

Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through Integrated Flood Management

Annex VIII – Gender Assessment and Action Plan

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1. Objective of the Gender Assessment and Action Plan

This Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) – is a supporting document for the design of the following proposed Green Climate Fund (GCF) project: *Enhanced climate resilience in the Trois-Rivières region of Haiti through integrated flood management*. It is the Annex 8 of the Funding Proposal, which is being proposed as a full-scale project by the Accredited Entity (AE) – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and has been developed in close coordination with the Government of Haiti.

The main objective of this Gender Assessment is to screen the gender context which will inform where the GCF project will be implemented, and to subsequently strengthen the gender-responsive actions through the project, to ensure that the benefits of the project accrue equitably to women, men, boys and girls in the targeted projects sites selected with country partners and stakeholders in Haiti.

In particular, this gender assessment aims to provide an analysis of gender equality and women empowerment in Haiti, with a specific focus on the gender differentiated impacts of climate change and how the findings can be used to drive the design of an adaptation intervention, that is gender-responsive and (where possible) gender-transformative. The objectives of the GAAP are as follows:

- To align the proposed project design with Haiti's national priorities on gender as well as GCF's Gender Policy and Action Plan¹ and UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022 - 2025²
- To incorporate information and lessons learned from the gender assessment conducted for this project, and the previous national gender studies and evaluations in Haiti to both understand the context, and ensure that project activities are gender-responsive and tailored
- To present gender-related results from stakeholder consultations and involving women, men, girls and boys residing in the areas where the Project will be developed from an early stage in project design
- To integrate gender considerations into project indicators, goals and activities, and identify ways in which women can act as leaders and decision-makers in community-based adaptation interventions.

2. Overview of the Proposed Project

The Government of Haiti (GoH) is requesting US\$25 million in GCF grant finance to implement climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM) to respond to the impacts of flooding on the Trois Rivières (TR) watershed. This GCF investment will be supported by the Heifer International, which has committed US\$8.3 million in co-financing for the implementation of project interventions.

The proposed project will seek to contribute to GCF's paradigm shift objective of increased climate-resilient sustainable development by enhancing the resilience of Haiti's Trois-Rivières (TR) watershed to the impacts of climate change-induced flooding.

¹ The GCF adopted a revised version of its 2014 Gender Policy and Action Plan on June 2018 in Korea. The revised Policy addresses pertinent issues on gender and climate change: the expansion of gender mainstreaming beyond the preserve of 'women's issues'; and the identification of synergies with the in-house Indigenous People (IP) Policy as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Gender Action Plan (GAP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

² UNDP Gender Equality Strategy: <https://www.undp.org/publications/gender-equality-strategy-2022-2025>

Haiti is particularly affected by the climate change impacts of increasing frequency and intensity of floods, tropical storms and hurricanes. Between 1975 and 2012, such climate change-related events resulted in damages and losses equivalent to 2% of the country's GDP on average per year.

In 2004, one storm — Hurricane Jeanne — caused severe flooding in northern Haiti. The flooding caused by this storm resulted in approximately US\$41 million in damages, more than 2,800 deaths and the need to remove approximately 592,000 m³ of mud that clogged the drainage networks and infrastructure across the country. Since 2012, the impacts of climate change have continued to negatively affect the population of Haiti. For example, the Category 5 storm — Hurricane Matthew — that struck Haiti in 2016 caused widespread damages and economic losses and negatively affected more than 2 million people (20% of the country's population) primarily located in the poorest regions of the country. The storm also inflicted economic damages and losses estimated at more than 22% of the country's GDP in that year (2016), including the losses of up to 90% of crops and livestock in some areas of the country. In addition, it caused a sharp increase in the number of cholera cases experienced throughout Haiti.

The intense rainfall associated with extreme climate events such as Hurricane Matthew also leads to severe flooding, which exacerbates these associated negative impacts. Such high-impact flooding has been a regular occurrence in Haiti in recent decades. During the period 1993–2012, for example, Haiti experienced 31 floods, causing the deaths of approximately 2,870 people and adversely affecting approximately 9 million people through livelihood losses and personal damages. Of these flood events, 10 were directly attributed to hurricanes and a further 16 attributed to extreme rainfall events.

Implementing a transformative approach by making adaptation investments is crucial to ensure that the GoH can improve flood response, and improve watershed management – thus ushering a shift from climate impacted-communities towards climate-resilience communities. Specifically, the funds will be used to:

- implement agroforestry systems and rehabilitate 'water towers' through reforestation of degraded landscapes at priority intervention sites;
- enhance technical and institutional capacity for productive climate-resilient land management at the national and local levels; and
- establish the required governance framework for integrated water resources management (IWRM) to support the climate-resilient land management systems and facilitate sustainable use and management of water resources over the long term.

The combined effect of project interventions will result in the adoption and implementation of a climate-resilient, integrated approach to flood management that can be readily scaled up and replicated nationally and across the Caribbean region. The Haitian government's prioritization of flood resilience and watershed management, and food security as key elements of building resilience to climate change threats is clearly demonstrated by several policies and assessment reports, including the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) highlight the importance of managing watersheds to combat the extreme climate risks. The Risks Disaster Management National Framework (PNGRD), which addresses vulnerability in Haiti, highlights the importance of harmonizing the efforts and applying better practices for watershed management. National Watershed Policy, an initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR), focuses on building resilience through participatory planning.

Both UNDP and the Haitian government recognize that social issues – which include gender dimensions, sociocultural norms and factors affecting the marginalization of particular groups within communities – form an integral part of the climate change driven flood management process. In addition to extreme weather events linked to climate change, factors of vulnerability, exposure and capacity to anticipate, adapt to and cope with flood risks heavily determine impacts of flooding. Therefore, effective integrated flood management requires appropriate options for managing flood risks for different social groups.

Social norms and values also determine how well the negative impacts of flooding can be overcome and how well the positive effects of flood management use can be utilized and shared equitably. Therefore, the proposed project will give special attention to the gender and social dynamics that influence access to flood management decision-making, with emphasis on promoting the empowerment of women and other disadvantaged groups.

3. Overview of Gender Issues in Haiti

Haiti's Human Development Index – HDI – value for 2021 is 0.535, which puts the country in the Low human development category, positioning it at 163 out of 191 countries and territories.³

The Gender Development Index – GDI – measures gender gaps in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older) and living standards (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). It is the ratio of female to male HDI. The 2021 female HDI value for Haiti is 0.506 in contrast with 0.564 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.898, placing it in Group 5.

The Gender Inequality Index – GII – measures gender inequalities (the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements) in three key dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. Haiti has a GII value of 0.635, ranking it 163 out of 170 countries in 2021. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the shares of parliamentary seats held and population with at least some secondary education by each gender; and labour market participation is measured by the labour force participation rates for women and men.

Similarly, the Social Institutions and Gender Index – SIGI – of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) calculated a value for Haiti of 0.1466 in 2014, suggesting that discrimination against women is medium.⁴

This implies that the country faces consistent challenges in the area of health and education, political participation, and employment that by and large unevenly affect women and girls. Persistent inequalities across the social, economic and political spheres of life are intricately related to climate change vulnerability. Projects that understand and address these through gender mainstreaming will enhance the climate resilience of women and ultimately increase the chances for more effective risk prevention and/or mitigation⁵. The assessment and analysis herein focus on and highlight the

³ <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/HTI> (2021)

⁴ OECD. Social Institutions and Gender Index 2014. Country Profile <http://www.genderindex.org/ranking>

⁵ The Haiti Gender Shadow Report (A Coalition Gender Shadow Report of the 2010 Haiti Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)): <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-gender-shadow-report> (2010).

differentiated impacts that climate change and flooding have on women, men, girls, and boys, reflecting their differential capacity to adapt to climate change and respond to natural disasters.

Methodology

This document is based upon available data and information retrieved from a review of literature and key documentation from the Government of Haiti, reports from multi-lateral institutions and development agencies, and interviews and field visits with relevant stakeholders during several missions by the project development team in Haiti.

It includes insight from national gender experts, agronomists, and focus group consultations with community stakeholders, and has also ensured the engagement of women in the design phase to understand potential impacts of the project, and builds on lessons learned from past studies and assessments on gender.

To summarize, the gender analysis and stakeholder participation and consultation, enabled the following:

- A strong participative process and accordingly commitment by both local government officials and community members in fulfilling the objectives of the project.
- Demonstration of the need for gender-disaggregated data and indicators to establish a baseline in which to measure improvements and identify areas of interest; and
- Establishment of recommendations to be incorporated into the Gender Action Plan.

Accordingly, the Gender Action Plan presented in this Annex has been designed by considering findings both the comprehensive gender assessment presented, as well as the results of the consultations. It has been built to tie with the logical framework of the Project, and identifies mainstreaming actions for the activities planned, with indicative timeline, means of verification and indicators.

