

Press Kit

(Internet version)

17 democratic and popular Haitian organizations analyze
and propose

on the occasion of the commemoration the January 12th,
2010 earthquake

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In collaboration with CEPR for the chapter *Haiti by the numbers, 5 years after*
<http://www.cepr.net>

The opinions expressed in this document are not necessarily those of the Editorial Committee.

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Introduction

This document is addressed mainly at foreign journalists who will contribute to the media coverage of the commemoration of the January 12, 2010 earthquake. The document is intended to attract the attention of journalists regarding the presence and the work of democratic and popular organizations.

The purpose of this press kit is to provide an overview of visions, analyses and demands of Haitian organizations, that work alongside the poor majority of the population. We want to remind the (foreign) press that Haitian organizations have proposals that reflect what is happening at most segments of the population.

Seventeen organizations have voluntarily contributed to this document. The Editorial Committee has structured the information produced by the organizations into four chapters: Communication, Rule of Law, Economy and Housing. To better understand the context, the Committee added some specific information. The chapter *Haiti by the numbers, 5 years after* provides some general information about the country. It was composed with the help of CEPR¹. The sources of the numbers are clearly marked.

An overview of the participating organizations and their main activities is at the end of the kit.

Happy reading!

The Editorial Committee

1 <http://www.cepr.net>

Communications

Introduction

The communications sector is one of the most dynamic sectors for about two decades in Haiti. Under the pressure of the global technological revolution and the effects of political events in the country, the communication landscape has changed. We witness an explosion of the number of audio-visual media and a significant expansion of access to cell phones in Haïti, while only a small proportion of the population of over 10 million inhabitants has direct access to the Internet. The 2010 earthquake strongly affected the telecommunications and media sector, which has slightly recovered since. The Haitian media landscape is composed of more than 375 radio stations, with nearly 60 of those in Port-au-Prince. Virtually all Haitians listen to the radio. TV is becoming very dominant in cities. Some sixty channels operate across the country, a third of those in the capital. The written press is composed of one daily newspaper, a few weekly magazines, plus some online agencies. More than half of Haitians have a mobile phone. The phone service is provided by two companies, one private and one mixed. 10 to 15% of the population has access to the Internet.

Analysis:

- Inequalities in the accessibility to communication services. Most of the population - especially in rural areas - have no access to major media channels and their reality is not addressed in programming.
- Inequalities exacerbated by the deterioration of the socio-economic situation (including poor purchase power and scarcity of electricity).
- Peasants are being despised and are excluded from expressing themselves in the media, with the exception of (local) community radio.
- Lack of transparent communication after the earthquake: the population has little knowledge of post-earthquake management, the press has almost no access to information that can help inform the public.
- Information is strongly affected by political propaganda that invades public media space and greatly affects the means of private information. On top of that there is the hostility of the executive powers towards the press and the attempts by large companies and national and international institutions, to influence journalists and media.
- In this context, freedom of speech is clearly threatened and electoral goals dominate in the public debate, as reflected in the media arena.

Vision:

- There must be a public communication policy that addresses the needs of the majority of the population in terms of access to the mass media (radio, TV, etc.) and access to new technologies of information and communication.

Demands:

- Establish a law on the distribution of frequencies.
- Lower the cost of communications (telephone, internet).
- Public subsidies for community radio.
- Establish genuine media for public service at the national level, focusing on information, training, and cultural promotion.
- Development of radio programming tailored to communities.
- Equitable distribution of the resources and means of communication.
- Accompany the population through distance education programs.

Impact of the earthquake:

- It exposed the concentration of mass media in the capital.
- Infrastructure of community radio damaged and, in many cases, still not operational.
- Highlighting a great need to develop investigative journalism capacities, in order to uncover strategic information, that the public needs.

Organizations that contributed to the communication chapter

Tet Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen (Union of small farmers - TKTP)

Animation Society in Social Communication (SAKS)

National Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace in Haiti (JILAP)

Economy

In 2012, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors accounted for 25% of the GDP, yet received the lowest share of bank credit, 0.16%². For capital expenditures financed by local funds and executed under the public investment program, 5.3% went to the Ministry of Agriculture in 2012. The agricultural sector that remains the mainstay of the primary sector is very vulnerable with respect to climatic hazards³. This is not only due to lack of maintenance of the few irrigation and drainage infrastructures, but also to the general nonexistence of this kind of infrastructures across the country.

