

Human Rights, Governance and Public Policy to Counter the Structural Problems and Brain Drain in Latin America and Haiti

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This article will analyze human rights linked to their impact on democracy, inequality, government policies and other structural problems such as an imminent obstacle for socioeconomic development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is considerable challenges for construction of a rule of law, regional policy and that all people can live in a suitable environment. Today daily brain drain contributes a handicap for the socio-educational and professional development in the region particularly in Haiti. At the end of the article, the results of the research on the difficult socioeconomic situations that prevent extremely poor Haitians to enjoy a dignified life, resulting in partial emigrations to abroad and brain drain will occur. Also, the aspirations of the people are shown in the two poorest departments: Northeast and Northwest.

Keywords: democracy, human rights, governance, public policies, structural problems

Introduction

In the region, the social and political conflicts and poor governance are some events that literally reduce their ability to compete and productivity. This explains the structural problems, extreme poverty, inequality, corruption, violation of rights and freedom, lack of administrative ethics and inconsistent public policies at its best. Should we consider that democracy is threatened and human rights are almost nonexistent in the region? Therefore, circumstances and socio-political conditions and their effects on everyday life and the implementation of human rights in Haitian society affect the holistic progress of countries and duty of some citizens to express their views freely. The task becomes more difficult when the intimidating and manipulative actions meet with impunity and impact the possibilities for residents living in an atmosphere of peace and freedom, even in a society where not all residents enjoy the same opportunities for meeting their basic needs with dignity and permanent. While the state should aspire to trust and respect the rights of each member of society, ensure not only freedom of expression but also create strategies to respond to your puzzles in order to avoid the migratory flow and brain drain to abroad. It may be noted immediately that extreme poverty in Haiti not only refers to a chronic socio-economic problem but especially social injustice and lack of commitment of the authorities to vulnerable groups prevent changes really expected to respect the human rights.

More than ever, we must continue to fight for a responsible and respectful life of its citizens, government and the establishment of a sustainable development policy to the place of survival, also a fair judicial system, efficient and capable state to provide answers to these structural problems and to restore respect for human

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rights at risk. This article helps to understand the socioeconomic situation in Latin America and Haiti, the violation of human rights related to poverty in poor areas, the results of research on the perception of migration flows, and the aspirations of the Haitian people.

Literature Review

UNDP (2007)¹ is important in the application of rules and laws that can ensure respect for human rights of all inhabitants. Similarly, the application of the rules and standards established in international law of human rights policies and practices is related to development. All social and sustainable human development depends on and contributes to the wider social, economic, civil, political and cultural rights exercise. Similarly, one cannot speak of either law society programs to reduce poverty without taking into account respect for the rights of each member of society. To do this, no doubt that human rights must be integrated into public policies designed by the leaders responsible for improving the quality of life of residents and should not be a charitable act, as noted by former President Nelson Mandela cited UNDP (2014) “overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity, it is an act of justice. It is the protection of fundamental human rights. Everywhere, every person has the right to live with dignity, free from fear and oppression, hunger and thirst, and express themselves and associate if desired”. UN (2007)² stated “One of the main tasks for the future will improve the program of human rights and integrate them into the wide variety of activities of the Organization, including in the humanitarian and development areas”. This statement justifies the need and leads effective development programs when designed to promote integration and respect for human rights. Thus, UNDP (2014) recognizes that common fundamental values such as freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for all human rights, respect for nature and shared responsibility are essential to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It also explains the importance of these values for different areas, such as health and education.

Definitely, according to UNDP (2014), “human rights provide welfare standards legally agreed at national or international level, for example, health, education, and access to clean water”. Therefore, human rights include the participation, free, active and meaningful of all, for this reason the decisions, restrictions and behaviors that exclude and discriminate against vulnerable groups, constitutes a violation of their social rights. Thus, when human rights are respected in the communities, residents have the opportunity to actively participate in decision-making; without going up that they also have obligations and responsibilities to society respecting the laws and rules. Finally, human rights offer tools to analyze the causes, such as inequalities, discriminatory practices, and unjust power relations in society. In other words, human rights are the mirror that shows the true aspect of a society: It tells us much about its operation and citizen participation, inclusion opportunities and rights that all members have to live a dignified and prosperous life.

According to the UN (2016)³, good governance promotes equity, participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, so that it is effective, efficient, and durable. We carried these principles into practice and we witness frequent, free and fair elections, representative legislatures that make laws and provide an overview and an independent judiciary to interpret those laws. The greatest threat to good governance comes from corruption, violence, and poverty, all of which weaken the transparency, security, participation, and fundamental freedoms. Well, individuals are vulnerable because their rights are often denied.

¹ See file:///C:/Users/HP%2014/Downloads/Spanish_Web_draft6%20(1).pdf

² See file:///C:/Users/HP%2014/Downloads/Spanish_Web_draft6%20(1).pdf

³ See <http://www.un.org/es/globalissues/governance/>

Therefore, to reduce the level of vulnerability threats and attacks, and to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants, it is necessary to develop and strengthen the capacities of both individuals and organizations as a whole, and this process should begin with the eradication of corruption in public administration, respect for the rights to have a decent life in a given society and even transparency in accountability. There will be good results as long as public policy will be designed by competent, honest, and committed leaders to resolve the structural problems of its urban and rural residents, which implies the know-how of political actors.

The Impact of Democracy and Respect for Human Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

According to the UNDP (2002, p. 44), true democracy goes beyond organizing elections, elected politicians who make all decisions must create strategies for sustainable development to respond to the real needs of the population they represent... In this sense, democracy proposes political equality, an active participation of the citizens, an equal ability to influence the electoral results, and an equitable redistribution of wealth and public services. Imbalances in resources and political power often subvert the principle “one person, one vote” and the purpose of democratic institutions. Of course, corruption, crimes, and electoral irregularities are considerable to say that democracy is in crisis, however, the violation of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean is characterized by the increase in acts of violence, repression, femicide, inequality, and poverty. Women and girls are the two groups most vulnerable to the violation of their rights, activists and journalists are part of another group whose rights of freedom and expression are almost denied.