4. Facets of Gender Inequality in Haiti relevant for the Project:

4.1 Climate change

Haiti ranks third globally on the Long-Term Climate Risk Index⁶, demonstrating its extreme vulnerability to climate change – to which women are especially vulnerable. Widespread deforestation and soil degradation have so severely impacted the island's environment that it can no longer provide critical ecosystem functions, such as mitigating the effects of heavy rain and flooding. This has progressively increased human vulnerability to climate change. Extreme weather events such as cyclones and hurricanes, are expected to increase in frequency and intensity, while rainfall is expected to become more erratic across seasons⁷. In an already denuded and degraded landscape, this engenders severe erosion and landslides, flash flooding, and sedimentation of river channels. The agricultural sector is especially vulnerable to climate change, and both women and men are central actors in this sector⁸.

Climate change impacts are not gender-neutral and many of the consequences of climate-induced impacts are more severe for women, and other socio-economically marginalized groups, given their specific livelihood circumstances. In relative terms, women lack access to productive resources, and

6 German Watch, Global Climate Risk Index 2016. <https://germanwatch.org/fr/download/13503.pdf>

7 Ibid.

8 IUCN (2011) – ccGAP: https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2011_IUCN_Climate-Change-Gender-Action-Plan-Haiti.pdf

this has impacts on their health, food security and safety in the context of flooding and other extreme climate events. The additional socio-cultural barriers limiting participation and movement outside the household sphere, is worsened by phenomena such as flooding, drought and erratic rainfall. These constraints cause women to have to work much harder to secure food and water, and generate additional income through livelihoods which, in turn, diminishes their ability to advance out of poverty, particularly when they have, for example, lost their land due to the impacts of flooding during cyclone events.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are not addressed in most of Haiti's strategy or action plan documents for climate change and disaster risk management.^{9,10} Flooding has cumulative livelihood effects that unfairly impact women and exacerbate gender inequality. In Haiti, women are disproportionately represented among the poor and there is a significant portion of women-headed households, so impacts such as crop loss, animal drowning, destroyed homes, health risks or displacement and loss of life due to floods ultimately affect women first and foremost. And the evidence is clear, recent natural disasters; such as the 2010 earthquake and 2015 Hurricane Matthew have shown surges in GBV, and food insecurity. Yet, during these extreme events, the importance of grassroots organizing and mobilization women's groups during disaster relief efforts was unparalleled and critical, demonstrating the resilience of Haitian women in the face of extreme adversity.

4.2 Sociocultural norms and economic sectors

Women have played a crucial role in Haitian society since the beginning of the nation's history, commanding armies during the battle for independence, contributing to the 1805 constitution, and as activists mobilizing for the right to vote in the 1950s. Today they continue to play central although largely invisibilized roles, especially with respect to home life and family care, agricultural production, and grassroots disaster relief. While gender equality was translated into Haiti's current constitution in 1987, decreeing a 30-percent quota for women in all levels of public office, gender gaps are recurrent and found in all aspects of Haitian life.

Over 40% of households in Haiti are headed by women, and this has been on the rise since 2007.^{11,12} Today, there are more women living under extreme poverty than men, with a large portion residing in rural areas.¹³ In fact most of Haiti's population is rural, and two-thirds of this population is dependent on agriculture; among them, women make up the majority of labor force involved in all aspects of agricultural processes.¹⁴

While Haiti has indeed made advances to close gender gaps, persistent challenges remain. Sexist attitudes and beliefs that permeate Haiti's social fabric continue to limit women's job opportunities and meaningful participation in public political life. Women are also socialized to be primary caretakers of the household and the burden of this unpaid, invisibilized labor is an additional obstacle. Specific legislative reforms are needed to redress the gender imbalances and eliminate discriminatory provisions against women within public institutions, notably regarding domestic and child labor laws, penal codes regarding sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and rape¹⁵. Additionally, legal gaps regarding abortion and common-law partnerships hinder women's ability to exercise and enjoy their

9 USAID (2016)

10 Shadow Report (2010)

11 IHSI, enquête, emploi, économie informelle, 2010

12 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

13 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

14 USAID (2016)

15 IUNC 2011

rights¹⁶.

Although Haitian women are active in every economic sector and gender-disaggregated statistics show that girls have near equal education opportunities as boys, women are nonetheless underrepresented among the higher-paying jobs and there are very few women in public positions of power^{17,18}. This ultimately reinforces the gendered poverty gap and women's disproportionate vulnerability to climate change. Indeed, post-disaster inquiries have consistently shown that, in times of climate crisis, women and girls suffer the most adverse impacts, as victims of violence, facing higher health and sanitation risks, and significant material losses¹⁹. In response, women's groups have been among the first to organize and support disaster relief efforts²⁰.

Intensifying floods and other climate changes threaten agricultural production and food security. Women are key players in agriculture, especially the areas of commercialization, transformation and processing, so they will be impacted, but this also represents an opportunity for building resilience to climate change. From UNFPA, 2017: The UN supports Haiti in reforms aimed at giving women the same rights to economic resources, as well as access to property and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources.

Overall, this paints a portrait of Haiti, whereby efforts towards gender equality are overshadowed by the threat of floods and other natural disasters linked to climate change that not only impact the country's institutional capacities and resources, but also directly impact the lives of Haiti's most vulnerable populations, including low-income families, women, and other marginalized groups. The experiences and impacts of climate change will be different among Haitian men and women. Addressing the underlying drivers of poverty and gender inequality within the broader challenge of building climate change resilience is complex, yet critical. The following subsections further explore the gendered dimensions of flood and environmental management and gendered impacts in the context of climate change.

4.3 Gender roles, power, and decision-making

In the household, women generally have decision-making independence, taking on the majority of household decisions related to budgeting and the allocation of financial resources (e.g., small expenses, food purchasing and preparation etc.)²¹. In fact, some 78% of married women have sole or joint decision-making power for major household purchases²². Nonetheless, prevailing sexist beliefs and social norms regarding men and women in Haitian society inform the "acceptable" gender roles at school, in the workforce and at home, such that overall, women do not uphold the social status as men, nor the same economic and political independence^{23,24}. Manifested along geographic and class divides, the position and expectations of women in society are important barriers that reinforce existing gender inequalities in the country.

Traditionally, men hold social positions of importance and influence, namely as politicians, spiritual

16 THE MCFBF, 2015 (politique égalité 2015)

17 MCFDF 2014 – politique

18 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

19 Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Gender Shadow Report, 2010

20 Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Gender Shadow Report, 2010

21 2012 EMMUS/DHS survey (République d'Haïti Ministère de La Santé Publique et de La Population (MSPP) (2012). Enquête Mortalité et Utilisation des Services EMMUS-V Haïti 2012 verify)

22 2012 EMMUS/DHS survey (République d'Haïti Ministère de La Santé Publique et de La Population (MSPP) (2012). Enquête Mortalité et Utilisation des Services EMMUS-V Haïti 2012 verify)

23 USAID (2016)

24 MCFDF (2014) politique d'égalité

leaders, and school headmasters²⁵, while women and girls assume the responsibility of primary caretakers of the household and family well-being^{26,27}. Women spend twice as much time on domestic tasks compared to men (15.4 h/wk, vs to 7h/wk)²⁸, and this difference is more pronounced in rural areas²⁹. Cooking, cleaning, child rearing are burdensome tasks, and women may additionally spend up to five hours per day collecting firewood and numerous hours per day collecting water³⁰. In fact, over a third of households must travel 30 minutes or more to access potable water supplies³¹. Moreover, not only are women expected manage social relations and conflict in the home, but they are also called upon to do so at the community-level³². Although a main thread in the social fabric and primordial to the daily functioning of Haitian life, this work is typically undervalued, invisibilized and non-remunerated.

With climate change and the threat natural disasters, women inevitably devote more time and effort on these invisibilized yet critical social and family tasks on a daily basis³³. This can affect their psychological and physical health, and further limit their capacity to adapt and recover from these events. For example, girls (and sometimes boys) are pulled from school to help with domestic tasks in climate crises.

Women also play a key role in the rural economy, being the main actors in the commercialization, processing, and transformation of agricultural products, while men engage in the heavier labor activities and animal husbandry. In rural areas, where small-scale agricultural production is a livelihood pillar, Both men and women engage in agricultural wage labor, but frequently at different stages of the value chain – Men engage in heavy agricultural labor, such as land clearing and plowing, production of export crops (coffee, mangoes, etc.), and large livestock husbandry; they also have wage jobs. Women, on the other hand, produce food for local markets, plant and weed crops, and ensure household food security, including the supply of drinking water. In times of recent climate crises and natural disasters, women have been invaluable to relief efforts, mobilizing resources and organizing activities for the security and health of women, girls and other vulnerable groups. This demonstrates the power and potential of grassroots women groups in the fight for gender equity, despite the aforementioned barriers.