Analysis:

- The government promotes a 100% tourism, investment in subcontracted factory work , agribusiness and the natural resources sector that is not managed transparently (mines). These activities increase the country's dependence on foreign actors and impose a development model dominated by the latter. These three sectors cannot absorb the massive unemployment.
- The rural population and its activities related to small farms remains the most important sector, but is powerless without public policies that support it (credit, public services, insurance, etc.).
- Fruit processing must be supported as an economic sector. We are still far from transforming all fruits and many are rotting on the ground while there is a significant food insecurity. Small processing units exist but they lack working capital to carry out these activities.
- Tourism is an important key to help the country out of its economic slump, but it needs to integrate local communities. Existing tourism projects are exclusive and aim at luxury tourism.
- On subcontracting we understand that the worker sector is marginalized, poorly paid, that it is working in poor conditions, that there exists important repression of trade unions in factories, that there are arbitrary dismissals and that there is sexual abuse of women.

Vision:

- A public policy that supports farmers who can energize this promising sector.
- Strengthening various fruit processing workshops in a producers network around a quality label to help them compete on the market with imported products.
- To protect the degraded environment in which farmers live, there must be spatial planning of land use with an integrated watershed approach. There must be active participation of the population, serious local organizations and local authorities.
- Community tourism can reduce poverty through the participation of the population in identifying and developing sites, in holiday lodgings, and in micro-businesses related to alternative and ecological tourism.
- Creation of heritage areas by setting up tourist equipment and infrastructure to highlight the country's natural, cultural and historical richness. Community run eco-tourism villages in these areas with lodging opportunities will contribute to sustainable development by creating jobs particularly in the environmental sector.
- The subcontracted expert processing industry cannot bring any sustainable development

2 http://www.brh.net/rapport_2012.pdf; pp 56

3 Idem ; pp 20 – damage to the agriculture after tropical storm Isaac in 2012 are estimated at 254 million USD. Haïti has the fourth place on vulnerability to climate change, see : http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Climate_Change_Vulnerability_Index_%202014_Map_0.pdf

since production is intended to go abroad. These entrepreneurs only come to exploit cheap labor, they do not come for development, let alone for sustainable development.

Demands :

- We need to develop, protect and enhance domestic production, mainly through support to farmers and processing of agricultural products.
- We need a legal status for processing workshops and training to ensure regularity and quality of production.
- A comprehensive agrarian reform in the country that defends the rights of peasants and protects the environment (river basin approach).
- Implementation of the legal framework on environmental protection in order to involve the local authorities.
- Strengthen regional and local efforts through the publication of municipal decisions.
- Establishment of forest agents.
- Respect for the rights of workers and ensure that this work can be carried out in good conditions (decent work).
- Provide the country with public financial tools adapted to agricultural food processing sector and sustainable tourism through the creation of an investment bank.
- Professional training, information and awareness campaigns about agriculture, agricultural processing and community tourism sectors.
- There must be a legal and institutional framework and a budget for alternative tourism by creating a Secretariat of State for this purpose.
- Budget line for alternative tourism.
- Oblige supermarkets to reserve an important place for domestic products.

Impact of the earthquake:

- Investments in the subcontracted expert processing sector increased at the expense of agricultural production. The Caracol Industrial Park is settled on fertile land.
- Damage to processing facilities.
- The mining sector moved in silently and without consultation with the population.
- A wake up of civil society is desirable and necessary to have more influence on political and economic forces.

Organizations that contributed to the economy chapter

National Association of Fruits Processors (ANATRAF)

Anten Ouvriye

Foundation for Development of alternative tourism in Haiti (FONDTAH)

Papaye Peasant Movement (MPP)

Sant for Kiliti ak Devlopman Karis / Mouvman Òganisayon gwoupman Peyizan Karis (SKDK / MOGPK)

Rule Of Law

Introduction:

Recent years have seen a decline in the separation of powers in Haiti, with a marked influence of the executive on the judiciary, including with regard to the emblematic Duvalier trial and his collaborators. We also notice an attack on the foundations of the State through the will of the executive power to rule by decree by organizing the opportunities of a lapse of Parliament in 2015. The creation of the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ), a necessary condition to achieve the rule of law, failed to make the judiciary more independent, under the influence of the Executive. Despite the death of Jean Claude Duvalier, the Duvalier trial remains an opportunity to make the Haitian judicial system work, under continuous pressure of civil parties and thanks to some impartial judges. The death of Jean Claude Duvalier makes this a difficult situation, but it can be an opportunity to broaden the fight against impunity. Fundamental human rights in Haiti are not guaranteed by public institutions, who are themselves in crisis, which fuels political instability.