Therefore, it is considered that the situation varies from one country to another taking into account many determinants for the support of a democratic and just society without discrimination against vulnerable groups and even women. Similarly, the greatest challenge of the authorities lies in promoting gender equality and the eradication of extreme poverty in rural areas by creating specific strategies to generate equal opportunities for all, social inclusion and employment for the women, indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, persons with disabilities and low-income youth.

Today more than ever there is a need to strengthen the laws and institutions that can impartially protect women, girls and the poor against all violence and violations also must engage men and political and judicial actors vulnerable groups and the general population in the fight against impunity and insecurity become an unprecedented concern. Thus, to speak of democratic society, they must meet some basic requirements including the consolidation of political rights of Latin American and Caribbean residents who continue to face situations of extreme poverty and inequality.

Both political and social rights are fundamental for economic growth, strengthening of democracy, freedom of expression, inclusion, equal opportunities and the overcoming of poverty that lead to sustainable development in the region. In this sense,

The development of democracy depends on which decisively expand social citizenship, especially from the fight against poverty and inequality and job creation of good quality. Only if inequality is reduced it may be sustainably reduce poverty and improve the chances of economic growth. Thus, the future of democracy cannot ignore economic options. The economy is key because it depends on the deployment of social citizenship. (UNDP, 2004, pp. 28-29)

When the economic organization of the state is not effective, the socioeconomic problems of the inhabitants are not solved by lack of productivity and equality of opportunities, therefore, the basic needs remain unsatisfied. By denying their rights to a dignified and secure life, qualified and unemployed people leave the country in search of better job opportunities. Others try to satisfy their unlimited needs with the few

resources they have at their disposal to survive. To remedy the precarious situation it is necessary to organize the production of goods and services, create a safe environment to receive national and international investments that will facilitate job opportunities, promote equitable distribution, and rethink the judicial system to counteract widespread corruption. Hence the migratory flow and brain drain arises. In addition, the performance of democracies in all these areas has been higher than regimes with restrictive political participation. Of course, insecurity and fear are two factors that prohibit citizens to enjoy a healthy life in society, also help the expansion of democracy and respect for human rights in the region. A recent UNDP report (2014, p. 67) states that Latin American stands out worldwide by the fear generated by insecurity. In this sense, there are 26 countries where more than 50% of its inhabitants feel unsafe walking alone at night. It also presents in many countries including Haiti more fear and food insecurity in 2015. The World Food Program (WFP) (2015)⁴ states that some 3.6 million Haitians are hungry, 1.5 million suffer from severe insecurity food. Obviously, this situation of fear, posttraumatic stress and poverty leads to many physical and mental illnesses in citizens of these countries. However, they are often forbidden to express their disagreements and condemnations with the authorities concerned.

Also, Figure 1 shows that in 2002, 33.9% of the Latino population had employment problems. 27% of poverty, inequality and insufficient income was recorded; 12.3% of crime and drugs, 11.1% of corruption. With regard to political violence, he exhibited 7.4%, while there were 6.9% of problems related to inadequate infrastructure and services and 1.5% of other reported problems in Latin America. It is noteworthy that the structural problems are more in rural areas and those prone to extreme poverty and unemployment are indigenous groups, women and girls, the elderly and people with disabilities.

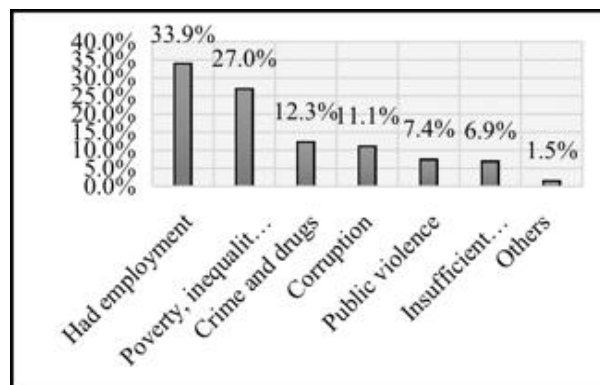


Figure 1. The main structural and institutional problems in Latin America in 2002.

Source: Based on 2004 UNDP database.

Public Policies in Haiti and Brain Drain

Haiti has a very difficult history. For decades the structural problems, political conflicts, and poverty expose the country in a vulnerable economic situation unprecedented. Therefore, the problems of human and democratic rights are visible and impede their sustainable development. In addition, there is a close relationship between extreme poverty, socioeconomic inequality, corruption and violation of human rights not only in Haitian society but also throughout the region. Such factors damage the quality of life of the populations and

⁴ See <http://fr.wfp.org/nouvelles/nouvelles-release/haiti-le-nombre-de-personnes-souffrant-dinsecurite-alimentaire-severe-double-en-6-mois>

respect for human rights. Likewise, precarity and insecurity give sufficient reasons to the inhabitants to immigrate in foreign countries, without thinking about the harsh consequences of discrimination, racism, insults, immigration, and legal problems. For example, between 2014 and 2015, the income of Haitians in Chile has tripled—from 3,848 in 2014 to 12,019 in 2015.

According to a report in the journal *Emol* (2015), Colombians, Dominicans, and Haitians have chosen Chile as a new destination with a fixed goal to get better living conditions, therefore, they represent eight percent of immigrants in communities. With respect to Colombians, officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Migration of Chile recorded 28,491 Colombian residents, representing six percent of all immigrants in the country, moving from fifth to fourth foreign community in Chile displacing Ecuador. Similarly, during the last 10 years they have granted 2,244 citizens of the Dominican Republic permanent residence, which represents one percent of total permits issued to migrants, and 2,543 temporary residence permits, which means that today's country has about 5,400 Dominicans. Instead, in 2015, about 1,854 Haitians with permanent residence in Chile is registered, that is, 0.7% of all migrants. In 2014, 3,649 temporary residence permits were delivered. In addition to the above, the Haitian community comes today to nearly 5,500 nationals of the island. According to data from the Investigations Police of Chile, a total of 20,196 Haitians arrived in Chile during the first half of 2016—110 per day. The total number exceeds eight times of the number of immigrants from Haiti who arrived in Chile around 2013 (2,428 Haitians), which since then a total of 41,065, of which 4,404, equivalent to 11 percent, have left subsequently the country⁵. While estimates of the Haitian population in Brazil amounted to 50,000 people (Metzner, 2014). Not to mention countries like USA, Canada, Mexico, Dominican Republic, France and others. Indeed, around two million Haitians are estimated abroad (Nieto, 2014). In this case, when public policies are designed by incompetent and insensitive to the structural problems of the population people, satisfaction of basic needs is prevented, thus poverty, food insecurity, corruption, inadequate benefits and public services, and brain drain are inevitable.

