

Group 6:
Evaluated by Group 2

Synthesis Prompt Group 6 Final Draft
AP English Language and Composition
Reading Time: 15 minutes
Suggested Writing Time: 40 minutes

Because of Haiti's recent economic, social, and government struggles, many charities have involved themselves in the reformation of the country. With more and more agencies and charities focusing on Haiti, one would believe the issues involved with Haiti would be solved much more rapidly. This leaves one asking, who's really helping Haiti?

Imagine that you are starting your own charity to help Haiti. Using the information from at least 4 sources, create a synthesis essay that identifies what a charity in Haiti should represent and do for the country. Justify your choices using the articles. Be sure to consider economic, moral/social, and government aspects.

Make sure that your argument is central; use the sources to illustrate and support your reasoning. Avoid merely summarizing the sources. Indicate clearly which sources you are drawing from, whether through direct quotation, paraphrase, or summary. You may cite the sources as Source A, Source B, etc., or by using the descriptions in parentheses.

Source A (Partner's in Health)
Source B (Why Hasn't Charity Helped Haiti)
Source C (1.4 Billion)
Source D (Charity Rating)
Source E (Birell)
Source F (Political Cartoon)
Source G (U.S Relations)

Source A

"Partner's In Health's Work in Haiti." *Haiti Help RSS*. N.p., n.d. Web. 08 Dec. 2014. <<http://www.bu.edu/haitihelp/cause/partners-in-healths-work-in-haiti/>>.

This article is about how Partners in Health came to be in Haiti and some of their accomplishments of their current programs.

Haiti has long been the heart of PIH's work, and the foundation for our expansion into Africa and beyond. In 1983, Dr. Paul Farmer and Ophelia Dahl worked with several Haitian leaders in the village of Cange, a squatter settlement in Haiti's impoverished Central Plateau, to establish a community-based health project. In 1987, Dr. Farmer and others founded Partners In Health (PIH) in Massachusetts to support activities in Cange; at the same time they created Zanmi Lasante (meaning 'Partners In Health' in Haitian Creole) as our sister organization in Haiti. Today, Zanmi Lasante is the largest health care provider in Central Haiti, serving a catchment area of 1.2 million across the Central Plateau and the Lower Artibonite Valley, and employs over 4000 people, almost all of them Haitians, including doctors, nurses and community health workers. The small clinic in Cange has become a full-service medical complex that includes a 104-bed hospital, infectious disease treatment, pediatric inpatient and outpatient care, a women's health center and emergency obstetrical care, pharmacy and laboratory services, and numerous community development programs. Beyond Cange, Zanmi Lasante has worked in close partnership with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the delivery of comprehensive medical care through a dozen public hospitals and health centers in Central Haiti and the Lower Artibonite, where we have renovated dilapidated clinics, trained staff, and provided essential supplies, medicines, and equipment. To combat the root causes of poverty and disease, Zanmi Lasante also implements social and economic programs in nutrition, agriculture, water and sanitation, and education. In 2008 Zanmi Lasante recorded 2.6 million patient encounters through clinic visits, mobile clinics, and vaccination campaigns, a substantial increase from 1.9 million visits the year before.

Source B

"Why Charity Hasn't Done Much for Haiti." *The Wall Street Journal*. N.p., 13 Jan. 2013. Web. 08 Dec. 2014. <<http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424127887323442804578235551543688758>>.

This article talks about the negatives of the foreign aid that Haiti receives and how it contributes to Haiti being stuck in the economic neutral zone.

Beyond meeting emergency needs of victims, throwing money at Haiti does not seem to have done much material good. In economic terms, the country is stuck in neutral, though this is not to say that there is nothing new to observe.

Handouts from the U.S. and Canada—which now seem to be largely channeled through foreign nongovernmental organizations—have helped the country earn the moniker of "the republic of NGOs." Yet blanketed as it is with charity, Haiti remains a basket case. Haiti-based writer Tate Watkins has observed that many NGO workers "are disconnected from the people they are here to help," don't learn Creole, "work on shorter timelines" and experience high turnover.

