

Government, poverty and corruption in Haiti. Critical reflections on two social programs, brain drain and destination countries

Gobierno, pobreza y corrupción en Haití. Reflexiones críticas sobre dos programas sociales, fuga de cerebros y países de destino

LINDOR, Moïse*†

El Colegio de Tlaxcala

ID 1st Author: *Moïse, Lindor* / ORC ID: 0000-0002-6656-4306, CVU CONACYT ID: 311158

DOI: 10.35429/JSR.2019.15.5.14.34

Received March 20, 2019; Accepted June 30, 2019

Abstract

This article aims to make a critical analysis of the performance of the last Haitian governments as well as the factors that contribute to the rise of extreme poverty in the country. It shows that corruption has a role in the violation of human rights, extreme poverty and social segregation, socioeconomic inequality, institutional mistrust and the lack of productivity of work whose situation results in the massive displacement and the brain drain of Haitians, although remittances remain the main economic source of families but also influence the national economy. Similarly, the impact of the two main social programs for combating poverty is questioned. At the end of the work, the results of the research carried out in northeast and northwest, as well as the countries most wanted by this group of Haitians to migrate, are presented. As a qualitative research, the focus groups methodology was used to gather information, perception and evaluate the study instrument. As a result, a semi-structured survey was used using a questionnaire with open and half open questions, and a structured technique as a tool for evaluating and compiling research data. Also, the participant observation allowed us to understand the daily life and the attitude of the interviewees.

Extrem poverty, Government, Brain drain, Migratory flow

Resumen

Este artículo pretende hacer un análisis crítico del desempeño de los últimos gobiernos haitianos así como los factores que contribuyen en el auge de la pobreza extrema en el país. Se demuestra que la corrupción tiene un papel en la violación de los derechos humanos, la pobreza extrema y segregación social, la desigualdad socioeconómica, la desconfianza institucional y la falta de productividad de trabajo cuya situación tiene como consecuencia el desplazamiento masivo y la fuga de cerebros de los haitianos, aunque las remesas siguen siendo la principal fuente económica de las familias pero también influyen en la economía nacional. De igual manera, se cuestiona el impacto de los dos principales programas sociales para el combate de la pobreza. Al final del trabajo, se presentan los resultados de la investigación realizada en Noreste y Noroeste, así como los países más deseados por este grupo de haitianos para migrar. Por lo tanto, se utilizó la metodología de los grupos de enfoque para recopilar información, la percepción y evaluar el instrumento del estudio. En consecuencia, se usó una encuesta semiestructurada mediante un cuestionario con preguntas abiertas y semi abiertas, y una técnica estructurada como herramienta para evaluar y recopilar los datos de la investigación. Asimismo, la observación participante nos permitió comprender la vida cotidiana y la actitud los entrevistados.

Pobreza extrema, Gobierno, Fuga de cerebros, Flujo migratorio

Citation: LINDOR, Moïse. Government, poverty and corruption in Haiti. Critical reflections on two social programs, brain drain and destination countries. *Journal of Social Researches*. 2019, 5-15: 14-34

*Correspondence to Author (email: moiselindor76@gmail.com)

†Researcher contributing first author.

Introduction

In the region, socio conflicts and bad governance are some events that literally reduce the ability of competition and productivity of any nation. Similarly, structural problems, extreme poverty, inequalities, corruption, violation of rights and freedom of individuals, lack of administrative ethics and incoherent public policies are some of the effects of poor performance of a government. These factors influence the democratic process and respect for human dignity.

In this regard, should we consider that democracy is under threat and human rights are almost non-existent in the region? It is emphasized that sociopolitical circumstances and the violation of human rights weaken the holistic development of the Haitian nation for several decades. However, the task becomes more difficult when intimidating, discriminatory and manipulative actions come together with impunity to negatively impact the possibilities and dreams to live in a safe and adequate environment, where the vast majority of Residents do not have the same opportunities to meet their basic needs, in a dignified and permanent way. While the state should aspire to trust and respect the rights of each member of society, ensuring not only their freedom of expression and effective public service benefits but also creating strategies for responding to their difficulties in avoiding the migration flow and the brain drain for lack of opportunities.

A look at the displacement of Haitians to the US and Latin America. Causes and effects

Similarly, it can be noted immediately that extreme poverty in Haiti not only refers to a chronic socioeconomic problem but describes the social injustice and lack of commitment of the authorities, to generate significant changes in favor of the groups vulnerable in terms of fundamental rights and freedoms. Unfortunately, the authorities are unable to improve the vulnerable conditions, respect and enforce the human rights of the population. More than ever, a responsible government is indispensable and committed to the basic necessities of the inhabitants, therefore the design of public policies of sustainable development and productivity are fundamental including the awareness of each actor social.

Unfortunately, corruption, impunity, and incongruous public policies are a plague for collective well-being. For example, a public policy explaining the weakness of governments is the massive importation of first-need products that completely destroys agricultural production and the local economy because domestic production remains neglected and Little interest to the authorities, therefore there is no productivity to compete and export products in greater quantity.

As a result, 4 billion imports are recorded at 2016. The increase in agricultural imports also follows an exponential curve in Haiti. The country imports rice, sugar and chicken chunks (\$70 million); Palm oil (60 million); 110 million cooking oil; \$20 million cube broth. This is about \$1 billion in agricultural products and derivatives. On the other hand, only agricultural products and derivatives are exported for a value of \$60 million. While more than a billion dollars are produced in agricultural products in Haiti (Le Nouvelliste, 2016). But what can be said about business management and international trade policy? We recall that the objectives of an international trade policy are summarized in: improving the distribution of income and standard of living of a population.

Strengthen the development of the internal market. Comply with the international commitments entered into. Another outstanding challenge for the fight against poverty, inequality and corruption is the establishment of an impartial judicial system to strictly enforce the laws and norms. Without overlooking the shortage of electricity, bad roads that impede the arrival of food products on time but purchasing power also affects food basket, health, education and other public services due to the Lack of employment opportunities and good government management for survival. Which is obviously a violation of human rights.

For this reason, human rights offer tools to analyse causes such as inequalities, discriminatory practices and unfair power relations in society. In other words, respect for human rights is the mirror that shows the true face of a society and the ability of its representatives to lead the people.

In this sense, the lack of opportunities and the migratory flow allow us to understand the desperation and the disagreements to the conditions in which the citizens live that perceive an increase of extreme poverty and insecurity but these factors express Also the most severe disapproval of citizens towards their rulers. Similarly, democratic principles and human rights continually encourage everyone not to consider the poor as second-world citizens but as human beings with a right to a dignified life, and all human beings are equal. Unfortunately, we are faced with a reality so sensitive and complex where insecurity, hunger, social exclusion and labor disintegration force Haitians, Central Americans and Africans to move out of their place of residence in search of sleep American, particularly. So, fear of the future, wars, violence, lack of opportunity and *Homeopathy*¹ are the main causes of forced migration.

According to (Schulz and Batalova, 2017):

In recent decades, the United States has become the main destination with a significant increase in Haitian immigrants. Indeed displacement has evolved in a vertiginous way considering that only 5,000 Haitians lived in the United States in 1960, Haitian immigrants began to arrive in large numbers after the collapse of the dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier to late 1980s. Beyond political instability, endemic poverty and natural disasters, including a devastating 2010 earthquake, have driven migration to the United States, often by boat.

¹This term is created by the author of this article. According to him, the *Homeopathy or Patriopatía* is the suffering, hatred, fear and other psychological illnesses that the place of origin provokes due to the social and structural problems, which affects the personal, emotional well-being and the competence of resources human. It is noted that many citizens who leave their homeland, perform better, confirm their talents and get many successes because the management of talent in their country is almost non-existent. Instead, those who remain, usually suffer from psychosomatic illnesses such as: chronic frustrations, typical depressive episodes, feeling inferiority, acute conscious, low self-esteem, suicidal thoughts and acts, or autoaggressions, general hatred (personal, society and fatherland), among other symptoms. Those who despise their country demonstrate their dispossessions through negative expressions or inappropriate actions in and out of the territory. Few return to live in their home country for fear, hatred and lack of opportunity.

In 2015, there were 676.000 Haitian immigrants in the United States, compared to 587.000 in 2010; Haitians represent less than 2 percent of the U.S.-born foreign population More than 58.000 Haitian immigrants already in the United States before the 2010 earthquake have been granted temporary protection status (TPS), which grants work authorization and deportation exemption.