Democratization tends to limit the power and stands against inequality. But what happens when the rulers themselves generate inequalities in society? When wealth and assets are distributed unevenly and the general interests become individual you remain, citizens, no matter who bully them will defend their right to equal opportunities, active participation in decision-making, sociopolitical and economic activities, the conditions to meet the basic needs of their homes, looking determining mechanisms to change their lifestyle, etc., in order to protect not only their privileges and interests that the constitution and the declaration of human rights will give but also to ensure individual and collective progress and self-efficacy.

Thus, the implementation of democracy and specific public policies in the region leads to issues of power distribution to qualified people, which also involves ensuring powers between citizens and counteract conflicting and unequal situations of any kind to come to power and in the exercise of power. Also, the democratic government has an obligation to solve the problems and expectations of all citizens and give results to the popular emergency such as poverty, hunger, security and performance of public services, permanent and impartial manner.

The government must not only ensure the active participation of all voters to elect their representatives but also to enforce their decisions expressed in their vote. Personally, I believe that the elections do not become a

⁵ See <http://www.diariolibre.com/mundo/latinoamerica/mas-de-20-mil-haitianos-llegaron-a-chile-en-los-primeros-seis-meses-del-ano-KE4666149>

democratic society, but there are free elections because we live in a democratic society.

In this sense, democratic elections do not guarantee the eradication of socioeconomic inequalities and extreme poverty but social and competent, committed and ethical political authors need to create better and greater job opportunities, that is, promote good governance through exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms for people to live with dignity and prevent the flow of migrants and brain drain. Thus, democratic governance feeds social and economic policies that meet the needs and aspirations of people, which are aimed at eradicating poverty and expanding the opportunities that people have in their lives and respecting the needs of future generations. In essence, therefore, democratic governance is the process of creating and maintaining an environment for inclusive political processes and agreements that respond to the interests of citizens (UN, 2015).

While it can be said that democracy is not only the right to vote, but goes further because it is also to meet the basic needs of the population by implementing policies consistent actions to improve the quality of life of all inhabitants without going up democratic principles. Therefore, corrupt governments are a threat to the empowerment and strengthening of democratic societies. However, public policies implemented in most Latin American and Caribbean countries through many angles, inspires us to analyze the social and economic backwardness, inequality and political and institutional constraints and challenge everyone about the urgency of establishing and combine mechanisms and strategies to counter the structural problems through the equality of all citizens, also promoting democratic governance for human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, promoted and fulfilled. Crimes committed by public officials who violate individual freedom of some citizens of civil society, educational, trade union and political sectors imposing torture, murder and intimidation in order to obtain any meager profit, delimit the democratic system and court in the region. Looking at the socio-political and economic situation, it confirms that things are really bad and the level of concern intensifies day after day.

Women, Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights

Definitely, unfulfilled expectations of politicians during election periods to convince voters intensify mistrust and fully end in the hope of many citizens, whose distraught individuals leave their country in search of a socio-economic stability abroad. It is worth mentioning that not all immigrants leave their country for economic problems, there may be a variety of causes that justify the displacement of individuals, and one of them are the studies. But, very often, lack of opportunities and attractive places and fear, although they are capable and outstanding, are the main motives of the migratory flow seeking to rebuild their lives. Similarly, education, drinking water, a balanced diet, having a housing and health services, short basic services, bypassing high respect for the rights of children to have an identity, they are indispensable to enjoy a dignified and lead to the elementary principles of human rights to be claimed, respected and upheld at all costs life.

It became clear that true democracy aims and duty to pursue and achieve the welfare of all, with justice and full freedom. Specifically, 80% of the Haitian population lives in extreme poverty where rural women are the most vulnerable group. It is noteworthy that the two poorest Haitians departments are the Northeast and Northwest (See Figure 2).

We think that political actors must continue their efforts to respond to the basic needs of the population and improve human rights through good governance. As the UN (2016)⁶ pointed out problems of governance

⁶ See <http://www.cinu.mx/noticias/mundial/la-onu-pide-a-haiti-que-priori/>

in Haiti and the situation of human rights especially women must be addressed persistently with concrete solutions. Similarly, women, for their contribution to the economy and participation in domestic work, in many societies are considered the engine of the economy and the pillar of the family.

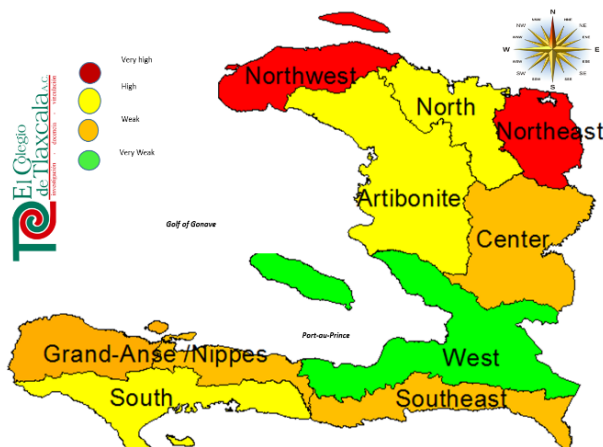


Figure 2. Map of the Republic of Haiti.

Source: own elaboration, 2017.

