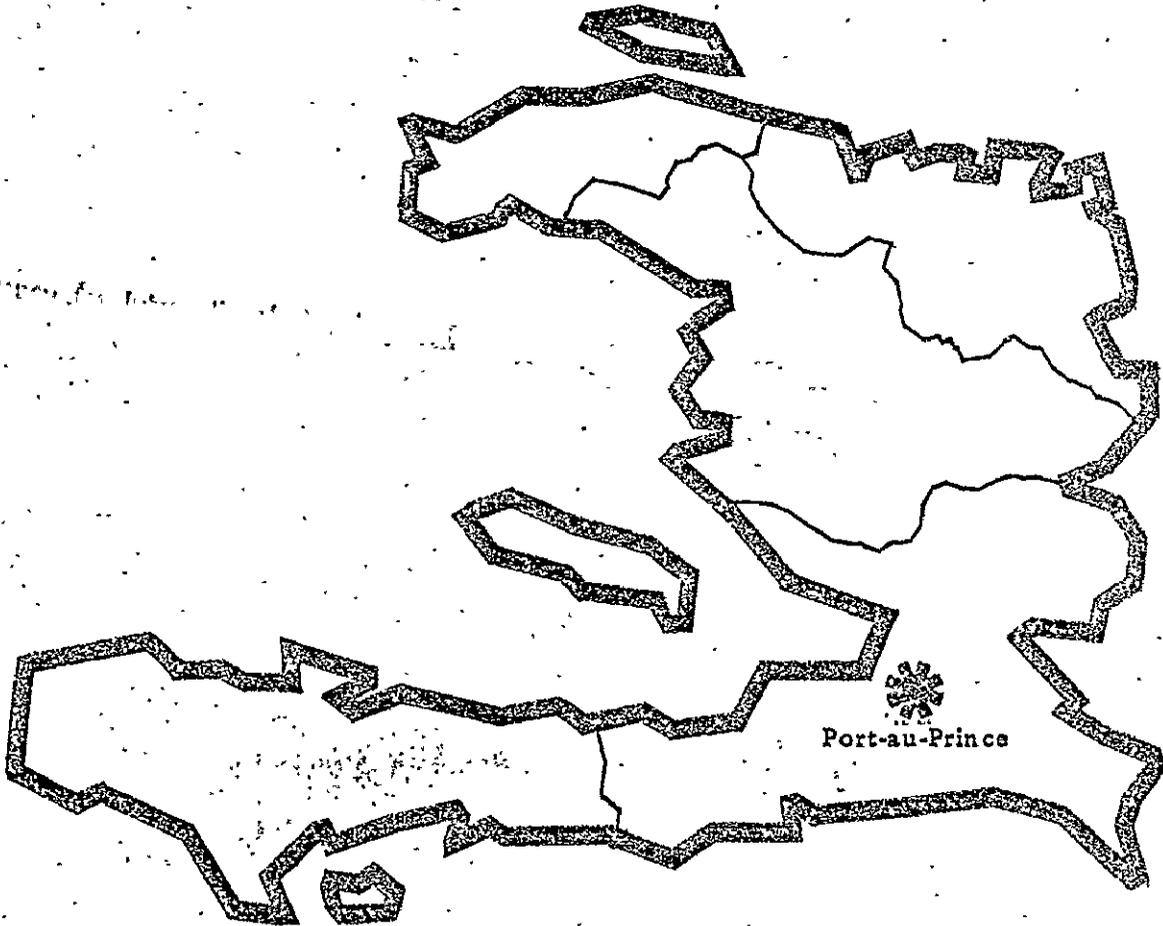


# Haiti

## A Country Profile



June 1978

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

# Haiti



502475 1-76 (541644)  
Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 17°20' and 22°40'  
Scale 1:1,500,000

- Railroad
- Road
- ✈ Airport

HAITI: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

The Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20523

by

Evaluation Technologies, Inc.  
Arlington, Virginia  
under contract AID-otr-C-1553

The profile on Haiti is one in a series designed to provide baseline country data in support of the planning, analysis and relief operations of the Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Content, scope and sources have evolved over the course of the last three years, and no doubt will continue to do so. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance and development communities, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, AID, as given above.

June 1978

OFDA COUNTRY PROFILES: APRIL 1979

AFRICA

Angola\*\*  
Cape Verde  
Chad  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
Madagascar  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger\*  
Sahel Transportation Survey  
Senegal  
Somalia  
Upper Volta  
Zaire

ASIA

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Burma  
India  
Indonesia  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines

CARIBBEAN

CARICOM Regional Profile  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Nicaragua  
Peru

NEAR EAST

Lebanon\*\*  
Turkey

SOUTH PACIFIC

Fiji  
Tonga  
Western Samoa

\* in preparation

\*\* out of print

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## GEOGRAPHIC CODES

AID STANDARD	521
STATE REGIONAL	ARA
FIPS	HA

## COUNTRY NAMES

OFFICIAL	-	REPUBLIC OF HAITI
LOCAL	-	REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI
SHORT	-	HAITI

## ETHNIC AND SOCIOCULTURAL GROUPS

OVER 90% OF POPULATION IS BLACK; EXCEPT FOR SMALL NUMBERS OF RECENT EUROPEAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN IMMIGRANTS, THE REMAINING 5-7% ARE MULATTO. PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT ACCORDED OFFSPRING OF INTERRACIAL UNIONS BY FRENCH RESULTED IN FORMATION OF MULATTO ELITE, MAINTAINED BY INTERMARRIAGE. THOUGH SKIN COLOR IS NO LONGER AN ABSOLUTE DETERMINANT IN CHOOSING A SPOUSE, AND WELL-TO-DO EDUCATED BLACKS ARE ENTERING THE ELITE AS WELL AS FORMING A GROWING MIDDLE CLASS, THESE SOCIAL GROUPS DIFFER FROM BLACK PEASANTRY IN RESIDENCE, RELIGION, LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS. MULATTOES ARE STRONGLY FRANCOPHILE, SPEAK FRENCH BY PREFERENCE THOUGH BILINGUAL IN CREOLE, PRACTICE CONVENTIONAL ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND LIVE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY IN PORT-AU-PRINCE. IN CONTRAST, MOST BLACKS ARE POOR, RURAL, SPEAK ONLY CREOLE, PRACTICE VODOO; THEIR CUSTOMS ARE ROOTED IN WEST AFRICA. MOVEMENT BETWEEN CLASSES HAMPERED BY ILLITERACY OF PEASANTS (VIRTUALLY ALL EDUCATION CONDUCTED IN FRENCH ONLY) AND LACK OF INLAND TRANSPORTATION, BUT ABOVE ALL BY EXTREME POVERTY IN COUNTRYSIDE.

## LANGUAGES

FRENCH IS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, BUT IT IS SPOKEN AND UNDERSTOOD ONLY BY EDUCATED (MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASSES). VAST MAJORITY OF POPULATION USES ONLY CREOLE, WHICH PROBABLY EVOLVED OUT OF FRENCH

WEST AFRICAN TRADE LANGUAGE (CREOLE DIALECTS THROUGHOUT CARIBBEAN MARKEDLY SIMILAR DESPITE RELATIVE LACK OF INTERACTION IN LAST CENTURY); IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY FRENCH VOCABULARY AND SYNTAX BASED ON WEST AFRICAN LANGUAGES. CREOLE HAS HAD LEGAL STATUS ONLY SINCE 1969; IT MAY BE USED IN COURTS AND CONGRESS, BUT NOT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (SOME PROTESTANT MISSIONARY GROUPS HAVE SET UP CREOLE SCHOOLS.)

LITERACY RATE: 10%

## RELIGIONS

HAITIAN FOLK EXPRESSION: "HAITI IS 90% CATHOLIC AND 100% VODOO." ROMAN CATHOLICISM IS THE OFFICIAL RELIGION, BUT ONLY ABOUT 30% OF POPULATION ARE ACTIVE PRACTICING CATHOLICS. HISTORICALLY, PRIESTS HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE DURING COLONIAL PERIOD AND WERE REJECTED BY NEW REPUBLIC, WHICH SEPARATED CHURCH AND STATE. CATHOLICISM WAS REINSTATED AS NATIONAL RELIGION IN 1860, TOO LATE FOR CHURCH TO BECOME SECULAR POWER IN HAITI.

VOODOO (VOUDUN), THE RELIGION OF PEASANTRY, FUSES WEST AFRICAN BELIEFS AND CATHOLIC PRACTICES. UNDER FRANCOIS DUVALIER, VODOO, IGNORED BY HIS PREDECESSORS, WAS FAVORED RELIGION; SEVERAL VODOO PRIESTS HELD GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

PROTESTANT GROUPS, 5-10% OF POPULATION, PROVIDE ONE OF FEW VEHICLES FOR ADVANCEMENT OF PEASANTRY: SCHOOLS CONDUCTED IN CREOLE, STARTED BY US MISSIONARY GROUPS (SEE 1.3.10.1). THUS, BETTER-OFF PEASANTS ARE PROTESTANTS.

## OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS

1976

LABOR DAY	MAY 1
FLAG DAY	MAY 18
NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY	MAY 22
ASCENSION DAY	MAY 27
PRESIDENT'S DAY	JUNE 22
ASSUMPTION DAY	AUGUST 15

UNITED NATIONS DAY           OCTOBER 24  
ALL SAINTS DAY               NOVEMBER 1  
ALL SOULS DAY                NOVEMBER 2  
ARMY DAY                      NOVEMBER 18  
DISCOVERY DAY                DECEMBER 5  
CHRISTMAS DAY                 DECEMBER 25

1977

INDEPENDENCE DAY            JANUARY 1  
FOUNDER'S DAY                JANUARY 2  
SHROVE TUESDAY               FEBRUARY 22  
EASTER FRIDAY                APRIL 8  
EASTER MONDAY                 APRIL 11  
PAN AMERICAN DAY             APRIL 14

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE

5.00 GOURDES = US\$1

NOTE - US CURRENCY IS LEGAL TENDER IN HAITI.

HOST MISSION IN US

CHANCERY:

4400 17TH STREET, NW  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011  
TEL: 723-7000, 7001

STAFF:

AMBASSADOR.....GEORGES SALOMON  
MINISTER COUNSELOR.....JOSETTE PHILIPPEAUX  
COMMERCIAL COUNSELOR.....ORCENA GERVAIS  
MILITARY, NAVAL  
& AIR ATTACHE.....COLONEL CECILIO DORCE

US MISSION TO HAITI

EMBASSY:

HARRY TRUMAN BOULEVARD  
PORT-AU-PRINCE  
TEL: 20200

STAFF:

AMB.....WILLIAM B. JONES  
DCM.....FRAZIER MEADE  
ECO/COM...ROBERT G. RICHMOND  
COM.....ANNE O. CARY  
POL.....INTS SILINS  
CON.....DONALD B. WALLACE, JR.  
ADM.....CAROLINE M. TURTLE  
AGR.....ROBERT ANLAUF (RESIDENT IN SANTO DOMINGO)  
AID.....LAWRENCE E. HARRISON  
PAO.....CHARLES H. DAWSON

US PRESENCE

	1976
OFFICIAL TOTAL*	6,730
US GOVT PSNL (NOT DOD)	47
MILITARY ATTACHES, ADVISORY GROUP AND OTHER DOD ELEMENTS IN DIP MISSIONS	9
MIL FORCES (INCL CIVS)	0
PEACE CORPS	0
OTHER (INCL INDIRECT CONTRACT WORKERS)	2,000
DEPENDENTS	74
EST PRIVATE TOTAL	3,500
RESIDENT BUSINESSMEN	300
STUDENTS	25
MISSIONARIES/CLERGY	725
DEPENDENTS OF ABOVE	2,000
OTHERS	368

\*INCLUDES TOURISTS

## TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

### WITH US:

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AGREEMENT  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS  
COTTON TEXTILES, TRADE IN, AGREEMENT  
CUSTOMS PRIVILEGES, RECIPROCAL (AMERICAN AND HAITIAN  
CONSULAR OFFICERS)  
DUTY-FREE ENTRY AND EXEMPTION FROM INTERNAL TAXATION  
OF RELIEF SUPPLIES  
ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT  
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR HURRICANE DISASTER  
INVESTMENT GUARANTIES  
MILITARY ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT  
RADIO AMATEURS, EXCHANGE OF THIRD PARTY MESSAGES

### BILATERAL:

NO SIGNIFICANT BILATERAL TREATIES. COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS  
WITH MANY NATIONS, AMONG THEM FRANCE, CANADA, JAPAN, VENEZUELA.

### MULTILATERAL:

MEMBER OF: OAS, IDB, INTELSAT, IMF, IDA, INTERNATIONAL  
FINANCE CORPORATION, GATT, UN AND EACH OF ITS RELATED AGENCIES  
AND INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

## TRAVEL AND VISA INFORMATION

PASSPORT AND VISA NOT REQUIRED OF TOURISTS FOR STAY UP TO  
3 MONTHS. TOURIST CARD, VALID 30 DAYS, \$2; OBTAIN ON ARRIVAL;  
APPLICATION FOR 2 SEPARATE 30-DAY EXTENSIONS PERMITTED. PASS-  
PORT AND VISA REQUIRED FOR NON-TOURISTS. CONSULT EMBASSY FOR  
SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

## CONSULATES

IN ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA,  
LOUISIANA, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA,  
PUERTO RICO, TEXAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, VIRGINIA.

## HEALTH

SMALLPOX REQUIRED EXCEPT FOR DIRECT U.S. ARRIVALS. YELLOW FEVER REQUIRED OF ARRIVALS FROM INFECTED AREAS.

## TIME ZONES

SAME AS EST; GMT - 5.

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

NOMINALLY A REPUBLIC UNDER PRESIDENT, WITH UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY), ELECTED BY UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE, AND JUDICIARY, WHOSE MEMBERS ARE APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT. IN ACTUALITY, ALL MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE ARE SUPPORTERS OF PRESIDENT DUVALIER; PRESIDENT SERVES LIFE TERM, NOMINATES HIS SUCCESSOR AND APPOINTS HIS CABINET AND MOST LOCAL OFFICIALS AS WELL AS JUDGES. IN CASES OF CONFLICT, PRESIDENT MAY DISMISS LEGISLATURE AND CABINET AND GOVERN BY DECREE. AT PRESENT, POLICY IS MADE BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

ALTHOUGH CONSTITUTION (1964) ESTABLISHES GUARANTIES OF VARIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS, IN PRACTICE THEY ARE OFTEN IGNORED. NEAR-COMPLETE ILLITERACY AND POLITICAL APATHY IN COUNTRYSIDE ARE REINFORCED BY "CODE RURAL," WHICH PERMITS MILITARY RULE IN RURAL AREAS.

## REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS ARE 5 TRADITIONAL DEPARTMENTS: NORTHWEST, NORTH, WEST, SOUTH AND ARTIBONITE. LAST 2 CONSTITUTIONS HAVE DESIGNATED NINE DEPARTMENTS: WEST, NORTH, ARTIBONITE, NORTHWEST, NORTHEAST, CENTRAL, SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND GRANDE ANSE, BUT POLITICAL STRUCTURE HAS NOT REGISTERED THIS CHANGE. SUBDIVISIONS INCLUDE 27 ARRONDISSEMENTS, 117 COMMUNES, QUARTIERS (WARDS) AND RURAL SECTIONS. CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR AND PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE AT ARRONDISSEMENT LEVEL IS PREFECT. COMMUNES, BASIC UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HAVE, IN

THEORY, SOME DECISION-MAKING CAPACITY THROUGH ELECTED COMMUNAL COUNCILS. HOWEVER, NO ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN HELD. QUARTIERS AND RURAL SECTIONS HAVE NO FUNCTIONS INDEPENDENT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. NO INFORMATION IS NOW AVAILABLE ON RESPECTIVE ROLES OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OFFICIALS IN RURAL AREAS.

KEY LEADERS  
(FEBRUARY 1979)

PRESIDENT.....JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER  
SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR:  
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES  
& RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....EDOUARD BERROUET  
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY.....GUY BAUDUY  
FINANCE & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.....EMMANUEL BROS  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & WORSHIP.....GERARD DORCELY  
INFORMATION & COORDINATION.....RONY GILOT  
INTERIOR & NATIONAL DEFENSE.....ACHILLE SALVANT  
JUSTICE.....EWALD ALEXIS  
LABOR & SOCIAL AFFAIRS.....HUBERT DE RONCERAY  
MINES, RESOURCES, AND ENERGY.....HENRI P. BAYARD  
NATIONAL EDUCATION.....RAOUL PIERRE-LOUIS  
PLANNING.....RAOUL BERRET  
PUBLIC HEALTH & POPULATION.....DR. WILLY VERRIER  
PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.....PIERRE SAINT-COME  
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE,  
NATURAL RESOURCES & RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....LUCIEN DUVIVIER  
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERIOR  
& NATIONAL DEFENSE.....BERTHOLAND EDOUARD  
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR LABOR  
& SOCIAL AFFAIRS.....LISE ANNE PROSPER HERARD

HOST DISASTER PLAN

AS OF MAY 1975, HAITI HAD NO STATUTES OR LAWS DEALING WITH DISASTER SITUATIONS; NO GOVERNMENT MINISTRY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR RELIEF EFFORTS. INSTEAD, PRESIDENT HAS DESIGNATED HAITIAN RED CROSS AS OFFICIAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION. PRESIDENT OF HRC, AIDED BY CENTRAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR DISASTER RELIEF AND BY REGIONAL AND LOCAL COMMITTEES IN 12 URBAN CENTERS, DIRECTS PLANNING, RELIEF EFFORTS AND OPERATIONS.

NATIONAL DISASTER RELIEF PLAN WAS PREPARED AND APPROVED IN 1976; IT IS NOW BEING UPDATED AND IMPROVED. HRC PRESIDENT DIRECTS SUB-COMMITTEES FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES, COLLECTIVE ASSISTANCE, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, MEDICAL-SOCIAL SERVICES, FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION THROUGH A COORDINATOR, WHO ALSO SERVES AS LIAISON BETWEEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND REGIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

REGIONAL AND LOCAL COMMITTEES ARE MADE UP OF PRINCIPAL CIVIL AND MILITARY LEADERS; MOST COMMITTEES HAVE FORMED DISASTER TEAMS, WHICH ARE PREPARED TO ASSESS LOCAL DISASTERS, PROVIDE INITIAL RELIEF AND REPORT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE. COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE FIRST AID STATIONS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES. COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS ARE SUPPOSED TO BE MAINTAINED BY USE OF RADIO-TELEPHONE NETWORK. MISSION PLAN DOES NOT INDICATE WHETHER THIS WAS DEPLOYED IN 1975.

WHEN POSSIBLE, REGIONAL AND SECONDARY FIRST AID STATIONS ARE STAFFED WITH A PHYSICIAN. SMALL STOCK OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, BLANKETS, COTS, CLOTHING, TENTS, HARD HATS AND ARM BANDS AT EACH STATION. FOOD SUPPLY ISSUED YEARLY FOR EACH STATION AT START OF HURRICANE SEASON. IF NOT USED FOR DISASTER, DISTRIBUTED FOR OTHER PURPOSES IN DECEMBER. CENTRAL STOCKPILE IN PORT-AU-PRINCE WAREHOUSE.

#### COMMITTEE STAFF AND MEMBERS

DIRECTOR: DR. VICTOR LAROCHE  
OFFICE: 5, RUE O. DURAND, PORT-AU-PRINCE - TEL. 2-0344  
HOME: PROPRIETE LYLES - TEL. 2-04593

DR. VICTOR LAROCHE.....PRESIDENT OF RED CROSS & COMMITTEE  
DR. VOLVICK H. JOSEPH.....RED CROSS COMMITTEE COORDINATOR  
AGRONOME LUCIEN CANTAVE.....MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
ENGINEER ALEXANDRE GOUTHIER.....NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE  
ENGINEER LOUIS JADOTTE.....HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE OF TPTC  
MR. GABRIEL LOUIS.....SECOURS CATHOLIQUE  
COL. RAYMOND B. ORIOL.....ARMED FORCES OF HAITI  
MR. CHRISTOPHER SCHEIFFELE.....CARE  
MR. SERGE PICARD.....CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES  
MR. PERRY SMITH.....CHURCH WORLD SERVICE  
MR. JAMES PATTON.....SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE  
ENGINEER JACQUES VILGRAIN.....INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

NB - USMDRO BECAME COMMITTEE MEMBER IN 1975, UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE HAS BEEN SUGGESTED FOR MEMBERSHIP.

THE FOLLOWING HAITIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, ALL REPRESENTED ON RED CROSS CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BUT NOT ON DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE, HAVE PROVIDED ASSISTANCE IN PAST:

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND NATIONAL BANK (BNRH).

REGIONAL AND LOCAL COMMITTEES AND PRESIDENTS:

ANSE-A-VEAU.....	R.P.	NERVA GOUIN
AQUIN.....	MR.	ANTHONY CAMEAU
CAP HAITIEN.....	R.P.	YVON JOSEPH
CAYES.....	MR.	CAUSEL SICARD
COTES DE FER.....	MR.	GONTRAN BOLIVAR
GONAIVES.....	MR.	VOLTAIRE JACQUES
GROS MORNE.....	MR.	FORCHE GEFFRARD
JACMEL.....	DR.	RENE LHERISSON
JEREMIE.....	MR.	GERARD GILLES
PETIT GOAVE.....	DR.	EDWIGE JACQUES
PORT-DE-PAIX.....	MR.	NESTOR CALIXTE
SAINTE-MARC.....	DR.	ROGER LAROSE
HINCHE.....	MR.	GILBERT JOUASSIN

#### US PLAN AND TEAM

DCM - CT DISASTER COORDINATOR, REPRESENTS AMBASSADOR IN CONTACTS WITH GOH AND STATE DEPARTMENT. ESTABLISHES COMMAND POST, ASSIGNS DUTIES WITHIN CT, AUTHORIZES EXPENDITURE OF US FUNDS AND CONSIDERS HAITIAN REQUESTS FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION.

MDRO - PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR US DISASTER RELIEF ACTION, LIAISON WITH AID/OFDA AND HAITIAN DISASTER RELIEF ORGANIZATION, VOLAGS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES.

AIDREP - OPERATIONS DIRECTOR; PREPARES SITREPS, DETERMINES RELIEF SUPPLIES AND LOGISTICS NEEDS.

US MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE - DEFENSE ATTACHE; LIAISON WITH USCINCSO AND JCS; ALSO WITH HAITIAN MILITARY.

CONSULAR OFFICER - ASSISTS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

EMBASSY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER - IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROCUREMENT, RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF RELIEF SUPPLIES/PERSONNEL (EXCEPT FOR US OFFICIALS' TRAVEL AND SUSTENANCE). ALSO, CARE/EVACUATION OF USG EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY DISASTER.

COMMUNICATIONS - EMBASSY COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS OFFICER.

REPORTING - POLITICAL OFFICER ASSISTS IN PREPARATION OF DISASTER REPORTS, INFORMATION AND SITREPS.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES, VOLAG LIAISON - AID PROGRAM OFFICER. US FOOD AND MEDICINE DISTRIBUTION.

FINANCE AND RECORDS - AID CONTROLLER MAINTAINS FINANCIAL SYSTEM; ISSUES REPORTS.

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT - AID ENGINEER AND AGRICULTURAL OFFICER ORGANIZE AND CARRY OUT INSPECTIONS, SURVEYS.

PRESS RELATIONS - USIS REPRESENTATIVE.

## PLAN OUTLINE

MISSION PLAN DETAILS DISASTER RELIEF CAPABILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF USG AGENCIES AS FOLLOWS:

- AID
  - US MILITARY
    - COMMMAND RELATIONSHIPS
    - USCINCSO D.R. POLICY
    - DISASTER AREA SURVEY TEAM
    - DAO - HAITI
    - SUPPLY OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
    - SIGNAL (COMMUNICATIONS)
- US INFORMATION SERVICE
- US VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
- HAITIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS
- DISASTER RELIEF FROM OTHER SOURCES

ANNEXES TO PLAN INCLUDE:

AID DISASTER RELIEF ORGANIZATION

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES  
FIELD SURVEY REPORT FORMS

DISASTER REPORTING GUIDELINES  
DISASTER REPORT FORMS  
RELIEF SUPPLY REQUESTS

COMPOSITION OF AID DISASTER RELIEF STOCKPILE

UTILIZATION OF PL-480 FOODS

FINANCIAL GUIDELINES

BASIC DATA ON HAITI

HAITI DISASTER HISTORY

FOR GREATER DETAIL, SEE HAITI MISSION DISASTER PLAN,  
ON FILE AT OFDA.

CONTACT LIST  
US TEAM

MISSION DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE, COMPRISING:

CHIEF OF MISSION.....AMBASSADOR WILLIAM B. JONES  
MISSION DISASTER RELIEF  
OFFICER (MDRO).....TIBOR NAGY  
ALTERNATE MDRO.....JAMES A. ROBINSON  
DISASTER COORDINATOR.....FRAZIER MEADE, DCM  
OPERATIONS DIRECTOR.....LAWRENCE E. HARRISON, DIR, USAID  
US MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE.....LTC. MELVIN R. BOWDAN, DATT  
CONSULAR OFFICER.....DONALD B. WALLACE, CONSUL  
TRANSPORTATION & LOGISTICS.....CAROL M. TURTLE, ADM  
LEONARD J. HOLSEY, GSO (EMB)  
MICHAEL M. CURTIS, GSO (USAID)  
REPORTING.....AINTS SILINS, (POL)

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD &  
 SUPPLIES -- LIAISON WITH  
 PVO'S & TITLE II PROGRAMS...JAMES A. ROBINSON, FFPO  
 FINANCE AND RECORDS.....ALBERT D. HULLIUNG, CONT/USAID  
 FIELD SURVEYS, DAMAGE  
 ASSESSMENTS.....WILLIAM E. GARVEY, ADO/USAID  
 TIBOR NAGY, C/ENG/USAID  
 PRESS RELATIONS.....CHARLES DAWSON, USICA/PAO

HOST CONTACTS

NAME/AREA	TITLE	PHONE
SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT DR. VOLVICK REMY JOSEPH	GEN. SEC. RED CROSS, COOR- DINATOR RELIEF OPERATIONS	OFFICE 2-2728
FOOD MR. LEON BURY	FIRST GRADE ADMINISTRA- TIVE OFFICER	
WATER MR. LEON BURY		
HEALTH DR. SILVIO CELESTIN	DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL-SOCIAL SECTION, RED CROSS	OFFICE 2-2783
RELIEF SUPPLIES MR. DENIS JEAN/ASSISTED BY MS. CHRISTINE ALFRED	CHIEF WAREHOUSE	OFFICE 2-1035
COORDINATION DR. JOSEPH		
RECORDS AND REPORTING MR. MYRS JASMIN MR. YVES GARAUD	RED CROSS FIRST AID	OFFICE 2-1035
LOGISTICS & TRANSPORTATION ENGR. LOUIS JADOTTE	RED CROSS PLANIFICATION COMMITTEE MEMBER	OFFICE 2-1027

INFRASTRUCTURE

MR. ROGER MORTES

RED CROSS NATIONAL  
INSTRUCTOR

COMMUNICATIONS

MR. FRITZ RICHARD

RED CROSS FIRST AID  
MONITOR

SECURITY

ARMED FORCES OF HAITI

HOST FUNDING

NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT PRESENT.

USG FUNDING

STANDARD PROCEDURES APPLY. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
AT THIS TIME.

GOH ASSESSMENT

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT FUNCTION IS DIRECTED BY HRC'S  
DR VOLVICK REMY JOSEPH. REGIONAL/LOCAL TEAMS ARE SUPPOSED TO  
HAVE ORGANIZED THEIR OWN S AND A GROUPS.

US ASSESSMENT

MISSION'S FIELD SURVEY/DAMAGE ASSESSMENT ROLE IS FILLED BY THE  
USAID ENGINEER AND USAID AGRICULTURAL OFFICER. IF US MILITARY  
ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED, A USSOUTHCOM DISASTER AREA SURVEY TEAM WILL  
BE DESIGNATED AND DISPATCHED, 4-MAN QUICK-REACTION ELEMENT TEAM  
WITHIN 6 HOURS, AND REMAINING SPECIALISTS WITHIN 24 HOURS. LIST OF  
SPECIALISTS AVAILABLE FOR DAST IS INCLUDED AS ANNEX D OF MISSION  
DISASTER PLAN.

