

The territory must today be thought of on a virtual level. In the age of information technology and of communication, we have to think about securing the information systems of the ministries and large public or private companies. A computer attack targeting the computer system of the Electricity of Haiti can order the opening of all the valves of the Péligre dam
and cause the flooding of the entire Artibonite Valley, the loss of crops and the death of populations. The one aimed at telecommunications companies can in an instant make the device deaf and dumb state. Close collaboration between public authorities and private companies must to be able to make it possible to detect the attack, its origin and the means to remedy it.

The security challenges facing our country deserve an appropriate response for the harmonious development of social, cultural and economic activities. This White Paper proposes to define at the macro level the appropriate tools as well as the available resources and those needed to address these challenges to ensure a safe environment for peaceful exercise civic activities.

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APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

This Glossary is the result of the Workshops. It corresponds to the understanding accepted by the Commission development of the White Paper of each word or concept and the meaning in which they are used in this Book.

NATURAL DISASTERS: phenomena of nature, of catastrophic magnitudes, which, when they occur, inflict heavy human and material losses. These events can be caused by actual effects of nature (earthquakes, earthquakes, irruptions volcanic, tsunamis, cyclones, tornadoes, etc.) as well as effects of human activity (fires, floods, radioactive or chemical leaks, etc.).

ARMS CONTROL: coordinated action by various government bodies to prevent the proliferation of and illegal access to firearms with the aim of guaranteeing the peaceful development of civic life and reduce levels of violence.

VIOLENCE CONTROL: Measures to prevent, regulate and reduce violence. These actions embrace the promotion of social information campaigns, the detection and suppression of acts of violence.

ORGANIZED CRIME: criminal activities carried out by a group constituted and structured this effect in order to achieve an interest. In general, they involve large-scale actions. THE spheres of action favored by organized crime are: drug trafficking, human trafficking, illicit trafficking, money laundering, etc.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Public policy designed to prevent or ward off, through intervention of the Armed Forces, any threat or attack against the vital interests of the Nation. It implies the coordinated action of the various resources of the State to this end.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: articulation of measures aimed at achieving development socio-economic status of a country and the resulting increase in the standard of living of its inhabitants, which persists over time. Consequently, the satisfaction of the socio-economic needs of society does not jeopardize the satisfaction of these same needs by future generations. Thus, it is important to ensure that resources and capacities used for socio-economic development purposes do not be exploited in such a way as to compromise their future availability.

LEGAL GUARANTEE: condition that guarantees the fundamental legal standards for the development of social development activities. It presupposes the certainty of a objective application of the law to all citizens and a legal framework known to all. Thus, the State must create this normative framework and ensure its full and complete application.

GLOBALIZATION : A dynamic phenomenon on a global scale which involves all sub-regional, national and supra-state interactions, made possible thanks to advances science and technology, mainly in information and communications. Today, globalization brings a new international framework for relations between the various global players by virtue of the increased levels of complexity and uncertainty caused by such a phenomenon.

GOVERNANCE: It is the public management capacity of a government to channel the system policy and respond to the demands of society. This management capacity is based in principle on a transparent and stable legal and institutional framework, able to respond effectively to the needs social. Thus, the appropriate articulation of governmental mechanisms and public policies related to it according to the social demands received by the political system, will ultimately lead to a level of governability and, consequently, the legitimacy of government actions.

CULTURAL IDENTITY: set of values, symbols, beliefs, customs, traditions and forms of behavior which function as articulating elements in a social group and which give meaning to this link that serves as the foundation for the feeling of common belonging. This allows the individual to feel part of a particular human conglomeration and thus to identify what distinguishes it from other social groups. Basically, it allows the formation of a "them" and a "We".

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DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONALITY: set of norms, rules and structures that enable dialogue, consensus and social participation, channeling the management and evaluation of public policies in general, within the framework of the social state of law. It is the organizational framework that guarantees the implementation and consolidation of democratic practices in citizenship.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION: process of coordination and cooperation between the different state actors, in order to generate the capacities and synergies necessary to achieve objectives common or complementary. The purpose of policy aggregation to achieve common goals and reciprocal benefits becomes more important in a highly interdependent world and in the face of complex phenomena.

VITAL INTERESTS: those that will be deemed essential to the very existence and survival of the nation-state. These are the main objects of preservation, as they underpin the existence of a country and, as such, they are considered immutable.

THREAT: It is a real action or manifestation that an actor or actors formulates, in the purpose of signifying to another or others, the ability or intent to cause an adverse effect to his property or interests. It implies the existence of a will to cause damage to property or interests from others.

CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES: a certain number of number of mechanisms and tools agreed and accepted by two or more countries, with the aim of generating reciprocal relations framed in a context of dialogue and coherent predictability. These measures tend to reduce levels of uncertainty while promoting transparency and greater mutual understanding, thus contributing to regional security and world peace.

QUALITY OF LIFE: it is a multidimensional concept that involves taking into account at least four (4) main domains of human development: physical, emotional, social and material. An acceptable standard of living is achieved when these areas are in balance - both in relation to the person than in relation to the environment in which he evolves- and offer the conditions for human development. The concept alludes to the integral well-being of the human being. That means meet, first, basic needs in health, housing, education and basic infrastructure (communication routes, drinking water, electrical and cloacal networks, to guarantee a standard of living worthy to the people).

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RISK: probability of occurrence of an event with potential negative consequences that may affect the property or interests of the nation. Generally, it is an uncertain and difficult to solve and of a complex nature, and sometimes having in certain cases multiple causes which put possibly endangering the integrity of a country in one or more aspects of national life.

SECURITY: condition in which, through the action of the State, the inhabitants of a country receive the guarantee basis of stability and well-being necessary for the peaceful and harmonious development of society. In today's world, this involves a multidimensional approach and must consider political, economic, social, cultural and environmental issues, among others.

