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Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee

Minutes

of the hearing on “What Europe can do for children in the aftermath of natural disasters and crisis situations: the example of Haiti” held in Paris on Wednesday, 23 March 2011 from 3 to 4.30 pm

Ms Maury Pasquier, Chairperson of the Committee, declared the meeting open and welcomed all participants and experts. She reminded members that the proposal for the report on this subject had been made by Ms Hostalier in January 2010, following the earthquake that struck Haiti, but that there had been a delay in beginning the work while the right “angle of approach” was sought. The Council of Europe was not competent in its own right regarding urgent intervention in crisis situations, so the topic would be addressed from a more general angle. The aim was specifically to identify the actions whereby the governments of Greater Europe could assist urgent interventions by the responsible institutions and organisations and so make them more effective. Another question to clear up related to the legislative gaps that might be detected in a crisis situation, such as lack of protection of children against human trafficking or sexual exploitation.

The Chairperson called on the rapporteur, Ms Hostalier, to give a brief introduction to the topic, then introduced the four experts present and gave them the floor.

Ms Hostalier wished to be very brief, as the Chairperson had already placed the work in its context. She considered the central question to be what Europe could do as “pilot” of a more harmonised international action to provide better protection and support for children already in critical circumstances before a natural disaster or a political crisis, but even more so afterwards.

Mr Forst, as United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Haiti, observed that the mobilisation of the international community was important for a large number of countries in crisis situations and that children were the most vulnerable members of the societies affected, especially when separated from their families and their accustomed surroundings. They were thus severely exposed to the violence holding sway in the streets or provisional camps, and to criminal activities which in many cases pre-dated but were possibly aggravated by the onset of the crisis situations. In that respect, Unicef and other specialist agencies did a sterling job of documentation, identification, family reunion, accommodation, and provision of care and protection. Nevertheless, the large number of number of isolated, possibly orphaned children and the mass population movements within the country meant that the risks of abduction, illegal adoption or violence towards the children persisted. On that score, Mr Forst himself was currently anxious about allegations of trafficking in children at the border with the Dominican Republic.

According to **Mr Forst**, one of the biggest problems remained the large number of illegal or undeclared reception facilities, where children were sometimes placed by their own family with a commendable

* Declassified by the Committee on 19 May 2011.

intention of better care, but subsequently were exposed to the risk of being exploited for purposes of trade or trafficking. In future, more effective supervision of such facilities should be ensured, and those not complying with the legal stipulations should be shut down.

Concerning international adoption, children being removed from their country without undergoing a complete legal procedure was to be avoided at all costs. **Mr Forst** thought that adoption was not a humanitarian gesture and, as stipulated by the Hague Convention, should only be contemplated as a last resort once all national alternatives were exhausted and after certification by the competent authorities of the absence of parents or of a guardian. In the case of Haiti, it was chiefly up to the Haitian authorities to set up solid mechanisms for this, with the support of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).¹ Foreign families should also be prevented from perverting the established legal procedures on the pretext of coming to the aid of children in distress. Finally, **Mr Forst** made reference to the problem of access to education for all in Haiti, and to the fact that according to a recent UNESCO report, 90 % of schools in Haiti were private and hard for many families to finance.

To end his account, **Mr Forst** passed on a number of recommendations to the committee on future international action to protect children better. They related to the introduction of effective measures and mechanisms for combating all the hazards to which children were exposed: abduction, violence and sexual violence, abusive international adoption and the Haitian “restavek” practice. This practice usually involved placement of children from poor rural families with more prosperous urban families in the hope of affording the child a better life. However, it entailed risks of the children being exploited to do very arduous domestic work, of physical or sexual violence, isolation and undernourishment. In this regard, the European countries should avail themselves particularly of the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. All states should moreover ratify the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, and give their utmost support to Unicef and other specialised organisations in their intervention in the context of crises. Lastly, close attention had to be paid to effective supervision of reception facilities for children. These recommendations would also be the subject of the report on the situation of human rights in Haiti which Mr Forst was to submit to the United Nations General Assembly in June 2011.