HOST RESOURCES BY AGENCY

HAITIAN ARMED FORCES  
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TRANSPORT - SEVERAL DC-3 PLANES AND 4-5 H-34 HELICOPTERS AVAILABLE AND SOME 20 2 1/2-TON TRUCKS. RADIO AND TSF COMMUNICATION. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS AND SEPRRN

TRANSPORT FACILITIES - A FLEET OF APPROXIMATELY 50 TRUCKS (3/4, 2 1/2, 5-T.)

QUICK REPAIR OF AFFECTED OR CUT ROADS; HEAVY EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
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MEDICAL AND PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL: DRUGS: ANTI-DIARRHEA, VITAMINS, VACCINES, ETC. NEEDED SANITARY FACILITIES. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

RADIO COMMUNICATION; TRANSFER OF FUNDS. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

WEATHER REPORTS AND FORECASTS. BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS, YOUTH GROUPS, WELFARE GROUPS AND OTHERS

VOLUNTARY PERSONNEL; DONATION OF FOOD, CLOTHES, BLANKETS; FUNDS TO FULFILL IMMEDIATE NEEDS; OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES.

GOH STOCKS

ON-HAND EMERGENCY SUPPLIES: AVERAGE TENTS, BLANKETS AND MEDICINE SUFFICIENT FOR 300 PERSONS.

AID PROJECT

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROJECT AIMED AT HAITIAN RED CROSS DEVELOPING BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED TO EFFICIENTLY DEAL WITH

DISASTER SITUATION. LACK OF STORAGE FACILITIES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS HAS HAMPERED RECENT DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS. RED CROSS PLANS TO ESTABLISH CENTRAL WAREHOUSE IN PORT-AU-PRINCE AND 10 REGIONAL CENTERS (OFFICE, FIRST AID STATION, WAREHOUSE SPACE) FOR REGIONAL/LOCAL COMMITTEES. EACH CENTER WOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH SMALL GENERATOR AND A TRUCK OR AMBULANCE; LARGER GENERATOR AND ADDITIONAL VEHICLES WOULD BE LOCATED IN PORT-AU-PRINCE. RADIO NETWORK WOULD CONNECT BASE STATION IN RED CROSS OPERATIONS CENTER IN PORT-AU-PRINCE WITH EACH REGIONAL/LOCAL CENTER.

US GOVERNMENT EXCESS PROPERTY (QUONSET HUTS, TRUCKS, AMBULANCES, GENERATORS, POSSIBLY RADIOS) VISUALIZED AS SOURCE OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT, AT ESTIMATED MINIMUM COST OF \$231.00 (PLUS \$19,000 FOR SKILLED SUPERVISION AND CONSTRUCTION). PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR FY'S 1977 AND 1978. GOH WOULD PROVIDE LAND, LABOR AND MAINTENANCE.

#### STORAGE US VOLAGS

IN ADDITION TO PROJECTED GOH WAREHOUSES, SEVERAL OF THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES HAVE FOOD STORAGE FACILITIES. CARE MAINTAINS 7 DEPOTS: 2 EACH IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, CAP HAITIEN AND GONAIVES AND 1 IN PORT-DE-PAIX. CWS (SERVICE CHRETIEN D'HAITI) HAS 2 WAREHOUSES (10,000 SF CAPACITY) IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, 2 MORE (8,000 SF) IN AUX CAYES.

#### EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

NO INFORMATION NOW AVAILABLE.

#### DISASTER TYPES

HURRICANE, FLOOD, FIRE, DROUGHT

HIGHEST FREQUENCY OF SEISMIC ACTIVITY AT PORT-AU-PRINCE AND ANSE-A-VEAU. PORT-AU-PRINCE/LEOGANE AREA EXPERIENCED SEVERE SHOCKS IN 1701, 1749, 1751, 1770 AND 1789; ANSE-A-VEAU WAS DEVASTATED BY EARTH-

QUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN APRIL 1860. WOOD-REINFORCED MASONRY HOUSES THERE HEAVILY DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE IN SPRING 1953. (CAP-HAITIEN SUFFERED EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN 1842.)

HURRICANES USUALLY STRIKE IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, MOST OFTEN ON SOUTH COAST. LES CAYES DAMAGED AT LEAST 13 TIMES BETWEEN 1680 AND 1890. ON 10/12/54, HURRICANE HAZEL RAVAGED WHOLE SOUTHERN PENINSULA, DESTROYING 40% OF NATION'S COFFEE CROP, DAMAGING SMALL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND FLATTENING ALL HOUSING IN COMMUNE OF MORON. HURRICANE FLORA CAUSED 5,000 DEATHS AND \$180,000,000 IN DAMAGES ON OCTOBER 2, 1963; HURRICANES SUBSEQUENTLY STRUCK SW HAITI IN AUGUST 1964 AND SEPTEMBER 1966; SEVERAL HUNDRED DEATHS AND DAMAGES IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS RESULTED.

US VOLAGS

AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE USA CAP HAITIEN, LIMBE, ST MICHEL	11/350	ED, FOOD&AGR, IND DEV,
AMERICAN DENTISTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE	N/A	MED & PH
AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND	4/4	MED & PH
AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS	N/A	EQUIP, MAT AID
AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL SERVICE LIMBE	0/6	MED & PH
BAPTIST WORLD RELIEF LIMBE, QUARTIER MORIN	N/A	C,H,P; FOOD & AG
BROTHER'S BROTHER FOUNDATION	N/A	MED & PH
CARE, INC	7/11	CD, FOOD&AGR, IND DEV, MED & PH
CATHOLIC MEDICAL MISSION BOARD	N/A	MED & PH

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	2/15	C,H,P; ED, EQUIP&MAT AID, IND DEV, MED&PH
CHILD CARE FOUNDATION	6/16	MED & PH
CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)	1/0	MED & PH
CHRISTIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, MEDICAL GROUP MISSIONS PORT-DE-PAIX	20/0	MED & PH
CHRISTIAN REFORMED WORLD RELIEF COMMITTEE	2/10	MED & PH
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN	1/14	MED & PH
CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE FRERES	3/97	MED & PH
CHURCH WORLD SERVICE	3/25	FOOD & AG
CHURCHES OF GOD IN NORTH AMERICA BOREL	7/32	ED, FOOD&AG, MED&PH SW
COMPASSION	N/A	SW
CREDIT UNION NAT'L ASSOC.	2/0	CREDIT
DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION	N/A	EQUIP&MAT AID, MED&PH
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE US GROS MORNE, FONDS-PARISIEN, ILE DE LA TORTUE, MONTRUIS	3/285	ED, MED&PH, SW
FOCUS, INC. PORT-DE-PAIX	1-2/0	MED & PH
FORD FOUNDATION	N/A	ED
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN JACMEL	2/86	CD, ED, MED&PH
FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA	2/46	ED, MED&PH

HEIFER PROJECT INT'L GRANDE RIVIERE DU NORD, DESCHAPELLES	N/A	FOOD & AG
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION	4/0	MED & PH
MAP INTERNATIONAL	N/A	EQUIP&MAT AID, MED&PH
MEALS FOR MILLIONS	N/A	EQUIP & MAT AID
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE	N/A	MED & PH
MEDICAL RELIEF OF HAITI	N/A	MED & PH
MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE VERRETTES, DESCHAPELLES, GRANDE RIVIERE DU NORD, BAHON, BONAMI	13/79	CREDIT, ED, EQUIP&MAT AID, FOOD&AG, MED&PH, SW
MISSIONARY CHURCH PIGNON	8/30	CD, ED, FOOD&AG, MED&PH
MONTFORT MISSIONARIES MOLE ST. NICOLAS	1/10	MED & PH
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN	N/A	ED, EQUIP & MAT AID
OBLATES OF MARY IMMACULATE CAMP PERRIN, CARICE, LES CAYES, RENDEL, OUANAMINTHE, CHARDONNIERES, DUCI, PORT-SALUT, LES ANGLAIS	28/488	CD, C, H, P; CREDIT, ED FOOD&AG, MED & PH, SW
OMS INTERNATIONAL CAP HAITIEN, VAUDREUIL, HOSTIN	38/5	COMMUNICATIONS, ED, MED & PH, SW
PATHFINDER FUND	N/A	POP & FAM
PLANNED PARENTHOOD	N/A	POP & FAM
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES	3/56	ED, MED & PH
PUBLIC WELFARE FOUNDATION DESCHAPELLES, PORT-DE-PAIX	N/A	MED & PH

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS COTE-PLAGE, CARREFOUR, PETION- VILLE, MARIGOT, JEAN RABEL, LA RESERVE, AREGUY, LAVOUTE, BASSIN, MYRTHON, TOMBE GATEAU, LA LIBERTE, VINCENT CITY, PERNIER (SCHOOLS)	200/49	ED, MED, & PH
SALESIANS OF ST. JOHN BOSCO PORT-AU-PRINCE, CAP HAITIEN, PETIONVILLE, CROIX DES MISSION	41/278	ED, EQUIP&MAT AID, SW
SALVATION ARMY ARCAHAIE, AQUIN, BALAN, BAS FORT NATIONAL, COUYOT, DUVERGER, FOND- DES-NEGRES, GARDON, GROS MORNE, LA COLLINE, LAFERRONAY, LEBLANC, LULY, MONTRUIS, MOULIN, PORT-AU- PRINCE, VIEUX BOURG (SCHOOLS) *HEADQUARTERED IN JAMAICA	20/*	ED, MED&PH, SW
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE	N/A	MED & PH
UNEVANGELIZED FIELDS MISSION LA POINTE, PORT-DE-PAIX	43/111	CD, MED&PH, SW
UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF LA GONAVE, JEREMIE, CAYES, PETIT-GOAVE	100/	C,H,P,ED, MED&PH
THE WESLEYAN CHURCH	13/174	ED, FOOD&AG, MED&PH
WEST INDIES MISSION LES CAYES	26/249	COMMUNICATIONS, CD, ED
WORLD CRAFTS COUNCIL	N/A	IND DEV
WORLD NEIGHBORS	0/7	CD, FOOD & AG
WORLD REHABILITATION FUND	N/A	ED, EQUIP & MAT AID
WORLD RELIEF COMMISSION	N/A	FOOD&AG, MED&PH

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE	N/A	EQUIP&MAT AID
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION	N/A	SW

KEY:

C,H,P - CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING, PLANNING  
 CD - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
 ED - EDUCATION  
 EQUIP & MAT AID - EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL AID  
 FOOD & AGR - FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
 MED & PH - MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
 POP & FAM SERVICES - POPULATION AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 SW - SOCIAL WELFARE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

MR. RAGNAR ARNESEN, DIRECTOR, TEL: 2-4191  
 ALTHOUGH SOME MATERIAL ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN THE PAST, LIMITED FUNDS AND STAFF LIMIT THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE OAS CAN PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN PERIODS OF DISASTER. AT THE WASHINGTON LEVEL, THE OAS CAN BE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE A COORDINATING ROLE DURING DISASTERS.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

DR. VICTOR LAROCHE, HAITIAN REPRESENTATIVE, TEL: 2-1035  
 CONSIDERABLE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN PREVIOUS DISASTERS.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

MR. ANDRE WILNOTS, ACTING RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE  
 ANY LOCAL DISASTER IS REPORTED BY THE UN RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATOR IN GENEVA. HE MAY REQUEST AUTHORIZATION TO DISBURSE UP TO \$20,000 FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE. RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE ALSO ACTS AS COORDINATOR FOR OTHER UN AGENCIES' DISASTER INPUTS, IE, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, AND WFP.

INTERAMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

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MR. TERENCE GLAVIN, RESIDENT IN HAITI

THE IDB HAS NO PROGRAM FOR EMERGENCY DISASTER RELIEF BUT SOMETIMES PARTICIPATES IN THE REHABILITATION STAGE OF DISASTER RECOVERY THROUGH THEIR USUAL PROGRAMS.

PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO)

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DR. VLADIMIR RATHAUSER

NATIONAL POPULATION

1971 CENSUS SHOWED AN ENUMERATED POPULATION OF 4,314,628, CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES FOR 1969 AND 1970. BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF COUNTING AN ILLITERATE, GEOGRAPHICALLY REMOTE, RURAL POPULATION, AN UNDER-ENUMERATION OF 8-10% WAS PRESUMED; US CENSUS BUREAU GIVES ESTIMATED MID-1971 POPULATION OF 4,661,000 AND PROJECTION OF 5,054,000 FOR MID-1975. 41-42% OF POPULATION WAS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH IN 1974 ESTIMATED AS BETWEEN 1.6 AND 2.5% OVERALL, BUT URBAN GROWTH RATES HIGHER (PORT-AU-PRINCE, 6%, OTHER URBAN AREAS, 4%) AND RURAL LOWER, ABOUT 1%/YEAR. ABOUT 20% OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN, BUT HAITIAN DEFINITION MAY INCLUDE HAMLETS OF FEWER THAN 100 INHABITANTS. (AVERAGE PEASANT COMMUNITY NUMBERS 50-100 MEMBERS.) POPULATION DENSITY IS HIGH IN ALL DEPARTMENTS: 156/KM2 AND OVER 490/KM2 OF ARABLE LAND. INTERNAL MIGRATION VARIES LITTLE WITH PROVINCE. EXTERNAL MIGRATION AVERAGED 20,000 ANNUALLY IN 1960'S; MANY EMIGRANTS ARE SKILLED WORKERS OR PROFESSIONALS. RECENTLY EMIGRATION TO US BY POLITICAL REFUGEES HAS INCREASED.