To add insult to poverty, foreign aid—whether it goes through the governments or NGOs—distorts both politics and commerce, undermining the evolution of market economics. Free resources reduce the pressure on politicians to make the reforms necessary to attract capital. When food and services are given away, entrepreneurs who might serve those markets are shut out.

Source C

"\$1.4 Billion Not Aiding Haiti." *NY Daily News*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Dec. 2014."

A Haitian citizen describes the effect that international organizations have had on struggling families like his own and how the charities disorganization has been more harmful than helpful. Despite the perception that they are curing Haiti's issues, in reality, they have not helped them in the most effective way by not using money wisely and making mistakes.

"You're not going to wait three years to feed your kid or go to the bathroom. People (in Haiti) did what they had to do to keep it moving," declared Haitian-American Marie-Yolaine Eusebe, founder and CEO of the Community2Community organization last week just before the third anniversary of the deadly 7.0-magnitude 2010 Haiti earthquake.

After the Jan. 12 disaster, donations from the United States alone numbered \$1.4 billion in just a year. Yet today problems still exist — greatly because the money never got to enough people in need.

Meanwhile, like many other grassroots NGOs (non-governmental organizations) toiling in the Caribbean nation, C2C, continues its work with "less aid," but "more engagement" with the Haitian people.

"The further people get away from the earthquake and (continue) hearing (about) all the money that was raised, they think everything's fine — and it's not!" said Eusebe.

Yes there has been progress, but close to 360,000 people still live in the "temporary" campsites — susceptible to inclement weather, forced to cope with insufficient access to water, poor sanitary conditions and a cholera epidemic.

Michele Mitchell, director/producer of the Film at Eleven documentary "Haiti: Where Did the Money Go?," sees striking parallels between the recent relief-related anger expressed by New Yorkers after Superstorm Sandy and the frustration in Haitian earthquake camps.

"I heard every excuse in the book (for Haiti) — it was an urban disaster, it's a Third World country, they didn't have much infrastructure. But, I again point to what happened after Hurricane Sandy. In New York, with all of our resources, the aid reaction was still pathetic!"

According to Mitchell, a whopping "half of all U.S. households donated to major charities specifically in reaction to the Haiti earthquake."

Where did the \$1.4 billion go?

"No one can really tell you. Because humanitarian/aid organizations are under no obligation to be specific and to be transparent, there's no legal requirement," explained Mitchell.

"So, when you hear phrases like, '91 cents out of every dollar donated to Haiti goes to Haiti' . . . Does that mean 91 cents went directly to Haiti or does that mean you spend 'x' amount of money on computers that people who work on Haiti use in your D.C. office," said Mitchell, a former investigative correspondent for the PBS program "NOW" with Bill Moyers. There are no specifics and that's part of the problem."

One year after the 2010 quake, in a report on relief organizations' transparency, the Washington, D.C.-based Disaster Accountability Project found "nearly half of the dollars donated for Haiti relief were sitting in banks unspent, despite worsening conditions and a cholera epidemic killing thousands."

So, what's the next step? "Congressional hearings would be a swell place to start," said Mitchell. "Until we call these groups before somebody who can actually demand accountability, it's very, very hard to move forward."

But donors have to step up their game too, she adds, suggesting that prospective donors select an area of interest (such as education, sanitation or health), find an organization and start asking questions. People should give more wisely "and ask questions."

Source D

"Charity Navigator Rating - Partners In Health." *Charity Navigator*. Charity Navigator, June 2012. Web. 13 Nov. 2014.

This site gives the financial score and Accountability/Transparency score for Partners in Health. Partners in Health, has a 90.6 overall score out of 100, and shows that the organization actually spends more than it raises.