Ms Moussard-Carlsen, Desk Officer in charge of the mission in Haiti of the Action Against Hunger association (ACF) presented her association’s specific action, which consisted of saving lives through prevention, detection and treatment of malnutrition, especially during and after emergency and conflict situations. Regarding Haiti, ACF had been active since 1985 by conducting a variety of schemes on nutrition, food security and mental health as well as on water, sanitation and hygiene. Following the earthquake of 12 January 2010 which struck the region of Port-au-Prince, the ACF teams had first deployed an extensive emergency operation then, from October 2010 onwards, had intervened to limit the spread of the cholera epidemic to Port-au-Prince and Artibonite. In Haiti, the earthquake had been the aggravating factor of a situation already made complex by other natural disasters and political instability. In this kind of situation children especially, as one of the most vulnerable groups, required a differentiated approach with real accommodation of their specific needs.

Ms Moussard-Carlsen explained that children were often exposed to a chain of hazards that began with the loss of or protracted separation from the adult role model and continued with malnutrition and limited access to health care or to education. In an emergency situation, morbidity and mortality rates among children under five years of age were higher, and the earlier in infancy the greater the risk. Alongside these more obvious factors, a post-disaster “baby boom” phenomenon could often be observed 9-10 months after a violent shock which had caused the deaths of many children, and could further aggravate the situation. The psychological state of many mothers did not allow them to look after their children properly or avail themselves of the clinics or support offered to them. In such circumstances, all international players, in collaboration with the national authorities, should ensure that basic needs were met: access to a suitable diet and good quality water, proper conditions of hygiene and sanitation, physical and mental health provision, protection against various forms of abuse and violence, and ongoing schooling. The response had to be adapted and, in the case of children, differentiate between age brackets (under five, school age, (pre-)adolescence). In Haiti, ACF had set up

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/>.

special services for women who had just given birth and were breast-feeding (distribution of artificial milk and high-protein diet supplements, special tents for mothers and babies, etc).

Ms Moussard-Carlsen also gave details of the specific context of the interventions in Haiti, where as early as February 2010, the number of persons displaced within the country had been estimated at 467 000 with the majority in the province of Artibonite. Faced with this situation, good co-ordination between international humanitarian agencies and with the national and local authorities was all the more important. However, co-ordination under the approach based on sectoral responsibility (“cluster approach”, examples being nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education etc.) could pose problems such as the too numerous implications of the humanitarian response (including economic and geopolitical interests or issues of interagency competition), the number of humanitarian operators involved, the variety of players to be co-ordinated (including the military, the private sector, NGOs of all kinds and private individuals) and the complexity of the urban fabric in which the responses had to be implemented. Moreover, other co-ordination arrangements (built around the nationality of the operators) could be added to these. A weakness in the co-ordination of the humanitarian response, according to the expert, was the inability of the international players to support the national and local ones effectively and fully integrate them into the process.

With crisis situations, **Ms Moussard-Carlsen** considered that a great difficulty lay in the organisation of the humanitarian aid over time. One year after the earthquake, over a million people were still living rough, sheltered by tarpaulins or tents, in more than 1 200 camps. After the emergency responses aimed at fulfilling the population’s primary needs, the almighty challenge of rebuilding the stricken areas still prevailed. On the other hand, as long as the field workers did not know where the displaced persons would be accommodated in the long run, it would be impossible for them to deploy actions aimed at supporting the processes of transition to revitalise and develop the country. Another difficulty was the actual release of the international funds made available. On 31 March 2010 in New York, over 50 countries and multilateral organisations had pledged aid worth 9.8 billion dollars for the reconstruction of Haiti in the medium and long term. One year after the earthquake however, reconstruction projects equivalent to an outlay of 3.1 billion dollars had been decided in the framework of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission. Only half the amount had actually been disbursed.

Ms Moussard-Carlsen ended by making some recommendations to the Council of Europe member states which, either irrespective of or in connection with their European Union membership, should firstly ensure the honouring of the financial pledges announced. All states coming to the aid of a country in a crisis situation should take care that the national authorities were “leaders” or at least stakeholders in all discussions and actions, and that any intervention was of high quality and sustainable, while disengagement should proceed gradually. National players should in particular be supported with regard to the restoration of essential basic services, rehabilitation of main infrastructures and creation of income-earning solutions. Finally, childhood should be recognised as a factor of special vulnerability, and the responses should be adapted.