Analysis:

- The right to participate in public affairs is not guaranteed and the rights of citizens are not guaranteed by the State and the institutional system.
- Despite advances in terms of freedom of expression and association since the end of the dictatorship in 1986, free expression is regularly threatened, especially for electoral means.
- There is a physical insecurity that affects citizens that is of political origin. The authorities are involved in this political violence, and they are failing in their duty to fight this evil.
- There is considerable legal uncertainty faced by citizens. We observe numerous violations of human rights which the justice system does not address.
- Justice is dysfunctional: we observe persistent dysfunctions of the judiciary, be it with the administration, the formalism of procedures, and by proven cases of incompetence and corruption.
- Justice is politicized and is not independent. Bodies such as the Superior Council of the Judiciary remain "prisoners of the Executive." We observe disturbing direct political intervention in the judicial system.
- There is a lack of political will to reform the justice system that still depends on the framework and practices of the Duvalier-era, subjugated by political power. In the case of the Duvalier trial, investigating work literally depends on the plaintiffs.
- There is a reign of impunity, of crimes committed under the dictatorship but also others reported under different regimes, until today.

Vision:

- Associations of civil society call for an end to the impunity and for meeting our responsibility for collective memory that should not only be made by civil society and groups of citizens.
- The guarantee of a minimum "to live life with dignity," as much as possible supported by local resources but also respect for the environment to ensure the resources future generations.
- We need a vision of the future that is still lacking today: education, democratic management of public space, respect for rights and participation.
- Democratic rule of law is where the fundamental freedoms and rights of the people are

- effectively guaranteed, by an impartial and independent judiciary.
- Protection and respect for the rights of the Haitian people must go through the application of and the compliance with laws.

Demands:

- Justice and citizen participation must be guaranteed.
- Adequate and available basic services for citizens.
- The justice system needs to be reformed thoroughly.
- Adoption of public policies to promote access to justice.
- Ratification of human rights conventions.
- Adequate treatment of the iconic trail of Duvalier and his collaborators.
- Protection of persons.
- Fight against all forms of discrimination.
- Application of the law, fight against corruption and impunity.
- Good governance and independence of powers.
- Politics based on social justice.

Impact of the earthquake:

- International influence has greatly increased.
- The phase following the earthquake was a missed opportunity for decentralization, and led to increased centralization.
- Availability of post-quake resources increased corruption, waste of money, and the irresponsibility of many sectors.
- We found that the malfunctioning of the legal system worsened.
- In terms of individual liberties, religious fundamentalists, especially from the United States, have had a negative impact through their discourses against homosexuals.

Organizations that contributed to the Rule of Law

Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace (KE - JILAP)

Kouraj pou moun pwoteje dwa (Kouraj)

Collective Against Impunity (Collectif Contre l'Impunité)

Housing and habitat

Introduction:

Nationally, nearly 41% of homes were damaged by the earthquake and almost 6% were totally destroyed, respectively 915 000 and 130 000 homes. The West Department, covering the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, suffered the heaviest damage. Over six in ten households living there in 2010 were damaged and 12% of them had their housing totally destroyed⁴. In the case of the capital, even without considering the critical conditions in the camps, the high population density, coupled with the lack of solid waste collection services for over two thirds of households, as well as the lack of sanitation for four out of ten, are responsible for the deplorable state of sanitation of the population. Rural areas, where nearly half the population lives, lack access to all basic services⁵.

Analysis:

- The housing problem has existed since long before the earthquake. It is a structural problem resulting from social inequality. Housing is linked to employment, social services, land reform, environmental policy.
- There is a lack of transparent communication on housing policy and existing building standards. There is no social housing policy.
- Uncontrolled building results from the lack of consideration by the State and its partners for population growth and the rural exodus. Bad construction habits continue after the earthquake.
- Given the weakness of the state, the democratic and popular movement could not take enough lead for demonstrative initiatives in the housing sector. Haitian organizations were excluded from the Cluster system and reconstruction commission (IHRC), which were dominated by foreign players.
- The various social classes in popular neighborhoods such as Bel Air suffer from the economic crisis and political patronage. In this situation, parents are no longer in control over their children that far too often fall into delinquency.
- The population is willing to contribute (financially, workforce, construction materials) for decent housing.