Income Statement (FYE 06/2012)

REVENUE

Contributions

Contributions, Gifts & Grants	\$79,392,986
Federated Campaigns	\$0
Membership Dues	\$0
Fundraising Events	\$0
Related Organizations	\$0
Government Grants	\$16,317,943

Total Contributions **\$95,710,929**

Program Service Revenue \$0

Total Primary Revenue **\$95,710,929**

Other Revenue \$202,614

TOTAL REVENUE **\$95,913,543**

EXPENSES

Program Expenses	\$106,436,101
Administrative Expenses	\$3,683,498
Fundraising Expenses	\$4,144,473

TOTAL FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES **\$114,264,072**

Payments to Affiliates \$0

Excess (or Deficit) for the year \$-18,350,529

Net Assets \$36,418,963

Source E

Birell, Ian "Haiti and the Shaming of the Aid Zealots: How Donated Billions Have INCREASED Poverty and Corruption." *Mail Online*. Associated Newspapers, n.d. Web. 10 Dec. 2014.

<<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2092425/Haiti-earthquake-How-donated-billions-INCREASED-poverty-corruption.html>>

This article talks about a Haitian citizen who describes the effect that international organizations have had on struggling Haitian families like his own, and how the charities disorganization has been more harmful than helpful.

Ricardo, 25, a father of three young children, recounts how the earthquake that hit Haiti two years ago ruined his home and wrecked his life. His makeshift tent is one of thousands crammed onto what was once a football pitch.

‘Every day there are fights between gangs. There are so many young bloods that don’t care now. You have to avoid them — most of us don’t want any part of these things.’

Ricardo lifts the faded sheet that serves as his front door. His three-week-old baby lies asleep on the single bed that fills the family’s home, while his two-year old son screams at the back entrance.

The heat under the plastic roof is so intense his wife Roseline, 27, drips with sweat as she describes living in such hell. She looks exhausted. If she is lucky, she says, she has one meal a day, but often goes two days without food, putting salt in water to keep her going.

Since giving birth she has passed out a number of times and does not produce enough breast milk to feed her new son. She shows me a small can of condensed milk she gives him; she cannot afford the baby formula he needs.

So had they seen any of the huge sums of aid donated to alleviate such hardship? They shake their heads — just one hygiene kit from the local Red Cross. ‘I have heard about this aid but never seen it,’ says Roseline. ‘I don’t think people like us stood a chance of getting any of it.’

Ricardo says it makes him angry. ‘If I looked back two years ago I would never have thought I would still be here in this camp. If the aid organizations really cared about our lives, they could have done something. But how can I have hope for my future, living like this?’

The family’s story shames all those international organizations that flocked to Haiti after the earthquake two years ago, which killed an estimated 225,000 people. It was one of the most devastating natural disasters of recent years — and the world responded in sympathy. The international community claimed to have given £6.5 billion to heal Haiti’s wounds, while donations poured in to charities.

Earlier this month, on the quake’s second anniversary, aid agencies pumped out press releases proclaiming their successes. Add up all the people they claim to have helped and the number exceeds the population of Haiti.

The reality is rather different — and shines a stark light on the assumptions, arrogance and deficiencies of the ever-growing global relief industry. As promises were broken, mistakes were made and money was wasted, prices of food and basic supplies for local people soared, sanitation deteriorated, there was less safe water to drink and well-meaning interventions made matters infinitely worse.

United Nations peacekeepers, supposedly there to protect local people, presided over the world’s deadliest cholera outbreak that has killed nearly 7,000 people and infected half a million more.