Table 1 shows that the Haitian immigrant population tripled during the period 1990-2015. It should be mentioned that in the year 2015 the immigration authorities of the United States have placed the Haitians in the fourth largest group of the Caribbean, after the Cuban immigrants, Dominicans and Jamaicans (Schulz and Batalova, 2017).

Number of Haitian immigrants	Year
92,000	1980
225,000	1990
419,000	2000
587,000	2010
676,000	2015

Table 1 Population of Haitian immigrants in the United States during the period 1990-2015

Source: author's elaboration with data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2010 and 2015 US Community Surveys (ACS), and 10-year census of 1980, 1990 and 2000

The above data show how troubling Haitian immigration is. Mass displacement carries with it the hope, the social and cultural development of the communities, although remittances remain the potential economic source in the Haitian population for several decades as mentioned previously, where the Immigrants become heroes of families.

As Altamirano said:

Although many governments see the emigration of their workers as a result of a failure of their political and economic systems, the migration of human capital is beneficial in the medium and long term. The migrant has become a little nationalist and patriotic, who abandons his family and his people, to be a national hero, not only for his courage to pass a dangerous frontier, if it is irregular, but to survive in another culture, in addition, to contribute to the macro, meso and micro economy of his country by being responsible for the second most significant income for the country after the export of oil and before tourism, export agriculture and industry (2009, p.57).

In the same way, remittances have helped local and family development in certain countries. Legrain (2002, p. 165) quoting from Altamirano (2009, p. 57) states:

Sub-Saharan migrants send the sixth part of their income to their families. This amount far exceeds all family income and their home tribes. The money sent is destined for family consumption, which at the same time dynamizes the economy by encouraging local, regional and national production. It is also intended for employment by allowing salaries to those who have not migrated, and therefore benefits the locals. Today, countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka have energized their local economies thanks to remittances from oil countries.

The truth is that if it were not remittances, the Haitian population could experience the same starving situation as some African countries. Therefore, we agree with Altamirano (2009, p. 58) "These migrants are such heroes who, in addition, with their daily hard work, their knowledge, specializations and ethics make the country of destination benefit and can be sustainable in its welfare system; Because migrants pay their taxes in these aged countries that each year include more and more retirees. "

Also, the largest Haitian migrant population settled in the United States, also in Miami, Florida there is a large community called "Little Haiti", where some streets bear the names of certain heroes of the Haitian nation, for example: Toussaint Louverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, among others. According to Schulz and Batalova (2017), "Between 2011 and 2015, Florida and New York were home to almost 70% of Haitians.

Counties with the highest number of Haitians were Miami-Dade county, FL; Broward County, FL; Kings County, NY; and Palm Beach County, FL. Overall, these counties accounted for about 44% of Haiti's total population in the United States. In 2015, there is a significant number of 329.000 Haitians living in the Dominican Republic, Canada (93.000 Haitians), France (74.000 Haitians) and the Bahamas (28.000 Haitians). "The massive displacement is noticed after the earthquake of 2010, by the number of Haitians who emigrate to Brazil and Chile in search of work.

"In 2016, tens of thousands of Haitians and Africans were detained by immigration authorities while heading north to reach the U.S.-Mexico border. The following is the population of Haitian immigrants in the United States between 2011 and 2015" (Metzner, 2014).

Metropolitan Area	Population of Haitian immigrants	% of the population in the metropolitan area
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	213,000	3.6%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	165,000	0.8%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	47,000	1.0%
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	33,000	1.4%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	14,000	0.3%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	13,000	0.2%
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	10,000	3.0%
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	9,000	0.9%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	7,000	0.3%
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	7,000	1.1%

Table 2. Population of Haitian immigrants in the United States during the period 2011-2015.

Source: author's elaboration with MPI tabulation of the data of the U.S. Census Bureau period 2011-2015.

According to the data presented by Schulz and Batalova (2017), median family income for Haitians in 2015 was lower than that of the general population born abroad, but greater than for migrant households in the Caribbean. Households of Haitian immigrants had a median income of \$47,200 in 2015, compared to \$51,500 for foreign-born households and \$42,400 for households in the Caribbean. By way of comparison, median income for native-headed households was \$56,500. Similarly, in fiscal year 2015, 17,000 Haitians obtained legal permanent resident status (LPR) (also known as obtaining a Green card), according to national Security Department data. Of these, 91 percent did so as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or other family-sponsored preferences (50% and 41%, respectively).

In 2015, 57% of the 676.000 Haitians residing in the United States were naturalized citizens, compared to 48% of all immigrants. Similar to the total immigrant population, 54% of Haitian immigrants arrived in the United States before 2000, 30% reached between 2000 and 2009, and 16% in 2010 or later, including those who arrived after the 2010 earthquake.

Finally, the Haitian diaspora in the United States is made up of approximately 1.1 million people born in Haiti or reported to have Haitian ancestry, according to the tabulations of the U.S. Census Bureau 2015 ACS. Similarly, remittances sent to Haiti through formal channels have multiplied almost four times since 2000, reaching \$2.3 billion in 2015, according to World Bank data. Global remittances account for 25% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Haitians living in the United States sent more than half of all remittances to Haiti, for a total of \$1.3 billion in 2015.

In the same way, Haiti has a great history and an attractive culture. Its rich gastronomy and delightful beaches were recognized internationally. For several decades, however, structural problems and misery expose the country to an unprecedentedly difficult socioeconomic situation. Therefore, Democratic problems and socioeconomic inequality are visible and deter human well-being. Extreme poverty, socioeconomic inequality, corruption and the violation of human rights are closely related and become a threat to the proper functioning of Haitian society. Similarly, these factors and others significantly impact human dignity and democratic processes; In the same way, consternation and desperation oblige the prepared and less qualified citizens to flee their country of origin in search of a better life, in short the justified brain drain.

It should be mentioned that not only Haitians live this deplorable situation, we have the concrete and current example of the caravan of Central Americans mainly Hondurans in the Mexican territory in the hope of crossing the U.S.-Mexico border. It is perceived that these migrants leave their place of origin because of the discriminatory events, violences and lack of opportunities.

Diagnosis of governance, welfare state, democracy and social rights in Haiti

In reality democratization should limit power and rise up against inequality. In a country where the same rulers generate social inequalities for lack of political ethics to the place of working for the common good, this is unacceptable.

Wealth and public goods are dealt with in a dissimilar way and the general interests become remain individual; As much as citizens try to solve their problems by their own means, lack of opportunities and economic pressure lead them to make drastic decisions to meet the basic needs of their homes, in search of determining mechanisms for change their lifestyle, protect both the privileges and interests that the Constitution and the Declaration of Human Rights bestow on them, such as ensuring self-efficiency and family economic growth. From there, armed conflicts, the creation of criminal gangs and the repetitive and violent protests of some have arisen. It is therefore imperative that the welfare state is characterized mainly by the inclusion of social rights, by claiming a certain level of income and access to health, education and other social services.

Therefore, Pérez & Valencia (2007, p. 141) affirms that the public authorities are actively involved in the promotion of social rights through the support of welfare and social security institutions in order to cope with the vital risks (elderly, unemployment, sickness, poverty, among others).

Related to the foregoing, the application of democratic principles and specific public policies lead to issues of distribution of power to qualified people, which also implies securing skills between women and men and counteracting conflicting and unequal situations of any kind to reach and exercise power; As well as creating political strategies and social actions that respond to the social needs of the population.

For this reason, the democratic government is obliged to resolve the problems and expectations of all the inhabitants; To give concrete results to the popular emergency such as food sovereignty, safety, health and education for all, better public service benefits, agricultural savings and credit system, technological innovation and entrepreneurship, as well as the respect for the free vote of the population without exception.

Therefore, the Government must ensure the active participation of all voters to freely elect their representatives but also to respect and enforce their decisions expressed in their vote.

It is understood that elections do not become a democratic society, but that there are free elections because society is democratic. Likewise, free and democratic elections also do not guarantee the eradication of socioeconomic inequalities and extreme poverty but the implementation of public policies that respond to the real needs of the inhabitants in terms of Improving living standards, creating social and labour opportunities, public safety, equitable justice, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, equality, gender equity and non-discrimination are some of the characteristics of a democratic government. Certainly, good governance does not overlook concrete actions for a fairer and more equitable society, which is why it manages to fight corruption, works for the thorough observance of human rights and related regulatory provisions with environmental protection, preservation of genetic biodiversity and citizen and civil protection.

For this reason, democratic governance feeds social and economic policies that address the needs and aspirations of its people, they are aligned to eradicate poverty, expand and take advantage of the opportunities that are presented without harming the development For future generations, therefore, sustainable regional development. Therefore democratic governance is the process of creating and maintaining an environment for inclusive political agreements and processes that protect the interests of citizens (UN, 2015).