However, Haitian women are complicated realize their socio-economic and political goals especially rural which is the most prone to extreme poverty group while authorities continue to give more opportunities to the male gender in almost all areas. Large funds were obtained to implement social programs but often men are the main beneficiaries. There is no disagreement between the authorities for women to participate and integrate social, cultural and political activities but we know that there are very few that have managed to come to power. Therefore, rural women are socially, economically and culturally apprehended, however darlings' sacrifices to educate their children so that later they could support them, speak for themselves and make them heroines. They are also entitled to a dignified life and a promising future as other successful women in the world.

Of course, education is indispensable for the development of a nation and knowledge of fundamental rights, therefore, governments must implement appropriate measures to propel social programs, job creation and technological innovation in the poorest areas of public policy for the people know their rights and obligations under the law. Therefore, farmers are seeking is steady means of survival with the little they generate their lands, natural resources and agro-ecological systems. To justify this comment, it is important to define the concept peasant. It is noteworthy that most citizens leaving their country of origin are farmers but also others are qualified and prominent forced to flee their country in search of a better life, then brain drain.

According to the UN (2013, p. 2), farmers also have equal rights. What is it?

A farmer is a man or woman on earth, which has a direct and special relationship with the land and nature through the production of food or other agricultural products. The peasants work the land themselves and depend mainly on family labor and other small-scale forms of work organization. Peasants are traditionally embedded in their local communities and care for the local natural environment and agro-ecological systems. Then, being a peasant means any person engaged in agriculture, livestock, transhumance, crafts related to agriculture or other similar occupations in a rural area. That is, people who work the land. But there landless for their probable difficulties in securing their livelihoods: (a) families farm worker with little or no land; (b) non-farm families in rural areas with little or no land, whose members are engaged in various activities such as fishing, crafts for the local market or providing services; (c) Other rural households of pastoralists, nomads, peasants practicing shifting cultivation, hunters and gatherers, and people with similar livelihoods.

Similarly, the education of farmers especially women is not an option it should not be a luxury but a right recognized for both sexes equally. Everyday concerns, lack of basic services and the typical depressive episodes progressively destroy them physically, emotionally and psychologically no opportunities to do much for his family despite the valuable efforts and sacrifices darlings⁷. Being extremely poor, rural dwellers lose hope for a real change and a significant source that could contribute to a better life in their community. Therefore, rural women are considered “ordinary and dependent” men however have incredible and unspeakable skills to create change and contribute to the development of their locality, provided that a democratic system that respects their rights and talents there in society. Everyday concerns, lack of basic services and the typical depressive episodes progressively destroy them physically, emotionally and psychologically no opportunities to do much for his family despite the valuable efforts and sacrifices darlings. Being extremely poor, rural dwellers lose hope for a real change and a significant source that could contribute to a better life in their community. Therefore, rural women are considered “ordinary and dependent” men however have incredible and unspeakable skills to create change and contribute to the development of their locality, provided that a democratic system that respects their rights and talents there in society.

Rendering to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (2007, p. 5), “In Haiti, women represent 52% of the total population and in rural areas, 60%. The priority given to men in the division of labor forces these women, tireless workers, to be dependent on men farmers in access to capital, preventing them improve autonomously and permanent socioeconomic status”. However, the Haitian rural women and even those who were born in extreme poverty regions, have developed favorable for saving and social and agricultural entrepreneurship attitudes, as well as the ability to make their own decisions, socio skills and intelligence to plan their activities Community. To do this, women generally need to form networks of support and solidarity to be better organized in response to discrimination, lack of opportunities and the male chieftaincy, that impact their cultural and educational development, specifically their rights and fundamental freedoms as individuals equal. Therefore, all farmers (women and men) must be organized in support groups to claim their rights to a decent life, agricultural credit, financial subsidies and social protection through well-designed public policies by the state. As noted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2013), “social protection can address the vulnerabilities of rural households and plays a key role in improving food and nutrition security and reducing rural poverty. In this case, the predictability of social protection instruments allows families to better manage risks and count means more profitable life. The impact of social protection systems is greater when coordinated with broader strategies for food security and nutrition, rural development and poverty reduction”.

Empirical observation in rural areas assumes the courage, determination, effort and survival strategies developed by peasants and indigenous people trapped in the vicious circle of extreme poverty, discrimination and lack of social protection in their communities to meet their basic needs. Similarly, most people without social protection in rural areas of developing countries and many of them depend on agriculture for a living. Poor rural households already face limited by poor access to resources, low agricultural productivity and markets operating inappropriately, reducing their ability to cope with the vagaries and economic and natural crises that threaten their livelihoods (FAO, 2013). From the perspective of organizational policy, social,

⁷ It is worth mentioning that life expectancy at birth (total) in Haiti is 63 years in 2013, according to the World Bank. See <http://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SP.DYN.LE00.IN>

economic, sustainable, agro-industrial and human development, strategic intervention and the willingness of the administrative authorities and the productive sectors and economic activity involved in the quality and promotion required agriculture to propose elements of analysis for the integration of farmers in national and international markets, permanently, in order to counter the eternal factors of instability and economic weakness in rural areas, as alternatives for the agro-industrial extension, competition and access to regional markets that will lead to a possible improvement in the social, economic and psychological fields through respect for human rights, technological innovation and a transparent judicial system. Here, we are talking about a transparent judicial reform we mean the need for a democratic state of good government to carry out the necessary changes for the welfare of the population, provide more income security and invest in rural livelihoods by resilience, rural tourism, the use of renewable and nonrenewable resources and social inclusion, and so on. Therefore, the active participation of citizens in the socio-political events in your community, the design and implementation of participatory public policies from the local to the global without losing sight of the gender perspective; human capital, empowerment, economic autonomy is to teach people to fish rather than offering daily to fish, avoiding pathological altruism⁸ are key to global transformation processes in poor areas conditions.