4.4 Gender and cross-cutting issues:

Poverty

Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world, with 59% of the population living on less than 2.5 USD per day (equivalent to about 162.5 gourds)³⁴. Over the last thirty years, there has been a “feminization” of poverty³⁵ and today are more women in extreme poverty than men, living on under USD 1.23 per day³⁶. Haitian women earn, on average, 32% less than men. About a third of this earnings gap can be explained by factors such as age, number of children, education, and industry of employment, while the remaining two-thirds is unexplained, suggesting some gender discrimination in the labor market

25 USAID (2016)

26 Bellanca (2007)

27 USAID (2016)

28 USAID 2016 gender assessment

29 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

30 Gardella, 2006 (primary not found, from Feed the Future)

31 EMMUS (2012)

32 Shadow report, 2011

33 Shadow report, 2011

34 Haiti Overview: World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>)

35 MCFDF 2014 politique d'égalité

36 Haiti Overview: World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview>)

(World Bank, 2014c). The gender earnings gap is largest in the urban areas and is greater than in any other Latin American or African country. It is important to note that most women are employed in the informal sector, not only making them vulnerable to labor exploitation.

The incidence of poverty is much higher among the rural population (75% compared to 41% in urban areas), especially with a high rate of unemployment and precariousness of production. In fact, the highest poverty headcount index is highest in the Northeast (84%) and Northwest (72%) departments³⁷, where project activities will take place. Poverty affects all aspects of life, including housing, nutrition, education, and human and environmental health. In fact, these spatial disparities closely parallel the geographic distribution of health outcomes and access to basic services³⁸.

Almost half of the households in Haiti are women-led, yet the per capita income in these households is 7% less than those headed by men³⁹. In rural areas, female-headed households (of which 62 percent are poor) are much more likely to fall below the indigence poverty line than are male-headed households (54 percent are poor).⁴⁰ With natural disasters and extreme climate events, however, these numbers may have shifted with displacement, migration, and casualties⁴¹.

Health and Sanitation

In Haiti, access to health care services is precarious, especially for remote rural households, due to cost, distance, and quality of facilities. This was already an outstanding issue for the health of women, young children, and other vulnerable groups (Persons with disabilities, the elderly), but recent natural disasters have further debilitated the healthcare system and its infrastructure⁴². The impact on women is evident: maternal mortality rates in Haiti are among the highest in Latin America and Caribbean region^{43,44}, while limited reproductive agency and access to contraceptives⁴⁵ means that unplanned and adolescent births have long-term impacts on women's lives.

The widespread occurrence of contaminated water sources, inadequate sanitation facilities, and low access to clean water in rural areas affects the health of many Haitians, and women are especially vulnerable to health risks as they are the primary providers and handlers of water in households⁴⁶. Waterborne diseases are therefore a serious concern; 20% of children under the age of five years are affected by diarrhea and, to-date, cholera has killed thousands of people - with severe outbreaks being triggered by recent natural disasters. This is particularly relevant to young and pregnant women's health and well-being, as cholera can lead to fetal death, especially in the third trimester.⁴⁷

Severe climate events and flooding are associated with an increased risk of infection of waterborne diseases, including typhoid fever, leptospirosis, hepatitis A. as well as cholera. Moreover, increased sedimentation and pesticide run-off due to flooding further contribute to unsafe water. Risks are especially high when there is significant population displacement and/or contamination of drinking-water sources (i.e., flooding of sanitation infrastructure, sewage treatment plants, latrines, etc.)⁴⁷.

37 Gardella, 2006 (primary not found, from Feed the Future)

38 Feed the Future, 2016

39 DSCRNP, 2007 (primary not found, citing from MCFDF 2014 politique d'égalité)

40 IMF (2020). Haiti Selected Issues. Available at <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/002/2020/122/article-A001-en.xml>. Accessed May 2022.

41 Shadow report (2010)

42 Ibid.

43 UNFPA (2017) Faits et chiffres clés sur la situation des femmes en Haïti, Novembre 2017. Available at : <http://www.unfpa.org> . Accessed May 2018

44 World Bank, 2015 from USAID 2016

45 UNFPA Faits et chiffres clés sur la situation des femmes en Haïti, Novembre 2017. Available at : <http://www.unfpa.org> . Accessed May 2018

46 USAID (2016) gender assessment

47 WHO flooding and communicable diseases fact sheet. Accessed May, 2018. Available at: http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/flood_cds/en/

Above and beyond the primary risks of injury or drowning, floods can also increase risks of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue, yellow fever, and West Nile Fever, as they may expansion the number and range of vector habitats⁴⁸.

When cholera, or other illnesses, affect households and communities, women and girls disproportionately carry the burden of the work of caring for ill family members and uphold the responsibility of restoring household and collective well-being⁴⁹. Consequently, health behaviors promoted by education campaigns to reduce the risk of cholera and other communicable diseases often end up placing more work on the shoulders of women and girls.

Previous reports on the gendered effects of natural disasters and disaster relief ^{50,51} highlight the importance of safety and sanitation planning that considers and consults with vulnerable groups, including women and girls as well as LGBTI and PWD. The increased incidence of gender-based violence during climate crises and population displacement is significant, and there are security risks of utilizing public sanitation facilities in relief camps⁵². Coping with climate uncertainty and extreme events such as flooding can therefore engender significant psychological burdens and potentially important psycho-social impacts on all Haitians, but especially women and girls. Yet, these effects are often minimized or understood as secondary rather than central in projects and relief efforts⁵³.

Education

Nearly half of all Haitian children do not attend school⁵¹, highlighting the myriad challenges both girls and boys face in accessing free, quality education - especially those from poor and rural households. The public education system faces shortages of qualified teachers, limited supplies and a lack of infrastructure – which is has only been further weakened by climate change and recent disasters. For example, hurricane Matthew (2015) damaged 1,633 out of 1,991 schools in the most impacted regions⁵⁴, while losses from the 2010 earthquake meant that low-income families had fewer resources to send their children to school⁵⁵. The bulk of functioning schools (85%) are run by private entities, many of the elite operated by Canada, France or the United States, with school fees that are prohibitively unaffordable for low-income families⁵⁶. Consequently, more than 500,000 children and youth remain out of primary and secondary school⁵⁷, which has created and reinforces an educational divide and continual poverty gap that exists in Haiti.

Although the available data suggests that both boys and girls have equal access to education - with a near gender parity in terms of education levels and similar illiteracy rates among men and women⁵⁸ - sexist attitudes and gender stereotypes are prevalent. Consequently, education tends to favor the advancement of boys, while young girls face numerous obstacles⁵⁹. Indeed, in post-secondary institutions, women students are underrepresented compared to men⁶⁰, and in the job market they

48 WHO flooding and communicable diseases fact sheet. Accessed May, 2018. Available at: http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/ems/flood_cds/en/

49 USAID (2016) gender assessment

50 USAID (2016) gender assessment

51 Shadow report (2011)

52 Shadow report (2011)

53 Shadow report (2011)

54 HRW (2017). Accessed May 2018. available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

55 Shadow report (2011)

56 HRW (2017). Accessed May 2018. available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

57 Shadow report (2011)

58 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

59 MCFDF 2013. Le rapport de diagnostique des inégalité des genre

60 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

tend to get lower paying jobs in more “feminized” niches^{61,62}. Gaps among rural and urban areas also highlight the geographic and class distribution of education, where only about 64% of women in rural areas are literate, compared to 84% in urban areas, and this is most acute among poor households⁶³.

To counteract the gender stereotypes that shape women’s life options, the MCFDF signed *protocole d'accord* in 2007 with the Ministry of Education, focusing on the issue of the exclusion of girls in the education system. Nonetheless, gender roles and the unequal division of unpaid labor continue to limit the opportunities of girls receiving a quality education, by confining them to the household and burdening them with domestic chores.

Enforced child labor is a prevailing risk in Haiti in specific sectors, such as domestic work for girls and construction for boys, and occurs especially among uneducated girls from low-income families⁶⁴ who may be sold to more affluent families to work as “restavèks” (domestic workers) under unregulated and often abject conditions⁶⁵. Recurrent climate threats further exacerbate this gendered risk, as impoverished and highly impacted families may feel they have no other choice but to take children out of school to cope with livelihood stress and, in extreme cases, sell children for labor as a survival strategy⁶⁶.

Political participation

While women face no legal obstacles to vote and stand for election, in the 2015 presidential and legislative elections, over 90% of the candidates were men⁶⁷. While a constitutional amendment in 1987, decreed a 30-percent quota for women’s participation in all levels of public office, gender inequalities continue to exist, and tis especially evident among the positions of power that are dominated by men⁶⁸. Furthermore, representation is regressing, with currently only 3% of women in the Haitian parliament (2017), while in 2003 there was 9% of women⁶⁹.

This gender gap is evident at all levels and branches of the government. At the local level, only 3% of CASEC (*Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale*) representatives are women, and 11% of mayors are women (data from 2012)⁷⁰. Each municipality is governed by a board of 3 members. There is a limited number of cities that have a woman at the board level and these women often do not occupy leadership roles.