While it can be said that democracy is not only the right to vote, but goes beyond electoral processes because it is also the Government's obligation to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met through the implementation of actions congruent sociopolitical, as mentioned above. On the contrary, the malicious political attitudes recorded in recent years discourage urban and rural people, as well as indigenous peoples from various developing countries to rely on certain candidates and rulers, nor in credible and transparent electoral processes. According to Peralta-Varela (2014), democracy is more than a set of conditions to choose and be elected; It implies a way of organizing society in order to satisfy social needs, while ensuring and expanding the rights of which citizens are carriers "(p. 66).

Similarly Pérez & Valencia said:

"The constitutionalization of social rights represents a step forward in shaping a more just and free society, because there is no freedom without equality and justice. Similarly, the process of economic slowdown that leads to the social crisis (unemployment, inequality, segmentation of the labour market, mutations and rupture of the social fabric (breakdown of social, community and institutional relations) That certain industrialized and developing countries live. These facts are known as the welfare state crisis, the consequences of which are: the state's fiscal crisis and the financial problems of the Social Security System "(2007, p. 142). Similarly, the welfare state corresponds to the whole of State institutions providing social policies aimed at improving living conditions, facilitating the integration of social groups, leveling and equalizing – although not homogenizing – Its material resources (2007, pp. 143-144).

As a result, corrupt governments are a threat to the emancipation and strengthening of democratic societies and collective well-being. Socioeconomic inequalities impact the process of democratization, well-being and human dignity, and their direct effects are: extreme poverty, social conflict, violence, migratory flow and brain drain. In this sense, public policies implemented through many angles allow us to issue a critical analysis of socioeconomic retardation, inequalities, political and institutional constraints in Haiti.

In the same way, it is noticed the emergence of establishing and combining mechanisms and strategies to improve the precarious conditions to avoid the brain drain. In view of this, equality of opportunity and respect for fundamental ethical rights and principles are key to the promotion of the welfare state and the reduction of a complex and growing set of sociocultural problems that have led to Forced and massive displacement, therefore, have brought the worries and the fear to continue living in an unjust, unsafe and unproductive society, which will be entertaining social citizenship and participatory democracy, which are part of the development of the state of Welfare.

With regard to the task of Governments to ensure social protection and respect for the social rights of the population and referring to the welfare state, Pérez & Valencia (2007) states:

The equality of citizens ' rights, and especially those directly related to the basic well-being of people, has made bearable the inequalities of wealth generated by capitalist systems and has mitigated the social conflicts that Inherently carry... Therefore, the welfare state has been an integral element of societies and established organic bonds with production, reproduction and consumption. Likewise, it has two objectives at the same time: on the one hand to guarantee a continuous economic growth by means of promoting the increase of consumption, and of another, to establish a guarantee of minimums of social protection to the whole population (pp. 144-149).

Yet peoples often fail to reprove politicians, judges, and other representatives of various national sectors for their poor performance. In short, their corrupt acts and unfulfilled promises after the election provoke only public mistrust and despair in the crunchy communities. We agree with Peralta-Varela (2014) that “democratic governance systems have a very long history, through which their legitimacy and efficacy have been questioned.” At present, efficiency is linked to the ability to generate better participation but, above all, greater quality of life in the population in need, specifically in the countries considered to be in the process of development.”(p. 17). On the other hand, UNDP stated that:

Democratic governance is a central element of human development, because through politics and not just the economy, it is possible to generate more equitable conditions and increase people's choices. To the extent that democracy makes possible the dialogue that includes the different social groups and as long as the public institutions are strengthened and more efficient, it will be possible to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, especially with regard to reducing the Poverty. In this sense, democracy is the propitious framework for opening up spaces for political and social participation, especially for those who suffer the most: the poor and ethnic and cultural Minorities (2004, p. 23).

We also agree with Bobbio (1986) when he stated that "false promises and unforeseen obstacles have not been able to transform a democratic regime into an autocratic regime" (p. 45). Similarly, Peralta-Varela (2014, pp. 38-39) points out that "if political institutions are considered vehicles of perpetuating inequalities, or promoters of the interests of groups of minority actors, democracy is mined and conditions are created for the collapse of the state [...] The realities of poverty and exclusion linked to the inequitable distribution of wealth converge in the search for solutions to social problems by means of the intervention of the Society in public affairs. This need for participation that would contribute to the distribution and tends to avoid the increase of social conflicts, should encourage the opening of spaces of interaction between government and society to identify problems, dialogue and jointly agree forms of care. "

Depending on the foregoing, the importance of productive factors, state intervention in the economy, productivity, institutional and political ethics, the egalitarian redistribution of public benefits or services and the integration of Labour market, to guarantee a process of continuous growth, and in the same way to prevent the massive displacement, the brain drain and the social conflicts caused by the lack of opportunities and the unequal levels of income. Therefore, the welfare or social state is essentially characterized by the inclusion of social rights, which are the basis of social citizenship. Social rights, rights to claim a certain level of income and access to health and other social services have become a fundamental part of social constitutionalism (Pérez & Valencia, 2007, p. 151).

In this sense, social rights are synonymous with equal opportunities to achieve goals and/or meet basic needs from a perspective of continuous growth of the individual and the collectivity. So, the curse of the people is the deception of political parties that always promise social and political changes through programs that match social demands. In the end, social rights remain crushed, social cohesion and public security almost non-existent, the legitimacy of corruption, misery, and widespread violence, in short an absent state.

We must be well aware that the people grant political power to their representatives via universal suffrage, likewise, representatives should prioritize the common good of all communities, without exception, from the Roense theory that emphasizes the consent of the people who grant the power of sovereignty. In the same way, Roa² quoted in Beloso (2008) mentioned that:

*The Kings and rulers are thus, constituted by the people, moved by divine inspiration. And it is precisely the freedom of man and the divine concession where he sustains the foundation of why people can choose their own rulers and kings. He believes that this is very convenient and in accordance with the natural law, because individuals do not always conform to the opinion of the straight reason, unless they are directed by a warlord who is supported by the community and sufficiently endowed by nature. This is how the righteous ruler of the vulgar people can be differentiated, in which the most frequent thing is to find greed without limits and ignorance (p. 692).*³

According to Bouza-Brey (1991) "Politics is the activity of management, management and integration of social situations, an activity without which social situations do not exist. Political power, therefore, performs these functions for society, and when it does not, or society disappears and political power collapses, or political power is replaced by another to avoid social decomposition... The realization of this activity of government by the political power is a response to projects, problems and social demands, and the adoption of decisions and execution of actions in which this action of Government consists produces some results in the society, that facilitate a change of the social situation and in a transformation of the projects, problems and initial demands. "(pp. 132-134).

In this sense, social and political power come together to resolve socioeconomic and environmental issues. Therefore, the people do not grant sovereignty to the elect to act as they want. This is where the essence of access to information, transparency and accountability of the people's representatives emerges.

It is a misguided, arbitrary, and dangerous tendency for certain "democratic" rulers who think that the fact of having political power automatically means having the absolute power to decide on the future of the population without prior consultation; To have their wealth, often in order to make a fortune, until they have the right to decide on who deserves to live or die. To this effect, public servants must be sure that the way of exercising political power and unethical attitudes can be punished by the same citizens, who are the first defenders of public interests and a democratic system of the government.

With reference to the above, unfulfilled expectations of politicians during electoral periods to persuade voters intensify distrust and end progressively in the hope of many who flee their place of origin by the socioeconomic and political instability. It is audible that true democracy aims to seek and achieve the well-being of all inhabitants, with justice and full freedom. To what is mentioned here, it is not worthwhile to see almost 80% of Haitians who are in situations of extreme poverty where women, rural girls and the elderly are the most vulnerable groups. It should be mentioned that the two Haitian departments with the highest proportion of chronic poor are the northeast and northwest, later we'll touch this point more deeply.

In view of this, political and social actors are encouraged to continue to strive to change the sociopolitical landscape of the world's first independent black Republic. It is undeniable to begin to consider ethical values, civic education, the culture of legality, austerity in the public service and respect for human rights which are a few elements for good governance. According to UN (2016), the problems of governance in Haiti and the violation of women's human rights should be addressed.

Gender equality, extreme poverty and brain drain. Proposal for an alternative economic method and organizational policy

According to the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (2007), "Haitian women represent 52% of the total population and in rural areas, 60%.