HUMAN SECURITY: a condition obtained through full respect for the dignity, rights human rights and the fundamental freedoms of individuals, as well as the promotion of development economic and social development, social inclusion, education and the fight against poverty, disease and hunger.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY. New security design that includes threats traditional and new threats, concerns and other challenges to state security. She incorporates the priorities of each State and contributes to the consolidation of peace, the development integrity and social justice. It is based on democratic values, respect, promotion and the defense of human interests, solidarity, cooperation and respect for national sovereignty.

EFFECTIVE SOVEREIGNTY: real exercise of State power over the entire territory and all jurisdictional spaces. Ideally, effective sovereignty is based on the popular will which makes legitimizes, through elected authorities, the exercise of national power in the dual internal and external.

BORDER SURVEILLANCE: State control of its land and sea borders and aerial. This concerns the application and regulation of various international transits, such as an essential form of contribution to safety.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM: set of governmental organizations whose purpose of designing, preparing, directing, implementing, executing and supervising the public policy of defense. These functions are generally placed within a political framework and are regulated according to the grounds history and culture of each country.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM: set of state agencies that have as their purpose the timely collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of relevant information to feed into the decision-making process of a country's political governance.

TERRORISM: the systematic and planned use of terror, by organizations trained in this effect, with the aim of influencing the will of an actor and forcing him to act in the direction of the interests pursued by the organization undertaking the activity.

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY: a set of principles and articulated bodies that promote social control and accountability for actions undertaken by the State. She promotes the visibility of the decision-making process and consequently the allocation of resources, the way they are made and the supervision exercised by citizens. It increases confidence and the society's credibility with the government, thereby increasing the levels of governance and, consequently, legitimacy.

STRATEGIC VISION: conception of the horizon to be reached; the “where do we want to go”. Inasmuch as countries, it is intended to establish a set of basic consensuses that mark the way forward to achieve the contemplated future. This involves setting medium and long-term goals and objectives and evaluating the resources available to achieve them, since they are deemed necessary, either for their application concrete or for eventual production. The strategic vision promotes synergies and brings together wills around a common objective, thus promoting the results of public policies current ones are moving towards the same predicted future.

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APPENDIX E

ORDER CREATING THE WHITE PAPER PREPARATION COMMITTEE

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APPENDIX F

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC FORCE

TITLE XI

PUBLIC FORCE

Section 263:

The Force Publique consists of two (2) distinct bodies:

1. The Armed Forces of Haiti;

2. The Police Forces.

Section 263-1:

No other Armed Corps can exist on the National Territory.

Section 263-2:

Any Member of the Public Force takes the oath of allegiance and respect upon engagement.
to the Constitution and the flag.

Chapter I: Armed Forces

Section 264:

The Armed Forces include the Land, Sea, Air and Technical Services Forces.

The Armed Forces of Haiti are constituted to guarantee the defense and the integrity of the Territory of the Republic.

Section 264-1:

The Armed Forces of Haiti are effectively commanded by a General Officer with the title
Commander in chief.

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Section 264-2:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, in accordance with the Constitution, is chosen among the General Officers in service activity.

Section 264-3:

His term of office is set at three (3) years. It is renewable.

Section 265:

The Armed Forces of Haiti are apolitical. Their members cannot be part of a group or of a political party and must observe the strictest neutrality.

Section 265-1:

Members of the Armed Forces exercise their right to vote, in accordance with the Constitution.

Section 266:

The Armed Forces of Haiti are responsible for:

1. Defend the Country in case of war;

2. Protect the Country against threats from outside;

3. Provide surveillance of land, sea and air borders;

4. Lend a hand, at the reasoned request of the Executive, to the Police in the event that the latter cannot respond to his task;

5. To help the nation in case of natural disaster;

6. In addition to the attributions proper to it, the Armed Forces may be assigned to tasks of development.

Section 267:

Servicemen in active service may not be appointed to any public office, except in such a way temporary to practice a specialty.

Section 267-1:

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Any soldier in active service, to stand as a candidate for elective office, must obtain his retirement or resignation two (2) years before the elections.

Section 267-2:

The military career is a profession. It is hierarchical. The conditions of engagement, the ranks, promotions, dismissals, retirements, are determined by the regulations of the Armed Forces from Haiti.

Section 267-3:

The Military is only subject to a Military Court for misdemeanors and crimes committed in time of war or for offenses relating to military discipline.

Section 267-4:

The Military keeps all his life, the last rank obtained in the Armed Forces of Haiti. He cannot be deprived only by decision of the competent Court which has the force of res judicata.

Section 26-.5:

The State must grant servicemen of all ranks services that fully guarantee their safety. material.

Section 268:

Within the framework of a mandatory mixed National Civic Service, provided for by the Constitution in Article 52-3, the Armed Forces participate in the organization and supervision of this service.

Military service is compulsory for all Haitians aged at least eighteen (18) years.

The law establishes the mode of recruitment, the duration and the operating rules of these services.

Section 268-1:

Every citizen has the right to armed self-defense, within the limits of his domicile, but does not have the right to wear weapons without the express and reasoned authorization of the Chief of Police.

Section 268-2:

Possession of a firearm must be reported to the police.

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Section 268-3:

The Armed Forces have a monopoly on the manufacture, import, export, use
and possession of weapons of war and their ammunition, as well as war material.

Chapter II: Police Forces

Section 269:

The Police is an Armed Body.

Its operation is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.

Section 269-1:

It is created for the guarantee of public order and the protection of life and property of citizens.

Its organization and mode of operation are regulated by law.

Section 270:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Police Force is appointed, in accordance with the Constitution, for a
term of three (3) years renewable.

Section 271:

There is hereby created one (1) Academy and one (1) Police Academy, the organization and operation of which are fixed by law.

Section 272:

Specialized Sections, in particular the Prison Administration, the Fire Department, the
Traffic, Traffic Police, Criminal Investigations, Narcotics and Anti
smuggling… are created by the Law governing the organization, operation and location of
Police forces.

Section 273:

The Police, as auxiliaries to the justice system, searches for contraventions, misdemeanors and crimes committed in for the discovery and arrest of their perpetrators.

Section 274:

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Law enforcement officers in the exercise of their functions are subject to civil liability and penal in the forms and conditions provided for by the Constitution and by law.