REGIONAL POPULATION

ARRONDISSEMENT	RURAL POPULATION		GROWTH IN PERCENT
	1950	1971	
PORT-AU-PRINCE	261,859	370,750	41.5
GONAIVES	147,854	150,100	1.45
HINCHE	95,675	119,320	23.4

JEREMIE (GRDE ANSE)	159,645	215,740	35.1
JACMEL	233,221	282,610	36.4
ANSE-A-VEAU (NIPPES)	135,846	140,600	3.5
MOLE ST. NICOLAS	49,808	75,690	51.8
AQUIN	118,186	155,360	31.4
ST. MARC	85,250	127,050	49.0
BELLE ANSE (SALTROU)	54,725	49,200	MINUS 10.0
PORT-DE-PAIX	104,980	114,690	9.3
DESSALINES (MARCHAND)	111,157	161,260	45.1
FORT LIBERTE	52,190	56,010	7.3
CAYES	179,366	245,430	37.0
VALLIERES	41,436	44,340	7.0
MIREBALAIS	109,957	119,400	8.6
LEOGANE	200,142	257,830	28.8
LASCAHOBAS	38,154	34,750	MINUS 8.9
MARMELADE	72,307	107,580	48.8
LIMBE	35,683	30,030	MINUS 15.8
COTEAUX	48,546	76,700	58.0
TIBURON	41,515	48,910	17.8
CAP HAITIEN	88,786	145,120	63.4
GDE RIVIERE DU NORD	97,136	84,330	MINUS 13.2
TROU DU NORD	40,362	54,940	36.1
BORGNE	54,287	74,530	37.3
PLAISANCE	54,261	92,750	70.9
TOTAL	2,713,334	3,434,920	26.2

#### URBAN POPULATION

PORT-AU-PRINCE	151,918	506,525	233.4
GONAIVES	17,862	36,736	105.7
HINCHE	7,621	14,221	86.6
JEREMIE (GRDE ANSE)	15,720	25,117	59.8
JACMEL	12,485	16,449	31.7
ANSE-A-VEAU (NIPPES)	6,002	9,727	62.0
MOLE ST. NICOLAS	2,683	4,391	63.7
AQUIN	5,727	5,265	8.1
ST. MARC	11,375	20,504	80.2
BELLE-ANSE (SALTROU)	2,187	3,040	39.0
PORT-DE-PAIX	10,808	21,744	101.1
DESSALINES	8,936	12,324	49.1
FORT LIBERTE	12,167	12,869	5.8
CAYES	15,817	27,222	172.1
VALLIERES	1,886	3,537	87.0
MIREBALAIS	4,174	7,080	69.6

LEOGANE	10,846	16,718	54.1
LASCAHOBAS	3,401	5,339	56.9
MARMELADE	3,104	5,765	87.2
LIMBE	3,190	6,502	66.3
COTEAUX	7,694	9,687	25.9
TIBURON	5,538	13,029	135.3
CAP HAITIEN	29,399	54,691	86.0
GDE RIVIERE DU NORD	9,137	16,101	72.8
TROU DU NORD	11,919	14,387	20.7
BORGNE	3,338	5,735	71.8
PLAISANCE	2,972	4,014	35.1
TOTAL	378,806	879,708	132.2

URBAN AREAS (1971)\*

CITY OR MUNICIPALITY	DEPARTMENT	POPULATION ( <sup>1</sup> 000)
PORT-AU-PRINCE (CAPITAL)	(PORT-AU-PRINCE), OUEST	306
CARREFOUR ET MARTISSANT	(PORT-AU-PRINCE), OUEST	153
CAP HAITIEN	(CAP HAITIEN), NORD	46
PETION-VILLE	(PORT-AU-PRINCE), OUEST	35
GONAIVES	(GONAIVES), ARTIBONITE	29
CAYES	(CAYES), SUD	22
JEREMIE	(GRANDE-ANSE), SUD	18
ST. MARC	(ST. MARC), ARTIBONITE	17
PORT-DE-PAIX	(PORT-DE-PAIX), NORD-OUEST	14
JACMEL	(JACMEL), OUEST	11
PETIT-GOAVE	(LEOGANE), OUEST	9
HINCHE	(HINCHE), ARTIBONITE	8
BAS LIMBE	(LIMBE), NORD	8
ST. LOUIS DU NORD	(PORT-DE-PAIX), NORD-OUEST	6
TROU DU NORD	(TROU DU NORD), NORD	5
OUANAMINTE	(FORT LIBERTE), NORD	5
GRANDE RIVIERE DU NORD	(GRANDE RIVIERE DU NORD), NORD	5

\*CENSUS PRESUMED TO BE AS MUCH AS 10% UNDERENUMERATED

## HEALTH SECTOR OVERVIEW

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS ARE COMPILED ONLY BY SOME HOSPITALS (PERHAPS 50% OF TOTAL); SINCE MANY PEASANTS DO NOT RECEIVE MEDICAL CARE, RELIABLE DATA IS AVAILABLE ONLY FOR LIMITED AREAS AND PARTICULAR TIME PERIODS. DATA FROM LES CAYES PROJECT (SEE BELOW) IS PERHAPS THE BEST NOW AVAILABLE; WHETHER IT IS REPRESENTATIVE FOR HAITI IS UNKNOWN. FOCUS ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IS APPROPRIATE: THOUGH CANCER AND DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM FIGURE LARGE IN MORTALITY DATA AND ARE UNDOUBTEDLY INCREASING ALONG WITH URBANIZATION AND LIFE EXPECTANCY, WITH THE PRIMARY EXCEPTION OF NUTRITIONAL DISEASES, HIGHEST MORTALITY RATES ARE FOR PNEUMONIA, TETANUS, ENTERIC DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS. TETANUS HAS BEEN THE MOST IMPORTANT CAUSE OF NEONATAL DEATH IN HAITI SINCE COLONIAL TIMES. MALNUTRITION INCREASES MORTALITY FOR ENTERIC DISEASE AND TB, PARTICULARLY IN URBAN AREAS WHERE CROWDING AND LACK OF SANITATION ARE UNAVOIDABLE. ESTIMATES OF ACTIVE TB CASES RUN AS HIGH AS 1-3% OF TOTAL POPULATION, EVEN IN MILITARY FORCES. TYPHOID IS ENDEMIC IN MOST URBAN AREAS; A 1968 EPIDEMIC IN PORT-AU-PRINCE RESULTED IN 58 DEATHS. GASTRO-ENTERITIS IS A MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATH IN YOUNG CHILDREN. WHILE DEATH RATE FOR PNEUMONIA MASKS MANY INITIAL CAUSES, INFLUENZA IS COMMON, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS.

MALARIA IS NO LONGER ENDEMIC AT ELEVATIONS BELOW 500', NOR IS IT A MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATH. HOWEVER, ABOUT 50 ENDEMIC FOCI REMAIN, OF WHICH WORST ARE PETIT-GOAVE-MIRA'GOANE, AQUIN AND JEAN RABEL (ALL COASTAL LOWLAND SITES, FIRST TWO IN SOUTH, LAST IN NORTH). TOTAL POPULATION IN HYPERENDEMIC AREAS IS ABOUT 112,000, IN ZONES OF LOWER TRANSMISSION, ABOUT 3.7 MILLION. MULTITUDES OF MOSQUITOES (VECTOR) IN HIGH TRANSMISSION AREAS PEAK AFTER HEAVY RAINS, FLOODS. PREVALENCE OF VARIOUS MOSQUITO SPECIES ALSO FACILITATES SPREAD OF ARBOVIRUSES, ESPECIALLY DENGUE. FORTUNATELY, YELLOW FEVER IS UNKNOWN, THOUGH VECTOR IS PRESENT. ZOONOSES: RABIES, ANTHRAX ARE COMMON.

IT CANNOT BE OVEREMPHASIZED THAT NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES, BOTH OF CALORIES AND PROTEIN, AGGRAVATED BY INTESTINAL WORMS (3,200 CASES/100,000 IN LES CAYES INCLUDES ONLY THOSE WHO SOUGHT MEDICAL CARE), ARE BASIC FACTORS IN LIVES OF HAITIANS. THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES IN HAITI ARE NOT PECULIAR TO TROPICAL ENVIRONMENT, BUT TO POVERTY.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN LES CAYES DISTRICT DURING 1973

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DISEASE	DISTRICT HOSPITAL	OTHER TOWN*	RURAL AREAS	TOTAL
TETANUS	46	58	190	294
ANTHRAX	36	16	335	387
GASTROENTERITIS	188	821	2,775	3,784
MALNUTRITION	101	1,288	7,493	8,781
BRONCHOPNEUMONIA	204	633	4,048	4,885
WHOOPING COUGH	2	64	740	804
DIARRHEA	2	1,174	7,858	9,034
DYSENTERY	2	146	322	468
GONORRHEA	1	238	2,239	2,478
INFLUENZA	76	1,520	17,015	18,611
INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS	45	52	297	394
MENINGITIS	19	4	44	67
MALARIA	65	485	1,997	2,487
RHEUMATISM	21	543	5,317	5,881
MEASLES	---	14	101	115
TYPHOID	173	168	315	656
TUBERCULOSIS	52	1,480	1,533	3,065
CHICKENPOX	---	11	67	78
INTESTINAL WORMS	---	3,310	18,229	21,539
TOTAL	1,033	12,039	70,736	83,808

\*"OTHER TOWN" MEANING FROM THE OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN LES CAYES TOWN.

VITAL STATISTICS

1972:

BIRTH RATE/1000	44
DEATH RATE/1000	18
INFANT MORTALITY/1000 LIVE BIRTHS	150
LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	47

HEALTH FACILITIES

<u>DEPARTMENT WITH ARRONDISSEMENT</u>	<u>HOSPITALES</u>	<u>DISPENSARY HOSPITALS</u>	<u>HEALTH CENTERS</u>	<u>DISPENSARIES</u>
WEST	13	3	13	31
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PORT-AU-PRINCE	12	2	13	27
LEOGANE	1	1	-	4
NORTH	1	6	1	25
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CAP HAITIEN	1	-	1	5
TROU DU NORD	-	-	-	2
GRDE RIVIERE DU NORD	-	2	-	10
PLAISANCE	-	1	-	3
BORGNE	-	-	-	3
LIMBE	-	3	-	2
ARTIBONITE	3	3	1	16
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GONAIVES	1	1	1	9
ST. MARC	2	1	-	2
DESSALINES	-	1	-	3
MARMELADE	-	-	-	2
NORTH-WEST	1	5	0	14
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PORT-DE-PAIX	1	4	-	5
MOLE ST. NICOLAS	-	1	-	9
NORTH-EAST	0	1	0	21
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PORT LIBERTE	-	1	-	11
VALLIERES	-	1	-	10
CENTRAL	2	0	0	14
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HINCHE	1	-	-	7
MIREBALAIS	1	-	-	2
LASCOHOBAS	1	-	-	5

SOUTH	2	2	1	22
-----	-	-	-	--
CAYES	1	1	1	11
AQUIN	-	-	-	7
COTEAUX	-	1	-	4
SOUTH-EAST	1	1	0	24
-----	-	-	-	--
JACMEL	1	1	-	14
BELLE-ANSE	-	-	-	10
GRANDE ANSE	1	2	0	23
-----	-	-	-	--
JEREMIE	1	-	-	11
TIBURON	-	-	-	5
ANSE-A-VEAU	-	2	-	7
TOTAL	24	23	16	190

<u>DEPARTMENT WITH</u> <u>ARRONDISSEMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL UNITS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>OF BEDS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>PHYSICIANS</u>
WEST	60	1,631	242
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PORT-AU-PRINCE	54	1,503	235
LEOGANE	6	128	7
NORTH	33	335	22
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CAP HAITIEN	7	283	14
TROU DU NORD	2	---	1
GRDE RIVIERE DU NORD	12	52	2
PLAISANCE	4	2	1
BORGNE	3	---	1
LIMBE	5	---	3
ARTIBONITE	23	457	34
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GONAIVES	12	185	12
ST. MARC	5	260	18
DESSALINES	4	12	3
MARMELADE	2	---	1

NORTH-WEST	20	490	13
-----	---	---	---
PORT-DE-PAIX	10	308	8
MOLE ST. NICOLAS	10	182	5
NORTH-EAST	22	20	2
-----	---	---	---
FORT LIBERTE	12	20	2
VALLIERES	10	---	---
CENTRAL	16	133	4
-----	---	---	---
HINCHE	8	88	2
MIREBALAIS	2	---	1
LASCOHOBAS	6	45	1
SOUTH	27	263	9
-----	---	---	---
CAYES	15	249	7
AQUIN	7	---	---
COTEAUX	5	14	2
SOUTH-EAST	26	115	8
-----	---	---	---
JACMEL	15	115	8
BELLE-ANSE	11	---	---
GRANDE ANSE	26	121	10
-----	---	---	---
JEREMIE	12	85	6
TIBURON	5	---	---
ANSE-A-VEAU	9	36	4
TOTAL - HAITI	253	3,565	344

#### STAFF BY FACILITY

FACILITY	MD	DDS	NURSES	AUXNURSE
-----	---	---	---	---
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	129	2	111	67
SANATORIUM	19	7	10	31
ISAIE JEANTY	18	---	23	53

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	7	-	6	13
GRACE CHILDREN HOSPITAL	2	-	1	7
LA SAINTE FAMILLE	4	-	1	4
SAINT FRANCOIS	1	1	16	-
HOSPITAL FRANCAIS	1	1	15	3
HOSPITAL CANAPE VERT	1	1	20	22
SACRE-COEUR	2	-	3	2
HOSPITAL DE L'OFATMA	-	-	-	-
CEN SANTE DE LA CATHEDRALE	4	3	3	5
CEN DU PORTAIL LEOGANE	8	3	-	27
CEN DU BEL AIR	1	1	5	2
CEN DE ST. MARTIN	2	2	1	-
CEN MATERNO-INFANTILE	-	-	-	-
CEN DE PETIONVILLE	6	2	2	2
CEN DE CARREFOUR	2	1	2	5
DISP DE ST. FRANCOIS	1	1	16	-
DISP DE L'ASILE COMMUNALE	-	-	-	-
DISP DE ST. ANTOINE	2	-	2	3
DISP DE STE. MADELEINE	-	-	-	-
DISP HAITI METAL	-	-	-	-
DISP DIQUINI	3	-	2	-
CITE SIMONE DUVALIER	2	-	1	5
CITE DE TROU SABLE	1	-	-	1
CENTER SANTE DE LA SALINE	4	3	4	2
TOTAL	218	26	249	254

#### HEALTH PERSONNEL

DEPARTMENTS	PHYSICIANS		POPULATION (1971)	PHYSICIANS /10,000
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
WEST	242	70.4	1,183,592	2.0
NORTH-WEST	13	3.8	224,959	0.6
ARTIBONITE	34	9.9	653,733	0.5
NORTH	22	6.5	623,571	0.4
NORTH-EAST	2	0.5	118,888	0.3
GRANDE-ANSE	10	2.9	489,722	0.2
SOUTH	9	2.6	536,309	0.2
CENTRAL	4	1.1	321,583	0.1
SOUTH-EAST	8	2.3	352,732	0.2
TOTAL HAITI	344	100.0	4,505,089	0.8

NURSES DEPARTMENTS	NUMBER	POPULATION	NURSES/10,000
CENTRAL	11	321,583	0.34
WEST	269	1,183,592	2.28
SOUTH	26	536,309	0.48
SOUTH-EAST	10	352,732	0.28
GRANDE-ANSE	19	489,722	0.39
NORTH	31	623,571	0.51
NORTH-WEST	20	224,959	0.89
NORTH-EAST	8	118,888	0.67
ARTIBONITE	51	653,733	0.78
TOTAL - HAITI	445	4,505,089	0.98

#### DIET

USING A 2.5% ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE AND A 1.7% FOOD PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE, IN 1975, THE FAO ARRIVED AT A GROWTH RATE OF DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR FOOD OF 2.2%, DIETARY ENERGY SUPPLY (DAILY, PER CAPUT) OF 1,730 CALORIES, 77% OF REQUIREMENT, AND PROTEIN SUPPLY OF 39 GRAMS.