Know that the situation of extreme poverty and exclusion stick more rural residents who fail to break this vicious circle. Many girls and women are serious problems diverting their development goals and educational plans for marriage or an unwanted pregnancy because of their precarious conditions. Desperate people forced to flee the socioeconomic and political of their home country in search of a new beginning instability. In this sense, women and men should benefit from the same opportunities since the democratic, political and gender perspective. Similarly, the extreme poverty and unemployment in the Latin America region and particularly in Haitian society are related to gender issues and perpetuates discrimination against indigenous and rural women. There are multiple effects: the mental and emotional disorders like typical depressive episodes; dysfunctional families; juvenile delinquency, prostitution, economic dependence and sexist attitudes, among others. Therefore, in our civilization even men are the breadwinners and women are responsible for child rearing and homemaking, in some communities. This allocation of family roles prevents incorporation of these women in the labor market, socio-economic independence and self-improvement. Of course, attitudes and sexist perceptions, domestic violence and emotional problems are the result of economic dependence at home. Although, we also have solid proof that some women exercise domestic violence against men with disabilities, elderly, and unemployed, the difficult thing for them is to denounce these violent women in court, for shame, for fear of not returning to be with their children and/or other similar situations.

Therefore, discrimination and violence against women are more visible impact their development, reduce their chances of success, and their right to express themselves freely. In this sense, structural problems, inequality, unemployment and exploitation of the workforce of the weakest influence of extreme poverty in Haiti and Latin America, such difficulties should be confronted and attacked with public policies, laws labor protection and economic medium and long term participation and good faith of political actors, the state, private enterprise and society as a whole strategy. Public policies must be designed to respond to vulnerable groups permanently. To do this, Vargas (2006) noted that

⁸ When aid harms then in this case would be the socioeconomic and food dependency that promotes the state of vulnerability, submission and low self-esteem. Therefore, the basic needs of the poor and indigenous people must be met with respect and love but the social and political actors and other private and charitable agencies should design and implement social and educational programs for personal growth, socio skills and financial education to manage their savings.

Requires no structural reforms but profound transformations of their production structures. Therefore, an alternative to break the structural limits of development. This is to develop and implement a policy of sustainable long-term development strategies comprising industrial, agricultural, scientific, social, ecological and especially combat poverty development. If the limits of development that do not break on time, structural problems will be repeated periodically, and twisted circles that the national economy is suffering and will continue to play magnified.

Regardless of the last comment, in Haiti, poverty, unemployment and the violation of human rights are closely related where employment became luxury because of corruption, frequent inequalities and lack of opportunities. Due to prolonged unemployment, many young people between 15 and 45 years of age with different educational backgrounds spend all day in the parks, particularly Champ-de-mars. Should we consider that the State is absent? Anyway, the massive displacement of qualified young people in search of a better life shows that something is not working well. It is difficult to balance all the factors leading to the situation of poverty in Haitian society. But welfare should be a right for all and democracy, creating development strategies to meet the basic needs a commitment to the people. That clearly explains the need for the professional integration of this population to achieve their economic and professional goals in rural and urban areas.

Knowing that agriculture is the main economic activity as a means of food survival of farmers, a regional policy of productivity and agricultural as part of the empowerment of rural women that would allow a human and trade fair relationship with men is required, which could contribute to the balance of relations between man and woman.

This situation tends to replace the existing disadvantage, a relationship of dialogue, agreement and joint participation in decisions that separate their misery success. There are also activities that can contribute to the development of their autonomy. However, their inclusion in employment patterns maintains gender inequalities and discrimination at work; needs arising in reproductive and productive sphere and the different sources of supply of well-being: families, the state, the community and the market. (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2009, p. 27)

We agree with ECLAC (2009) on the importance of promoting equality between men and women in matters of employment opportunities and livelihoods in rural and urban areas by implementing economic policies and programs and rural development oriented overcoming rural poverty and improving living conditions of rural women (ECLAC, 2009, p. 24). In this way, democracy is a transformative instrument to participate in a daily construction that affects the way we think and act in everyday life. Enables the fight against authoritarian manifestations, but does not guarantee success nor not stay the same. Also, to improve living conditions in a society is required to make changes and hope (Alonso, 2002, p. 39). We believe firmly that everything that is proposed can always be achieved as there will, character and common interests. There is nothing that cannot be changed by social action and will. To do this we need to work with the media to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms by partiality and protect their rights of opinion and broadcast freely without intimidation. In this way, you can reduce the negative problems caused the violation of human rights in societies. It is noteworthy that Haiti is characterized as one of the countries with the highest human rights abuses in the world. The rights of everyday life, the excluded of all kinds, especially those of women, are fighting for recognition of full equality and the specifics of their difference.

The UN (2014) states that, “freedom, justice and peace in the world are based on recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family and of the equal and inalienable rights”. Human rights are guarantees essential for us to live and live among humans. Without them, we cannot grow or fully exercise our qualities, our intelligence, talent and spirituality. Human rights help us be responsible for our actions as social

beings before the law and society. It also teaches us our obligations and to create a suitable responsibilities harmony in a given society, that is that all human beings should know their limits and rights. Therefore, leaders must commit to ensuring that all humans, rich and poor, strong and weak beings, men and women, regardless of race, religion and place of origin, be treated equally ". In this sense, we all have rights to earn a living decently and live in a suitable atmosphere alike. Instead, the difficult socio-economic conditions of households are so familiar that many people prefer to flee the country in search of a better life or accept the reality of insecurity as a result of the unequal distribution of wealth in communities. Therefore, it is important to think about a new generation of competent and honest politicians with ethics (values and principles) to take the leadership of the country, where the utility of each inhabitant for integral and sustainable development will be taken into account as well as the execution a national employment plan and public security and food sovereignty would facilitate the welfare of poor households in particular and the Haitian population in general.

It is also the duty of the State, through public policies, generating mechanisms and instances to ensure equal status in society, investing in education but providing job opportunities and income opportunities to young graduates. In addition, the safest and most valued investment is a good quality education, an environment of peace and tranquility and attractive places to avoid much scrolling abroad. We all have something important to contribute in the processes of global transformations in our respective community. This change will be effective when we started to fight distributive inequalities, exclusion of vulnerable groups, the violation of human rights and acts contrary to the collective welfare, social justice and food sovereignty. With respect to Haitian society, we suggest working to recover their socioeconomic dignity by creating jobs, agribusiness policies, educational programs and self-improvement for vulnerable groups and judicial reform to tackle corruption in public administration and impunity in society. But it is also necessary to establish laws that protect the interests and rights of small farmers through credit programs to peasant agriculture with affordable interest from the perspective of agribusiness, social sustainable development and gender.