In judiciary and prosecutorial positions, only 32 out of 583 judges are women (5.2%), while in the superior court, there are only 2 out of 9 judges⁷¹. Of note, there are no women deputies and senators among the current 92 Deputies and 24 Senators recently elected into office⁷². In Haitian Senate, on a staff of 30 (29 active) senators, there is only one woman. For the Chamber of Deputies, there are 3 women out of 118 (according to information available on the parliament's website), so women represent less than 3% at the Legislative Power. Moreover, throughout the history of certain Ministries (e.g., Ministry of Agriculture), almost all the important posts have been and are still held by men.

Rural women are often insufficiently informed, consulted, or included in the design of public policies

61 MCFDF 2013. Le rapport de diagnostique des inégalité des genre

62 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

63 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

64 HRW (2017). Accessed May 2018. available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

65 Shadow report (2011)

66 Shadow report (2011)

67 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

68 MCFDF 2013. Le rapport de diagnostique des inégalité des genre

69 UNFPA Faits et chiffres clés sur la situation des femmes en Haïti, Novembre 2017. Available at : <http://www.unfpa.org> . Accessed May, 2018

70 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

71 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

72 USAID (2016) gender assessment

and, at the national level, few actions have been taken to create a space where women can fully and meaningfully participate in environmental management⁷³. This is even more pronounced in areas outside the capital and in the target regions of this project⁷⁴.

Watershed management is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment – which are primarily composed of men – while groups and associations engaged in management activities (e.g., *association d'irrigants*) typically include very few women⁷⁵. With respect to climate change and disaster risk reduction and preparedness, women are not explicitly included in policy making processes, despite recognition of the gendered dimensions of mitigation and adaptation⁷⁶.

MCFDF's recent inquiry into women's low rates of political participation⁷⁷ indicates that primary barrier to wider engagement is the burden of family responsibilities that mostly (sometimes exclusively) concern women. Lack of financial resources and sexist stereotypes are additional obstacles that are especially relevant for poor rural women. While women have historically been highly involved in social and political demonstrations⁷⁸, the danger linked to these activities is also noted as a limitation, notably the fear of losing one's life and leaving children behind⁷⁹. These obstacles are only compounded by climate-related livelihood stress, such as periodic and increasingly intensified flooding, which amplifies the burdens of work and care demands on women.

Recognizing that women have been historically excluded from political debates and decisions on the direction of society, the Government has introduced gender aspects to their projects "to reinforce the capacity of women and their participation in development projects"⁸⁰, and four priority areas have been identified in relation to gender mainstreaming in climate change (Agriculture and Food Security, Water Resources Management, Disaster and Risk Management, and Health). However, policy decisions and practices are still being implemented, and women are still largely excluded from policymaking and decisions, especially with respect to disaster risk reduction and agriculture⁸¹. Wide-spread corruption with the added impact of climate related natural disasters impede the effective implementation. For example, the 2015 elections were postponed due to Hurricane Matthew and election fraud allegations⁸².

Labor force participation

The work force is segregated by gender, and women have considerably fewer employment opportunities than men across all age groups⁸³. The most recent available data shows that women make up only 38.4% of the active population (or 47.7% of the working population, although women earn less than half of what men earn⁸⁴. While equal salary policies have been adopted in the public administrative positions, women are unrepresented in the higher paying, more influential positions in this sector⁸⁵. In fact, this is echoed across all sectors, where women tend to have the lowest paying jobs, with

73 USAID (2016) gender assessment

74 PFS gender assessment

75 PFS gender assessment

76 USAID (2016) – CHECK REF 193: Republic of Haiti (2016). Submission for the U.N. Universal Periodic Review 26th Session of the Working Group on the UPR Human Rights Council [31 Oct, – 11 Nov., 2016].

77 MCFDF (2014) politique d'égalité femme hommes 2014 - 2034

78 Shadow report (2011)

79 Myriam Merlet. La participation politique des femmes en Haïti, quelques éléments d'analyse, 2002 (primary not found verify)

80 REF 193 From USAID: Republic of Haiti (2016). Submission for the U.N. Universal Periodic Review 26th Session of the Working Group on the UPR Human Rights Council [31 Oct, – 11 Nov., 2016]. Climate Change and the Right to Food). (primary not found verify)

81 USAID (2016) gender assessment

82 HRW (2016) Accessed May 2018, Available at: From <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

83 MCFDF, 2013. Le rapport de diagnostic des inégalités de genre.

84 Shadow report, 2011 – verify source within report.

85 MCFDF, 2013. Le rapport de diagnostic des inégalités de genre.

particularly high disparities in private sector salary⁸⁶, and they are underrepresented among professional jobs such as engineering, agronomy, and law. In the project's region of application, the level of employment is especially low, with an unemployment rate of more than 42%. This, among other influences, promotes out-migration, particularly of young people looking for opportunities to other countries, namely in Dominican Republic or North America – many working as undocumented immigrants.

Women predominate in the informal sector (75.1%), where work conditions are unregulated and undocumented, so exploitation and income stability are relevant gender concerns⁸⁷. This also means that, in socio-economic crises, women will be the primary victims and it will be largely undetectable or unreportable as this work is invisibilized⁸⁸. The prevalence of child domestic workers is also common; in fact, pre-earthquake data indicates that almost all Haitian girls between the ages of 5 and 9 work in the informal market⁸⁹. Often, this is to help low-income families with domestic tasks, however, the prevalence of “restavèks” – children sent/sold to wealthier families to perform chores in exchange for room and board – is a major concern, especially for the rights of young girls⁹⁰. According to some estimates, there may be as many as 300,000 children working as restavèks in Haiti⁹¹. Although the minimum age is set to 15 for work in industrial, agricultural, and commercial enterprises, there is currently no labor code that sets a minimum age domestic work⁹².

Women also hold a majority (70%) of jobs in trade in the primary sector, especially in agriculture where they are the primary actors working in commercialization as well as processing and transformation⁹⁷. The work of women farmworkers is often undervalued, and they tend to suffer wage discrimination. This means that they have little access to stable income sources, that are dependent on the changing environmental conditions, contributing to gender-specific vulnerability to climate change. This also indicates that there is a lot of potential for projects to support women's role in agriculture and to benefit women as part of climate change resilience-building initiatives.

Agriculture and food security

Agriculture has been the backbone of Haiti's economy and an architect of Haitian society since the colonial area. Today, a majority of agricultural production occurs on small farms, primarily oriented towards subsistence production in a variety of micro-climates and altitudes (USG, 2011, from Feed the Future). Both women and men participate in the cultivation of subsistence crops (namely of tubers and beans) as well as staple crop production that is marketed nationally (such as maize and rice)^{93,94}. Although these crops (beans, rice, corn) are most vulnerable to crop loss from climate change⁹⁵, demonstrating the disproportionate impacts incurred by women and rural, low-income households.

Women make up a majority of the labor force in agriculture, yet income generating activities in this sector are skewed by gender. While women primarily work with domestic trade and commerce⁹⁶, the lucrative export commodities, such as essential oils, mango, cacao and coffee, tend to be controlled by men⁹⁷. Women face additional income generating obstacles in this sector: with limited access to private

86 MCFDF, 2013. Le rapport de diagnostic des inégalités de genre.

87 MCFDF 2015. Statistiques de Genre: Comprendre pour mieux agir

88 MCFDF 2014. Politique d'égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034

89 Shadow report (2011)

90 HRW (2018) Accessed May 2018, Available at: From <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

91 HRW (2018) Accessed May 2018, Available at: From <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

92 MCFDF 2014. Politique d'égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034 (CHECK, also HRW website)

93 FAOSTAT

94 Feed the future (2016)

95 USAID 2016

96 MCFDF – which one?

97 FAOSTAT

transportation they are more likely to use public services to undergo transactions⁹⁸. This not only contributes to the time poverty Haitian women already face, but also highlights their livelihood vulnerability to extreme flooding, which decreases transportation options and limits their ability to actively engage in the commercial transactions that many depend on.

Not only do domestically consumed crops generate less income, but they also receive less attention in agrarian development agendas compared to cash crops of coffee, cacao and mango⁹⁹. Given the gender distribution of agricultural production and sales, a prioritization of cash crops risks directly excluding women and their access to development program benefits. Indeed, export commodity value chains are often promoted a favorable pathway to generating more income in the country, however, over-investment in export crops may ultimately widen the economic gap between men and women¹⁰⁰.

Furthermore, there has been minimal support and regulation from the state for women in agricultural value chains, nonetheless women have innovated by establishing expansive information and trade networks¹⁰¹. In the fields, men are often responsible for large livestock (cattle, horses, etc.) and heavier, machine labor, while women assist with tasks such as harvesting and weeding or tending to smaller livestock (chickens, goats, etc.)¹⁰².