IN CONTRAST, FAO DAILY REQUIREMENTS FOR HAITI ARE AS FOLLOWS:  
CALORIES 2247

PROTEIN	FAT	CARBOHYDR	CALCIUM	PHOSP	IRON	VIT-A	NA	K
75G	112.4G	252.8G	800MG	800MG	14MG	IU		

#### FOOD STAPLES

RICE, MILLET (SORGHUM), SWEET POTATOES, PLANTAINS, CASSAVA, BEANS AND PEAS. WHEAT BREAD MADE FROM IMPORTED GRAIN IS EATEN BY UPPER INCOME GROUPS; RICE ALSO IS OFTEN TOO EXPENSIVE (OR VALUABLE AS COMMERCIAL CROP) FOR PEASANTS.

FLOUR - CORN FLOUR AND MEAL; MANIOC (CASSAVA) FLOUR; LATTER MADE INTO FLAT BREAD.

COOKING OIL - VEGETABLE OILS: COCONUT, COTTONSEED, SESAME, SUN-  
FLOWER, SOYBEAN GROWN IN COUNTRY FOR PROCESSING INTO OIL,  
SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED OIL IMPORTED; ANIMAL FAT WHEN AVAILABLE.

VEGETABLES - YAMS, SWEET POTATOES, PLANTAINS, CARROTS, LETTUCE,  
TOMATOES, BEETS, LEEKS, PUMPKIN, EGGPLANT, POTATOES, CABBAGE,  
BEANS, ONIONS, TURNIPS, WILD GREENS. ACCEPTANCE OF VEGETABLES  
IN RURAL AREAS IS LOW. WILD GREENS MOST USED, FOLLOWED BY  
ONIONS AND TOMATOES.

FRUITS - BANANAS, AVOCADOS, ORANGES, LIMES, LEMONS, GRAPEFRUIT,  
MANGOS, PAPAYAS, PINEAPPLE, BREADFRUIT, COCONUT, SUGARCANE,  
GUAVAS, FIGS, ALL FRESH.

MILK - FRESH, RAW GOATS' AND COWS' MILK, WHEN AVAILABLE, WHICH IS  
SELDOM. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MILK LESS THAN 10 QUARTS  
ANNUALLY, (LATE 1960'S).

MEAT - FRESH ONLY. GOAT AND PORK USUALLY ONLY MEATS AVAILABLE TO  
PEASANT. MOST BEEF GOES TO URBAN MARKETS.

FOWL - CHICKEN, TURKEY, GUINEA FOWL. LIKE MEAT, RARE IN RURAL DIET.

LEGUMES - RED BEANS, PIGEON PEAS.

GRAIN - CORN, YELLOW FLINT VARIETY IS PREFERRED; MILLET, SORGHUM,  
RICE. BOTH WHOLE AND GROUND.

FISH - FRESH, IN COASTAL AREAS ONLY, NOT POPULAR OUTSIDE CAPITAL.  
IMPORTED DRIED SALT COD AND HERRING MOST WIDELY ACCEPTED FISH.

BEVERAGES - COFFEE, WATER, CLAIRIN, CRUDE RUM MADE FROM RAPADOU  
(UNREFINED CANE SYRUP), ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

CHILDREN'S DIET - AT AGE 6 MONTHS CHILDREN WEANED FROM BREAST MILK  
TO PROTEIN-DEFICIENT FOODS LIKE HERB TEAS, STARCHY GRUELS,  
BANANAS SOAKED IN SUGAR CANE WATER.

## MEALS

MORNING - COFFEE, BREAD MADE FROM CASSAVA OR CORN FLOUR  
IF AVAILABLE.

LATE AFTERNOON - RICE AND BEANS, SOUP/STEW WHICH INCLUDES MEAT IF AVAILABLE, IN ADDITION TO CORNMEAL, BEANS OR VEGETABLES SUCH AS PUMPKIN, PLANTAINS, SWEET POTATOES, YAMS.

ADDITIONALLY, IF FOOD IS AVAILABLE, A LIGHT MEAL MAY BE EATEN IN FIELDS AT MIDDAY, OFTEN ONLY FRUIT OR SUGARCANE.

## DEFICIENCIES

MULTIPLE NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES ARE COMMON AMONG PEASANTS. MOST SIGNIFICANT ARE INSUFFICIENT CALORIES AND PROTEIN, EFFECTS OF WHICH INCLUDE UNDERWEIGHT, POOR MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT, SHORT STATURE AND HIGH SERUM PROTEIN COUPLED WITH LOW SERUM ALBUMIN. MAXIMUM LEVELS OF MALNUTRITION OCCUR IN CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS: AT LEAST 24% IN THIS AGE GROUP SUFFER FROM MALNUTRITION, 2-7% FROM KWASHIORKOR. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM GASTROENTERITIS AND TUBERCULOSIS ARE PARTICULARLY AFFECTED BY THIS TYPE OF DEPRIVATION.

SEASONAL DEFICIENCIES OF VITAMIN A AND RIBOFLAVIN ARE WIDESPREAD. GOITER IS KNOWN; MODERATE ANEMIA IS FREQUENT. (INSUFFICIENT IRON, PROTEIN, VITAMINS AND/OR HOOKWORM AND MALARIA MAY BE IMPLICATED.)

## FOOD TABOOS

WIDELY BELIEVED THAT COW'S MILK IS TOO STRONG FOR INFANTS AND THAT GOAT'S MILK IS BAD FOR YOUNG CHILDREN (POSSIBLE BASIS IN LACTOSE INTOLERANCE); MEAT IS CONSIDERED POOR FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

## UTENSILS

FOOD IS COOKED OUTSIDE HOUSE; NO STOVES AVAILABLE TO MOST PEASANTS; RATHER, OPEN FIRE FUELED BY WOOD/CHARCOAL WITH POTS BALANCED ON 3 STONES. TYPICAL PEASANT HOUSEHOLD HAS 1-2 TIN POTS. CHEAP METAL KNIVES, WOODEN SPOONS, BOWLS, TIN GOBLET'S OR GLASS/ PLASTIC CUPS USED FOR EATING.

## HOUSING

DESPITE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING PROJECTS IN PORT-AU-PRINCE AND CAP HAITIEN, A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF LOW COST HOUSING EXISTS. IN 1965, ONLY 20% OF POPULATION HAD ADEQUATE HOUSING; NEEDS FOR 1970-80 ARE ESTIMATED AT 604,000 UNITS. (NATIONAL HOUSING BUREAU STUDY CALLED FOR INVESTMENT OF G 37.5 MILLION OVER 25-YEAR PERIOD, WHICH WOULD RESULT IN CONSTRUCTION OF 5,000 UNITS PER YEAR.) "THOUGH BUREAU HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE SINCE 1966, NO OFFICIAL LOW-COST HOUSING HAS BEEN DEVELOPED."

OUTSIDE CAPITAL AND LARGE CITIES, HOUSING IS GENERALLY PRIMITIVE AND WITHOUT SANITATION. WOODEN HUTS ARE STANDARD.

## OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

ECONOMY BASED ON AGRICULTURE, WHICH PROVIDES OCCUPATIONS FOR VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE RURAL POPULATION, AS WELL AS RAW MATERIALS FOR TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES AND HALF THE VALUE OF EXPORTS. HOWEVER, DESPITE RISE IN GROWTH RATE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SINCE 1970, REAL PER CAPITA INCREASE HAS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE. TRADITIONAL NEGLECT OF RURAL AREAS BY GOVERNMENT, EXPRESSED AS LACK OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, CREDIT AND EDUCATION; INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSUFFICIENT FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR FARMERS, IS MAJOR FACTOR IN AGRICULTURAL STAGNATION. LAND USE SYSTEM AND ISOLATION OF PEASANT ALSO CONTRIBUTE.

IN CONTRAST, CONSIDERABLE GAINS HAVE BEEN MADE IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR, PARTICULARLY IN PRODUCTION OF FLOUR AND CEMENT FOR DOMESTIC USE AND IN LIGHT ASSEMBLY INDUSTRY. RELUCTANCE OF LOCAL BANKS TO EXTEND CREDIT TO INDUSTRIES NOT BACKED BY FOREIGN INVESTMENT HAS LIMITED OUTPUT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES, E.G., TEXTILES. TOURIST REVENUES CONTINUE TO INCREASE AND IN TURN STIMULATE GROWTH OF CONSTRUCTION (PARTICULARLY ROADS AND RESORT AREAS).

PORT-AU-PRINCE UPPER INCOME GROUPS CONSTITUTE MAJOR DOMESTIC MARKET. THIS, COUPLED WITH LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE OUTSIDE CAPITAL, HAS RESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TO THE METROPOLITAN AREA, PROVIDING FURTHER INCENTIVE FOR RURAL MIGRATION TO PORT-AU-PRINCE. 2 OUT OF 3 MIGRANTS TRADE RURAL UNDEREMPLOYMENT FOR URBAN UNDEREMPLOYMENT. WITHIN NEXT 5 YEARS, GOH PLANS TO DEVELOP REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE; PROJECTS INCLUDE REHABILITATION OF EXISTING ROADS, WATER SYSTEMS IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS AND A SECOND INDUSTRIAL ZONE IN CAP HAITIEN. PROVISIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE FOR STIMULATING INVESTMENT IN GOODS-PRODUCING SECTORS.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT HAITI ADDRESS ITS FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS: AT PRESENT, NET CURRENT TRANSFERS CONSIST MAINLY OF DONATIONS FROM PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND REMITTANCES FROM HAITIANS LIVING ABROAD; THESE CANNOT BE CONSIDERED PERMANENT SOURCES. IN 1973-74, SHARPLY INCREASED COSTS OF IMPORTED OIL AND FOODSTUFFS RESULTED IN NEGATIVE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AFTER 3 YEARS OF MODEST SURPLUSES. DROUGHT HAS CUT EXPORT CROP YIELDS, THOUGH HIGH WORLD COMMODITY PRICES HAVE INCREASED THEIR VALUE. REVISIONS IN TAX SYSTEM, REDUCING EXCISE TAXES ON BASIC COMMODITIES AND EXPORT TAX ON COFFEE WHILE INCREASING DUTY ON LUXURY IMPORTS AND PRODUCTION TAX ON BAUXITE, HAVE INCREASED 1975 GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

#### GNP

ITEM	UNIT	1960	1970	1973	1974
CURRENT PRICE SERIES	MILLION	1,384	2,082	3,468	4,174*
TOTAL GNP	GOURDES				
CONSTANT PRICE SERIES, 1973 PRICES	MILLION US\$				
TOTAL GNP	"	504	574	694	722
GNP PER CAPITA	US\$	136	128	143	145
ANNUAL CHANGE					
TOTAL GNP	%		2.5	3.4	4.0
GNP PER CAPITA	%		0.2	0.7	1.3

\*PRELIMINARY

#### IMPORTS

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS HAVE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY SINCE 1970, NEARLY DOUBLING BETWEEN 1973 AND 1975. 49% OF TOTAL CAN BE CLASSED AS DEVELOPMENT IMPORTS, COMPRISING RAW MATERIALS, MINERAL FUELS, CHEMICALS AND CAPITAL GOODS. OF THESE, RAW MATERIALS LEVELS ARE STILL BELOW THOSE IN MOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; OIL IMPORTS, HELD STEADY BY REPLACEMENT OF DIESEL POWER PLANTS BY PELIGRE HYDROELECTRIC FACILITY, ARE EXPECTED TO RISE SHARPLY; CHEMICALS' INCREASE HAS BEEN MODERATE. CAPITAL GOODS EXPENDITURES WERE UP SIGNIFICANTLY IN 1975 DUE TO MACHINERY AND VEHICLES FOR IDB AND IDA ROAD PROJECTS. CONSUMER

IMPORTS, ACCOUNTING FOR 51% OF TOTAL IMPORT VALUE, INCLUDE FOOD PRODUCTS, ESSENTIAL AND LUXURY, AND PAPER PRODUCTS, FURNITURE, DETERGENTS AND BUILDING MATERIALS. THOUGH MOST ITEMS IN THIS CATEGORY ARE CONSUMED BY MIDDLE AND UPPER INCOME GROUPS, DUTIES ARE RELATIVELY LOW.

(NB - DUTIES CHANGING SOMEWHAT IN FY 1975).