The reality of Haitians today gives a tour pitted to realize their goals on gender equality and human rights. In addition, it is a prerequisite for development and poverty reduction. Empowered women contribute significantly to the health and productivity of their families and communities and thus also improve the future prospects of their children. There is no doubt that food insecurity, unemployment and lack basic services are the tangible violation of human rights and explaining social injustice and hegemony that kill several generations for their involvement in the vulnerability of life; gaps in education, health, food, shelter, clean water, decent work, especially its impact on freedom and rights that protect human dignity and self-esteem. It is proven that extreme poverty slowly destroys the human being in all areas of their daily life physically and psychologically, it is also one of the causes of suicides in recent decades in the world. Thus, poverty terrifies and reduces those individuals to inhuman and helpless state; such circumstance literally attack the self-preservation of human life and basic for the performance and acceptance in society. Therefore, there is a close relationship between the violation of human rights, extreme poverty and migration flows in the region.

Methodology

The research was conducted in the two poorest departments of Haiti, northeast and northwest to detect the perception of the people on the migratory flow and aspirations, as well as present their current socioeconomic situation. Therefore, the focus group methodology was used to collect information and views of respondents, as well as semi-structured interviews and semi open questions as an assessment tool was used from a

questionnaire of 55 questions, in the Creole language; making it easy to understand everyday life, attitude and perception of the 100 participants chosen at random, on account of 50 for each department, which are the size of a representative sample for the two poor localities: Maribaroux (Northeast) and Saint Louis du Nord (northwest) to study the causes and effects of brain drain in the two regions. It is noteworthy that the 100 heads of households in the two regions were considered by the process of T-Student for the representative sample. Then, it was a statement of the conditions of extreme poverty in which the population and the real basic needs of the people is.

Each person had the right to express themselves with confidence and freedom, which is not so common in Haitian communities. The groups were given 45 minutes to express their views. Subsequently, the questionnaires distributed to participants in 15 minutes. For an hour, householders completed questionnaires with the help of leaders who can write and a server. Some parents who cannot read or write were helped by their children or grandchildren. After finishing the focus groups, participants were thanked, and food was distributed and paid to leaders.

Results

The research was conducted with 46 men and 54 women in the two poorest departments. The age of the participants of the study population is located in the range of 16 to 75 years. Similarly, the median age is 35 years and the percentage distribution of the Age of participants. With regard to marital status of the participants, Table 1 indicates that 4% single, 35% married, 48% live in free union and 13% are widowers.

Table 1

Status of the Participants

Civil Status	Percent	Cumulative
Single	4%	4%
Married	35%	39%
Free union	48%	87%
Widower	13%	100%

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

With regard to the degree of study, Figure 3 shows that three percent is the degree of Kindergarten, 35% primary grade, 23% high school degree/secondary, while one percent finished college, however 38% said they have no study grade.

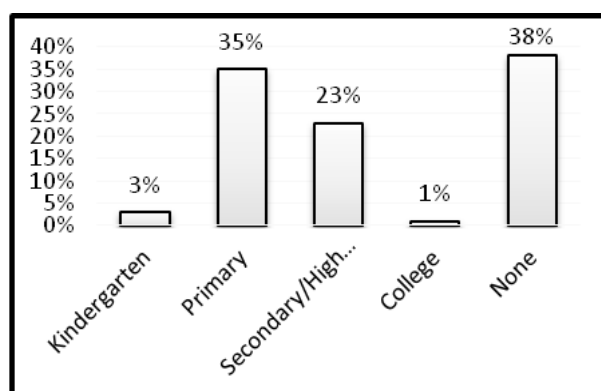


Figure 3. Maximum degree of study participants.

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

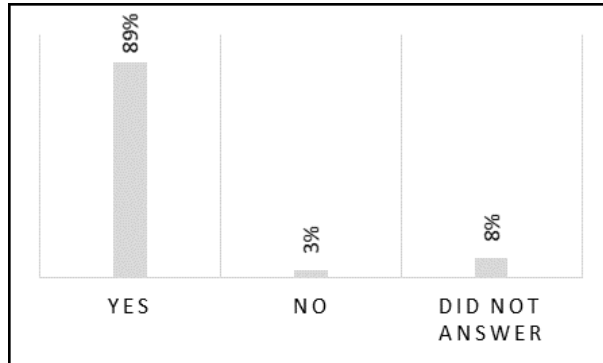


Figure 4. Number of participants who suffered hunger in the last week in Northeast and Northwest.

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

Also, Figure 4 shows that 89% of participants declared free from hunger during the last week, three percent said they had no hunger, while eight percent did not answer the question. Obviously, when there is no employment opportunities, household income is insufficient to meet the basic health needs of members particularly education and adequate food.

Similarly, in Figure 5 the number of children in the household is presented. Householders replied that 25% of households have between one and three children, 42% are between four and six children, 26% are between seven and 10 children, four percent respondents have had between 10 and more children, while three percent he said not have children and one percent did not answer.

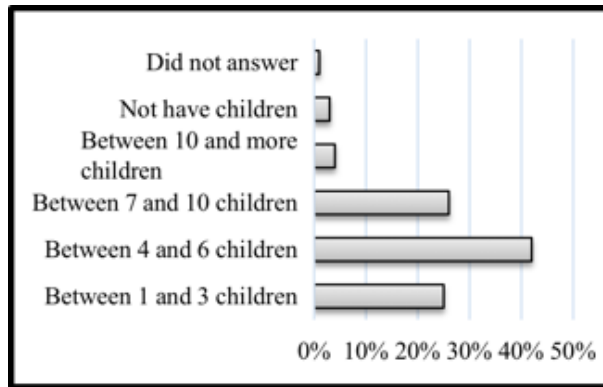


Figure 5. Number of children of participants.