² It should be remembered that Juan Roa Dávila was sentenced in Spain, exiled for his contrary opinions and died in Rome in 1630.

³ J. Roa Dávila, De regnorum iustitia, 8.

The priority attributed to men in the division of labour obliges these women, tireless workers, to be dependent on peasant men in terms of access to capital, which prevents them from improving, in an autonomous and permanent way, their situation socioeconomic "(p. 5).

In this context, urban and rural women and even those who were born in extreme poverty have developed favorable attitudes for social and agricultural savings and entrepreneurship, as well as the ability to make their own decisions, Social and cognitive skills to plan their community and empowerment activities.

Yet men continue to benefit more social and political privileges than women in any part of the country. The discriminatory situation experienced by Haitian women should be remedied to promote democratic status and gender equality. Since women play an important role in the generation of income and the social and family balance of the Haitian nation.

Therefore their efforts, skills and commitments with family and society through the educational, emotional and nutritional preparation of future leaders and public servants must be recognized, valued and respected by all.

Unfortunately, many girls and women face harmful situations such as unsafe and risky abortions, maternal deaths, children with malformations, HIV/AIDS, emotional, physical and sexual violence, which divert their personal development goals and Educational attainment due to a planned marriage or unwanted pregnancy linked to its precarious conditions. Sex education in school curricula is definitely essential to prevent early pregnancies and other awkward and seductive situations such as: poverty, inequality and lack of moral and ethical values within the Families, susceptible to train vulnerable and desperate people to commit certain disastrous mistakes.

This educational strategy would help young people make informed decisions based on their life projects would also reduce the number of members in poor households or with very limited resources; By the way, the latter is one of the factors that enlarge misery.

In view of this, the people exasperated and with large families move out of their place of origin in search of a new beginning. Hence, the latest migratory events clearly explain how poverty, unemployment, insecurity and gender discrimination are lowering the quality of life and productivity of the population and particularly women. It stands out that many women leave their homes or manage to move with their children regardless of risk factors.

On the other hand, the lack of opportunities as a consequence of the brain drain and the mass displacement brings with it multiple psychological and social effects, for example the mental and emotional disorders, depressive episodes typical, families Dysfunctional, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, family and gender violence, economic dependence, among others. In our civilization men are still the home providers and women are responsible for raising children and caring for the home.

This allocation of family roles impedes the labour integration of women and socioeconomic autonomy. Similarly, macho attitudes, domestic violence, and emotional problems are the result of economic dependence in many households. To improve this, women and men should benefit from the same opportunities from the perspective of gender equity and personal improvement. It should be mentioned that roles between women and men tend to change over time because there is a greater participation of women in social and political life.

However, statistics and cases of femicides and gender-based political violence demonstrate how much we must work to respect the rights to life, reproduction and freedom of women.

As a result, women need to form networks of support and solidarity to effectively combat discrimination, lack of opportunities and male *caciquism* that impact their socioeconomic, educational and political development, including their fundamental rights and freedoms as equal people.

Therefore, all peasants and indigenous people (women and men) should be organized into support groups to reclaim their rights to agricultural and rural credit⁴ with low interest rates, economic subsidies and social protection through public policies linked to alternative development and agrarian reform programs designed by impartial and competent public servants whose commitment is to improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable groups, small and medium-sized producers.

As noted by FAO (2013), “Social protection allows for the vulnerability of rural households and plays a key role in improving food and nutritional security and reducing rural poverty. The predictability of social protection instruments allows families to better manage risks and to count more profitable livelihoods. The impact of social protection systems is greater if they are coordinated with broader strategies of food and nutritional security, rural development and poverty reduction.” The same procedure for sustainable development, follow-up and qualification would be applied to improve the conditions of vulnerability of the other inhabitants and to combat corruption, on a continuous basis.

As expressed, it is emphasized that poverty, insecurity, discrimination and other social problems hit the largest number of inhabitants in urban and rural areas of the country. Therefore, the large producers could be subject of credits under conditions of association and of support to the other producers (*Unity makes strength*). Also, small and medium-sized producers could sell their new quality food products to large producers and the state to promote the local market, who would pay the products according to the rules of transparency and justice Established by the state. Similarly, the creation of food industries with facilities, equipment for the preparation, manipulation and processing of foodstuffs would allow the processing of food of plant origin through the basic methods of food preservation, to satisfy the modern and cultural eating habits of the Haitian population.

⁴By definition, the agricultural and rural credit is the one that is granted to be used in the process of production of agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and fishing goods, their transformation and/or marketing and support services, as well as the one that is granted for mining, rural and ecological tourism, handicrafts, transformation of metals and gemstones, including their commercialization. See:

<https://www.finagro.com.co/sites/default/files/node/basic-page/files/credito.pdf>

ISSN 2414-4835

ECORFAN® All rights reserved

We think that the aforementioned technique would facilitate both the creation of job opportunities, the use of non-edible byproducts and the remainder of waste for other utilities, reducing the risks of environmental pollution; At the same time it would meet an internationally competitive market, but it would also reduce violence, food insecurity, and the flow of mass migration to 75%; Also foreign investment as a purpose to create a lasting interest and for economic purposes by creating agricultural, industrial and basic services companies would increase to 80%. Thus, Haiti would gain a better position in the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) ranking.

This innovative and visionary approach would guarantee a balanced diet of local consumers and family economic growth by allowing thousands of Haitians to enjoy a dignified life by earning an average of 2 US dollars per day, this would lead to the decrease in the number of street traders, criminals and poor extremes. With respect to graduates from various universities, the state could design a program of scholarships of specialty, monitoring and management of human resources by competences and merits, national competitions of projects of innovation, growth, Entrepreneurship and empowerment for integral development and democracy.

All the contests of proposals for local, social, community and competence development will be effective as long as the whole procedure, from the registration of documents to the award of prizes, would be carried out with transparency, justice and ethics. Schools and professional institutes would be equipped and willing to access the maximum number of young people and adults who wish to learn a career or finish their studies.

Reduce the rate of unemployed and runaway graduates; promoting free and quality education, creating employment opportunities and securing social and human rights should be the government's priority. Citizens would never have the need to leave their country for lack of job opportunities, hunger and/or violent scenarios, but would travel for pleasure, as potential and respectable tourists.

Empirical observation in rural areas continues to sealed the bravery, determination, efforts and survival strategies developed by peasants and indigenous people trapped in the vicious circle of extreme poverty; Victims of discrimination and the absence of social protection in their communities to meet their basic needs. Therefore, a large proportion of people live without social protection in rural areas of developing countries; Its main source of food survival and socioeconomic reproduction is agriculture, to make a living and to resist misery.

Similarly, "Poor rural households already suffer from limited access to resources, low agricultural productivity and inadequate markets, reducing their ability to cope with the swings and economic and natural crises that threaten their livelihoods "(FAO, 2013). Similarly, the situation of extreme poverty and exclusion is more about rural people who fail to break this vicious circle.

From the perspective of organizational policy and sustainable socioeconomic development, agro-industrial and human, Haiti's misery situation can be changed as long as we opt for a strategic intervention and the goodwill of the servers Public and active citizen participation, as well as the state accompaniment of the five productive sectors that embark the essential elements for the economic and social activity of society.

These elements are involved in the Society of information, quality and promotion of agriculture to propose analytical components for the integration of peasants and indigenous people in the national and international markets in order to counteract The persistent factors of instability and economic retardation in rural areas. Similarly, some alternative conceptions are emphasized with objective probabilities and forceful attitudes towards agro-industrial extension, competition and access to regional markets that will give way to a possible improvement in the social spheres, economic and psychological of the Haitian man, considering respect for human rights, the impulse of technological innovation and access to information, as well as the creation of a transparent and ethical judicial and financial system.

Here, speaking of a transparent judicial reform, we refer to the need for a democratic state, good governance to carry out the necessary transformations for the welfare of the population, guaranteeing greater emotional and economic security in the Rural areas through resilience, the use of renewable and non-renewable resources and social, cultural and labour inclusion.

Therefore, there is an alternative to the rupture of the structural limits of development, which consists in deploying and implementing a long-term sustainable development policy that includes strategies for industrial, agricultural, scientific development, Social, ecological and, above all, combating poverty. It suggests timely policies that prioritize development education, a transparent judiciary, agro-industrial reform, and strong technological and business innovation can benefit and help improve this condition. When the boundaries of development do not break in time, structural problems are repeated periodically, and the twisted circles suffered by the national economy will continue to escalate at a disadvantage of future generations.