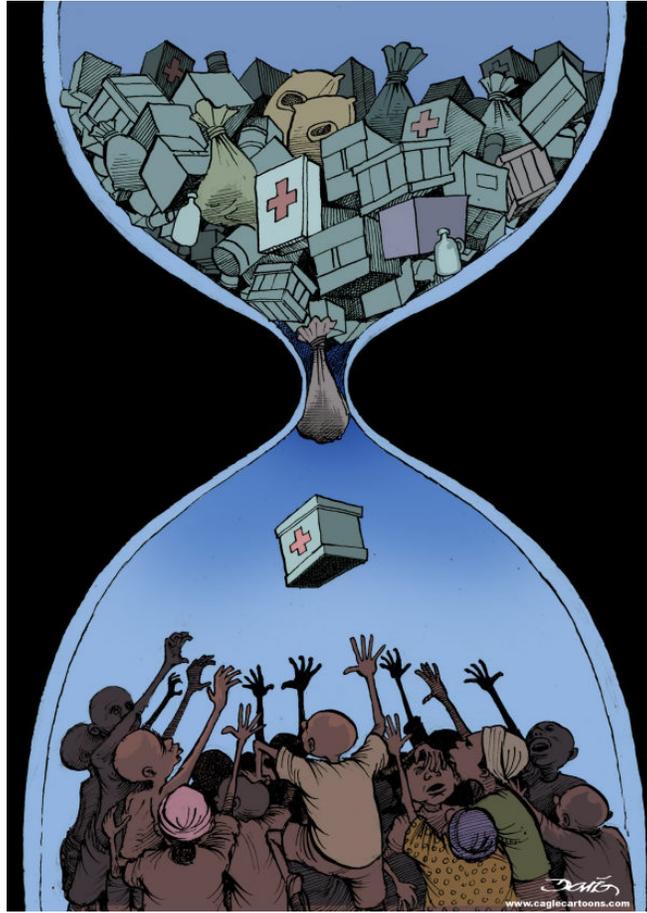
Only 4,769 new houses have been built, and 13,578 homes repaired, while 520,000 people remain in those squalid camps. Many more returned to wrecked homes rather than endure the camps’ inhuman conditions, blamed for driving up violence, rape and pedophilia.

‘Aid did some good and saved some lives early on but ultimately led to more division, more cynicism and made the mercantile class even richer,’ says Mark Schuler, a U.S. anthropologist who teaches in Haiti. ‘In the end the way the aid was delivered, the lack of co-ordination and the lack of respect for the Haitian people did more harm than good. It would have been better if they had not come.’

Source F

Haiti Relief Color. 2010. By Dario Castellijos.

Political Cartoon of Haiti Relief



Source G

"U.S. Relations With Haiti." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State, 09 June 2014. Web. 10 Dec. 2014.

A report from the U.S. Department of State on the U.S. Relations with Haiti today.

U.S.-HAITI RELATIONS

Haiti is a U.S. policy priority. When this close neighbor with strong people-to-people ties is more prosperous, secure, and firmly rooted in democracy, Haitians and Americans both benefit. U.S. policy toward Haiti is designed to foster the institutions and infrastructure necessary for it to achieve strong democratic foundations and meaningful poverty reduction through sustainable development. The United States provides substantial humanitarian assistance so that the most vulnerable of Haitians can better meet their basic needs in health and nutrition. Assistance for longer-term development and institution building is another pillar of U.S.-Haiti bilateral cooperation. Priority areas include support for economic growth and poverty reduction, improved healthcare and food security, promoting respect for human rights, building effective democratic institutions, and expanding the Haitian National Police so that Haiti can better provide for its own security and be an effective partner against international crime. Because poverty reduction and tackling chronic unemployment require job creation, the United States facilitates bilateral trade and investment with Haiti. The large Haitian diaspora in the United States is a potentially powerful ally in the effort to expand business opportunities and build on the many links that unite Haitians and Americans.

As Haiti approaches the five-year mark since the January 2010 earthquake that devastated much of the country, it has successfully transitioned from a post-disaster era to a period of building and long-term development. As of June 2014, more than 90 percent of the 1.5 million displaced persons in camps have found alternative housing. Nearly all earthquake debris that obstructed recovery has been removed. Thousands of needed jobs are being created in Haiti's growing export apparel sector. Since 2011 Haiti has boasted positive annual growth rates, including 4.3 percent in 2013 – one of the highest in the region. With U.S. and international support Haiti has seen a steady and substantial decrease in the number of cholera cases since the initial outbreak in 2010. Much remains to be done, however, to sustain and build on this progress. Since the earthquake, the United States has made available nearly \$4 billion for assistance to Haiti to support life-saving post-disaster relief as well as longer-term recovery, reconstruction, and development programs. Even before the earthquake Haiti was among the least developed nations and faced chronic challenges to meaningful poverty reduction. Against this background, the country's reconstruction and development will continue for many years to come.