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The Haitian Army on Cathedral Square in Port-au-Prince.

Army officers in front of the Provisional National Palace in 1915

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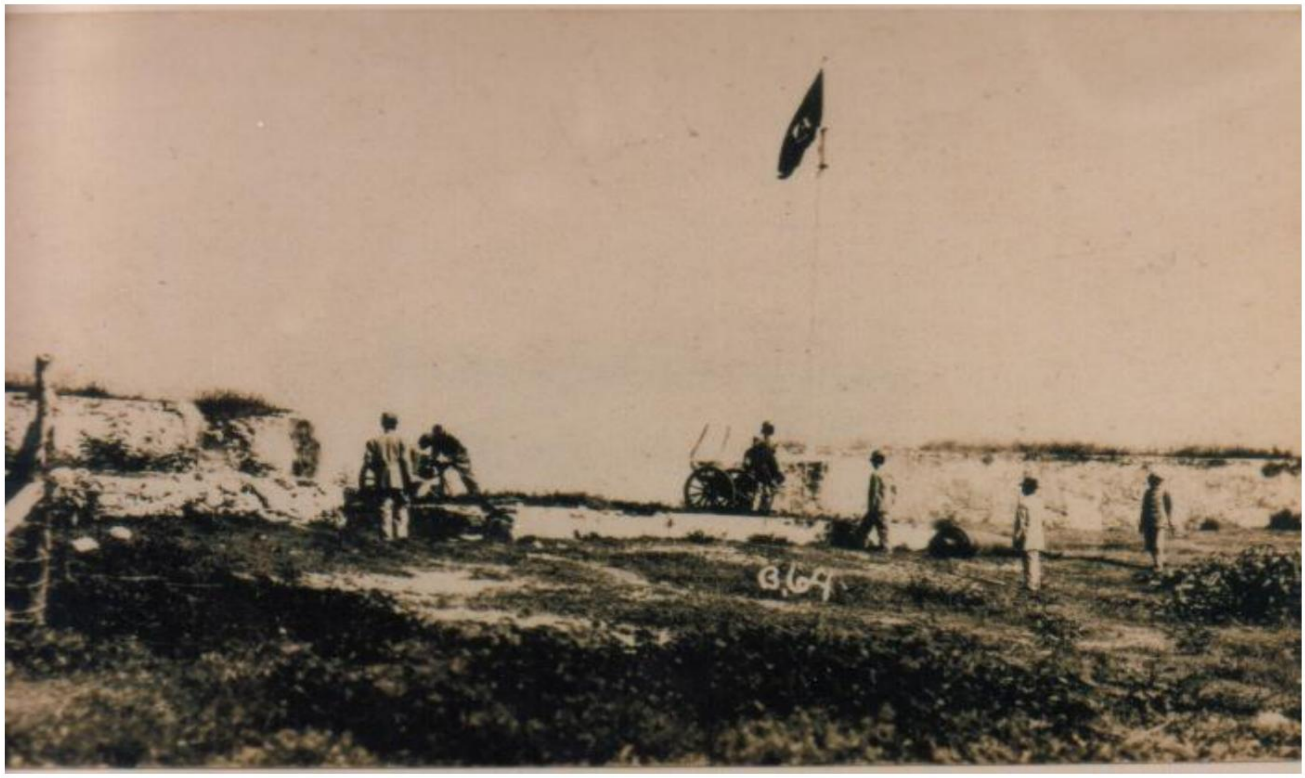

Haitian soldiers at Fort Saint-Clair in Port-au-Prince

Fort Picolet guarding the entrance to the bay of Cap-Haitien

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Haitian soldiers firing artillery rounds at Cathedral Square in Port-au-Prince.

The Corps of the Reform lined up in the Place de la Cathédrale.

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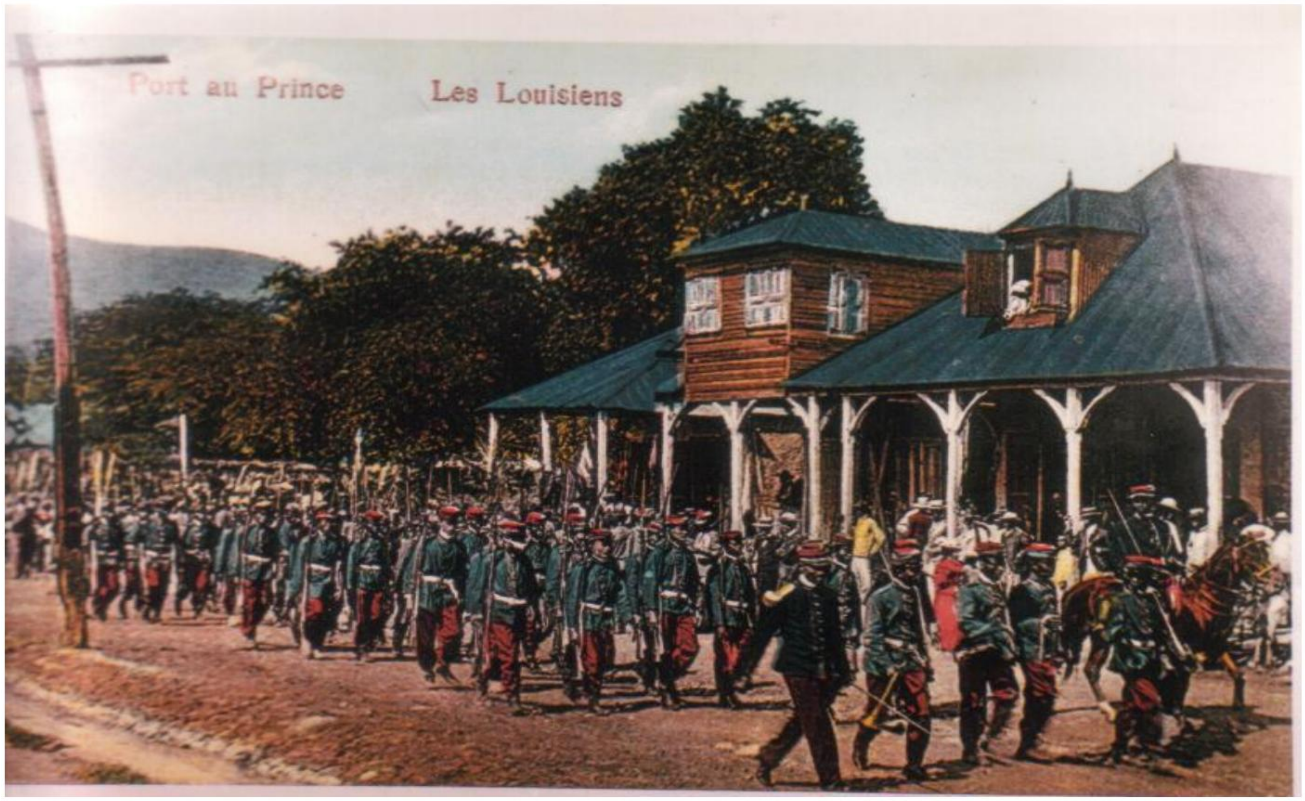