Vision:

- Housing is a collective and not an individual problem. Together with beneficiaries, civil society, state institutions, parliament and mayors, government must implement a social housing policy while integrating the concept of decent housing.
- The construction of social housing in the communal sections and in rural areas supported by a spatial planning policy would promote decentralization.
- Housing cooperatives should integrate disadvantaged segments of the population.
- Public spaces should be provided where collective activities can be developed: plazas, cultural centers, sports fields, child-friendly spaces, memorials for victims of the earthquake.
- Construction projects must take women's rights into account, property titles must avoid a disproportion between men and women in inheritance.

4 IHSI & DIAL (2012) ; L'évolution des conditions de vie en Haïti entre 2007 et 2012 - La réplique sociale du séisme ; pp. 80-81

5 Idem, pp 45-52

- People with reduced mobility and other disabilities should be included in any construction.
- The popular sector must overcome its divisions and propose social and political alternatives that are both transformative and sustainable.
- A professionalized housing construction sector can be an economic sector.

Demands:

- A Ministry of Housing, and a spatial planning policy should be put in place.
- A building code is needed, it must be popularized and there should be control over its implementation.
- Social housing should be integrated into the National Housing Policy and must be developed in collaboration with stakeholders, including those at decentralized levels.
- State institutions such as EPPLS and UCLBP must be strengthened and their responsibilities clarified to avoid duplication and institutional overload.
- Need for legal facilities, administrative and financial support in favor of housing cooperatives, women and the disabled.
- More professional technical training for jobs in construction and civil engineering adapted to seismic risk.
- Stop forced evictions. The perpetrators of such acts must be brought to justice.
- The reconstruction project in Fort National, announced with great fanfare in 2010, should be launched.

Impact of the earthquake:

- Many people are still living in tents in situations of severe vulnerability and often threatened by forced evictions.
- Waste of money in the construction of temporary shelters. The land problem as argument for this choice is bogus: expropriation for industrial parks was conducted.
- Due to lack of government control rents exploded after the earthquake.

Organizations that contributed to the housing component

Support Group for Returnees and Refugees (GARR)

Institute of Technology and Animation (ITECA)

Platform of Haitian Human Rights Organizations (POHDH)

Movement of Solidarity with the Homeless in Haiti (MOSOSAH)

Fos Refleksyon ak Aksyon zou Koze An Ayiti (Force for Reflection and Action on the Question of Housing in Haiti – FRAKKA)

Solidarite Ant Jèn / Konbit Veye Yo (SAJ / VEYE YO)

Haiti by the numbers, five years after

(Directed by CEPR - www.cepr.net)

- Poverty rate in 2012: [58.5%](#)
- Poverty rate in rural areas in 2012: [74.9%](#)
- Extreme poverty in rural Haiti in 2000: [38%](#)
- Extreme poverty in rural Haiti in 2012: [38%](#)
- Percent of income held by the richest 20%: [64 %](#)
- Percent of income held by the poorest 20%: [Less than 1 %](#)
- Proportion of children under five years suffering from chronic malnutrition, 2006: [29 %](#)
- Proportion of children under five years of age with stunting, 2012: [22 %](#)
- Number of hospitals, out of 48 total, which were put out of service by the earthquake: [37](#)
- Percent of Haitian workers who have a job yet earn less than the minimum wage: [60 %](#)
- Percent less that women earn as compared to men: [32 %](#)
- Number of people still living in tent camps, as of September 2014: [85,432](#)
- Percent decrease from its peak: [93.7](#)
- Share of this decrease that return programs (rental subsidy & other programs) were responsible for: [16.7%](#)
- Percent of remaining IDPs that are “not targeted” for return programs: [81.5](#)
- Number of individuals living in informal settlements on outskirts of Port-au-Prince, not counted in official displaced population, according to Haitian government: [300,000](#)
- Number of new homes built by international reconstruction efforts, as of October 2014: [9,032](#)
- Months that partial legislative and local elections have been delayed: [39](#) and counting
- Number of “municipal agents” named by the President to replace elected mayors whose terms expired in 2012: [130](#)
- Share of Senate seats currently empty due to lack of elections: [1/3](#)
- Number of members of the 99-seat Chamber of Deputies whose terms expire on January 12, 2015: 99 (all)
- Number of people killed in the earthquake in 2010: [over 217,300](#)
- Minimum number of Haitians killed by the U.N. – caused cholera epidemic: [8,774](#)
- Number of years it took after the introduction of cholera for the international community to hold a donor conference to raise funds for the cholera response: [4](#)
- Amount pledged: [\\$50 million](#)
- Amount needed: [\\$2.2 billion](#)
- Number of years it would take to fully fund the cholera-elimination plan at current disbursement rate: [40](#)
- Number of new cholera cases in 2014, through August: [9,700](#)
- Projected number of cholera cases for all of 2014, after the United Nations reduced their estimate in September 2014: [15,000](#)
- Number of members of the U.S. Congress who wrote to Secretary General Ban Ki-moon this December urging the U.N. to respond justly to cholera claims: [77](#)
- Minimum number of sexual abuse allegations against the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Haiti, MINUSTAH, since 2007: [94](#)
- Percent of total U.N. peacekeeping troops worldwide, stationed in Haiti: [7.2%](#)