Mr Salignon, Director General for Humanitarian Action, *Médecins du Monde France* (Doctors of the World), described his association’s action on a medical and humanitarian plane in France, Europe and internationally, with hands-on missions serving the populations in the most precarious circumstances (Roma, migrants, drug users, persons of no fixed abode, etc.) and solidarity missions on an international scale in conflict and crisis situations (natural disasters included). He noted firstly that even before the earthquake Haiti had already experienced particular problems with regard to children’s rights and protection: high maternal and infant mortality rate, unequal access to health care, vulnerability of children to chronic malnutrition, assault and sexual violence and to organised people-trafficking networks and domestic exploitation (250 000 “restaveks”) as well as 50 000 institutionalised children. The earthquake had aggravated this situation and revealed the “silent crisis” of this country, among the poorest on earth, unprepared for such a disaster and always having had deficient child welfare mechanisms.

Mr Salignon went on to explain that the response of *Médecins du Monde* had consisted of an offer of access to multidisciplinary care (medical consultations, nutritional screening, psychological surveillance, cholera containment in rural areas) with special attention to vulnerable groups (women, children, shanty town dwellers). He considered that humanitarian aid had made a genuine impact in terms of access to care, water and basic amenities, but had subsequently raised new challenges. For many, the NGOs had become the means of survival, but were not equal to ensuring the medium-term reconstruction of

the country, which had led to Haiti's greater dependence on international aid. The long-term issues also included that of reinforcing the Haitian State and extricating it from chronic political instability.

Mr Salignon particularly stressed the problem of international adoption in relation to Haiti, which had already known "predatory" mechanisms previously, and where the "demand" for children to adopt far exceeded the "supply". Chiefly, the search for young children had always fuelled the circuits of corruption, still more so after the earthquake. Thus more than 2 000 fast-tracked cases of adoption had been recorded by 31 May 2010, and thousands of attempted exits via Santo Domingo had been foiled. Some European countries, like France, had decided to halt incoming adoptions from abroad (except for cases legally processed before the earthquake), despite the strong pressure of the adopting families. Legislative developments in the matter, aimed at better protection for the children, were awaited in Haiti, but would not be able to progress as long as the state did not revert to normal functioning. The specific role of an approved adoption agency ("*Organisme Autorisé et Habilité pour l'Adoption*" - OAA) such as *Médecins du Monde* was also to further the development of good adoption practices and ethics.

Mr Salignon presented his own principal recommendations to European governments: they should first give enhanced support to the Haitian State in the field of legislative and judicial reforms in order to improve the protection arrangements for children against illegal adoption, trafficking and exploitation. The same support should be given to national institutions acting to promote the protection of children (in conjunction with the UN and NGO agencies). Rebuilding a core of social services (health and education) was still an urgent necessity. Here, the funds pledged for the country's reconstruction at the donors' conference in New York on 31 May 2010 had still to be released, while at the same time the problems over the functioning of the Haitian State which would take delivery of the funds needed attending to. At a general level and also in anticipation of future natural and humanitarian crises, accelerated adoption should be prohibited by all states in this kind of context. Specific support to the protection of children and the effective implementation of the protection measures was to be promoted from the outset of a crisis. Appropriate lessons should be learnt from the situation in Haiti by all players involved, the better to prepare Haiti and other countries for coping with future crises.

Mr Poupard, Unicef Senior Emergency Co-ordinator based in New York, was not announced in the programme of the hearing but had been able to join the meeting at the last moment thanks to a journey to Paris. He recalled that the humanitarian situation in Haiti was particularly severe owing to several emergency situations in a row: the earthquake had been directly followed by Hurricane Thomas, the outbreak of cholera and the political disturbances linked with the presidential elections. The low capability of the government and the local authorities to meet the challenges had aggravated the situation further and had resulted in the basic social services no longer reaching the rural populations, which had led to widespread chronic poverty and a much reduced economic base (confined to the capital). In the face of this dramatic situation, the Unicef interventions alone had been estimated at 350 million dollars (but with only 85% assured financing). Unicef's response had taken the form of activities in four areas ("clusters"): water, hygiene and sanitation; education; protection of children; health and nutrition. For example, over 720 000 children had been supported in this way for re-enrolment in school; out of 5 144 children separated from their families it had been possible to reunite 1 363 while others were placed in supervised centres, and 1.9 million children had been able to receive vaccines against six diseases.