Saint-Louisians marching down Rue de la Réunion in Port-au-Prince on a national holiday.

A Haitian Army unit at Champ-de-Mars in Port-au-Prince.

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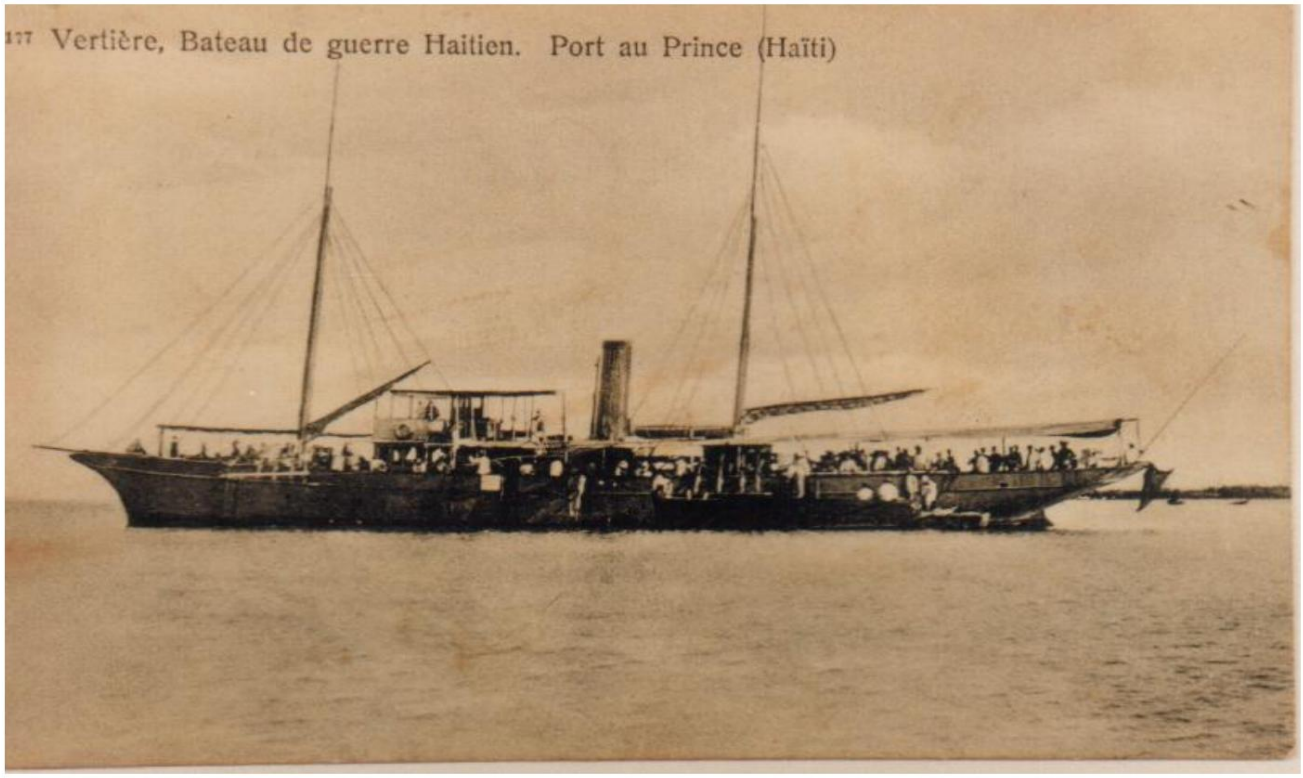

The Haitian warship Vertières (1908-1916) - 150 tons.

A full dress Haitian lieutenant's kepi (1910).

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An undress Haitian lieutenant's kepi (1910).

Old Model 1911 cannons at Fort National in Port-au-Prince.