## EXPORTS

VALUE OF EXPORTS DOUBLED BETWEEN 1970 AND 1975, BUT 25% OF GAIN IS ATTRIBUTED TO INCREASE IN IMPORTED, THEN LOCALLY ASSEMBLED AND RE-EXPORTED ITEMS; MOST OF APPARENT INCREASE WAS DUE TO WORLD PRICE MOVEMENTS. IN REAL TERMS, TRADITIONAL EXPORTS (AGRICULTURE, MINING) DECLINED DURING THE PERIOD. HOWEVER, NON-TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES, PARTICULARLY SMALL ASSEMBLY INDUSTRY, INCREASED FOURFOLD TO 1/3 OF TOTAL EXPORTS. EARNINGS OF THE OTHER MAJOR NON-AGRICULTURAL EXPORT, BAUXITE, ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE ACCORDING TO PRICE TRENDS THOUGH VOLUME SHOULD DROP SLIGHTLY FROM 1965-75 AVERAGE.

FOR DETAILS SEE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

## OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURE

ALTHOUGH AGRICULTURE IS THE MAINSTAY OF THE ECONOMY, PROVIDING 45% OF GDP AND 50% OF ALL EXPORTS, THE SECTOR'S GROWTH HAS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE FOR LAST 10 YEARS AND PROBLEMS ABOUND. MODERN FARMING METHODS ARE RARE: CROP ROTATION, USE OF FERTILIZER UNKNOWN OR PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE. SOIL INFERTILITY AGGRAVATED BY OVER-CROPPING AND EROSION, MAJOR PROBLEM. AGRICULTURAL TOOLS ARE PRIMITIVE: MACHETE AND HOE. EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, MANY DATING TO COLONIAL PERIOD, ARE OFTEN INOPERABLE. STORAGE FACILITIES ARE INADEQUATE, AS IS TRANSPORTATION. MARKETING TECHNIQUES HAVE CHANGED LITTLE SINCE 19TH CENTURY. CREDIT FACILITIES ARE ALMOST NON-EXISTENT.

HAITIAN AGRICULTURE IS CHARACTERIZED BY HEAVY DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURE ON ARABLE LAND; SINCE 80% OF POPULATION IS ENGAGED IN FARMING AND SINCE SUITABLE LAND IS LIMITED BY RUGGED TERRAIN OR LACK OF WATER/IRRIGATION, AVERAGE LAND HOLDING IS 1.40HA (POPULATION DENSITY OF 4 PERSONS/HECTARE OF FARMLAND). SITUATION FURTHER

AGGRAVATED BY FRAGMENTATION OF INDIVIDUAL HOLDINGS DUE TO INHERITANCE LAWS. DEARTH OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS LEADS TO LOW PRODUCTIVITY WHICH IN TURN INCREASES OVERCULTIVATION AND DESTRUCTION OF WOODED AND MOUNTAINOUS AREAS FOR NEW FARMLAND.

TRADITIONAL GOVERNMENT INATTENTION TO PEASANTS EXEMPLIFIED IN INADEQUACY OF AGRICULTURAL BUDGET, 9.3% OF TOTAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET IN 1975. THIS, ADDED TO EXCISE AND EXPORT TAXES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, HAS RESULTED IN SHIFT IN PRODUCTION FROM INDUSTRIAL OR EXPORT CROPS (COFFEE AND SUGAR) TO STAPLES (CORN, BEANS AND MANIOC). SINCE FORMER ARE LAND-INTENSIVE AND LATTER LABOR-INTENSIVE, SHIFT IS ENHANCED BY POPULATION PRESSURE. HOWEVER, PRODUCTION IS STILL CASH-ORIENTED: ON-FARM CONSUMPTION HAS NOT INCREASED. RATHER, GROWTH OF NON-PRODUCING URBAN POPULATION (MOSTLY PORT-AU-PRINCE) HAS INCREASED DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR STAPLES.

PRODUCTION AND YIELD/HA INCREASES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES WITH SIMILAR CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY IMPLY THAT PRESENT PRODUCTION LEVELS IN HAITI COULD INCREASE 2-5 TIMES, DEPENDING ON CROP. IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING IRRIGATION FACILITIES AND EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION TO OTHER AREAS IS MAJOR PREREQUISITE. FERTILIZER, PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES AND IMPROVED SEED VARIETIES SHOULD ENHANCE BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION.

#### FOOD CROPS

INDUSTRIAL: COFFEE, CULTIVATED BETWEEN 900 AND 5,000' ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES, ESPECIALLY IN SOUTHERN PENINSULA. YIELDS HAVE DECREASED IN LAST CENTURY BECAUSE OF POOR FARMING AND PROCESSING PRACTICES.

SUGARCANE, GROWN ON 4 PLANTATIONS AND BY HUNDREDS OF SMALL GROWERS, MOSTLY ON PLAINS. PRODUCTION HAS DECLINED SINCE COLONIAL PERIOD.

SISAL, GROWN ON POOR SOIL IN ARID AREAS; PRODUCTION DECREASED IN RESPONSE TO DROP IN WORLD MARKET DEMAND, MAY INCREASE IN RESPONSE TO INCREASED PETROLEUM PRODUCT COSTS AND TO INCREASED USE IN EXPORT-ORIENTED HANDICRAFTS.

MINOR EXPORT CROPS INCLUDE CACAO, VARIOUS ESSENTIAL OIL PLANTS (VETIVER, LEMON-GRASS, NEROLI ETC.)

FOOD: CORN, OCCUPIES LARGEST ACREAGE AND IS MOST IMPORTANT PEASANT STAPLE. GROWN EVERYWHERE SUFFICIENT RAINFALL EXISTS. SORGHUM, GROWN WHERE CONDITIONS ARE TOO DRY FOR CORN.

RICE, GROWN PRINCIPALLY IN ARTIBONITE AND SMALL IRRIGATED AREAS IN SOUTH; PREFERRED CEREAL IN URBAN AREAS; TOO EXPENSIVE FOR PEASANTS.

BEANS, PREFERRED RED KIDNEY BEANS PRODUCED IN IRRIGATED AREAS ON PLAINS, PIGEON PEAS GROWN ON DRIER AND STEEPER SLOPES AND ON CENTRAL PLATEAU.

ROOT CROPS, SWEET POTATOES, YAMS, MANIOC GROWN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY. PLANTAINS AND BANANAS, GROWN THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

MOST PEASANT PLOTS ARE UNDER MIXED CULTIVATION. UPPER STORY OF FRUIT TREES (MANGO, PAPAYA) SHADES COFFEE TREES; SWEET POTATOES GROWN BETWEEN ROWS OF CORN.

#### PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>LOCALE</u>	<u>PLANTING</u>	<u>HARVEST</u>
GRAINS			
CORN	MOUNTAINS	JUL - SEP	OCT - NOV
	N PLAINS	FEB - APR	SEP - NOV
	S PLAINS	JAN - FEB	APR - MAY
RICE	ARTIBONITE	OCT - NOV	MAR - APR
	S COAST	APR - MAY	AUG - SEP
MILLET		JULY 1/	DEC - JAN
VEGETABLES			
KIDNEY BEANS	MOUNTAINS	APR - SEP	JUN - JUL, NOV - DEC
	PLAINS	NOV - DEC	FEB - MAR
LIMA BEANS		APRIL	SEP - OCT
CONGO PEAS		APR (PERENNIAL)	SEP - OCT
			(SOME YEARROUND YIELD)

## IMPORTS

FOOD IMPORTS HAVE RISEN RAPIDLY SINCE 1970, GROWING FROM US\$ 11 MILLION TO US\$ 26 MILLION IN 1970-74 PERIOD, THUS CONSTITUTING OVER 24% OF TOTAL IMPORTS BEFORE LARGE 1975 INCREASE DUE TO DROUGHT. COST OF IMPORTED WHEAT, WHICH CANNOT BE PRODUCED IN HAITI, ROSE FROM US\$ 2 MILLION IN 1970 TO US\$ 16 MILLION IN 1975; CLEARLY IDENTIFIABLE LUXURY FOODS VALUED IN EXCESS OF US\$ 4 MILLION (5% OF ALL IMPORTS).

## EXPORTS

### PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES:

COFFEE, TRADITIONALLY CONTRIBUTING 1/3 OF ALL EXPORT EARNINGS, DROPPED IN VALUE FROM US\$ 24 MILLION TO US\$ 18 MILLION IN 1974-75. DECREASE IN VOLUME OF CROP DUE TO LACK OF RELATIVE PROFIT FOR PRODUCER, ATTRIBUTABLE TO LACK OF COMPETITION AMONG MIDDLEMEN AND EXPORTERS AND TO HEAVY EXPORT TAX APPLIED ONLY TO COFFEE (UNTIL 1973) WHICH LIMITED PLANTING OF TREES. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, IN AID-ASSISTED PROGRAM, IS ATTEMPTING TO IMPROVE CULTIVATION, MARKETING AND CREDIT AND COFFEE EXPORTS INCREASED 25-30% IN 1976; IF PROGRAM SUCCEEDS, RECEIPTS COULD DOUBLE IN NEXT FIVE YEARS.

SUGAR PRICES ATTAINED RECORD LEVELS IN 1975 AFTER PROLONGED DECLINE, DESPITE ANTIQUATED PRODUCTION METHODS, HIGH TRANSPORTATION COSTS AND LACK OF INCENTIVE TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF SEED AND SUGAR CONTENT OF CANE. AS RESULT, PRICES ARE CONSIDERABLY BELOW THOSE FOR OTHER SUGAR-PRODUCING COUNTRIES. AS IN CASE OF COFFEE, FARMER CAN PROFIT MORE FROM FOOD CROPS FOR DOMESTIC MARKET.

ESSENTIAL OILS HAVE INCREASED IN VALUE BECAUSE WORLD PRICES OF VETIVER AND LIME HAVE NEARLY DOUBLED. UNFORTUNATELY MARKETING AND PROCESSING PROBLEMS PRECLUDE MUCH INCREASE IN PRODUCTION AT PRESENT.

SISAL EXPORTS DECLINED SINCE 1970 BECAUSE OF LACK OF DEMAND. RISING PETROLEUM PRICES REVERSED TREND, BUT WORLD RECESSION OFFSET INCREASED DEMAND. PROSPECTS FOR GREATER EXCHANGE EARNINGS ARE SLIGHT SINCE COMPETITORS HAVE BETTER SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR AGRICULTURE.

'COCOA EXPORTS DECLINED FOR MUCH THE SAME REASON AS COFFEE.

'BEEF EXPORTS DECLINED SINCE 1972 IN RESPONSE TO DECLINING US PRICES FOR HAITIAN PRODUCT AND TO 1975 DROUGHT.

## CLIMATE

LOCATION WITHIN NORTHERN TROPICS ENSURES YEAR-ROUND AVERAGE TEMPERATURES ABOVE 25C AT SEA LEVEL. (SURROUNDING SHALLOW WATERS NEVER FALL BELOW 25C.) DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WARMEST AND COLDEST MONTH IS ONLY 4C. DAILY VARIATION IS OFTEN GREATER THAN SEASONAL. MOUNTAINOUS LANDSCAPE OF HISPANIOLA RESULTS IN CLIMATIC DIVISION BY ALTITUDE: 0-900M, TIERRA CALIENTE, AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OVER 21C; 900-2,000M, TIERRA TEMPLADA, AVERAGE 21-16C; OVER 2,000M, TIERRA FRIA, LESS THAN 16C. FROST OCCURS SPORADICALLY IN TIERRA FRIA. (TERMINOLOGY STANDARD FOR LATIN AMERICA, NOT LOCALLY USED.)

RAINY SEASON EXTENDS FROM APRIL THROUGH DECEMBER. (VARIATIONS: N. COAST HAS MORE WINTER RAIN; PORT-AU-PRINCE AREA HAS 2 MAXIMA, APRIL-JUNE AND AUGUST-NOVEMBER.) HURRICANES, GENERALLY MOVING S-N, LIKELY IN JUNE AND OCTOBER. SINCE PRECIPITATION OCCURS AS N AND E TRADEWINDS ARE COOLED OVER HISPANIOLA'S EASTERN MOUNTAINS. HAITI, AS A WHOLE, LIES IN RAIN SHADOW OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. RAINFALL IS HIGHEST ON NORTHERN AND EASTERN SLOPES OF MOUNTAINS, LOWEST IN NW, ON LA GONAVE ISLAND AND IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LOWLANDS. IN LATTER, HIGH RATES OF EVAPORATION RESULT IN SEMI-DESERT FLORA DESPITE MODERATE RAINFALL. AVERAGE RAINFALL RANGES FROM 500 TO OVER 2,000MM (20-100"). EVEN IN ARID LOWLANDS, HUMIDITY IS USUALLY HIGH, ITS EFFECT TEMPERED BY SEA BREEZES.

## REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

<u>TOPOGRAPHY</u>	<u>CLIMATE</u>	<u>VEGETATION</u>	<u>AREA</u>
LOWLAND PLAIN	ARID	SEMI-DESERT; CACTUS AND THORN SCRUB SAVANNA; TROPICAL THORN AND DECIDUOUS WOODLAND	NORTH COAST OF THE GULF OF GONAVE; CUL-DE-SAC
	SUB-HUMID	TROPICAL DECIDUOUS FOREST; SEMI-EVER-GREEN SEASONAL FOREST; SAVANNA	PLAIN DU NORD
	HUMID	TROPICAL RAIN FOREST	PLAIN DES CAYES

UPLAND BASIN	SUB-HUMID	SEMI-EVERGREEN SEASONAL FOREST; MOIST SAVANNA	PLATEAU CENTRAL
MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY	HUMID	TROPICAL RAIN FOREST; LOWER MONTANE AND (SUB-HUMID) TROPICAL MONTANE FOREST; ELFIN WOODLAND	ALL MOUNTAINS

#### TOPOGRAPHY

600 MILES SE OF FLORIDA, OCCUPIES WESTERN THIRD OF ISLAND OF HISPANIOLA, WHICH IT SHARES WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. AREA: 10,714 SQ MI (27,750 SQ KM); 1,100 MI COASTLINE, ON ATLANTIC IN THE NORTH, CARIBBEAN ON THE WEST AND SOUTH. WINDWARD PASSAGE INTERVENES BETWEEN NORTHWEST AND CUBA. 193 MILE LAND BORDER WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC GENERALLY FOLLOWS STREAMS AND MOUNTAIN RIDGES.