Mr Poupard specified that Unicef had paid particular attention to provision for the cholera epidemic by supporting the establishment of clinics, distribution of equipment and medicines (chlorine for disinfection, rehydration sachets, diarrhoea kits, zinc tablets, etc.). In addition, it had been possible to reach 750 000 persons by training "social mobilisation workers", alongside extensive awareness-raising among school directors, teachers and pupils to prevent and control the disease. Thus the epidemic had fairly quickly entered its "endemic" phase where it displays far lower mortality rates.

According to **Mr Poupard**, the main lessons to be learnt from the situation in Haiti, hence the challenges to be met, were the shortcomings of the mechanisms of governance for providing more coherent and effective humanitarian responses, reinforcement of decentralised actions to reach the poorest and most vulnerable (children and mothers) in remote areas, and greater flexibility of the international organisations (Unicef and others) in rapidly adapting the operations to new contexts. As to the players involved in confronting emergencies and rebuilding countries, different approaches were necessary: national managerial capabilities had to be renewed, the national partners had to be

convinced that the idea was not to establish a “reign” of international NGOs, the private sector had to be strongly involved, particularly regarding the question of property law, and dialogue and confidence within “communities” had to be restored after being impaired by 30 years of dictatorship.

Other recommendations by **Mr Poupard** concerned co-ordination of emergency situations needing to be carried out in a context of maximum neutrality and impartiality, which could sometimes be made difficult to achieve by the too-frequent turnover of humanitarian field staff and the deficient national capabilities. The “thematic cluster” management model under the aegis of the United Nations had proved effective, but the complexity of the situation on the ground could be increased by the combination of bilateral co-operation arrangements and multinational support. Regarding children, a “paradox” could be observed in Haiti: whereas the child was often considered “king” in official parlance, the reality was otherwise and many children were victims of exploitation. In the expert’s opinion, there were two clear priorities: protecting children from threats to their integrity (underage prostitution, sexual violence); ensuring their re-entry into education as soon as possible after a crisis to give them a reassuring sense of normality and belonging to a community.

The Chairperson thanked the four experts for their highly interesting statements and opened the debate on the topic. She invited members to take advantage of the experts’ presence to ensure perfect clarity in the political messages that needed to be sent to all our governments. From her side, she specifically raised the question whether, in view of numerous humanitarian actions in the Haitian situation and in the future, it would not be expedient to develop a charter of good practice for the staff of NGOs.

Mr Forst proposed to share with the committee as soon as possible his report to be presented to the United Nations in June, providing answers to this kind of query. Certain monitoring procedures had already been established by international organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) which regularly checked up on the school attendance of the “restaveks” with the foster families.

Mr Salignon pointed out that the situation indeed remained very difficult in the camps particularly where abuse of children by the staff of the actual humanitarian organisations could occur. Here, co-operation with the hospitals was relatively effective, but the lack of an operative judicial system was an obstacle to the protection of children. Codes of conduct existed in many organisations, but some preferred more personalised systems of surveillance including complaints procedures. Standardisation of procedures also carried the risk of being cut off from people’s real needs and no longer in proper touch with them.

Mr Poupard recalled that in the event of standards being defined, they should be very comprehensive and high, nor should one lose sight of the different obstacles to the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions which could exist, not only the lack of co-ordination already mentioned but also corruption and other criminal activities.

Mr Huss wondered what were the real prospects of economic and political development for Haiti which had already been in a state of dire poverty before the earthquake, and what Europe could do to help the country rebuild.

Mr Poupard confirmed that the country’s economy was completely broken down, that many people with potential had left for good, and that exploitation of the natural resources by foreign private companies compounded the other problems.