Over the last 50 years, agricultural production, processing and marketing have decreased, and today it accounts for about 25% of gross national product¹⁰³; given women's central role in agricultural this has implications for their well-being and livelihoods. With climate change and continual land degradation, productivity is often low on farms; compounded by population growth, Haiti's agricultural sector is struggling to meet the national food demand (WFP, 2008 USG, 2011 from FTF).

For rural farming families, production does not often generate enough income to meet basic dietary and household needs. In fact, only a quarter of their cash income originates from farming, so livelihoods must be supplemented by additional income sources¹⁰⁴. At the same time, malnutrition affects over half the population, while Haiti imports as much as 60% of its food, making it especially vulnerable to global economic and food crisis¹⁰⁵. Trade liberalization has exposed farmers to competition from subsidized U.S. rice exports and made consumers vulnerable to volatile global food prices. Food aid has also disrupted local markets and agriculture (USG, 2011 from USAID 2016). As such, access to nutritious and stable food supplies depends more on household purchasing power than on household farm production, and this is only exacerbated by climate change. In fact, among the communes most acutely affected by recent droughts, food insecurity affected between 300,000 and 560,000 people¹⁰⁶. Food security is a thus central, cross-cutting component that is relevant to any climate resilience intervention for both men and women. Given women's role in the production, distribution, and provision of food to their communities and families, it is an opportunity ripe for gender-transformative actions.

Land access

Notwithstanding their central role in agriculture and food security, women's access to and rights over productive land remain limiting factors that contribute to gender gaps and poverty¹⁰⁷. Women often

98 Shadow Report (2011)

99 Shadow Report (2011)

100 Shadow Report (2011)

101 Oxfam. (2012). PLANTING NOW: Revitalizing Agriculture for Reconstruction and Development in Haiti. Briefing Paper. Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Oxfam. Retrieved from <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/planting-now-2nd-edition>

102 USAID (2016) – citing gardella, 2006

103 Feed the future (2016) – check original reference, ALSO ref 54 from Shadow report – seems to be from World Bank (2010) data.worldbank.org

104 shadow report (2011) – see if they refer to original data?

105 Shadow report (2011) – see if they refer to original data?

106 Republic of Haiti (2016) – UN report to HR Council

107 MCFDF 2014. Politique d'égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034

face difficulties obtaining legal titles and do not often gain equal land inheritance; as such, they rarely own land or tend farm on land that belongs to their male relatives^{108,109}. Exacerbated by climate extremes and population growth, low-income families and women-led households are thus often relegated to farming on the most unproductive, infertile lands for subsistence production, namely denuded, steep sloping terrains¹¹⁰.

Article 36 of Haiti's Constitution recognizes and guarantees the right to private property. In practice, however, customary law governs rural land rights and use. Customary rights are less evident in urban areas (Smucker et al. 2000; Howard 1998).

Rural land ownership is generally governed by customary law and traditional practice as opposed to formal law. Land is largely individualized; rural communities in Haiti do not have a tradition of communal land management although land held by families may remain undivided (Smucker et al. 2000).

Haiti's formal laws pronounce principles of nondiscrimination. The 1987 Constitution (Article 18) mandates the equality of all Haitians. Women achieved equality under the law in 1982, when a decree was passed that established the equality of the sexes, particularly within marriage (GOH Constitution 1987; De Ferranti 2002).

In practice, the formal law often does not impact the reality faced by Haitian women. A majority of couples in Haiti have common law marriages that are not registered with the state. Common law marriage and cohabitation create insecurity for women because the law does not recognize their inheritance rights to their husbands' land (De Ferranti 2002).

Under both formal and customary law, all recognized children have equal rights to the land owned by their deceased parents, although female heirs tend to receive smaller shares of land. Customary law favors the possessor of land. Heirs who remain on the land assume control of absentee shares and consolidate adjoining shares, which can deprive daughters who have married outside of the community of their access to inherited land (Smucker et al. 2000; Gardella 2006).

Married-out daughters usually lose their shares of land to relatives because unregulated customary practice restricts selling land to outsiders. Thus, they will not sell their inherited share and will not personally farm it. Instead, they give the land to a relative (Smucker et al. 2000).

In general, women's property rights derive from their status as wives, mothers, or wards, and thus women often lose their land rights when their status within the household changes. The customary laws that are prevalent in rural areas exclude women from land ownership. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the land rights of women who are household heads are more secure than the rights of women in households headed by men (De Ferranti et al. 2002).

Even though a woman doesn't hold the title to property – it's rare to find one who has a title. Women usually work the land that her husband owns. They live with, supports, and collaborates with the [husband or father's] family to make sure that they and their children can eat, that the children can go to school, that they can pay for their health needs, etc.

Community and peasant groups need to make a strategic plan for what will be the priorities and objectives for merging women's issues and land rights, and then launch a program that all the women's organizations can participate in. There should be more training for women, and more support to augment their technical, political, social, and economic capacity. What's most important, consciousness-raising, training and action. It is necessary for community and peasant groups to raise

108 USAID (2016)

109 Oxfam (2012)

110 Feed the future (2016)

women's consciousness of these issues. Unfortunately, rural Haitian women face challenges in organizing around gender at several levels. First, women suffer from high levels of illiteracy and lack of education, so even when they're in peasant organizations, there are a lot of decisions in the women's movement that they can't make. Second, women don't have economic means in Haiti. They don't have the resources to advocate for their rights or to address problems related to land.

Forest resources and charcoal production

Haiti is infamously known as one of the most deforested areas in the world, with population growth, and growing demands for energy and arable land being commonly cited as direct drivers of extreme forest loss and degradation over the last century. While the FAO statistics of 2% - 4% forest cover are often used as a reference^{111,112}, more rigorous, local land cover classifications show that forested area is between 19.5% - 32.4%, depending on the data and methods used¹¹³. This incites a re-evaluation of the predominant narrative about environmental degradation and the use of forest resources in the country. Of the forested areas, coffee and cacao plantations represent a large portion of this cover (50% in the case of coffee)¹¹⁴.

The majority (over 90%) of Haitian households meet their energy needs by charcoal and firewood, as only about a third have access to electricity – primarily in urban areas¹¹⁵. In fact, about 10,000 sacs of charcoal are used a day¹¹⁶. Both men and women are actively involved in the production of charcoal, while women are the main traders and users of this wood-based energy source (for cooking and cleaning)¹¹⁷. As such, this is an issue of relevance to both gender and environmental management.

With a stable national demand for charcoal, it is often a supplementary or primary source of revenue for poor rural families¹¹⁸. While charcoal production has long been painted as unsustainable, practices involving the cutting of fast growing trees such as cassia and acacia (that coppice and regrow within 4 – 6 years), are bringing into question this assertion that prevails across green development narratives¹¹⁹. As such, interest is surging on how to integrate, rather than eliminate, charcoal production and use into programs and projects.

With differentiated gender roles and responsibilities in the household and the economy, the intended use and preferences of forest resources are often distinct between men and women. For example, recent reforestation initiatives in Haiti lead by the CCAFF found that men tended to favor tree species for charcoal production and construction, while women expressed preferences for fruit trees and vegetable crops to integrate into home gardens¹²⁰. In some regions of Haiti, there may also be taboos around the use, planting or cutting of certain tree species¹²¹. With the prevalence of men in spiritual leadership positions¹²², their power and control over belief systems that shape these practices may be particularly relevant, yet it is a largely unexplored and overlooked aspect of climate resilience building endeavors and gender-mainstreaming that involve reforestation efforts. Indeed, evaluation of previous reforestation attempts in Haiti indicate that interventions are most successful when there is a strong

111 FAO (2010) – FRA

112 FAO (2015) – FRA

113 Churches et al. (2014)

114 CIAT (2011) – coffee value chains

115 EMMUS (2012) – from USAID (2016)

116 FAO (check référence from <http://www.haitilibre.com/article-17656-haiti-environnement-l-onu-appelle-haiti-aux-bonnes-pratiques-environnementales-et-agricoles.html>)

117 UNEP (2016) Charcoal report

118 UNEP (2016) – charcoal report

119 See: <https://haitiliberte.com/charcoal-is-not-the-cause-of-haitis-deforestation/>

120 Canada-UNDP (2017)

121 See for example: Tarter (2015)

122 USAID (2016) – gender assessment

incentive for local populations to ensure the survival of seedlings and maintain tree-cover ¹²³.

Access to productive land

In Haiti, women make up a majority of the labor force in agriculture, contributing to all aspects of production and especially commercialization and trade¹²⁴, yet ownership and rights over productive land resources is highly skewed by gender. The national statistics are a testament to this, with only 9% property owners in the country being women, while 20% of women have joint-ownership of a property¹²⁵. Land tenure is regulated by a civil code (enacted in 1962), that requires tenure registration for all land, yet a third of parcels do not have a legally recognized title, while 19% of land ownership is *de facto* declared by a sales receipt¹²⁶, indicating that the land tenure situation is uncertain and fragile across many Haitian households.