ALL OF HISPANIOLA IS MOUNTAINOUS: ISLAND CONSISTS OF SEVERAL MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS TRENDING NW-SE OR E-W, JOINED OR BORDERED BY NARROW LOWLANDS. 75% OF HAITI IS HIGHLAND: NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RIDGES EXTEND WESTWARD AS PENINSULAS; LOWLANDS LIE BETWEEN LANDWARD SLOPES AND/OR ALONG COASTS.

LOWLAND AREAS ARE GENERALLY DISCONTINUOUS, OFTEN SMALL. LARGEST ARE PLAINE DU NORD, ABOUT 150 SQ MI IN AREA, FRONTING ON THE ATLANTIC AND CONTINUING IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AS CIBAO VALLEY; BEST FARMLAND IN COUNTRY. CENTRAL PLATEAU LIES BETWEEN MONTAIGNES NOIRES AND MASSIF DU NORD. 840 SQ MI OF ROLLING, THIN-SOILED TERRAIN, AVERAGE ELEVATION 1,000'. ARTIBONITE PLAIN, 300 SQ MI RIVER VALLEY RIMMED BY MONTAIGNES NOIRES AND CHAINE DE MATEAUX, HAS FERTILE SOILS, BUT IS POORLY DRAINED SO THAT SOILS AT RIVER'S MOUTH ARE TOO ALKALINE FOR AGRICULTURE. CUL-DE-SAC, 150 SQ MI, IS DOWNFAULTED DEPRESSION, FORMERLY CHANNEL FILLED BY SEAWATER. BRACKISH LAKES, OF WHICH SAUMATRE IS LARGEST, ARE REMNANTS OF EARLIER FLOODING. 16 OTHER LOWLAND AREAS, MOST COASTAL PLAIN OR RIVER VALLEY/DELTA, TOTAL 300 SQ MI.

#### LAND USE

LAND USE STATISTICS ARE NECESSARILY INEXACT SINCE NO CADASTRAL SURVEY HAS EVER BEEN MADE. OF 6.8 MILLION AREAS TOTAL, 32% ARE



CROPLAND, 60% OF IT ON STEEP SLOPES. ROUGH PASTURE COMPRISES 18% (1.2 MILLION ACRES, 518,000 ON CENTRAL PLATEAU). FORESTS AND WOODED AREAS COVER 622,000 ACRES. REMAINING 44% IS IDLE OR UNPRODUCTIVE, BECAUSE OF MOUNTAINOUS NATURE, THOUGH 300,000 ACRES ARE POTENTIALLY ARABLE, WITH INTENSIVE IRRIGATION. CULTIVATED LAND IS DIVIDED INTO OVER 560,000 FARMS (EXACT NUMBER IS UNKNOWN), MAJORITY (70%) OF WHICH ARE WORKED BY OWNERS.

SIZE OF HOLDING	SOUTH	WEST	REGION NORTH- WEST	ARTI- BONITE	NORTH	TOTAL
UNDER 1 CARREAU						
% OF AREA	32.0	38.0	19.7	35.0	29.5	32.6
% OF POPULATION	66.5	78.4	52.0	64.1	62.5	66.3
DENSITY/HC	6.8	8.0	6.3	5.2	5.9	6.6
1-10 CARREAUX						
% OF AREA	61.0	61.9	63.5	62.1	64.5	62.4
% OF POPULATION	32.9	27.6	45.5	35.6	36.6	33.2
DENSITY/HC	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
OVER 10 CARREAUX						
% OF AREA	7.0	0.1	16.8	2.9	6.0	5.0
% OF POPULATION	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.5
DENSITY/HC	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3

NOTE: 1 CARREAU=1.29 HECTARES

#### WATERWAYS

MORE THAN 100 RIVERS AND STREAMS DRAIN HAITI'S HIGHLANDS. MOST ARE PERMANENT AND SWIFT-RUNNING IN MOUNTAINS BUT BECOME INTERMITTENT OR NEARLY SO IN PLAINS. ONLY ARTIBONITE, WHICH HAS BEEN DAMMED FOR FLOOD CONTROL, IS NAVIGABLE, FOR ABOUT 40 KM. HOWEVER, HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL OF OTHERS IS CONSIDERABLE. ARTIBONITE IS LONGEST, HAS 10 TIMES THE FLOW OF SECOND LARGEST, TROIS RIVIERES, WHICH EMPTIES INTO ATLANTIC NEAR PORT-DE-PAIX; GRANDE ANSE IN SW AND MASSACRE AND PEDERNALES, WHICH FORM N AND S ENDS OF BORDER WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ARE ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT.

## MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS

AT LEAST FIVE MAJOR SYSTEMS, NUMEROUS SPURS. FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, MAIN E-W RUNNING RANGES ARE:

MASSIF DU NORD - WESTERN ARM OF CORDILLERA CENTRAL OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EXTENDS WESTWARD ALMOST TO PORT-DE-PAIX. ELEVATIONS IN HAITI ARE BELOW 4,000', BUT TERRAIN IS RUGGED. SATELLITE RANGES IN WEST REACH COAST AT MOLE ST. NICOLAS; IN SW MONTAGNES NOIRES (HEIGHTS TO 2000') RISE BETWEEN CENTRAL PLATEAU AND ARTIBONITE RIVER. S OF ARTIBONITE, CHAINE DE MATEAUX RUNS SW FROM GULF OF GONAVE INTO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, WHERE IT IS CALLED THE SIERRA DE NEIBA. HIGHLANDS ARE INTERRUPTED BY CUL-DE-SAC PLAIN, A RIFT VALLEY CUTTING THROUGH ALL OF HISPANIOLA. SOUTH OF IT, MOUNTAINS RUN FROM WESTERN TIP OF PENINSULA INTO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; HIGHEST IN E, MASSIF DE LA SELLE, HAS SEVERAL PEAKS OVER 7,000'. IN WEST, MASSIF DE LA HOTTE IS SOMEWHAT LOWER.

## SEISMICITY

THE CUL-DE-SAC PLAIN, WHICH (WITH ITS EXTENSION IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC), CONSTITUTES AN EAST-WEST RIFT VALLEY DIVIDING HISPANIOLA INTO 2 DISTINCT MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS, IS FREQUENTLY SHAKEN BY MINOR EARTHQUAKES. THE EDGE OF THE CARIBBEAN PLATE LIES BETWEEN HISPANIOLA AND CUBA.

## ROAD NETWORK

BY 1976, HAITI HAD ABOUT 2,300 MILES OF ROADS, 350 MILES PAVED, OF WHICH MAIN HIGHWAY LINKING PORT-AU-PRINCE AND CAP HAITIEN ACCOUNTED FOR 170 MILES. NO MAJOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND VERY LITTLE HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE BETWEEN MID-1950'S AND 1974. RESULTING DETERIORATION OF ROADWAY PRECLUDES VEHICLE SPEEDS OF MORE THAN 24 MPH IN MOST AREAS. MAJOR WORLD BANK ROAD PROJECTS INCLUDE RECONSTRUCTION OF NORTHERN ROAD (PORT-AU-PRINCE TO CAP HAITIEN) AND CONSTRUCTION OF SOUTHERN ROAD FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE TO CAYES VIA LEOGANE, PETIT GOAVE,

MIRAGOANE, AQUIN, ST. LOUIS DU NORD. A THIRD MAJOR ROAD, TO JACMEL, IS BEING FUNDED BY FRANCE. UNPAVED ROADS ARE OFTEN SUITABLE ONLY FOR 4-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES OR ANIMALS. RAINY WEATHER PREVENTS TRAVEL ON MANY SINCE BRIDGES ARE RARE; OLD SOUTHERN ROAD HAD 100 FORDS.

#### VEHICLES

RELATIVELY FEW VEHICLES IN COUNTRY: 3 PASSENGER CARS/1,000 INHABITANTS. PASSENGER CARS FAR MORE COMMON THAN BUSES OR TRUCKS; MOST BUSES AND TAXIES ARE PRIVATELY OWNED AND LOCATED IN PORT-AU-PRINCE AREA. EVEN SO, ROAD TRANSPORT IS ESTIMATED TO CONSTITUTE 4/5THS OF ALL TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITY. (MAN AND ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES ARE IMPORTANT IN CONTEXT OF LIMITED MOTOR VEHICLES AND CHEAP AND/OR UNDERDEVELOPED LABOR).

#### RAILROAD

ONLY OPERATING RAILROAD IS 50-MILE, 2'6" GAUGE, SINGLE TRACK, PRIVATELY OWNED INDUSTRIAL LINE: CUL-DE-SAC RAILROAD COMPANY. CARRIES ONLY SUGAR AND FREIGHT. THE 5-MILE, DUAL-GAUGE 2'6"-3'6", GOVERNMENT LINE IS DISMANTLED.

#### RAIL CARRIER

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE. SEE RAILROAD

#### PORTS

25 HARBORS, 12 PORTS OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE; OF 2 MAJOR PORTS, PORT-AU-PRINCE IS BEING ENLARGED TO CAPACITY OF 510,000 TONS (PROJECTED COMPLETION DATE 1977); CAP HAITIEN CAN ACCOMMODATE ONLY ONE SHIP AT A TIME. AS OF 1972, PORT-AU-PRINCE HANDLED ABOUT 90% OF ALL IMPORTS AND 60% OF ALL EXPORTS BY VOLUME. OTHER PORTS ACTIVE IN FOREIGN TRADE ARE CAP HAITIEN, GONAIVES, JACMEL, LES CAYES, PETIT GOAVE AND JEREMIE. ALL PORTS HANDICAPPED BY INADEQUATE HARBOR FACILITIES AND SHALLOW COASTAL WATERS.

AUX CAYES

LAT 18 11'N; LONG 73 44'W.

ACCOMMODATION: ANCHORAGES IN 5 TO 7 FMS IN BAY ARE SAFE. DEPTH AT HARBOR ENTRANCE, 15 FMS. DEPTH IN HARBOR 4 TO 10 FMS. THERE IS A WHARF 430 FT LONG AND 50 FT WIDE, WITH 5 FT 6 IN OF WATER AT END.

LOADING AND UNLOADING BY LIGHTERS: 15 AVAILABLE. EASTERLY WIND OCCASIONALLY CAUSES HEAVY SURF AND MAKES LANDING DANGEROUS. AFTER PASSING SW OF VACHE ISLAND STEER FOR ORANGE CAY BEARING DUE NORTH. WHEN N SIDE OF GREAT CAY A L'EAU COMES IN RANGE, WITH EAST CAY BEARING 293, CHANGE COURSE TO 338 KEEPING SOME WHITE CLIFFS CLOSE WEST TO THE ENTRANCE OF LITTLE MESLE BAY ON THE PORT BOW. WHEN EAST CAY COMES IN RANGE WITH THE N EXTREMITY OF VODE ISLAND BEARING 260, 291 DUE COURSE WILL LEAD TO COMPAGNIE ROCK.

CAP HAITIEN

LAT 19 46'N; LONG 72 12'W.

ACCOMMODATION: DEPTH AT ENTRANCE, 20 FMS. DEPTH ON BAR, 2 FMS. DEPTH IN HARBOR, 8 FMS. APPROACH FROM WESTWARD UNTIL PICOLET LIGHT BEARS 160 TO 220. FROM EASTWARD, HAVING PASSED MONTE CHRISTI SHOAL, STAND TO WESTWARD UNTIL HIGHEST PART OF HAUT DU CAP BEARS 225, AND STEER TOWARDS IT. WHEN PICOLET POINT LIGHT IS SIGHTED, STAND IN FOR THE ENTRANCE. WHEN THE N EXTREMITY OF CAP HAITIEN BEARS 270, THE VESSEL WILL BE ABOARD THE N END OF THE REEF. WHARF, 600 FT LONG, DEPTH ALONGSIDE 22 FT, PROVIDING BERTH FOR ONE SEAGOING SHIP. AUTOMATIC BLINKER LIGHT ON BUOY ON MARDI GRAS REEF.

AIRPORT: 4 MILES.

FORT LIBERTE

LAT 19 41'N; LONG 71 51'W.

ACCOMMODATION: HARBOR IS 5 MILES LONG E AND W AND ONE MILE BROAD. ENTRANCE IS NARROW WITH SHARP 'S' TURN, WITH 13 FMS IN FAIRWAY. GOOD HOLDING GROUND E AND NE OF BAYAN ISLET IN 12 FMS AS WELL AS IN FRONT OF FORT LIBERTE IN 9 FMS. SHORE OF THE BAY IS PROTECTED BY SHOAL BANKS. ALL CARGO IS LOADED FROM AND DISCHARGED TO LIGHTERS.

GONAIVES

LAT 19 27'N; LONG 72 42'W.

ACCOMMODATION: DEPTH AT ENTRANCE, 9 FMS, IN HARBOR, 6-7 FMS. BRING PROMINENT CLIFF AT SE PART OF MOUNT BIENNAC TO BEAR 58 AND HEAD FOR IT; THIS COURSE MADE GOOD WILL LEAD TO POSITION ABEAM OF WHITE BLUFF AT OLD FORT CASTRIES AND TO GOOD ANCHORAGE WITH 20 FT BOTTOM. LOADING, ETC BY LIGHTERS TO WHARF WITH 15 FT ALONGSIDE, EQUIPPED WITH ONE 5-TON CRANE BUT LIGHTERS HAVE TO BE TOWED BY ROWBOATS AND ARE VERY SLOW.

PILOTAGE: COMPULSORY.

JEREMIE

LAT 18 39'N; LONG 74 07'W.

ACCOMMODATION: DEPTH AT ENTRANCE, 20 FMS MIN; DEPTH ON BAR, 3 FMS, DEPTH IN HARBOR, 15 TO 20 FMS. ONE QUAY, ONE FM DEPTH ALONGSIDE. ENTRY: KEEP A WHITE CLIFF LOCATED SW OF THE TOWN BEARING 225 AND APPROACH THE ANCHORAGE. BAD PORT IN ROUGH WEATHER, ESPECIALLY IN NE OR E WINDS. CONSIDERABLE SWELL CAUSED BY TRADE WINDS. LEAD SHOULD BE KEPT GOING. LIGHTERS: SIX. STORAGE SPACE AVAILABLE. NO FRESH WATER.