According to **Mr Forst**, the country’s economy had been slowly starting to recoup just before the earthquake and he was hopeful that this process would soon resume. It would also allow change in the national structure and a fresh departure with a law-based approach. Much was expected of third countries, including the Council of Europe member states. The political situation would settle down after the second round of the presidential elections whose results were expected shortly after the current meeting (final results by 16 April).

Mr Salignon added that a national reconstruction plan existed but that the answers to many questions were missing: how to organise services to persons in a decentralised way, how to cope with the inadequacy of the State, how to involve the informal economy, etc.

Mr Volontè stressed the fact that the safeguarding of human rights, the primary mission of the Council of Europe, was also a special challenge.

Mr Commercio enquired what were the adoption procedures in force and whether the embassies of third countries were involved in them.

Mr Salignon explained that certain countries were not signatories to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption and that although the procedures did exist, individual cases of adoption could be conducted illegally. Pending more stringent application of secured procedures, all countries should emulate France by suspending the international adoption of children from Haiti and other crisis-stricken regions. Several countries were moreover engaged in work on their applicable legislation.

Ms Hostalier, rapporteur, thanked on her own behalf the experts who had helped her to understand the situation of Haiti better, and wondered whether earlier crises (eg the Tsunami in Asia) had taught the right lessons for handling the consequences of the Haitian earthquake, and whether the action of the NGOs – apart from its positive effects – might not also be liable to destabilise the normal functioning of the country in question. To her mind, the risk of trafficking in children and the identification and traceability of missing persons were among the priorities.

The Chairperson again thanked all participants in this important discussion of concern to all, which would retain its immediacy as could be further perceived in the more recent political, natural and humanitarian crises (Libya, Japan). Before closing the meeting, she gave details of the follow-up envisaged for this work, viz. the preparation of an introductory memorandum for the meeting in May and of a draft report for the autumn so that the final text could be submitted to the Standing Committee meeting in November 2011.

List of presence/*Liste de présence*

The names of the members and alternates present at the meeting appear in bold
Les noms des membres et de leurs suppléants présents à la réunion sont indiqués en gras

Chairperson / <i>Vice-présidente</i>		
Mme Liliane MAURY PASQUIER	Switzerland / Suisse	M. Arthur LOEPFE
Vice-Chairpersons / <i>Vice-président(e)s</i>		
Ms Pernille FRAHM M. Bernard MARQUET	Denmark / Danemark Monaco	Ms Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER Mme Sophie LAVAGNA
Mr Pieter OMTZIGT	Netherlands / Pays-Bas	Mrs Wassila HACHCHI
<i>Members / Membres</i>		<i>Alternates / Remplaçants</i>
Mme Lajla PERNASKA	Albania / Albanie	ZZ ...
Mme Maria Pilar RIBA FONT	Andorra / Andorre	M. Joan CARTES IVERN
Mr Armen MELIKYAN	Armenia / Arménie	Mr Artsruni AGHAJANYAN
Mr Karl DONABAUER	Austria / Autriche	Mr Franz Eduard KÜHNEL
Ms Christine MUTTONEN	Austria / Autriche	Ms Sonja ABLINGER
Ms Sevinj FATALIYEVA	Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan	Ms Ganira PASHAYEVA
Mr Fazil MUSTAFA	Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan	Mr Aydin ABBASOV
Mme Cindy FRANSSSEN	Belgium / Belgique	M. Philippe MAHOUX
M. Stefaan VERCAMER	Belgium / Belgique	M. Dirk Van der MAELEN
ZZ...	Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine	ZZ...
Mr Desislav CHUKOLOV	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	ZZ...
Ms Dzhema GROZDANOVA	Bulgaria / Bulgarie	Mr Yanaki STOILOV
Ms Karmela CAPARIN	Croatia / Croatie	Mr Mirando MRSIĆ
M. Fidias SARIKAS	Cyprus / Chypre	Ms Athina KYRIAKIDOU
Mme Daniela FILIPIOVÁ	Czech Republic / République tchèque	Mr Rom KOSTŘICA
Ms Kateřina KONEČNÁ	Czech Republic / République tchèque	Mr Pavel LEBEDA
Mr Indrek SAAR	Estonia / Estonie	Mr Silver MEIKAR
Ms Sirpa ASKO-SELJAVAARA	Finland / Finlande	Ms Tuulikki UKKOLA
M. Roland BLUM	France	M. Laurent BÉTEILLE
Mme Claude GREFF	France	Mme Muriel MARLAND- MILITELLO
M. Denis JACQUAT	France	Mme Françoise HOSTALIER
Mme Marietta KARAMANLI	France	M. Jean-Paul LECOQ
Ms Magdalena ANIKASHVILI	Georgia / Géorgie	Mr Rati SAMKURASHVILI
Ms Viola von CRAMON- TAUBADEL	Germany / Allemagne	Mr Manuel SARRAZIN
Mr Andrej HUNKO	Germany / Allemagne	Mr Thomas NORD