Most rural households (80%) have access to at least one hectare of land¹²⁷, with climate change and soil degradation however, the productivity of land is declining. Fertile land may have decreased by as much as 70% since the 1970s¹²⁸; in fact, estimates put losses of 10,000 to 15,000 fertile hectares per year due to erosion linked to a combination of land use practices and climate change¹²⁹.

Haiti has a particular and highly informal land ownership scheme rooted in traditional family relations that are structured around the family patriarchy, or “lakou”^{130, 131}. Land is typically passed through inheritance and distributed among children, which has contributed to the fragmentation of land into smaller and smaller parcels over time. With each generation, the inheritance situation is re-evaluated, such that relationships to home and land may be impermanent and unstable for families from one generation to the next¹³².

For women and girls, these tenure customs are a serious obstacle regarding their access to and securing their rights over productive land. Although inheritance is bilateral, with both daughters and sons being included in the division of land and homes, daughters traditionally receive smaller inheritances^{133,134}. Haitian marriage law recognizes that both men and women have equal inheritance rights, yet women have little legal and intuitional recourse to affirm these rights, as common law relationships and unofficial unions are extremely common¹³⁵. In the case of adopted children, those born of wedlock and “restaveks” (child domestic workers, who are often young girls), they are not recognized in informal hereditary arrangements; moreover, they retain their original family names and consequently have no legal rights to inherited land¹³⁶.

For landless households, sharecropping is common, particularly under informal agreements of the “mèt té” system, whereby up to half of the agricultural production is collected by the property owner¹³⁷, most of which are men. Moreover, these parcels are often the most remote and degraded lands^{138,139}.

¹²³ UNEP (2016) Charcoal report

¹²⁴ MCFDF

¹²⁵ UNFPA (2017)

¹²⁶ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹²⁷ FAO (n.d.) – landrights database

¹²⁸ USAID (2015) – ICTP report

¹²⁹ Arias, Brearly and Damais (2006)

¹³⁰ CIRAD (2016) – prob fonicer

¹³¹ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹³² CIRAD (2016) – prob fonicer

¹³³ Gardella (2006) – from USAID (2016)

¹³⁴ Feed the future (2016) – landscape evaluation of USAID not oxfam.

¹³⁵ Feed the future (2016) – landscape evaluation of USAID not oxfam.

¹³⁶ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹³⁷ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹³⁸ FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

¹³⁹ Feed the future (2016)

Within Haitian polygamist practices – which account for up to one-third of unions¹⁴⁰ – secondary wives do not have the same family status, yet men may still collect yields and thus revenue from their farms or gardens¹⁴¹.

Overall, the situation of tenure rights and land access is especially precarious for women-led and poor, landless farming households, and this deeply interconnected to climate vulnerability. Being constrained to farming on small, unfertile plots and steep slopes, the livelihood security and well-being of these marginalized families is especially at risk with the intensification of prolonged droughts, extreme tropical storms, and natural disasters¹⁴². In fact, conflict over increasingly scarce productive resources has multiplied in recent years^{143,144}. Further land conflicts may emerge from natural disasters, as post-earthquake inquiries found that urban populations moved back to rural areas to farm or claim land¹⁴⁵.

Access to extension services and finances

With the prevalence of rural aid projects from donors, NGOs and the private sector, agricultural extension services are readily available in Haiti – although the portion of public extension services has diminished in the last decades¹⁴⁶. According to a World Bank (2013) study, both men and women are equally likely to receive agricultural extension services in certain regions of Haiti, although this is probably due to women's higher demand and active seeking out these services, rather than an outcome of gender equal access¹⁴⁷. Moreover, the report found that there are fewer positive outcomes of agricultural training among women-led households.

In terms of credit, the MCFDF highlights that eligibility criteria of microfinancing institutions create barriers for women to access sufficient funds to effectively implement agrarian projects or transition to other economic sectors^{148,149}. With women as key actors in agricultural value chains, particularly the commercialization and sale of produce, low access to credit is a missed opportunity to build their climate resilience and increase livelihood security.

5. Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH)

In Haiti, gender-based violence (GBV) is a pervasive problem, and current legal and judiciary structures do not adequately address this vulnerability. It is a major obstacle for the empowerment of women and girls, as it reduces their ability to fully participate in the public and private spheres of life. One in three Haitian women aged 15-49 has experienced physical and/or sexual violence, and the rate of intimate partner violence has risen since 2005¹⁵⁰.

Climate and natural disasters only increase the incidence, as violence and sexual assault in displaced persons and relief camps has been reported to be widespread^{151,152}. The World Bank summarizes that research indicates that women and girls are up to 14 times more likely to be harmed during a

140 <http://www.rebuildingrespectforwomen.org/haiti.html>

141 FAO (n.d.) – land rights database

142 USAID (2016)

143 USAID (2016)

144 Shadow report (2011)

145 Shadow report (2011)

146 Feed the future (2016)

147 The World Bank (2013)

148 MCFDF 2014. Politique d'égalité femmes hommes 2014-2034

149 USAID (2016)

150 EMMUS (2012)

151 Shadow report (2011)

152 HRW (2018) - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

disaster. For those who survive, climate-induced disasters can amplify gender inequalities, making them more vulnerable to GBV, even when life for others may go back to normal.

Solidarite Fanm Ayisyèn (Haitian Women's Solidarity – SOFA) – Haitian feminist organization of approximately 10,000 members nationwide, 80% of whom are peasant women – along with the Global Justice Clinic and the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti have also presented a compelling case on how land grabbing is a source of violence against women and other human rights violations in the country.¹⁵³

A majority of GBV cases go unnoticed and unreported – as the most recent surveys indicate that 43.1% of women never told anyone, while 65% percent of women did not seek help of any kind¹⁵⁴. When they do seek help, it is most commonly among family members and neighbors¹⁵⁵, as official reporting accompanies a fear of revenge violence from abusers and the perception that official avenues are ineffective in terms¹⁵⁶. Indeed, the prevalence of police violence targeting women and other marginalized groups is inevitably deters the denouncement of aggressors or making formal complaints regarding conflicts of any kind¹⁵⁷. Among cases of violence reported in 2009 – 2011, the majority were physical in nature (59.74%), followed by sexual violence (29.80%), while cases of psychological and economic violence constituted a minority (5.88% and 4.58% respectively)¹⁵⁸. Although very few of these cases are investigated or prosecuted¹⁵⁹. See data below from UN Women's Global Database on Violence against Women:¹⁶⁰

Prevalence Data on Different Forms of Violence against Women:

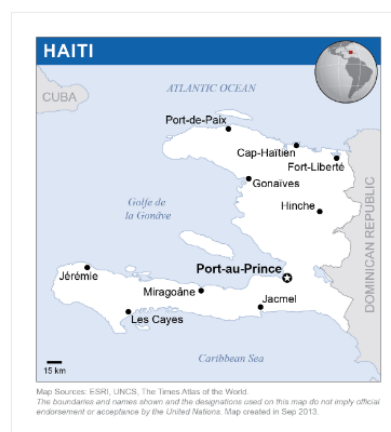
Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence : 26 % ⁽¹⁾
Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months : 13.9 % ⁽²⁾
Lifetime Non-Partner Sexual Violence : Official National Statistics Not Available
Child Marriage : 14.9 % ⁽³⁾

Reports submitted by UN Human Rights Bodies:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences
Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Gender Equality Indexes:

Gender Inequality Index Rank : 152 ⁽⁴⁾



Even when cases that are reported, justice for victims of GBV is hindered by the significant gender imbalance in Haiti's legal system. In 2016, there were only 32 women judges out of a total of 615¹⁶¹ and today the percentages remain about the same. Moreover, with women disproportionately represented among the population with low education and living in poverty, they generally have lower access to legal aid and justice systems¹⁶².

¹⁵³ [https://chrgj.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/220331_SOFA_GJC_IJDH_Submission-to-Special-Rapporteur - English.pdf](https://chrgj.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/220331_SOFA_GJC_IJDH_Submission-to-Special-Rapporteur-English.pdf)

¹⁵⁴ EMMUS (2012)

¹⁵⁵ EMMUS (2012)

¹⁵⁶ USAID (2016)

¹⁵⁷ Republic of Haiti (2016) – UN report on HR commission

¹⁵⁸ FROM PFS GENDER ASSESSMENT: Kay Fanm and SOFA - which mainly receive abused women and girls - Gheskio and Médecins sans Frontières / MSF France

¹⁵⁹ Shadow Report (2011)

¹⁶⁰ <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/americas/haiti>

¹⁶¹ FROM THE PFS: the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Legal Service, 2013, cited in "Diagnosis of gender inequalities" 2016 by UN Women

¹⁶² Shadow Report (2011)

Currently, there is no specific legislation to deal with domestic violence or sexual harassment, and while rape was criminalized just over a decade ago, alarmingly the law still does not recognize spousal rape as a crime. Although the Government has made efforts to combat violence against women and girls, with the support of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other agencies, recent political crises and natural disasters have obstructed the effective reform and adoption of gender protective legislations^{163,164}.