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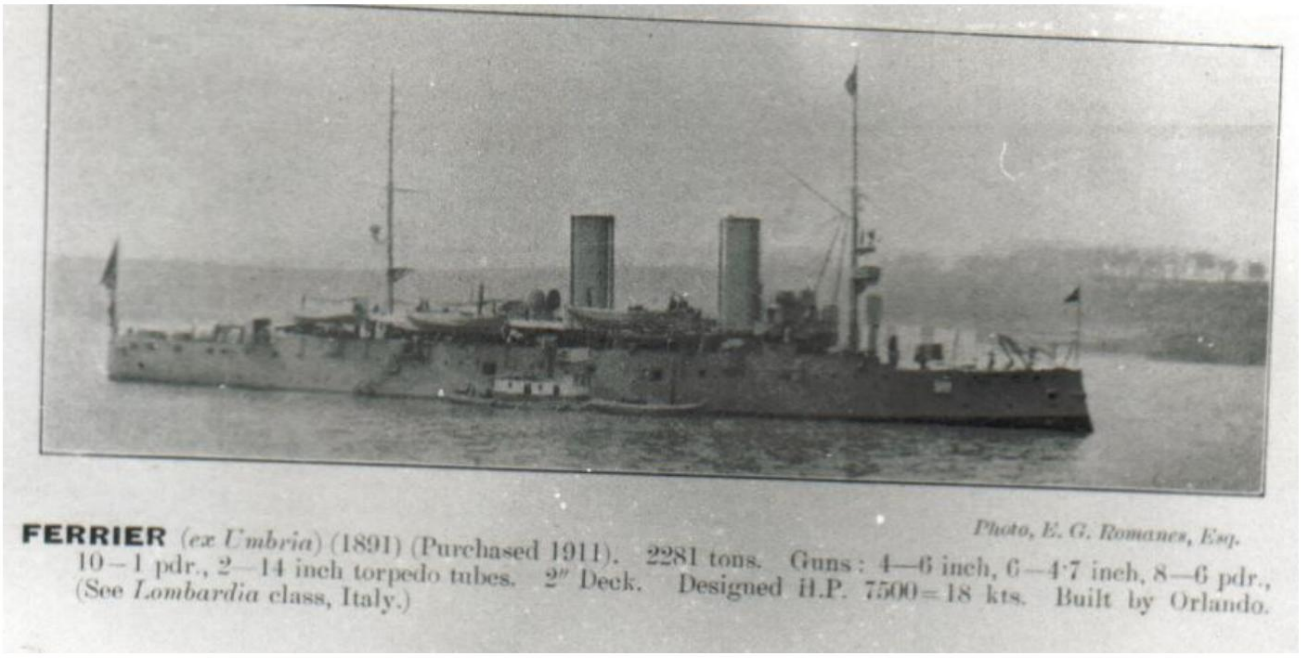
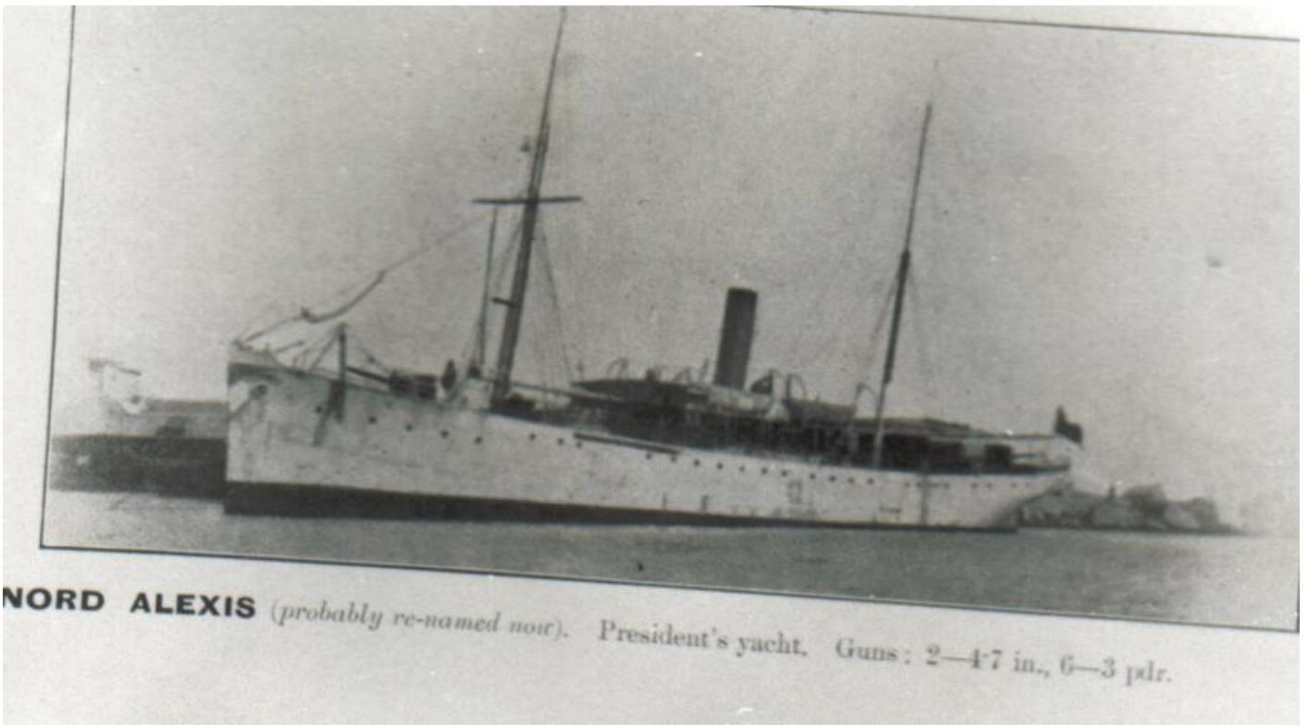


FERRIER (*ex Umbria*) (1891) (Purchased 1911). 2281 tons. Guns: 4—6 inch, 6—4·7 inch, 8—6 pdr., 10—1 pdr., 2—14 inch torpedo tubes. 2″ Deck. Designed H.P. 7500=18 kts. Built by Orlando. (See *Lombardia* class, Italy.)

Photo, E. G. Romanes, Esq.

The cruiser Antoine Simon (ex *Umbria* of the Italian Royal Navy) – 2281 tons – (1910-1912)



NORD ALEXIS (*probably re-named now*). President's yacht. Guns: 2—4·7 in., 6—3 pdr.