Ms Marlene RUPPRECHT	Germany / Allemagne	Ms Doris BARNETT
Mr Johann WADEPHUL	Germany / Allemagne	Ms Gitta CONNEMANN
Mr Konstantinos AIVALIOTIS	Greece / Grèce	Ms Charoula KEFALIDOU
Mr Michail KATRINIS	Greece / Grèce	Ms Sophia GIANNAKA
Mr Péter HOPPÁL	Hungary / Hongrie	Ms Melinda SZÉKYNÉ SZTRÉMI
Ms Virág KAUFER	Hungary / Hongrie	Mr Gábor HARANGOZÓ
Mr Birkir Jón JÓNSSON	Iceland / Islande	Ms Eygló HARDARDÓTTIR
Mr Peter KELLY	Ireland / Irlande	Ms Maureen O'SULLIVAN
Mr Mario BARBI	Italy / Italie	Mr Paolo GIARETTA
Mr Roberto Mario Sergio COMMERCIO	Italy / Italie	M. Giacomo STUCCHI
Mr Oreste TOFANI	Italy / Italie	Mr Giuseppe CIARRAPICO
Mr Luca VOLONTÉ	Italy / Italie	Mr Vannino CHITI
Ms Ingrida CIRCENE	Latvia / Lettonie	M. Andris BĒRZIŅŠ
Ms Doris FROMMELT	Liechtenstein	Mr Leander SCHÄDLER
Ms Arūnė STIRBLYTĖ	Lithuania / Lituanie	Ms Birutė VĖSAITĖ
M. Marc SPAUTZ	Luxembourg	M. Jean HUSS
Mr Francis AGIUS	Malta / Malte	Ms Marie-Louise COLEIRO PRECA
Mr Valeriu GHILETCHI	Moldova	ZZ...
Mr Neven GOSOVIĆ	Montenegro / Monténégro	Mr Obrad GOJKOVIĆ
Ms Khadija ARIB	Netherlands / Pays-Bas	Ms Tineke STRIK
Ms Karin ANDERSEN	Norway / Norvège	Ms Ingrid SCHOU
Ms Bożenna BUKIEWICZ	Poland / Pologne	M. Zbigniew GIRZYŃSKI
Mr Mariusz KAMIŃSKI	Poland / Pologne	Mr Maciej ORZECHOWSKI
Ms Anna SOBECKA	Poland / Pologne	Mr Ryszard BENDER
Mme Cecília HONÓRIO	Portugal	ZZ ...
ZZ...	Portugal	ZZ...
Mr Cristian DAVID	Romania / Roumanie	Ms Ana Adriana SĂFTOIU
M. Cezar Florin PREDA	Romania / Roumanie	M. Iosif Veniamin BLAGA
Mr Mihai TUDOSE	Romania / Roumanie	Mr Florin IORDACHE
Mr Igor CHERNYSHENKO	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	Mr Valery PARFENOV
Mr Oleg LEBEDEV	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	Mr Nikolay FEDOROV
Mr Valery SELEZNEV	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	Ms Svetlana GORYACHEVA
Mr Vladimir ZHIDKIKH	Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	Ms Tatiana VOLOZHINSKAYA
M. Marco GATTI	San Marino / Saint-Marin	M. Pier Marino MULARONI
Mr Miloš ALIGRUDIĆ	Serbia / Serbie	Ms Nataša VUČKOVIĆ
Ms Vjerica RADETA	Serbia / Serbie	Mr Mladen GRUJIĆ
Mr Stanislav FOŘT	Slovak Republic	Mr Štefan ZELNÍK
Mr Ljubo GERMIČ	Slovenia / Slovénie	ZZ...
Ms Meritxell BATET LAMAÑA	Spain / Espagne	Mr Jordi XUCLÀ I COSTA
Mme Rosa Delia BLANCO TERÁN	Spain / Espagne	Ms Emelina FERNÁNDEZ SORIANO
Mr Agustín CONDE BAJÉN	Spain / Espagne	Mme Blanca FERNÁNDEZ-CAPEL BAÑOS
Ms Carina OHLSSON	Sweden / Suède	Mr Morgan JOHANSSON
Mr Mikael OSCARSSON	Sweden / Suède	Ms Marietta de POURBAIX-LUNDIN
M. Felix MÜRI	Switzerland / Suisse	Ms Doris STUMP
Mr Zoran PETRESKI	« The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia »	Ms Flora KADRIU
Mr Lokman AYVA	Turkey / Turquie	Mr Yüksel ÖZDEN