Considering this context of GBV in Haiti, there is a risk that any shifts in power balances that the project could cause and might exacerbate GBV, including sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH), and therefore, the Project has identified this as a moderate risk (Risk 08 – see Annex 6[a] – SESP; see also Annex 6[b] – ESMF, which includes a preliminary SEAH risk assessment completed during the design phase and an initial list of mitigation measures).

It should be noted that during the ESIA, the Project will carry out in-depth SEAH risk assessment. The Project will then update the mitigation measures and include them in the ESMP, in order to prevent, mitigate and respond to these SEAH risks. The Project will adhere to UNDP's as well as GCF's policies for protection against Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and abuse of Authority, as well as special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers, and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH conduct and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations, in the absence of which, contractual arrangements can be terminated. Other mitigation measures will include, but not limited to:

- Conducting training and sensitization sessions for project staff and the target population on SEAH issues in collaboration with the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights.
- Establish a separate Grievance Redress Mechanism that is survivor-centered to adequately respond to SEAH incidents.
- Integrate the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights into the project's technical implementation committee
- Encourage competent authorities to legally address SEAH-related issues.

6. Legal, Policy and Administrative Frameworks for Protecting Women and Gender Equality

Several constitutions have succeeded each other and the first to establish a turning point for the situation of women was the 1950 Constitution, guaranteeing them the right to vote. The Constitution in force, adopted on 10 March 1987 by a Constituent Assembly, which was approved in a referendum on 29 March 1987, as amended, unequivocally enshrines the principle of equality of men and women before the law and equal rights in the protection and enjoyment of human rights (articles 17, 18, 19, 28, 32.1 and 32.6) .

Thus, at the level of national legislation, the numerous laws published between 1825 and 1826 contained discriminatory provisions that were maintained until the 20th century: the Civil Code (27 March 1825) and the Criminal Code (19 May 1826), inspired by the French Napoleonic Code, were amended much later, in 1982 and 2005, largely eliminating discriminatory aspects against women; on the other hand, the Code of Civil Procedure of 3 May 1825 and the Code of Criminal Instruction of 12 April 1826 did not recognize the right of a married woman to take legal action. For the Commercial Code of 28 March 1826; (art. 4) a woman cannot have the status of trader without her husband's consent. Only the Labour Code of 1961 affirms the equality of the sexes in terms of access to

¹⁶³ HRW (2018). Accessed May, 2018; updated in 2018; available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/haiti>

¹⁶⁴ USAID (2016)

employment, salary and wages³. The principle of a 30% quota for women in all decision-making positions in national life, particularly in the public services, was recognized in 2012 in the so-called amended version, in article 17-1, of the 1987 Constitution.

The Ministry of Women and Women's Rights (MCFDF) is tasked with ensuring that signed agreements and conventions (domestic and international) are implemented, as part of its broader mission to guide the formulation, implementation, and enforcement of equitable public policies. Recently, the adoption of the Gender Equality Bill as well as the implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality and the National Plan for the Fight Against Gender Equality (2017), attests to Haiti's continued efforts to protect the rights of women¹⁶⁵. The ministry's operations are divided across four areas: Women's Rights Promotion Directorate (DPDDF), Gender Analysis Directorate (DPAG), the Directorate of Administrative Affairs (DAF), and Direction of coordination of the departmental offices.

MCFDF representatives (or Gender Focal Points/ *Point Focal genre*) are in place across ministries and state structures to coordinate and collaborate on women's rights and gender equality in the public sphere. Notably, a key function of this department is the production of national gender analyses and awareness-raising and training activities. However, the MCFDF faces insufficient budget allocation, as well as limited human resources and technical capacities to carry out its intended mission, while a lack of regulation for the functioning of this strategic institution means that its level of authority and influence in orienting governance activities is weak¹⁶⁶.

The Office for the Fight against Violence Against Women (*Bureau de Lutte contre la Violence Faite aux Femmes*) created in 2014, brings together three ministries (Women's Rights, Health and Justice) was created. Its management is formalized according to a Protocol signed by the three ministries. The Office is a public service office offering support and quality care to women and girls who are victims of specific violence and ensuring access to information and quick response to cases.

Criminal Code – Under Haitian law, rape is classified as a crime and therefore it is subject to a 10-year statute of limitations. Rape is not considered as being a "*crime de sang*", meaning a crime which resulted in the death of a person or a political crime. The maximum penalty for rape in Haiti is a ten years prison sentence if the victim is an adult and 15 years maximum if the victim is a minor under the age of 15. The Decree of 6 July 2005 modified article 278 of the Criminal Code regarding rape. The decree changed the categorization of rape from a crime against morals to a crime against the person. Whilst bringing some positive change, the decree did not properly address the issue of rape and sexual violence as it failed to accurately define the crime of rape and to list its elements. Judges and prosecutors are therefore required to resort to definitions of rape found outside of the code¹⁵ thus leading to an inconsistent application of the decree and a generally low level of predictability in how cases will be treated.

Incorporating gender and gender-responsive policy and planning is an essential part of effectively and strategically dealing with climate change impacts. Overall, Haiti's mechanisms and reform plans for gender equality are based on a number of international agreements and conventions for women's rights. Several such instruments have been ratified in Haiti, including:

- The Convention for the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others September 2, 1952

¹⁶⁵ Shadow report (2011)

¹⁶⁶ UNDP (2016) - *Projet de Renforcement des capacités adaptatives des communautés côtières aux changements climatiques en Haïti* (ACC - PNUD/FEM/MDE)

- the Convention on the political Rights of Women, July 31, 1957 (Please note that the Haitian woman has the right to vote since 1950)
- the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination with regard to Women (CEDAW), 7 April 1981
- the Convention on the fight against discrimination in the field of Education, October 15, 1984
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, 23 November 1990
- the Convention on Children's rights, December 23, 1994
- the Inter American Convention on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against Women, 3 April 1996

Climate change governance and gender in Haiti – There are few links between Haiti's climate change governance structures and the established frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment (i.e., MCFDF, National Gender Equality Policy)¹⁶⁷. The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2006, revised 2017) and the National Climate change policy (PNCC, 2017) – both aligned with the UNFCCC Paris Agreement – promise gender integration in all aspects of its implementation, however details on specific measures to address gender inequalities are lacking¹⁶⁸. In the Second National Communication on Climate Change (DCNCC), gender considerations were taken into account in four priority areas linked to climate change adaptation: agriculture and food security, water resources management, disaster and risk management, and health. The *Direction des Changements Climatiques* in the Ministry of the Environment (MDE) is primarily responsible for national climate change strategies and ensuring the inclusion of gender its initiatives. This department participates in a Climate Change Consortium along with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Agriculture.

A **National Disaster Risk Reduction System** is in place, with coordination across 10 ministries, and a Disaster Risk Reduction Plan has been developed. While change adaptation plans do note disaster risks as a priority area, there is limited coordination and information sharing among the two¹⁶⁹. Day-to-day disaster risk reduction activities are overseen by the Department of Civil Protection (DPC), which is managed by the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities. Women are highly vulnerable to the livelihood impacts of extreme climate events and natural disasters, while the high incidence of GBV in emergency shelters is a serious concern¹⁷⁰. The National Contingency Plan (2015) for emergency planning does give some consideration to the specific vulnerabilities of women (and other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities), however the inclusion of women in planning committees is inconsistent and weak across all administrative levels¹⁷¹. Donor agencies are supporting the development of gender protection practices at temporary emergency shelters and there are on-going capacity building and training activities to support gender-responsive disaster and emergency responses in the country¹⁷².

¹⁶⁷ USAID (2016)

¹⁶⁸ USAID 2016

¹⁶⁹ UNDP (2018) – NAP lessons

¹⁷⁰ Shadow report (2011)

¹⁷¹ USAID (2016) -(check refs: 189, 190)

¹⁷² USAID (2016)

7. Project-specific design consideration resulting from the Gender Assessment

Although Haiti faces challenges with respect to its capacities and resources for watershed governance and climate change adaptation and mitigation^{173,174}, the country is attempting to make advances in improved and integrated water management despite significant setbacks related to recent natural disasters and political corruption. There is a wide variety of support from donor agencies, foreign governments, international NGOs, and researchers that aim to strengthen capacities and support Haiti in its commitment to building climate resilience and prioritizing gender equality within its policies and planning.

The gender assessment carried out highlights the complexities of gender relations in Haiti and identifies barriers to gender equality. The analysis is a foundation, supporting the identification of opportunities to improve gender-responsive approaches to management activities and risk reduction in the context of climate change adaptation.