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

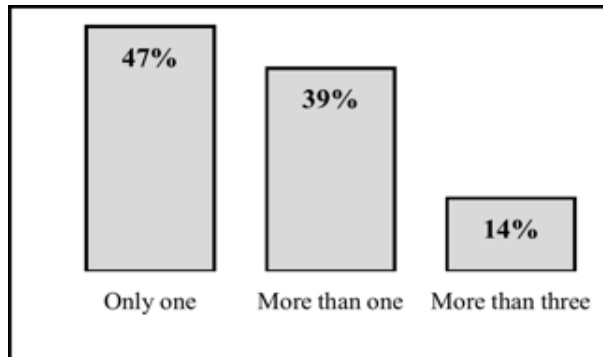


Figure 6. Number of rooms per household in the Northeast and Northwest departments.

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

Therefore, the results in Figure 6 show that 47% of respondents revealed that their house has only a room, 39% said they live in more than one and up to three rooms, while 14% said their home has more than three rooms.

The results in Table 2 indicate that 75% of households have the well as the main source of where you get your water. Five percent of respondents who use the river water, respectively two percent reported the stream and nona as sources of water, four percent used water pipe, whereas 12% revealed using the public key as the source where it gets the water consumed.

Table 2

The Source Where It Gets the Water Consumed in the Northeast and Northwest Homes

Sources water	Percent
Well	75%
River	5%
Stream	2%
Nona	2%
Pipe	4%
Public key	12%

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

The results in Figure 7 show that eight percent answered yes to the question. While 87% said no one in the family has the right to receive medical services, and five percent did not answer.

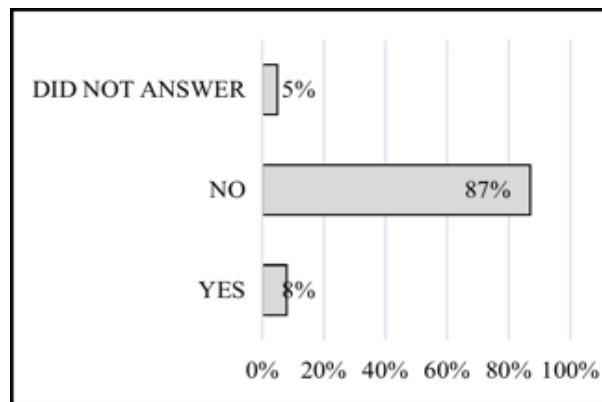


Figure 7. Does anyone in the family has entitled to receive medical services?

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

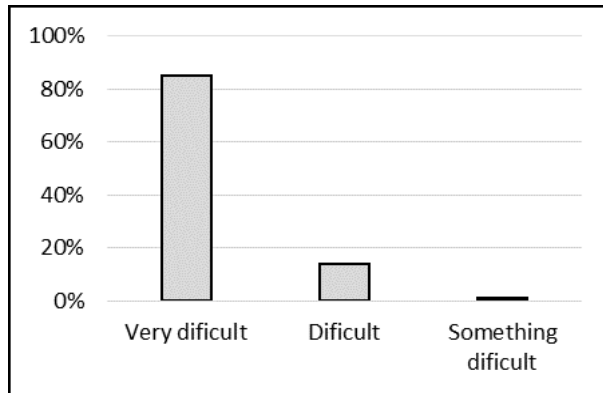


Figure 8. Perception of the inhabitants of Northeast and Northwest on their current socioeconomic status.

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

Regarding the perception of people about their socioeconomic status, Figure 8 shows that 85% reported currently in a very difficult economic situation, 14% said their condition is difficult and only one percent said that their economic situation today is something difficult, it presents the perception of the people on the strong situation of shortages that prevent them from enjoying a dignified life in their environment.

In the Figure 9 it shows that 75% of respondents want to leave the country due to their current socioeconomic status. While 23% do not wish to flee the country because they are dedicated to agriculture. Instead one percent did not answer the question.

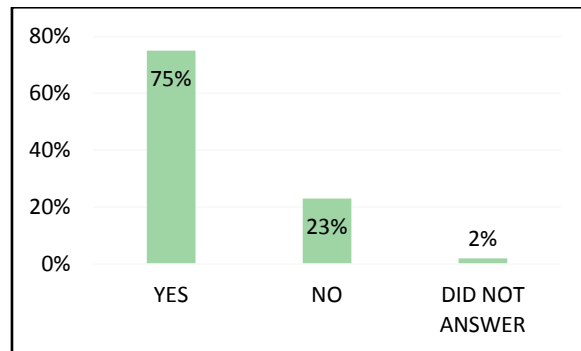


Figure 9. Do you think flee the country because of their current economic situation?

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

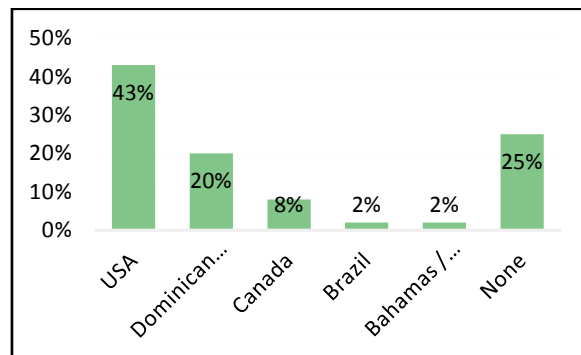


Figure 10. What country would you want to emigrate because of their extreme poverty?

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

Table 3

Aspirations and Things That Impede Economic Improvement in Northeast and Northwest

Aspirations and limitations in Northeast and Northwest.	Percent
Employment, leave the country, further studies	51%
Food security, business, agriculture	49%
The payment of debts, bad housing, high cost of living, oblivion government	47%
The lack of opportunities, poor public services and employment shortages	33%
All these things	20%

Source: Based on data obtained in fieldwork, 2015.