Therefore, in the Haitian population, employment becomes luxury for a variety of reasons, including corruption and frequent socioeconomic inequalities. It is difficult to balance all the factors that lead to the misery situation but the dire consequences are axiomatic. In this case, the economic well-being must be a right to satisfy the basic necessities of the family unit by means of the implementation of strategies and social actions destined to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants, from where they rest the whole Obligation and commitment of political actors to ensure the prosperity and sovereignty of the nation.

This last comment adds to the responsibility of Governments to promote equality between men and women in employment opportunities and adequate means of survival in these difficult times. We agree that the implementation of economic policies and rural development programmes aimed at overcoming poverty and improving the living conditions of rural women is paramount (ECLAC, 2009, p. 24).

In the same way, it is necessary to make changes and hope, to improve the living conditions in a society (Alonso, 2002, p. 39). However, corruption, nepotism, greed and impunity are some elements that can end the patience and confidence of those affected, who become victims of a corrupt political and judicial system. We add two very important components to make this significant change that we all expect, are empathy to resolve conflicts of interest and structural problems that physically and emotionally demolish the masses; The second is definitely the fair and equitable application of laws to corrupt public officials by avoiding favoritism, despotism and impunity that undermine moral values and the democratic process. Without overlooking citizen participation and the commitment of social actors, community leaders and impartial media.

All that is proposed can be achieved as long as we do it together, for love of the nation and in a selfless way. We believe that there is nothing that can not be changed by social action, unity and political ethics. From an approach of the human condition based on the right to a dignified life, freedom, peace and social coexistence, the composition of human values, solidarity, justice and the social pact are essential to foster the union, the rights and obligations of each Haitian citizen.

As a result, Haiti is on the list of countries with the greatest human rights abuses and less advanced in the world due to lack of opportunities, hunger, inefficient and insufficient public service benefits, corruption and Impunity. To remedy the situation we must confront the problem of impunity, transparency and accountability, that is to promote the culture of legality, institutional ethics and a judicial reform that implies knowing, respecting and enforcing the law, in a way Impartial and transparent. Since we all have rights to a decent life in a safe, fair, equitable and prosperous society.

To this end, it is essential to have competent, honest and ethical mandates, who will take into account the usefulness of each inhabitant for integral development, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the implementation of a national plan of employment and food sovereignty.

In the same way, the obligation of the State is to generate mechanisms of prevention and protection for all its inhabitants; Create employment and business opportunities; To prevail the quality education and to conceive greater possibilities of admission to the graduates. We know that quality education is the safest investment and is never devalues, but many children are not in school due to socioeconomic inequality. As UNESCO mentioned (2017):

"To maximize their profits and reduce income inequality, education must reach the poorest. It is important to recognize that education is key to ending poverty in all its forms and in all latitudes. ... it is eight times more likely that children from the poorest families (-20%) are out of school than the wealthiest children (+20%) in low-middle-income countries. It is nine times more likely that primary and secondary school-age children in the poorest countries are out of school than their peers in wealthier countries. He points out that education has direct and indirect implications for both economic growth and poverty. Education provides skills that increase job opportunities and income, while helping to protect people from socioeconomic vulnerabilities. A more equitable expansion of education would reduce inequality and raise the poor from the lowest rung of the scale. Similarly, UNESCO (2017) shows that about 60 million people could escape poverty if all adults had only two more years of schooling. If all adults would end secondary education, 420 million people could emerge from poverty, reducing the total number of poor people by more than 50% globally and by nearly two-thirds in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. "

For his part, Oppenheimer (2010) said:

Countries whose policies bet on education and research have made a difference, and one of the most important consequences is the dizzying reduction of poverty, driven by a "national obsession with education." This is evident in countries such as India, China, Singapore, Finland and South Korea, where economic growth is experienced at a rate that surpasses that of Latin American economies. Therefore, it is necessary to motorize from the state incentives that contribute to promote a greater commitment in the training of the new professionals, since they represent the fundamental basis of the teaching and the learning of the students.

Provided that a policy of equitable education is required as well as an environment of peace and tranquility so that students and all citizens can carry out their daily and educational activities without fear of armed gangs or kidnappers; Similarly, the implementation of follow-up programs, scholarships and immediate jobs for recent graduates would compliment personal and collective development. It should also be considered the professionalization of teachers and the quality training of the students, future leaders of the nation.

According to Vaillant (2008) quoted by De Sousa (2011), "It is necessary to consider the importance of the professionalization of the teacher which is built from the confluence of three elements: adequate working conditions, a quality training, and a management and evaluation to strengthen the capacity of the teachers in their practice. He also points out that the key is to form good teachers, so educational improvement will only occur with social pressure from below, a family culture of education must be created, and citizen movements that pressure governments to put education at the center of the political agenda.

It is necessary to motorize from the state incentives that contribute to promote a greater commitment in the training of the new professionals, since they represent the fundamental basis of the teaching and the learning of the students. "Each one has something useful to Contribute to the construction of the rule of law. It is urgent to combat unequal social distribution, corruption, the violation of human rights, and any act contrary to the common good, social justice, food sovereignty and public security. This sociopolitical awakening must be accompanied by the will of each Haitian, likewise the leaders must work to regain the social-economic, cultural dignity of the nation.

Definitively, the extreme poverty in which most Haitians live, causing the rise of psychosomatic problems, despair, hatred, depression and stress; As a result, it is one of the causes of suicides in recent decades worldwide. As if it were not enough, poverty also directly or indirectly attacks the dignity of those who experience it, patriotic pride and national sovereignty; They also influence the identical, cultural and sociopolitical events.

This leads us to question and criticize the role of political power and credit embodied in public officials, since the current results are contrary to the aspirations of the people. Consequently, poverty terrifies and reduces these individuals to the inhuman and impotent State; Such a circumstance attacks literally with the very preservation of life and the basic freedoms of the human being, for the performance and social inclusion. As such, difficult socioeconomic conditions, violence, unemployment and lack of opportunity force the massive displacement of Haitians and cause the brain drain.

Methodology

The research was conducted in the two poorest departments of Haiti, northeast and northwest to investigate the perception of the inhabitants on the migratory flow, the socioeconomic situation and their aspirations. As a qualitative research, the methodology used to collect data, perception and evaluation of the research instrument was focus groups. In this sense, a semi-structured survey was used through a questionnaire of 55 open and half open questions about living conditions, the perception of participants regarding social programs and their places of destination as possible Immigrants.

A structured technique was also used to save time and facilitate the collaboration of the participants. In addition, the observation of the participants allowed us to understand the daily life and the attitude of the 100 interviewees randomly chosen, who constituted the representative sample size for the two locations: Maribaroux (northeast that It has 393,967 inhabitants) and Saint Louis du Nord (northwest with 728,807 inhabitants), to study and analyse the causes and effects of the brain drain in the two regions.

It is important to mention that the 100 heads of households were selected through the T-Student process to obtain the corresponding representative sample. Taking into account the formula: $n = \frac{NZ^2PQ}{D^2(N-1) + Z^2PQ}$ Where, the size of the population N: 1, 122,774 inhabitants, Z: value obtained by using confidence levels = 1.96, E: Acceptable sampling error limit (is considered a 5% error), P = 50% (. 5), q = 50% (. 5), D = . 5; we get a sample size 195 surveyed S for both departments.

During the sessions, a brief presentation was made of the extreme poverty conditions in which the population is located, and the real basic necessities of the inhabitants were also evident. Therefore, each person has been able to express themselves with confidence and freedom. In view of this, the groups were granted 45 minutes to give their views and discuss in a respectful manner. Subsequently, the questionnaires were distributed to the participants.

For one hour the heads of households should fill out the questionnaires, however those who do not know how to read and write were supported by the community leaders and the investigator in question. Similarly, some parents who were in the same situation received help from their children or grandchildren. At the end of the focus group sessions, participants were thanked, small coexistence was made and the leaders were paid.

Below are the results of the research that allow us to analyze the multidimensional poverty as the main component of the migratory flow and the brain drain in Haiti as well as the impact of the two social programs for the combat of the Poverty in two poor regions.

Results

The research was conducted with 46 men and 54 women in the two poor departments. The age of the participants of the study population is located in the range of 16 to 75 years. In the same way, the average age is 35 years, as is the distribution in percentage of the age of the participants.

With respect to the marital status of the participants, table 3 points out that 4% is single, 35% of the participants are married, 48% live in free union and 13% are widows. With respect to the degree of study, it is revealed that 3% has the degree of preschool, 35% grade of primary, 23% grade of secondary, while 1% completed the university. On the other hand, 38% said they had not had any academic preparation.