The Nord Alexis warship – 900 tons (1905-1916)

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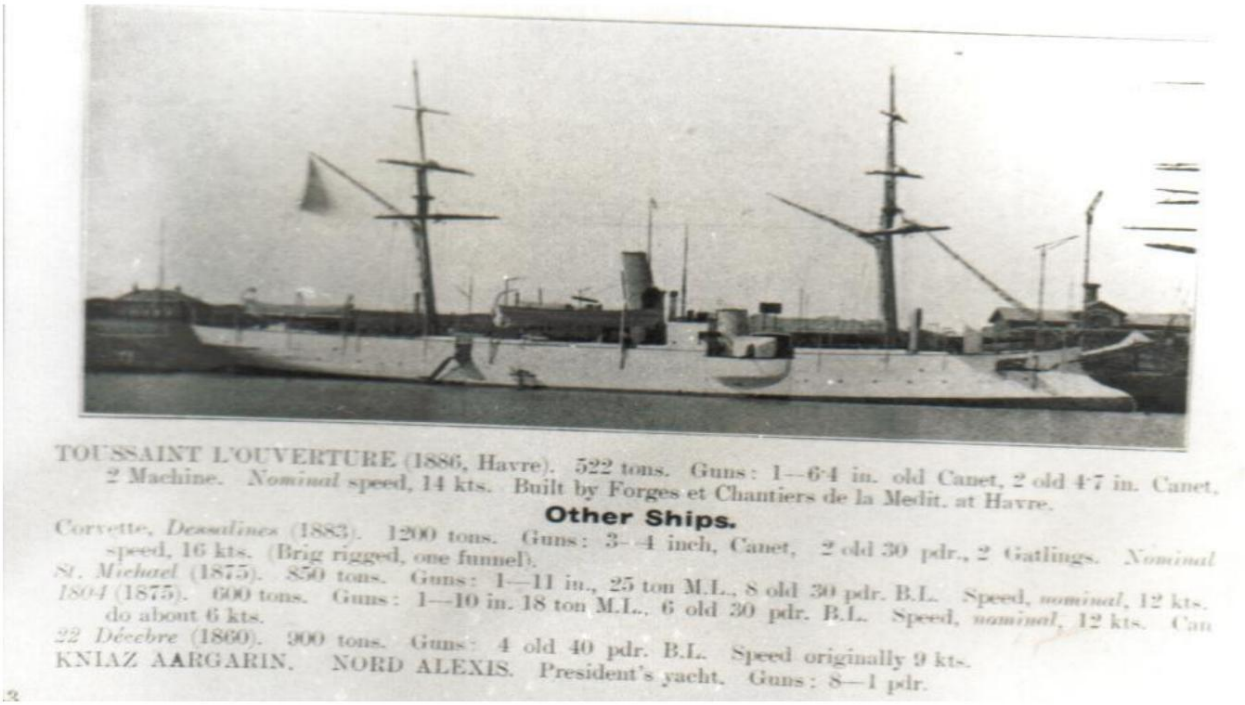
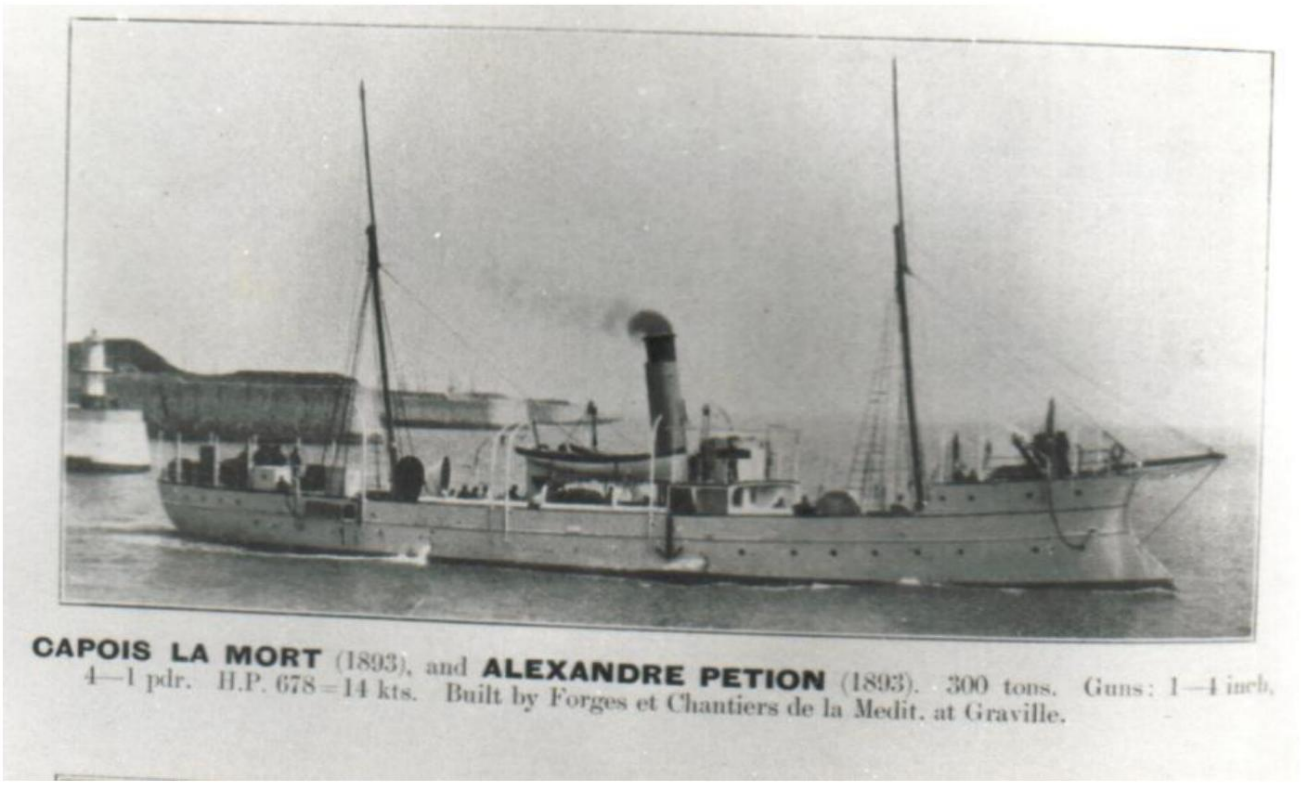


TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE (1886, Havre). 522 tons. Guns: 1—6·4 in. old Canet, 2 old 4·7 in. Canet, 2 Machine. *Nominal* speed, 14 kts. Built by Forges et Chantiers de la Medit. at Havre.

Other Ships.