Mr Haluk KOÇ	Turkey / Turquie	Ms Birgen KELEŞ
Mr Mustafa ÜNAL	Turkey / Turquie	Mr Ali Riza ALABOYUN
Ms Olena BONDARENKO	Ukraine	Mr Yevgeniy SUSLOV
Ms Olha HERASYM'YUK	Ukraine	Ms Oksana BILOZIR
Mr Victor YANUKOVYCH	Ukraine	M. Ivan POPESCU
Ms Ann COFFEY	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	Lord Tim BOSWELL
Mr Jeffrey DONALDSON	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	Mr Michael CONNARTY
Mr Paul FLYNN	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	Mr Michael HANCOCK
Mr Sam GYIMAH	United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	Ms Yasmin QURESHI

Special Guests / Invités spéciaux

Mr / M. Michel Forst, UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in Haiti / *Rapporteur spécial des Nations Unies sur la situation des droits de l'homme en Haïti*

Ms / Mme Isabelle Moussard-Carlsen, Desk Officer in charge of the mission in Haiti, Action contre la faim (Action Against Hunger) / *Responsable géographique en charge de la mission en Haïti, Action contre la faim*

Mr / M. Pierre Salignon, Director General for Humanitarian Action, Médecins du Monde France (Doctors of the World) / *Directeur général action humanitaire, Médecins du Monde France*

Mr/ M. Pierre Poupard, Senior Emergency Coordinator, UNICEF headquarters / *Coordinateur de l'urgence, siège de l'UNICEF*

Delegation Secretaries / Secrétaires de Délégation

Mr / M. Boris CHUDINOV, Russian Federation / *Fédération de Russie*

Ms / Mme Nadia IONESCU, Romania / *Roumanie*

Ms / Mme Sonia LANGENHAECK, Belgium / *Belgique*

Ms / Mme Tatiana ROMANENKOVA - BUDAEVA, Russian Federation / *Fédération de Russie*

Mr / M. Mikhail TKACHENKO, Russian Federation / *Fédération de Russie*

Embassies / Ambassades

Mr / M. Eugen ROŞCA, Embassy of Romania / *Ambassade de Roumanie*

Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) / Organisations Non-Gouvernementales (ONG)

Ms / Mme Anne URTUBIA, Médecins du Monde

Secretariat of the Parliamentary Assembly / Secrétariat de l'Assemblée parlementaire

Mr / M. Wojciech SAWICKI, Secretary General / *Secrétaire général*

Mr / M. Mark NEVILLE, Head of Department / *Chef de Département*

Ms / Mme Micaela CATALANO, PACE communication / *Communication de l'APCE*

Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee / Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et de la famille

Ms / Mme KLEINSORGE, Head of the Secretariat / *Chef du Secrétariat*

Ms / Mme LAMBRECHT-FEIGL, Secretary to the Committee / *Secrétaire de la commission*

Ms / Mme GARABAGIU, Secretary to the Committee / *Secrétaire de la commission*

Ms / Mme BARTHEL, Principal Assistant / *Assistante principale*