Civil status civil	%	Highest degree of studies	%
Single	4%	Kinder	3%
Married	35%	Primary	33%
Free union	48%	Secondary	23%
Widower	13%	University	1%
		Any academic preparation	38%

Table 3 The civil status of the participants and the highest degree of studies of the interviewees

Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016.

Also, table 4 shows that 89% of participants were starving during the last week, 3% replied that they did not suffer hunger, while 8% did not answer the question. In the same way, the number of children in the home is presented. The chiefs of household replied that 25% of households have between 1 and 3 children, 42% have between 4 and 6 children, 26% have between 7 and 10 children, 4% responded to have had between 10 and more children, while 3% said they had no children and 1% did not answer. Therefore, the results show that 47% of respondents revealed that their home has only a quarter, 39% said they live in more than one and up to three rooms, while 14% responded that their home has more than three rooms.

Has anyone in your family suffered from hunger during the last week?	%	Number of children	%	Number of rooms per house	%
Yes	89%	No children	3%	Only a quarter	47%
No	3%	Between 10 and more	4%	More than one and up to three rooms	39%
Did not answer	8%	Between 7 and 10 children	26%	More than three rooms	14%
		Between 4 and 6 children	42%		
		Between 1 and 3 children	25%		
		Did not answer	1%		

Table 4 Number of participants who have suffered hunger in the last week, number of children and number of rooms per house, northeast and northwest

Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016

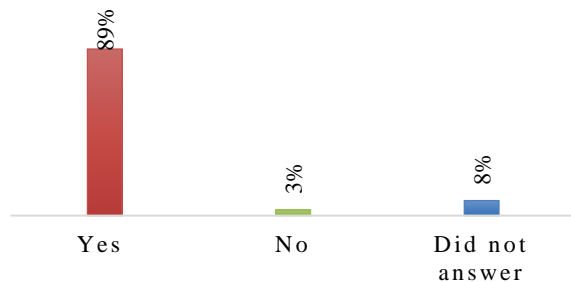
Therefore, table 5 presents the difficult economic situation of the inhabitants of the two poor regions. By using the World Bank poverty line that considers a person in extreme poverty when their daily average income (or expenditures) is less than US \$1 and, in moderate poverty, those who earn less than US\$2 per day. The results obtained in field work on average per capita income to measure the number of households in extreme and moderate poverty in these two departments show a proportion of 81% of extreme poor and 97% of moderate poor in the two departments.

Poverty line	Extrem poverty	Moderate poverty
Percentage	81%	97%

Table 5 Percentage of households in extreme and moderate poverty in northeast and northwest.

Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016.

Regarding the people of the study population who responded to this question about the lack of food at home in the last week before the interview, the results of graph 1 shows that 89% of respondents said yes in the last week. Some members of his family have suffered from hunger, 3% responded that no and 8% did not answer this question.



Graph 1 Proportion of households that have seemed to starve in the last 12 months in northeast and northwest

Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016

Therefore, the precarious situation of rural and urban areas motivates, encourages people with limited economic resources to flee from misery. With regard to people's perception of their socioeconomic situation, table 6 shows that 85% stated that they are currently in a very difficult socioeconomic situation, 14% said that their condition is difficult and only 1% stated that their situation current socioeconomic is something difficult, that presents the perception of the inhabitants on the strong juncture of deficiencies that prevent them from enjoying a dignified life in their environment.

It is also shown that 75% of the respondents want to leave the country due to their current socioeconomic status. While 23% do not want to flee the country because they are engaged in agriculture. On the other hand, 1% did not answer the question. Therefore, the countries where the participants want to emigrate in search of a better life are presented. The results show that 43% want to migrate to the United States, 20% prefer the Dominican Republic because they do not have financial resources to travel too far or pay the boat people. While 8% chose the Bahamas/Nassau. Therefore, 2% chose Canada and Brazil successively. On the other hand, 25% wanted to stay in their community.

It is important to note that the opportunities and options to migrate in Chile were few at the time of the investigation, for that reason this country is not listed. But things have suddenly changed and Chile became a good destination for Haitian and Latino emigrants. We are aware that the migratory situation of Haitians changes every moment due to their needs, therefore the data are subject to possible modifications. In addition, the cases of Haitian emigrants found in Tijuana, the border city of Mexico in southern California, were not reported here. But, this work can serve as a guide for further research on migration flow and brain drain in the region.

Perception of the socioeconomic situation	%	Do you plan to flee the country because of its current economic situation?	%	In What country would you like to emigrate because of your extreme poverty situation?	%
Very difficult	85%	Yes	75%	United States	43%
Difficult	14%	No	23%	Canada	2%
Something difficult	1%	Did not answer	2%	Dominican Republic	20%
				Brazil	2%
				Bahamas / Nassau	8%
				None	25%

Table 6 Perception of Haitians on their current socioeconomic situation and countries of destination

Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016.

The results mentioned in the previous table conclude that the northeast and Northwest departments are the most vulnerable and remain the regions that deserve urgent and permanent intervention where the authorities should implement a priori the major or main programs to break with misery. Day by day the poor extremes are more aware of their social, economic and cultural shortcomings; In view of this, they continually seek ways to survive by their own unattainable means and strategies. These expectations oblige citizens to ask for accounts of the funds that have been destined to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the neediest.

It is known that social programs should be executed from the local to the global for favorable results. So, if state interventions to combat poverty had been coherent, if these people were the main beneficiaries of the next two recent social programs, their quality of life would have been improved.

The concupiscence and corruption of servers and public officials are determinants of social inequalities and mistrust in state institutions. As Inglehart and Wezel (2005) points out, the individualization and disrepute of the traditional authorities motivates — especially in the new generations — a sense of distrust of political institutions. Whereas (Torcal and Montero, 2006; Moreno and Catterberg, 2005) support that the reasons that explain the distrust towards the new institutions is not the cultural change but rather the persistence of undemocratic values (evidenced by centuries of authoritarian political history and low levels of social capital among its population). According to Elliott (2001) quoted by Valdés *et al.* (2009, Pp. 21-23), "Corruption is a bad present in both developing and developed countries.

While the first decreases economic growth and impedes economic development, increasing poverty and political instability, in industrialized countries, although to a lesser extent, it also has negative effects as resources deviated are no longer available to improve living standards. Corruption occurs in the public and private sectors. Bribery incentives are created when an official has discretionary power to allocate a benefit or cost to the private sector.

Corruption will depend on the magnitude of the benefits and costs under the control of public officials. "On the other hand, Shleifer and Vishny (1993) point out that "corruption is the sale of government property by officers belonging to this entity for their own benefit. The demand for property officially owned by the government originates from private agents, allowing them to pursue economically desirable goals that would otherwise be impossible for them to achieve. Given the nature of government goods, their private prices may become very high; So the opportunity arises for corrupt officers to distribute them at a lower price and to retain the surplus for their own benefit. "We add that servers and public officials must understand that they have a responsibility to meet the social demands of the population.

Likewise, the nation's assets should not be used for petty and/or third-party interests, which accelerates social inequality, exclusion and poverty in communities. Similarly, Mauro (1995) mentions that corruption tends to negatively affect a country's economy, slowing its growth. Definitely, poor countries have fewer controls on corruption and a weak justice system that encourages impunity for corrupt officials, but this situation also has direct and indirect effects on the equitable distribution of Income. As pointed out by Bigio and Ramírez-Rondan (2006):

The effects that corruption has on inequality are several, and these can be both direct and indirect, but all are based on the distortions that corruption creates in public management. Direct effects include exemptions and preferences in public programs that are given to the most powerful interest groups in a country and thus divert resources from the poorest. Similarly, countries with lower corruption controls have shown lower rates of growth in the country's poorest 20%; Resulting in such a way in higher Gini coefficients (greater inequality).

Before analyzing the two social programs that sought to reduce extreme poverty, it is of paramount importance to present their technical data (See table 7). *Ti Manman Cheri* (Dear mommy) is a Haitian government social protection program that helps mothers support their families and invest in the education of their child (ren).

To be a beneficiary of the program, the mother must belong to a vulnerable home and must have her child (ren) enrolled and attend school regularly.