Corvette, Dessalines (1883). 1200 tons. Guns: 3–4 inch, Canet, 2 old 30 pdr., 2 Gatlings. *Nominal* speed, 16 kts. (Brig rigged, one funnel).
St. Michael (1875). 850 tons. Guns: 1—11 in., 25 ton M.L., 8 old 30 pdr. B.L. Speed, *nominal*, 12 kts.
1804 (1875). 600 tons. Guns: 1—10 in. 18 ton M.L., 6 old 30 pdr. B.L. Speed, *nominal*, 12 kts. Can do about 6 kts.
22 Décebre (1860). 900 tons. Guns: 4 old 40 pdr. B.L. Speed originally 9 kts.
KNIAZ AARGARIN. NORD ALEXIS. President's yacht. Guns: 8—1 pdr.

The warship Toussaint Louverture 511 tons (1886-1902)



CAPOIS LA MORT (1893), and **ALEXANDRE PETION** (1893). 300 tons. Guns: 1—4 inch, 4—1 pdr. H.P. 678 = 14 kts. Built by Forges et Chantiers de la Medit. at Graville.

The Capois-la-Mort gunboat of the Capois-la-Mort class – 300 tons (1893-1903)

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Admiral Killick Naval Base in Bizoton inaugurated on October 20, 1895.

Vice-Admiral Charles Jeanty, Commander of the Haitian Navy (1912-1915)

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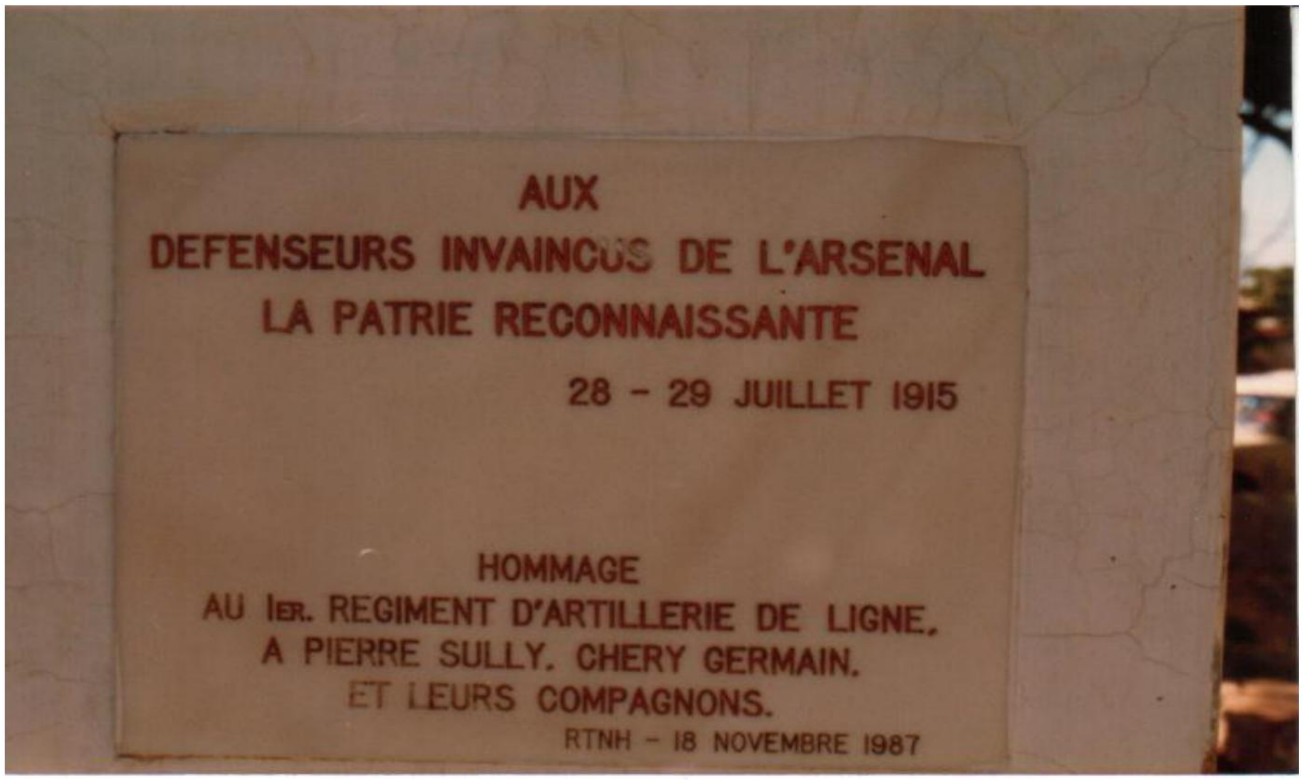
Vice Admiral Hammerton Killick (1856-1902) Commander of the Haitian Navy (1890-1902)



Monument to the memory of the 1st Line Artillery Regiment which defended the Port-au-Prince Arsenal on July 28 and 29, 1915.

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The Casernes Dessalines in Port-au-Prince (1912-2010), destroyed by the earthquake of January 12, 2010.

General Justin Poitevien, former student of the French Military Mission (1887-1888), first Commander of the Dessalines Barracks (1912).

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The General of Division, Valentin Ménélas Alphonse, former student of the French Military Mission of 1887-1888, nicknamed the "Jewel of the Guard", three times Commander of the Government Guard.

President JJD Michel Cincinnatus Leconte (1911-1912), reformer of the Haitian armed forces

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Major General Calixte Martin Ancion Head of the Corps of Administrative Officers

Captain of Artillery Chéry Germain (1889-1978), Commander of the Port-au-Prince Arsenal on July 28 and 29, 1915.

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The Haitian warship “La Terror” (1869) ex USS Pequot – 900 tons.

