

2019 International Conference on Learning Cities
Medellin, Colombia, 1-3 October

**People living in the most vulnerable communities:
Towards a Common Commitment**

By

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Plan of the presentation

- Key elements of the context of the presentation
- What has been done in Haiti in the Education sector for people living in the most vulnerable communities?
- Results achieved and remained challenges
- What types of actions should be carried out for people living in the most vulnerable communities if we want to reach the SDG in 2030?



Haiti's profile

- **Estimated population**
11 331 846 people
- **Languages:**
Creole and French
- **Literacy rate in the urban area: 86.5%**
- **School attendance rate in the primary: 88%**
- **Private sector in education: 85%**
- **Public sector: 15 %**
- **Common natural disasters:**
Earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, drought

The most important

- The most important is to have in mind is that people living in vulnerable/deprived urban and rural communities are real social actors
- These actors need to be taken into account in our public policy and intervention design and implementation in our search to create more inclusive, equitable and peaceful societies respectful of the human rights for all.

What has been done in the area of education for these people living in the most vulnerable communities?

- Since the Conference of Jomtien on Education for All, different interventions have been implemented to guarantee lifelong learning in Haiti ;

The interventions focus on 4 main pillars:

- Facilitation of access to education
- Improvement of the quality of learning/education
- Reinforcement of the governance of the education system
- Effort to guarantee education in emergencies

Some key actions implemented in the component of access

- Focus on Early childhood development
- Establishment of education services in or near the most vulnerable communities ;
- Implementation of the Programme de Scolarisation Universelle Gratuite et Obligatoire (PSUGO), a program that paid school fees rendering public primary education free and achieved fairly good results, notably in terms of boosting access
- Life-kills competencies programs for students having problems completing their secondary studies

Key additional actions

- Organization of limited School transport for students attending public schools
- Limited School feeding program/ School canteen
- Limited Cash transfer programs to the most vulnerable families
- Open access to university studies based on the merits of the students attested in the competition process for admission.

Key actions to improve learning

- Teacher training problem to improve the teaching and learning process
- Programs to improve basic competencies in reading, writing as well as in numeracy
- Improvement of the learning environment;
- Limited parental education programs;
- Non formal education programs as alternatives to overaged students and students dropping out schools without acquiring the basic notions necessary in a literate environment.

In the areas of Governance et Education in emergencies

- Reinforcement of the education governance at the central, departmental and local levels;
- Elaboration of the education sector plans and the public policies for formal and non-formal education;
- Education in Emergencies with specific actions for the different phases: preparation-Response-Recovery

Results achieved and remained challenges

Results

- 88% of the Haitian children have access to primary education
- Students from the most vulnerable areas have access to education services in or near the most vulnerable communities

Remained Challenges

- Access to education is paid therefore very challenging for the most vulnerable families;
- Quality education remains a big challenge: the drop-out rates, the absenteeism, teacher salary payment and political and civil unrest affecting school functioning;
- Lack of cooperation between the private sector and education system ;
- Around 320 000 students of school aged 6 to 14 years are still out of school

What types of actions should we carry out for people living in the most vulnerable communities if we want to reach the SDG in 2030?

- Promote the social accountability including the clear understanding that the governments are responsible for quality services
- Promote productive partnerships with the communities and the private sector;
- To take into consideration people living in the most vulnerable communities in our public policies . These people need to be part of our target groups and one of our allies.
- Need to recognize these people as actors of their own life and not limit them as beneficiaries of our interventions;
- Use a multisector and inter sector approach- (Sector such as Food security- Protection-Health- Sports- WASH- Art and culture)

Final word

- Thank you very much for your attention!