In Figure 10, the countries where participants wishing to emigrate in search of a better life presents. The results show that 43% want to go to the United States, 20% prefer the Dominican Republic because they lack financial resources to travel far or pay for the boat ride (boat people). While eight percent chose the Bahamas/Nassau. Two percent decided on Canada and Brazil. Instead, 25% wanted to stay in their community.

Also, 51% said that their aspirations are to have work, to flee the country and further study. With regard to things that prevent them from improving their quality of life, Table 3 shows that 49% said they are food security, business, agriculture; 47% said the payment of debts, bad housing, high cost of living, oblivion government are the things that prevent them improve their current economic situation. While 33% said the lack of opportunities, poor public services, and employment shortages, 20% responded that all these things impact the economic well-being of the household.

Conclusion and Proposals

Ethical officials have the duty to protect and properly serve the society they represent. If there are no good results in combating multidimensional poverty in Haiti and some Latin American countries, it is because it takes officials accountable and responsive to the real problems of the people as they are those who enjoy the maximum degree of autonomy in decision making, and of these it depends on the collective welfare. Also, public ethics gives the public servant an understanding that allows you to do the right thing in every situation however difficult this is to provide criteria to find appropriate solutions. Therefore, changes in attitudes of public servants to improve the quality of life in the population must come from the heart, which is getting into the shoes of others at the time of designing public policies based on respect for human rights and collective welfare. When public servants are ethical, they are committed to the individual, family and population welfare. Therefore, with respect to the Haitian reality, after the devastating earthquake of January 12, 2010, more than ever, ethical and democratic leaders is needed to prevent the risks and consequences that poor governance has left because when the rulers evildoers the state degeneration and increased the most miserable of the people are a time bomb; therefore the immediate solution of many citizens is to flee the country.

Definitely, Haitians must choose through free and fair elections, candidates seeking common interests and are able to implement programs that can counteract the structural and freedom problems permanently. Good governance promotes equity, participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability and the rule of law, so that it is effective, efficient and durable. The greatest threat to good governance come from corruption, violence, impunity and poverty, all of which weakens the transparency, security, human dignity, participation and fundamental freedoms.

Similarly, public institutions must be effective, efficient and partial to meet the needs of the population as

roads, schools, housing, electric power grids, health, and food, among others that are part of the structures that good government should implement to regional security and to strengthen democratic governance and the rule of law. Transparency and mutual respect among the people for a better living, and between government and people to build a fair, peaceful and prosperous state that will propel sustainable development in Haiti is indispensable. All of that has to do with political ethics that leaders should acquire to lead a nation. Some causes that impact good governance are well-defined economic interests or uncontrollable greed; Group commitments; the corruption; the unequal distribution of services and wealth, lack of political ethics. Of course, when laws are partial benefit everyone, as long as everyone meets to respect and apply because no one is above the law.

It not impossible to have good governance without respect for the rights of every citizen, without distinction, nor can have social justice without taking into account the strict application of the principles, values and laws governing a democratic and equitable society. We are therefore institutions, whose credibility will depend on our moral, human, and assertive behavior. As Diego (2001) was quoted by Douglas North (1993), “institutions are a human creation, evolve and are altered by human”. Well, the change must begin with the individual for institutions to adequately work for the good of all the habitants, because when an individual is unethical and wields power is not able to measure the extent of their actions and may act irrationally and unnecessary to violate human rights to protect their narrow interests. Therefore, when individuals without ethics in public office are those who corrupt institutions, violate the rights neglecting the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups which try daily flee their place of origin due to lack of opportunities.

Additionally, the social and solidarity economy is the masterpiece to face the structural deficiencies in Haiti. Create job opportunities for unemployed young people because they ask for them five years of experience. We must build at least three industries in each geographical department for the processing and conservation of food depending on their local production. Haiti imports 2.5 million dollars of products annually due to lack of agro-industrial policy. Also, we must promote the dissemination and promotion of tourism, cooperatives for housing and consumption to gather capacities and resources of many generating synergies and favor processes of productive integration.

Similarly, revitalize rural and urban communities strengthening local and regional development. Create an Entrepreneur House for young people (credits, spaces, trainings, calls and contests of projects in urbanization, environment, solidarity economy and social) to guide and finance half of the proposal from a diagnosis.

It's imperative to create programs of community and school breakfast to serve the population with high marginalization and hunger. Due to the situation of poverty and food insecurity experienced by the Haitian population, it is necessary to design public policies that visualize innovation and information technology for local productivity, the development of the agricultural sector and competitiveness at the international level. It is unjustifiable, in the 21st century, to observe the Haitian cultivators using the same archaic materials to cultivate their lands; therefore, dryness and natural catastrophes are the main obstacles to the successful harvest. For this reason, the provision of sustainable energy and agricultural strategies are essential to obtain good results, and avoid the massive displacement of peasants. Recall that sustainable energy refers to the provision of energy that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Also, another challenge of the next governors should be the agricultural credit or immediate loans without endorsement, because many of them do not have the necessary credits to continue with their crops or livestock, safely and permanently, and that contributes directly or indirectly to the migratory flow. Build, equip and

rehabilitate attractive public spaces and take advantage of renewable and non-renewable resources. Finally, good governance is required to achieve strategic goals and projects to improve the quality of life in Haiti.

Structural problems do not come by themselves, they are the result of various social, cultural, political, psychological and historical factors that hinder the development of the Haitian nation, in particular, and we firmly believe that the flight of Haitians or other foreign immigrants cannot be the solution to these evils. On the contrary, should we not question the social and governmental actions taken to improve the living conditions and dignity of citizens, as well as the type of governance? Who are the public officials responsible for implementing public policies, laws and fundamental principles that address the real needs of vulnerable groups and respect for their rights to a dignified life in their own country? To this end, we must continue to denounce and condemn corruption, socio-economic inequality, discrimination, incompetence, petty interests and impunity, which significantly delay the sustainable development of the world's first independent black republic. In general, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms serve as a mirror for us to clearly see the true face and functioning of a given society, and predict what future generations expect. So, act well and fast for the good of the community and the future generation.

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