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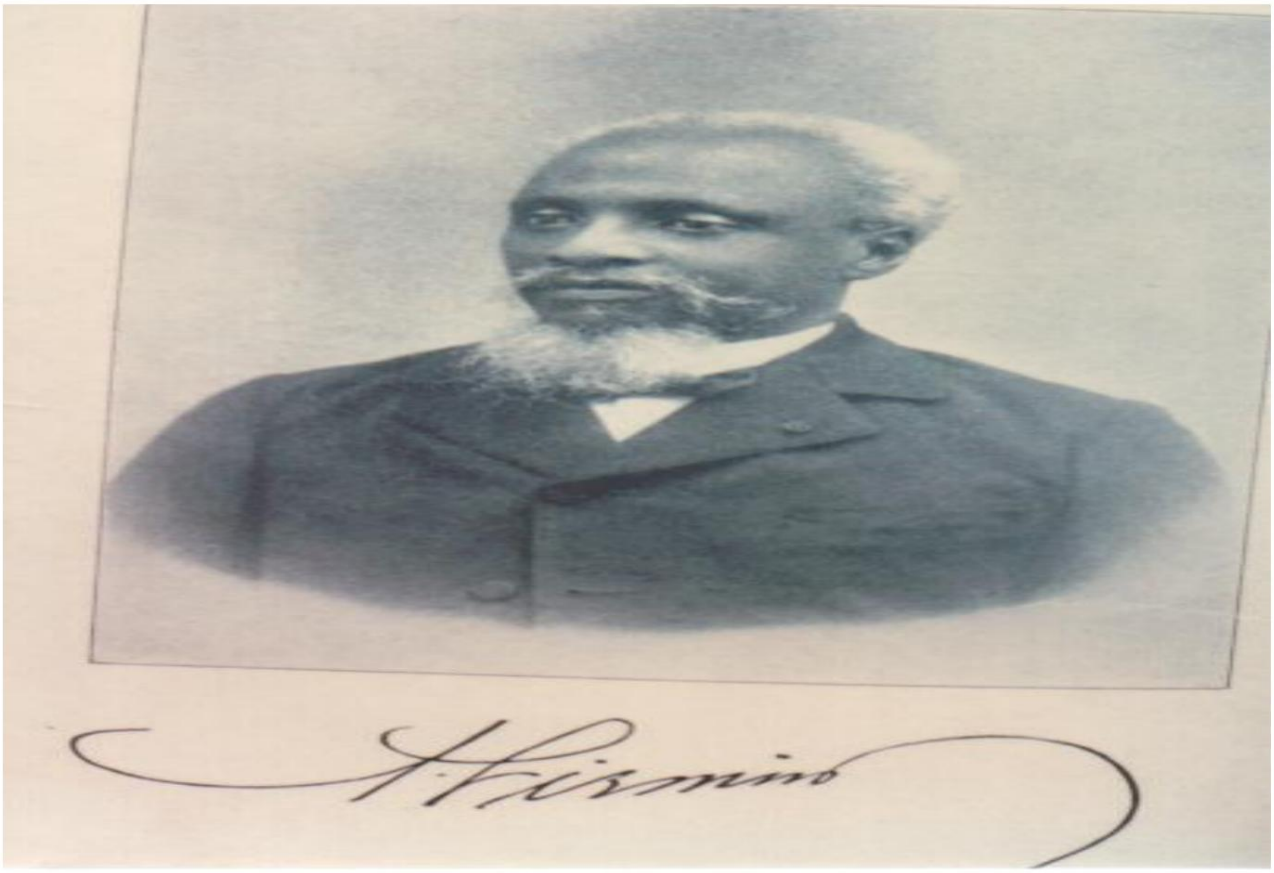
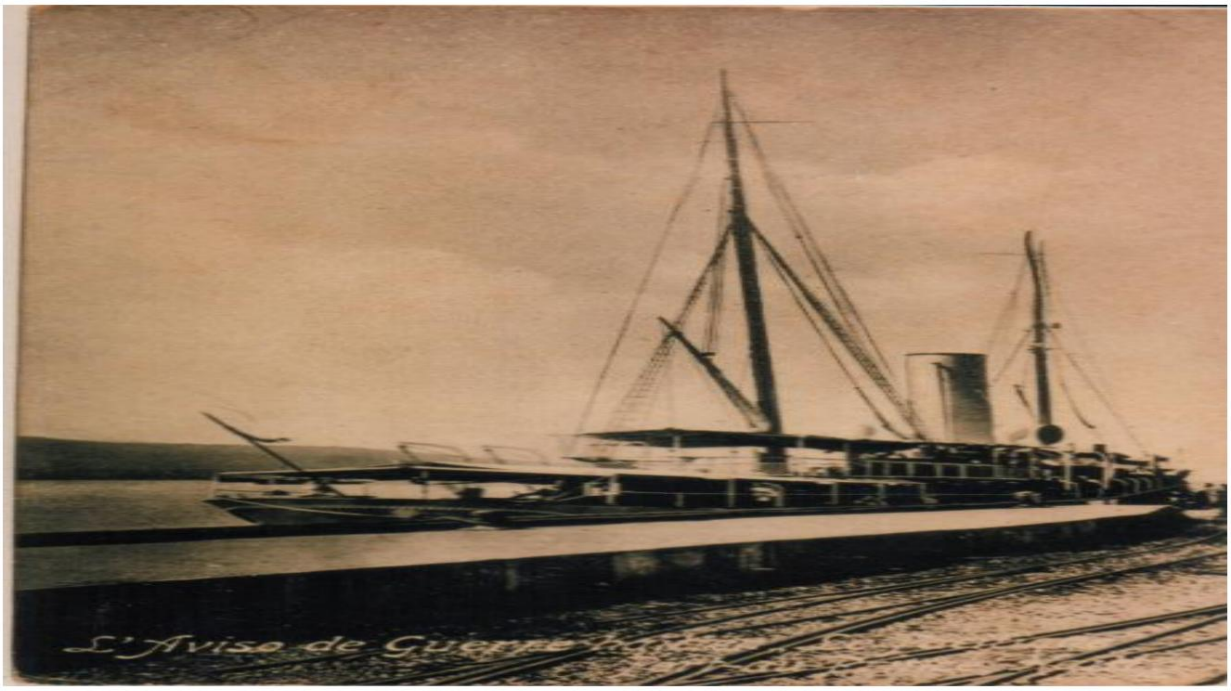


The great Haitian political thinker Joseph Anténor Firmin (1850-1911).



The Haitian warship Pacific (400 tons).

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The Ferrier War Yacht, ex December 17, ex American

General François Denys Légitime (1841-1935), former President of the Republic, military theorist and writer.