Country	Haiti
Beginning	2012
Classification	Money transfers
Dimension SAN	Access
Website	http://www.ede pep.gouv.ht/
Goal	Help mothers support their families and invest in the education of their child (ren).
Components and/or products	Conditional cash transfer. Monthly, the recipient mothers of the program receive a sum of money that varies with the number of children in school. If the mother has a child receives HTG \$400 (USD \$9) For two children she receives HTG\$600 (USD\$13) For tree children she receives HTG\$800 (USD\$18) Each mother is registered and approved for 6 months transfer.
Target population	Mothers from vulnerable areas who have at least one child enrolled in a school.
Scope	National
Geographic coverage	Urban and rural
Responsible agency	Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Haiti (Primature de la République d'Haïti)
Executing agency	Economic and Social Assistance Fund
Links to National policy	National Social Assistance Strategy

Table 7 Technical data of the social programs "Ti Manman Cheri" (Dear Mommy) and Ede Pép (Help to the people)

Source: author's elaboration with database of the food and nutritional security platform. FAO/ECLAC, 2018. ⁵

The following data allow us to carry out an analytical-critical reflection of political power, inequality, corruption and impunity. Because it is assumed that the *Petrocaribe* fund was intended to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the vulnerable groups as it was previously presented on the technical data sheet. In addition, in a press release dated September 5, 2014, speaking of the Help to the people "EDE PEP" program, the spokesman for the former prime Minister stated that "the Martelly/Lamothe government is fighting extreme poverty and the preferential choice for the poor, these are their Top priorities.

With the will to build a more egalitarian society, the Government has established its National social Assistance program "Ede Pép". Aimed at protecting vulnerable people living in extreme poverty throughout their life cycle, in the short and medium term, to ensure long-term investment in their human capital and offer opportunities to overcome extreme poverty. From the outset, the monthly monetary amount per family (maximum US \$18 per month) already mentioned countersaid the objective of the program that is to offer the population opportunities to overcome extreme poverty. If so, there would be no social awakening, violent conflict and allegations against the last two administrations, owing to money laundering, crime, corruption and administrative scandals by presidential families.

Similarly, the government points out that this programme continues to help vulnerable populations. Since the beginning of fiscal year 2013-2014, since then, 907,105 food packages have been distributed nationwide. Under the "Kantin Mobil" program, 912,367 hot meals were distributed free of charge in vulnerable areas. The national network "Restoran Kominotè" has 324 restaurants. Also, 2,916 jobs have been created since the launch of this project. Each structure produces 500 dishes per day, or more than 3.2 million of government-subsidized dishes each month.

The government uses innovative cash-transfer projects that allow direct injection of cash into the economy of vulnerable households. Therefore, 86.234 mothers are financed under the program as "Dear Mommy or *Ti Manman cheri*" in operation in the 10 departments of the country, in 105 cities and 830 schools. Therefore, "Kore Etidyan" continues with 31.409 students included in the project for the year 2013-2014. Five (5) months of subsidy have already been paid and 85% of the payments have been recovered by the students.

This year, with the option of Laptop, this subprogram has benefited 10.509 students. Likewise, in the agricultural sector, 4000 and 1000 kits of tools seed kits have been distributed in the program *Kore Peyizan*, which aims to improve agricultural production.

⁵ See: <http://plataformacelac.org/programa/279>

These data allow us to reflect on the political integrity, relevance and credibility of the information because the Haitian population is infuriated against the current government which is a political continuity of the same political party (Haitian Party Tét Kale) Whose President Jovenel Moïse was elected; Frequent protest witnesses their disapproval for corrupt public officials and bad government. As a result, reality calls us as citizens and scientists to study and analyse the perception of the inhabitants of the poorest departments of the country, to measure the impact of the two social programs through the results of the research.

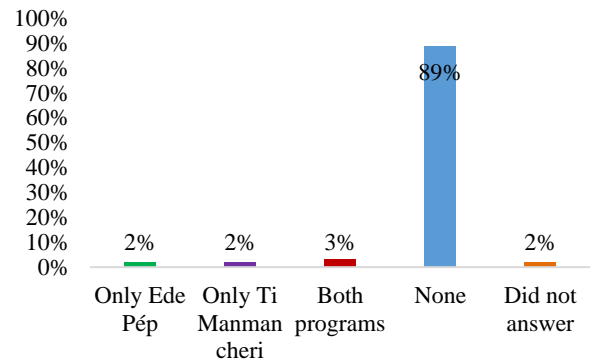
Analysis of social programs EDE PÉP "help the People" and TI MANMAN CHERI "Dear Mommy"

Graph 2 presents the results corresponding to the number of individuals who are beneficiaries of the program Ede Pép and/or Ti Manman Cheri of the Government of Haiti that allow us to answer this question. It is shown that only 2% responded to be benefited from the program of Ede Pép, only Ti Manman Cheri and did not answer; While 3% claimed to be a beneficiary of both programs; On the other hand, a large proportion of 89% stated that they did not benefit from any of the two major anti-poverty programmes implemented by the Government in the territories.

In this sense, the social programs EDE PÉP and TI MANMAN CHERI were not effective in identifying the population who live in extreme poverty, nor to care for them and therefore neither are they for combating poverty in Haiti. Without overlooking the diversion of the economic resources of the Petrocaribe programme aimed at combating poverty and executing public works, for political and petty purposes, as a result of corruption.

In addition, taking into account the cost of living of Haitian families, considering the food basket, we conclude that the outrageous monthly financial aid of: \$9 US Dollars or HTG \$400 If the mother has a child; \$13 US Dollars or HTG \$600 if she has two children and HTG \$800 or \$ \$18 if she has three children it is not even enough to survive for a week because the program contemplates supporting only nuclear families (formed by parents and One or more children) or single parent.

While most Haitian families are extensive (grandparents, uncles, cousins and other consanguineous or allied relatives).

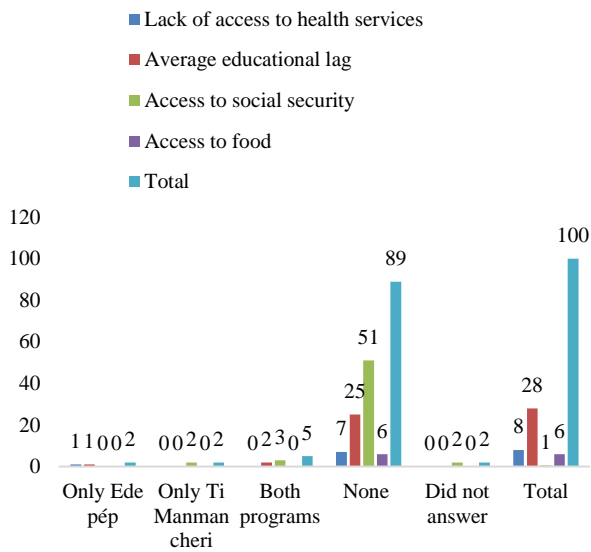


Graph 2 Beneficiary number of the program of Ede Pép and/or Ti Manman Cheri of the Government of Haiti. *Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016.*

Similarly, the relationship between the shortcomings and the beneficiaries of the government's anti-poverty programmes is established to determine whether these people really need this support because of their precarious socioeconomic conditions.

The results of Graph 3 show that respectively 1% of the beneficiary of only Ede Pép has deficiencies in the access to health services and educational backwardness, in total 2%. Likewise, 2% of beneficiaries of only Ti Manman Cheri have deficiencies in access to social security and access to health services, in total 4%. And even if 4% did not answer the question about social programs, they presented the same shortcomings.

Therefore, 5% of beneficiaries of both government programs, 2% are educational backwards and 3% have shortcomings in access to social security. On the other hand, 89% said not to be a beneficiary of any of the two major anti-poverty programs implemented by the Government, 7% lack in access to health services, 25% educational backwardness, 51% have gaps in access to social security and 6% have deficiencies in access to food. In total, 8% of the inhabitants have deficiencies in the access to the health services, 28% educational backlog, 58% have deficiencies in the access to the social security and 6% have lack in the access to the food.



Graph 3 Relationship between anti-poverty and social deprivation programmes in the Northeast and northwest departments

Source: author's elaboration with data obtained in field work, 2015-2016

Conclusions

Ethical officials have the mission to protect and adequately serve the society they represent. If there are no good results in combating multidimensional poverty in Haiti is because we do not have responsible officials because they are those who enjoy the maximum margin of autonomy in decisions, and these decisions depend on collective welfare. Also, public ethics gives the public servant a knowledge that allows them to act correctly in every situation because it is difficult to provide criteria to find suitable solutions.

Therefore, changes in the attitudes of public servants to improve the quality of life of the population must arise from the heart, which means to get into the shoes of others (be empathetic) at the time of the design of public policies based on the Human rights and collective well-being. When public servants are ethical, they are committed to individual, family and population well-being.