- Share of total worldwide sexual abuse allegations against peacekeepers that MINUSTAH has accounted for over the last 2 years: [1 in 4](#)
- Dollar amount of textile exports to the United States in fiscal year 2012/13: [\\$387.7 million](#)
- Percentage points of GDP growth these exports accounted for in that year: 0.32
- Percent of textile exports to the United States made with local goods: [0.6](#)
- Minimum amount committed by the Inter-American Development Bank and United States to the Caracol Industrial Park and related infrastructure: \$482.9 million
- Total amount of budget support to the Haitian government since the earthquake: [\\$340.2 million](#)
- Number of jobs at the Caracol industrial park as of September 2014: [4,156](#)
- Estimated number of jobs that will be created, according to the U.S. State Department: [65,000](#)
- Estimated amount of tax revenue collected from Caracol's largest tenant over first 15 years of operations: [\\$0](#)
- Total amount committed by international donors and NGOs since 2010, according to the Haitian government: [\\$7.1 billion](#)
- Amount disbursed: [\\$5.7 billion](#)
- Total amount awarded in contracts and grants by USAID: \$1.5 billion
- Percent that went directly to Haitian organizations: 1%
- Percent that went to firms located inside the beltway (DC, Maryland and Virginia): 56%
- USAID's goal for local procurement in Haiti: [17%](#)
- Amount earmarked for local procurement in the coming year: [\\$5.5 million](#)
- Percent of total USAID expenditures earmarked for local procurement in 2015: [2.25](#)
- Total amount awarded to Chemonics International, a for-profit development company, since the earthquake: \$216 million

List of participating organizations

Alphabetical

NOTE: You are reading the “internet version” of the Press Kit, if you are a journalist, please contact joris_willems@yahoo.fr to obtain contact information of the organisations.

National Association of Fruits Processors (ANATRAF)

Exists since June 12, 2002

The organization's mission is to strengthen the structures of existing fruit processing workshops in the country to give more added value to agricultural products, it wants to improve the living conditions of members through a series of activities that strengthen national production. By protecting the physical environment it wants to increase the technical capabilities of the workshops.
<http://www.anatraf.org/>

Workers Antenna (Anten Ouvriye)

Exists since April 30, 1986

Anten Ouvriye is not a labor union or a trade union, it is a support group for workers and unions. The organization works with other organizations, associations, labor unions, workers by giving them legal support and training sessions. One of the supported struggles is a decent minimum wage for workers in subcontracting factories.

Collective against Impunity (Collectif contre l'Impunité)

Exists since February 28, 2011

The Collective against Impunity was born out of the solidarity meeting of victims of Duvalier regime and of human rights defenders and their willingness to unite to demand the judgment Duvalier and his associates. The Collective aims to obtain a lawsuit against officials of the Duvalier dictatorship and - more generally - for justice reform to the fight against impunity.
<http://www.haitiluttecontre-impunite.org/>

Foundation for Development of Alternative Tourism in Haiti (FONDTAH)

Exists since April 30, 2002

The organization works for an alternative and community tourism, its mission is to promote the natural, cultural and historical heritage of Haiti through a network of touristic circuits that connects the ten departments of Haiti. FONDTAH helps setting up local associations for the development of alternative tourism on a national level in synergy with any other association or foundation that has the same goals as his.