PILOTAGE: COMPULSORY.

MIRAGOANE

LAT 18 27'N; LONG 73 06'W.

ACCOMMODATION: DEPTHS AT ENTRANCE, 30 FMS; ON BAR, 10 FT; IN HARBOR 15 TO 20 FMS. ONLY SHIPS WITH A MAXIMUM DRAFT OF 12 FT MAY ENTER THE PORT. KEEP 1/2 MILE OFF SHORE EASTWARD OF TOWN UNTIL CARENAGE BAY BEARS 158. A 227 COURSE WILL THEN LEAD MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TOWN AND BAICE CAY INTO THE INNER HARBOR. ONE 100 FT CONCRETE WHARF FOR SHIPS UP TO 400 FT LONG. MAXIMUM DRAFT AT WHARF, 12 FT. NO LIGHTERS AVAILABLE. STORAGE ACCOMMODATIONS. NO WATER AVAILABLE.

ORE AND BULK CARGO TERMINAL FACILITIES: A PIER ACCOMMODATING SHIPS UP TO 10,000 TONS HAS BEEN BUILT BY THE REYNOLDS CO FOR THE SHIPMENT OF BAUXITE IN BULK.

PILOTAGE: PILOT AVAILABLE.

PORT-AU-PRINC

LAT 18 33' 0"N; LONG 72 21'W.

ACCOMMODATION: DEPTH AT ENTRANCE, MINIMUM 50 FT. DEPTH IN HARBOR, 20 FT UP TO 28 FT ALONG SOUTHERN PART OF PIER. FROM AUGUST TO NOVEMBER, TO BE APPROACHED WITH CAUTION. THREE QUAYS WITH 20 TO 28 FT, 18 TO 22 FT AND 7 TO 12 FT ALONGSIDE RESPECTIVELY. INNER HARBOR ON NORTH SIDE OF PIER HAS BEEN DREDGED TO A DEPTH OF 30 FT AND IS NOW ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THREE VESSELS INCLUDING CONTAINER SHIPS. A FINGER PIER, EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING PIER, IS 800 FT LONG AND CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO CRUISE SHIPS (ONE ON EACH SIDE) UP TO 20,000 TONS EACH. DRAFT ALONGSIDE 30 FT. WATER AVAILABLE IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

PRIVATE WHARVES: OWNED BY THE CEMENT FACTORY, FLOUR MILL AND VARIOUS OIL COMPANIES.

DEVELOPMENT: THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW PORT TO THE NORTH OF EXISTING WHARVES.

CONTAINER AND RO/RO FACILITIES: A CONTAINER PIER AND ROLL-ON/ROLL-OFF PLATFORM ARE NOW IN OPERATION.

SHIP REPAIRS: DRY DOCK AT BIZOTON CAPABLE OF TAKING VESSELS UP TO 1,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT. CALE DE HALAGE DE BIZOTON CAPABLE OF HANDLING REPAIRS.

AIRPORT: INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 3 MILES FROM PIER.

ST. MARC

LAT 19 07'N; LONG 72 42'W.

ACCOMMODATION: DEPTHS AT ENTRANCE, 30 FMS, IN HARBOR, 30 FMS AT USUAL ANCHORAGE. THE PORT IS NOW ONLY IN USE FOR THE SHIPMENT OF LOGWOOD. NO FRESH WATER.

PILOTAGE: COMPULSORY.

SHIPPING LINES

COASTAL SHIPPING, CONCENTRATED IN GULF DE GOMAVE, ACCOUNTS FOR 18% OF ALL FREIGHT, BUT 75% OF SHIPPING IS BY SAILBOAT AND, NECES-

SARILY, SLOW, THOUGH CHEAP. SHIPPING CAN REACH ALL REGIONS OF COUNTRY EXCEPT CENTRAL PLATEAU; PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO AREAS INACCESSIBLE BY ROAD: JEREMIE, ILE DE GONAVE AND ILE DE LA TORTUE.

REGULAR SERVICE TO AND FROM HAITI BY: ALCOA, FRENCH, LYKES, PICKFORD & BLACK, ROYAL NETHERLANDS, SAGUENAY TERMINALS AND WARD LINES.

#### AIRPORTS

AIR TRANSPORT IS MOST RELIABLE MODE AVAILABLE IN HAITI. TWO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS: FRANCOIS DUVALIER INTERNATIONAL IN PORT-AU-PRINCE AND CAP HAITIEN. CHANCERELLES AIRPORT, ALSO IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, HANDLES MILITARY AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTERS. OTHER AIRPORTS, CAPABLE OF HANDLING UP TO DC-3 SIZE PLANES, INCLUDE JACMEL, LES CAYES, PORT DE PAIX AND JEREMIE; AS OF EARLY 1975, ALL HAD RADIOS AND WERE SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE LIGHTS AND OTHER NAVIGATIONAL AIDS. 8 OTHER USABLE AIRFIELDS; 2 SEAPLANE STATIONS. NO DOMESTIC OR PUBLIC HELICOPTER SERVICE.

#### AERODROMES

NB: FOR UP-TO-DATE INFO, CONSULT LATEST ISSUE OF WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL NOTAMS, INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION MANUAL, AND/OR ICAO'S AIR NAVIGATION PLAN FOR THE APPROPRIATE REGION.

COORDINATES LOCATION	ELEVA- TION M TEMP C	RUNWAY NR/MAG TYPE	SLOPE %	AIRCRAFT CL LENGTH M	STRENGTH (1000 KG) (AUW)	FUEL OCTANE
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CAP HAITIEN/  
CAP HAITIEN

19 44 'N	17	NE/SW		1500	BN2	100
72 12 'W	NA					

AIDS: D,C,T SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

PORT-AU-PRINCE/  
PRESIDENT DUVALIER INTL.

18 34'45"N	108	09/27	DC8-61		DC8-61
72 17'44"W	35	INSTR 0.37	2940	A	AUW 147 100/JA2
			2440		AUW 130

REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES-KINGSTON/NORMAN MANLEY INTL, SANTO DOMINGO/DE LAS AMERICAS INTL; AIDS: VOR, DME, LR, LTX, O, D, C, T, TX.

AIDS:

D RUNWAY DESIGNATION MARKING  
FO FIXED DISTANCE MARKINGS  
L FIELD LIGHTING  
LC RUNWAY CENTER WING MARKING  
LO OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING  
LR RUNWAY EDGE, THRESHOLD AND RUNWAY AND LIGHTING  
LTX TAXIWAY LIGHTING  
MC RUNWAY CENTER LINE MARKING  
MO OBSTRUCTION MARKING  
MTD RUNWAY TOUCHDOWN MARKINGS  
MTX TAXIWAY CENTER LINE AND HOLDING POSITION MARKINGS  
R RADIO FACILITY WITH VOICE AVAILABILITY  
DME DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT  
T RUNWAY THRESHOLD MARKING  
VOR VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNI-DIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE

PERSONAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

PASSPORT REQUIRED.

VISA REQUIRED.

SMALLPOX REQUIRED EXCEPT FOR DIRECT U.S. ARRIVALS. YELLOW FEVER REQUIRED OF ARRIVALS FROM INFECTED AREAS.

TOURIST CARD IN LIEU OF PASSPORT AND VISA AVAILABLE TO US CITIZENS FOR STAY UP TO 30 DAYS; RENEWABLE UP TO 60 ADDITIONAL DAYS. CREW MEMBERS OF PRIVATE PLANES REQUIRE NO DOCUMENTATION AS LONG AS THE PLANE REMAINS IN HAITI.

EMBASSY ADDRESS: EMBASSY OF HAITI, 4400 17TH STREET, NW WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011.

AIRCRAFT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

PRIVATE AND NON-SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT OVERFLYING NEED NOT OBTAIN PRIOR PERMISSION, HOWEVER, A FLIGHT PLAN MUST BE ON FILE.

ALL PRIVATE AND NON-SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT LANDING FOR COMMERCIAL OR NON-COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, EXCEPT PRIVATE AIRCRAFT CARRYING LESS THAN 8 PEOPLE, INCLUDING CREW, MUST OBTAIN PRIOR PERMISSION FROM THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION, FRANCOIS DUVALIER AIRPORT, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI (TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CIVILAIR PORT-AU-PRINCE / TELEX: NONE) WELL IN ADVANCE OF DEPARTURE. ALL REQUESTS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL DETAILS PERTINENT TO THE FLIGHTS AND SHOULD INCLUDE PROVISION FOR PRE-PAID REPLY.

SPECIAL NOTICES:

CAUTION IN LANDING AT ALL AIRPORTS IN HAITI; BARRELS MAY BE ON THE RUNWAY.

AIR CARRIERS

INTERNATIONAL:

AIR FRANCE, PAN AM, EASTERN, AMERICAN AIRLINES AND ALM.

DOMESTIC:

HAITI AIR INTER, MANAGED BY TURKS AND CAICOS AIRWAYS, PROVIDES INTERNAL TRANSPORT. HAITI AIR TRANSPORT OPERATES FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN PORT-AU-PRINCE, MIAMI AND SAN JUAN.

AIR DISTANCES

PORT-AU-PRINCE TO: ST MI

BALTIMORE.....	1,662
CARACAS.....	747
HOUSTON.....	1,693
KINGSTON.....	296

MEXICO CITY.....1,987  
 MIAMI.....714  
 NEW ORLEANS.....1,383  
 NEW YORK.....1,736  
 PANAMA CITY.....1,139  
 PORT OF SPAIN.....915  
 ST. LOUIS.....1,764  
 SAN JUAN.....406  
 SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....249  
 SANTO DOMINGO.....176  
 WASHINGTON, DC.....1,645

#### ELECTRIC POWER

ELECTRIC POWER CAPACITY IS A MINIMAL 70 MW, 47 OF INSTALLED HYDROENERGY, REMAINDER FROM OLD DIESEL PLANTS. NATIONAL AVERAGE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IS 32 KWH, ABOUT 1/3 THAT OF INDIA. ELECTRICITY IS AVAILABLE ONLY IN MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS: PORT-AU-PRINCE, JACMEL, LES CAYES, CAP HAITIEN, GONAIVES AND ST. MARC. HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM SERVES PORT-AU-PRINCE, OTHER CITIES SERVED BY DIESEL PLANTS. IN 1972, LESS THAN 1% OF RURAL POPULATION HAD ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY. A FEW SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVE SMALL GENERATORS OF VARYING CAPACITY. OIL LAMPS STILL PRIMARY LIGHT SOURCE.

#### RADIO NETWORK

RADIO CONSTITUTES PRIMARY INFORMATION AND ADVERTISING SOURCE FOR MOST OF COUNTRY. MOST STATIONS BROADCAST IN CREOLE AS WELL AS FRENCH. NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN COUNTRY DURING MID-1970'S HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 90,000 - 300,000. MANY POOR PEASANTS DO NOT HAVE REGULAR ACCESS TO RADIO. MOST STATIONS LOCATED IN CAP HAITIEN AND PORT-AU-PRINCE; MOST POWERFUL USED 10 KW EACH.

#### RADIO STATIONS

DEPARTEMENT DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS: SERVICE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

4 RELIGIOUS STATIONS AND 12 COMMERCIAL STATIONS. PRINCIPAL STATIONS:

RADIO HAITI INTER: RUE DU QUAI, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

RADIO METROPOLE: RUE PAVEE, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

RADIO NOUVEAU MONDE: PLACE D'ITALIE, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

OTHERS INCLUDE:

RADIO CARAIBES: RUE LLE CHAVANNES 23, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

RADIODIFFUSION HAITIENNE: RUE LLE JEANTY, BOIS VERNA, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

RADIO LUMIERE: B.P. 1050, PORT-AU-PRINCE; NON-COMMERCIAL; CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, EVANGELICAL; FRENCH, CREOLE, ENGLISH.

RADIO PORT-AU-PRINCE: STADE SYLVIO CASTOR, PORT-AU-PRINCE.

LA VOIX EVANGELIQUE D'HAITI-STATION 4 VEH: B.P. 1,

CAP HAITIEN; NONCOMMERCIAL; A TOTAL OF 200 HOURS OF PROGRAMMING ARE BROADCAST EACH WEEK IN FRENCH, CREOLE, SPANISH AND ENGLISH.

TELEPHONE NETWORK

TELCO, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISE, IS ALMOST FULLY OWNED BY NATIONAL BANK. LARGE INVESTMENTS WERE PLANNED FOR 1971-1976 PERIOD AND IMPLEMENTATION RATES WERE GOOD. HOWEVER, DOMESTIC NETWORK, 14,500 TELEPHONE LINES, ALL BUT 500 IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, IS INADEQUATE AND UNDEPENDABLE. INTERNATIONAL FACILITIES ARE SOMEWHAT MORE RELIABLE. TELEPHONE, TELEX AND RADIO CONNECTIONS WITH US; VARIOUS INTERNAL RADIO NETWORKS RUN BY POLICE, UN AND MISSIONARY GROUPS.

TELEVISION STATIONS

TELE HAITI: B.P. 1126, PORT-AU-PRINCE; PRIVATE COMMERCIAL

COMPANY, AT PRESENT HOLDING MONOPOLY RIGHTS OF TRANSMISSION; PROGRAMS ARE TRANSMITTED BY CABLE IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH; RECEIVED ONLY IN PORT-AU-PRINCE AREA IN EVENING HOURS; 15,000 RECEIVERS (1973).

#### CHECKLIST

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HAITI AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAS BEEN STORMY AT BEST. LANGUAGE AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES AND HAITIAN POPULATION PRESSURE ALONG BORDER, SPARSELY POPULATED ON DOMINICAN SIDE, HAVE RESULTED IN SERIES OF PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS. 22-YEAR HAITIAN OCCUPATION OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC UNTIL 1844 AND 1937 MASSACRE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND HAITIANS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ARE FOCAL POINTS OF ENMITY BETWEEN THE TWO. THOUGH OAS HAS PLAYED PEACEMAKING ROLE SINCE WW II AND PREVENTED ARMED CONFLICT, BORDER IS OFTEN CLOSED AND TENSION PERSISTS.

NOTE: DURING REGIME OF JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER, FOREIGN RELATIONS HAVE GENERALLY IMPROVED.

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