With regard to Haitian reality, more than ever, ethical and democratic rulers are required to prevent the risks and consequences of bad governance because when rulers are misleading moral and state decadence, injustice, corruption, Insecurity, impunity, socioeconomic inequalities and mass displacement are evident, thus the misery of the majority of inhabitants is accelerated and the brain drain becomes a dramatic and inevitable phenomenon.

The more Haitians stop producing to have their autonomy waiting for the permanent assistance of the international community, the more the country will be trapped in the misery and the submission of other countries. It is time to take in hand the destiny of the nation. Today more than ever Haitians need to elect committed and capable candidates to implement programs that can counteract structural problems, insecurity, permanently, and reaffirm national sovereignty, long ago violated by respect for patriotic values and human rights, promotes national production, tolerance, Union and the culture of legality.

Good governance promotes equity, citizen participation, pluralism, transparency, responsibility and the rule of law, so that democracy and human dignity are effective, efficient and lasting. The greatest threat to good governance comes from corruption, violence, and poverty, all of which undermines transparency, security, social justice, inclusiveness, and opportunities to achieve goals.

Recommendations

Institutions must be effective and efficient in responding to the needs of the population such as: roads, schools, housing, energy networks, health, food, among others that are part of the structures that a good government should implement for collective well-being and for strengthening democratic governance and the rule of law. Transparency and respect among all the inhabitants state-society is indispensable, to build an equitable, prosperous and just society that will propel sustainable development in Haiti. All of the above refers to the political ethics that the ruler should acquire to lead a nation.

Some causes that impact good governance are: well-defined economic interests or uncontrollable greed; Group commitments; corruption; The lack of political ethics. Of course, when the laws are biased, they benefit everyone as long as each individual fulfills his obligations and rights by respecting and applying them, because no one is above the law. We are the institutions therefore, their credibility will depend on our moral behavior.

As stated by Diego (2001) quoted by Douglas North (1993), "Institutions are a human creation, evolve and are altered by humans." Well, we need to start with the individual. Because when an individual lacks ethics and wields power he is not able to measure the scope of his actions and can act irrationally and needlessly until he violates human rights to protect his interests. When unethical individuals are public officials, they corrupt institutions, violate social rights, despise the needs of vulnerable groups, and delay sustainable development. For the same reasons, the social programs that have been implemented to combat poverty are not effective, therefore, they cannot respond to the basic needs of the people, they do not even know if these programs exist in the communities.

References

- Alonso, J. (2002). Threatened democracy, the Western Institute of Technology and Higher education. Jalisco, México, FLACSO.
- Altamirano, R. T. (2009). Migration, remittances and development in times of crisis. Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). Editorial: Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. CISEPA, Peru, Lima.
- Belloso, N. (2008). Political power and democracy. The political philosophy of Juan Roa Dávila. Philosophical Yearbook. University of Navarra. Madrid, Spain.
- Bigio, S & Ramirez-Rondan, N. (2006). Corruption and development indicators: an empirical review. Central Reserve Bank of Peru. Available in: <http://www.bcrp.gob.pe/bcr/Documentos-de-Trabajo/DT-2006007-corruption-e-indicators-of-development-one-revision-EMP>. Html. Consulted: December 5, 2018.
- Bobbio, N. (1986). The future of democracy. Mexico: FCE.
- Bouza-Brey, L. (1991). A theory of power and political systems. Journal of Political Studies (new Era) No. 73. July-September 1991. Available at: <File:///C:/Users/Virtual/Downloads/DialnetUnaTeoriaDelPoderYDeLosSistemasPoliticos-27112.pdf>. Consulted: December 11, 2018.
- De Sousa, M. (2011). Education to fight poverty. Sapiens. University Journal of Research, Year 12, N ° 2, December 2011. Available at: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=41030368001>. Consulted December 6, 2018.
- Diego, B. O. (2001), Ethics in public servants, UPN, Mexico, 2001.
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2009). Employment of rural women what the figures say. P. 27. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i0616s.pdf>. Consulted: September 7, 2016.
- Elliott, K. A. (2001). Corruption in the global economy. Mexico City: Conmusa Noriega editors.
- Emol (2015). The Chilean dream: Colombians, Haitians and Dominicans in the streets of our country. Available at: <http://www.emol.com/noticias/Nacional/2015/10/16/754733/El-sueno-chileno-Colombianos-haitianos-y-dominicanos-en-las-calles-de-nuestro-pais.html>. Consulted: August 21, 2016.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2013). FAO's role in social protection in rural areas. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/social-protection/es>. Consulted: August 22, 2016.
- Inglehart, R. & Christopher, W. (2005). Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Human Development Sequence, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (2007), A synthetic presentation of a credit method for women in the Haitian rural environment. Available at: <http://www.iica.int/Esp/regiones/caribe/Haiti/II%20Bureau%20Publication/Kredifanm%20presentaci%C3%B3n%20sint%C3%A9tica%20de%20un%20m%C3%A9todo%20de%20cr%C3%A9dito%20para%20las%20mujeres%20en%20el%20medio%20rural%20haitiano.pdf>. Consulted: 02/08/2014.

Le Nouvelliste (2016). When massive import kills local production and economy. Available at:

<http://lenouvelliste.com/article/166112/quand-limportation-massive-tue-la-production-et-leconomie-locales>. Consulted: August 15, 2017.

Legrain, P. (2002). *Immigrants: Your Country Needs Them*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Mauro, P. (1995). Corruption and Growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 110 (August): 681-712.

Metzner, T. (2014). Haitian migration to Brazil: study in the country of origin. In *Haitian migration to Brazil: characteristics, opportunities and challenges* (migratory notebooks n° 6). Buenos Aires, IOM. *Governance Doctrines May Fail* ", *Public Organization Review*, DOI: 10.1007/s11115-009-0088-5.

Moreno, A. & Cattenberg, A. (2005). "The Individual Basis of Political Trust: Trends in New and Established Democracies", *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* vol. 18 (1), pp. 31-48.

North, D.C. (1993), *Institutions, institutional change and economic performance*. Economic Culture Fund, Mexico.

Oppenheimer, A. (2010). *No more stories. Latin America's obsession with the past and the twelve keys to the future*. First edition. Chapultepec Morales, Miguel Hidalgo delegation, 11570, Mexico.

Peralta-Varela, C.A. (2014). *The daily life of participatory democracy. Government boards and citizen councils*. Guadalajara, Jalisco: FLACSO.

Pérez, P.G. & Valencia, E.L. (coord.)(2007). *Political representation, institutions and governance*. Chapter 3: Social citizenship, welfare state and social rights. Current theory and problems facing globalization. Eon Editions. Autonomous Metropolitan University – Unidad Azcapotzalco, Coyoacan, Mexico.

Schulz, J. & Batalova, J. (2017). *Haitian Immigrants in the United States*. Available at: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/haitian-immigrants-united-states>. Consulted: February 27, 2018.

Shleifer, A. & Vishny, R. W. (1993). *Corruption*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*. MIT Press 108(3): 599-617.

Torcal, M. & José Ramón, M. (2006). "Political Disaffection in Comparative Perspective", en Mariano Torcal y José Ramón Montero, *Political Disaffection in Contemporary Democracies*, Londres, Routledge.

United Nations (2015). *Democracy and the United Nations*. Available: http://www.un.org/es/globalissues/democracy/democracy_and_un.shtm. Consulted: August 21, 2016.

United Nations (2016). *UN calls on Haiti to prioritize women's rights to its "great vulnerability"*. Available at: <http://www.cinu.mx/noticias/mundial/la-onu-pide-a-haiti-que-priori/>. Consulted: July 23, 2018.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (2004). *Democracy in Latin America towards a democracy of citizens*. Available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/spanish/issues/democracy/costarica/docs/PNUD-seminario.pdf>. Consulted: July 11, 2016.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (2017). *Poverty in the world could be halved if all adults finished secondary education*. Available at: <https://es.unesco.org/news/pobreza-mundo-podria-reducirse-mitad-si-todos-adultos-terminaran-educacion-secundaria>. Consulted: December 6, 2018.

Vaillant, D. (2008). *The teachers in the foreground. Teaching profession in Latin America. An emerging agenda and four outstanding challenges*. Lima: Graphic workshops of task Educational Graphic Association.

Valdés, M., Espinosa, R., Bórquez, P. G. E., & Barbosa, D. (2009). Corruption as a determinant of income inequality in Mexico. *Student Economics Magazine*. July 2009. Available at:<http://ree.economiatic.com/A1N1/206280.pdf> f. Consulted: December 5, 2018.