Force for Reflection and Action on the Question of Housing in Haiti (FRAKKA)

Exists since March 2010

FRAKKA was born after the earthquake from a coalition of about 40 grassroots groups and camp committees of displaced people. It fights against forced evictions and organizes training for the displaced people on their rights and leads a plea for social housing.

Support Group for Returnees and Refugees (GARR)

Exists since August 1991

Platform of associations and non-governmental organizations working on the issue migration.

While not excluding other migration poles GARR focuses on the Dominican Republic where many Haitian immigrants live in extremely difficult situations. Since the earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010, GARR is also working with internally displaced people in camps and in host families in Port-au-Prince and the border.

Institute of Technology and Animation (ITECA)

Exists since 1979

As a popular education institution, ITECA is a place of exchange, analysis and training, to strengthen the work of farmers' organizations. The institute has made a conscious choice for the poorest people by providing them with the resources it has. It supports projects in the areas of peasant agriculture, livestock and access to basic social services for the benefit of rural communities. It began a reconstruction program of permanent housing in the town of Gressier.

<http://itecahaiti.org/>

National Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace in Haiti (JILAP)

Exists since 1970

The organization holds workshops for reflection and training on human rights through parishes around the country. It calls for the construction of peace and the reform of the justice system. JILAP also ensures the monitoring of the human rights situation in Haiti including the situation in prisons.

Kouraj

Exists since December 18, 2009

The organization is concerned about the human rights of LGBT persons (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender), that are often victim of extreme stigmatization in Haitian society. Kouraj wants to counterbalance against homophobia.

<http://kouraj.org/>

Movement of Solidarity with the Homeless in Haiti (MOSOSAH)

Exists since December 2010

Out of the city of Jacmel Mososah brings together individuals around the housing. Haitian citizens or friends of Haiti, from all sectors of civil society and all social circles, some urban planners, engineers, architects, for others unrelated to professions linked to construction. Through Mososah, in gatherings free of political affiliation, we want to reflect all the means that might allow us to build a new Haiti the next day the earthquake.

<http://www.observatoiredulogementenhaiti.org>

Papaye Peasant Movement (MPP)

Exists since March 22, 1973

Peasant organization based in the town of Hinche, which aims to unite all farmers of Haiti and bring together young rural workers that are organized in groups for their cultural and economic promotion. It works around family farming, reforestation, popular education, agro-ecology, animal production and the integral management of the water.

<http://www.mpphaiti.org/>

Word and Action (Parole et Action)

Exists since 1986

The organization is active in education (formal, informal, professional, education and technical and vocational training), health (primary needs, family planning), agriculture and infrastructure.

Platform of Haitian Human Rights Organizations (POHDH)

Exists since December 10, 1991

This platform includes eight Haitian institutions active in the protection of human rights. For POHDH human rights mean more than only civil and political rights, it leads a constant struggle for a democratic society where the social, economic and cultural rights are taken into account and it helps people to become an actor in the struggle for the defense of their rights and for the construction of a new justice.

<http://www.pohdh.org/>

Solidarite Ant Jèn / Konbit Veye Yo (SAJ / VEYE YO)

Exists since January 10, 1986

The organization works in the popular Bel Air neighborhood in the capital Port-au-Prince. It organizes activities around education and popular animation mainly aimed at women, youth and children.

Animation Society and Social Communication (SAKS)

Exists since October 28, 1992

The organization works in the areas of popular education and the right on communication. Through a community radio network in the country it calls for the participation of the majority of the population in both rural areas and in cities, to become an actor of their own development. It fights for a communication which may bear a social change, a cultural development and democracy.

<http://www.saks-haiti.org/>

Centre for Culture and Development Carice (SKDK) / Movement of Peasant Organisations and Groups Carice (MOGPK)

Exists since Nov. 18, 2001 and September 16, 1989 respectively

Both organizations are based in the town of Carice in the Department of Northeast. They focus on local development with particular attention to the environment, human rights, professional education, community health, communication and research.

Heads Together Haitian Small Farmers (TKTP)

Exists since September 6, 1986

TKTP is a national movement of family farmers who struggle to reduce food aid dependency and promote food sovereignty in the country. The roots of the movement, the oldest in the country, are to be found in 1970 under the Duvalier dictatorship. TKTP currently has more than 55,000 members across ten departments. The movement encourages solidarity among peasants to advocate for their rights and an adequate rural development policy.