Haiti's transition to a strong democracy is important to the United States as that country's authoritarian history becomes increasingly part of its past rather than its future. Strong democratic institutions, in particular the holding of regular free and fair elections, can help guarantee Haiti's democratic traditions and ensure a voice for the Haitian people in their governance. A commitment to democracy and the rule of law can also ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms are better protected. The stability and predictability that come with these institutions are essential for Haiti to achieve sustained economic growth and to attract needed foreign investment. The United States is a firm advocate of Haiti's continued democratic and economic development.

Each year tens of thousands of Haitians travel to the United States to conduct business, attend school, visit family and friends, or to become permanent residents through legal immigration. Following the 2010 earthquake, the United States granted temporary protected status (TPS) to Haitians living in the United States. TPS still applies to Haitians who have continuously resided in the United States since January 12, 2011. Despite measured improvements in Haiti since 2010, each year a number of Haitians attempt dangerous illegal sea migrations. Such voyages on unseaworthy, ill equipped, and overcrowded vessels are extremely dangerous and have resulted in fatal boat capsizing's. The United States and the

Government of Haiti strongly discourage Haitians from undertaking these risky voyages. The United States is also committed to apprehending and prosecuting the human smugglers who profit by organizing and carrying out these illegal sea voyages. In addition to deterring illegal migration and preserving life at sea, the United States works every day to address the root causes of illegal migration from Haiti by helping to create more economic opportunity for Haitians in their own country.

U.S. Assistance to Haiti

Haiti's long-term development is a priority for the United States. To advance this important objective, the United States developed a comprehensive strategy in consultation with the Haitian Government. U.S. assistance focuses on stimulating economic activity, investing in key infrastructure, and enhancing the delivery of basic services. U.S. programs focus on three geographic development corridors: *a)* Port-au-Prince, *b)* Saint Marc and *c)* Cap Haitian. The St. Marc and Cap Haitian corridors support an important Government of Haiti objective – to create centers of economic activity outside the overcrowded capital of Port-au-Prince. U.S. assistance invests in four sectorial pillars: 1) Infrastructure and energy, 2) Food and economic security, 3) Health and other basic services, and 4) Governance and rule of law. Highlights of results of U.S. assistance to Haiti four years after the earthquake include:

- Some 328,000 displaced Haitians housed,
- 2.7 million cubic meters of rubble removed,
- Thousands of jobs created at the Caracul Industrial Park in Haiti's north,
- Tens of thousands of Haitian farmers have higher crop yields and incomes,
- A new 10 megawatt power plant is providing electricity in the north,
- The Haitian National Police is stronger with the addition of more than 2,000 new officers,
- Some 600 semi-permanent classrooms were constructed enabling 60,000 children to return to school, and
- Many basic health indicators, including child nutrition and mortality and HIV/AIDS are improving.
- For more information on the strategy and budget see: <http://www.state.gov/s/hsc/rpt/index.htm>.

Bilateral Economic Relations

Since 2011, the Haitian Government has emphasized encouraging foreign investment and developing private-led market-based economic growth. Haiti encourages the inflow of new capital and technological innovations and has stated a commitment to improve the business environment and attract foreign investors. Its Center of Investment Facilitation (CFI) aims to facilitate and promote investment in the local economy by reducing administrative delays, streamlining the creation of enterprises, and facilitating the provision of inducements. Private investment set a ten-year high in 2013, outpacing foreign assistance spending in Haiti by more than 100 percent. The United States and Haiti have a bilateral agreement on investment guarantees that permits the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation to offer programs in Haiti.

The United States is Haiti's largest trading partner. A growing number of U.S. firms have operations in Haiti, including commercial banks, airlines, oil and agribusiness companies, and U.S.-owned assembly plants. Opportunities for U.S. businesses in Haiti include light manufacturing, in particular textile and clothing production; the development and trade of raw and processed agricultural products; medical supplies and equipment; building and modernizing Haiti's infrastructure; developing tourism and allied sectors such as arts and crafts; and improving capacity in waste disposal, transportation, energy, telecommunications, and export assembly operations.

Meaningful poverty reduction in Haiti will depend on job creation through economic activity and foreign investment. Toward that end, the United States promotes needed reforms in Haiti to make it easier and more predictable for businesses to operate and to create the kind of stable environment needed for investors.