Building on this analysis, the following challenges and opportunities for gender-responsive integrated flood management and development of green and grey infrastructure in the context of climate change adaptation in Haiti are highlighted:

- I. Women are disproportionately vulnerable to flooding and climate change, with impacts on their livelihoods, health and safety, and of unpaid labor burdens:
 - A majority of women and women-led households depend on agriculture for their livelihoods making them vulnerable to climate change and flooding. They tend to produce some of the most vulnerable crops and are more likely to face obstacles of unproductive land and insecure land tenure.
 - Health risks associated to flooding and climate change are higher for women (especially pregnant and lactating) as well as other vulnerable populations (e.g., children and elderly). Women also undertake the primary care labour within the household, therefore, increased health burdens impact women's existing time poverty.
 - Women face high risks of violence during and in the aftermath of disasters: in [rapid analyses](#) post the 2021 Earthquake conducted by humanitarian organizations, for example – it was revealed that gender-based violence became a post-disaster crisis. 70% of women and men surveyed said their fear of sexual violence had increased since the earthquake. 43% of community leaders and 75% of youth say GBV has increased since the earthquake. 70% of organizations say women and girls are most at risk of GBV.
 - Climate changes such as flooding or drought, place an additional burden of unpaid labor on women, as they are primarily responsible for family/community water use/provisioning.

Through the Activity 1.1, that aims to capacitate farmer's groups as well as women's cooperatives and associations, specific gender-transformative sub-activities have been designed to ensure the above challenges are addressed. Further, the food coupon distribution (Activity 2.3) will also target vulnerable households, with a specific focus on women-headed, female-led, widow-headed households.

¹⁷³ Stoa (2017)

¹⁷⁴ UNDP (2018) – NAP : lessons from Haiti

- II. There is an institutional and policy-making gender gap. Gender equality is not fully addressed in Haiti's climate change, disaster risk, and water resource management strategies or action plans; as such, measures to promote gender-responsive adaptations and mitigate gender specific impacts are lacking. Women and women's associations do not fully participate in policymaking and decisions related to water resource management, disaster risks, and climate change across all levels.

Through the Activities 3.1 and 3.2, this challenge will be addressed. These activities aims to improve Haiti's Water Act, build national capacities, as well as catchment-level governance framework, with a focus on improved gender and social inclusions.

8. Recommendations from Haiti's existing on Climate Resilience and Gender Projects and Programmes

Lessons Learnt

Lessons learnt from previous programmes and projects in the country and elsewhere can be drawn upon to improve the transformative potential of integrated flood management and effective flood control through soil conservation in the Trois Rivières region and ensure equal participation and benefit sharing among men and women.

A recent cross-review of policies, institutions, and interventions in water resource governance across several countries conducted by UNDP (2017)¹⁷⁵ found that gender-responsive approaches should:

- Build strong collaboration with public water resources departments, ensuring that designing and installing water infrastructure and facilities are based on gender-responsive assessments
- Increase the capacity of local government representatives to ensure the effective participation and leadership of women in water management mechanisms
- Support communities in upholding principles of gender equity when establishing water-user groups
- Support local municipal authorities and communities to develop and maintain social mechanisms for gender-equitable distribution of water resources
- Ensure that partnerships with the private sector include a commitment to gender equality and women receive equal access to technical or management training, peer-to-peer learning, and other resources.

With respect to the agricultural sector and climate change resilience, UNDP (2016) recommends that gender-responsive initiatives¹⁷⁶:

- Close the gap in access to land: Eliminate discrimination under the law; Recognize the importance and power of customary land rights; Educate officials and evaluate them on gender targets; Educate women regarding land rights; Ensure that women's voices are heard; Adjust bureaucratic procedures; Gather sex-disaggregated data for policy design and monitoring
- Closing the gap in rural labor markets: Target women's multiple trade-offs; Reduce gender inequalities in human capital; Capitalize on public work programmes; Strengthen women's

¹⁷⁵ Canada-UNDP (2017)

¹⁷⁶ UNDP (2016) – gender, climate change and food security training module 3

rights and voice

- Closing the financial services gap; Promote financial literacy; Design products that meet the needs of women; Promote a women-friendly and empowering culture Close the gap in social capital through women's groups; Use technology and innovative delivery channels
- Closing the technology gap; Develop technologies and environments that address women's needs Improve extension services; Scale up farmer field schools

With respect to the reforestation and agro-forestry systems in the context of climate change, IUNC (2008) recommended that gender-responsive initiatives¹⁷⁷:

- From the onset, ensure full participation and integration of women, from local communities and promote systematic attention to the participation of women in forestry development in policies, strategies and capacity-building efforts related to the conservation and sustainable development of forests and trees and their use.
- Programmes should promote equal access of women to land ownership and other resources necessary for effective socio-economic participation in forest management and climate mitigation strategies (e.g., land, capital, technical assistance, technology, tools, equipment, markets and time).
- Both women and men must be trained in methods and forestry technologies, including nursery techniques, site selection, and selection of species, land preparation, planting, weeding, and maintenance.

Project Design and Implementation

Gender benefits through this Project have been optimized by promoting the full involvement of women in decision-making regarding integrated flood management at the community and institutional levels, as well as the stewards of agroforestry systems, playing key roles in the selection of species and transformation of products. In addition, as during the design of the project, during implementation, strong efforts will continue to be made, in order to ensure the equitable participation of women. Additionally, going forward beyond the implementation phase, equal participation of women will be pursued and achieved in ongoing management and water governance especially on the Water Governance Committees.

Addressing gender dimensions within the project design and implementation, this proposal works to identify and integrate interventions to provide gender responsive and transformative results.

The project design and implementation will take into consideration the following gender implications:

- Specific strategies to include / target female-headed households;
- Differing conservation incentives faced by women;
- Identification of gaps in gender equality through the use of sex-disaggregated data enabling development of a gender action plan to close those gaps, devoting resources and expertise for implementing such strategies, monitoring the results of implementation, and holding individuals and institutions accountable for outcomes that promote gender equality.
- Advocacy and awareness is adjusted to most effectively reflect gender-specific differences. Strategies used in the project are then tailored, taking into account such differences;
- Inclusion of a Gender Specialist position / provision of advice within the project to implement gender related activities.

¹⁷⁷ IUNC (2008) – Reforestation, afforestation, deforestation, climate change and gender

During project implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated to the project. This will be incorporated in the annual Project Implementation Report, Mid-Term Report, and Terminal Evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality will include men and women who had access to affordable solutions, number of men and women employed from the jobs created by the project, training opportunities, knowledge management and information dissemination.

Stakeholder engagement

The stakeholder consultations and engagement of women's organizations promote gender equality at the local as well as the national level. The involvement of women's organizations in the project design, aided in identifying relevant gender issues within the country's social context, and implementing and monitoring the gender aspects of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation

Through onset analysis, data will be collected and collated in the project's inception phase to establish a baseline. This data shall be monitored against throughout implementation and evaluation. In order to monitor and evaluate progress of the project, the following indicators can be measured:

Quantitative outcomes:

- Female-headed households as beneficiaries;
- Improvements in health and well-being;
- Improved livelihoods;
- Business development services component targeting rural women entrepreneur groups.

Qualitative outcomes:

- Opportunities to generate additional income. Women are more likely to respond to incentives that address their family's basic needs, such as better health and nutrition
- Time-saving for women as a result of lower hours in labour required for agricultural and water management practices prior to the implementation of the project;
- Contribution to improved self-esteem and empowerment of women in the community;
- Expanded involvement in public and project decision-making as a result of initiation of women into active participation in income generating activities;
- Support for training and educational activities which may include activities related to climate change, agriculture, leadership, business, finance, entrepreneurship and decision-making, thereby enabling empowerment and involvement (or increased involvement) of women to participate with confidence in community meetings;
- Effectiveness of awareness raising.

9. Gender Action Plan (GAP)

This Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project, based on the Logical Framework of the Project (Section E – full Funding Proposal). In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This can be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation, and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation.

UNDP – as the Accredited Entity – will be responsible for the implementation of this GAP, and the responsible parties column (see below) lays down the architecture at the activity-level. A Gender and Safeguards Expert will be part of the Project Management Unit (PMU) with the remit to deliver the GAP, in collaboration with Heifer International, which is the Executing Entity for Outcome 2. Gender technical expertise and assistance may be sought on an ad-hoc basis to supplement the available skill set and experience on the PMU – this has been mentioned (indicative) where necessary in the Action Plan below.

The expected impact of this GAP is: **Increased resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities, including women and girls; gender-equitable participation in territorial planning and household food and water security for increased climate change resilience.**

The expected outcome of this GAP is: **Improved capacities for an estimated 87,780-146,300 women/ 30-50% of project direct beneficiaries for sustainable water and land management as a means to enhance their resilience to climate change.**

OUTPUT 1: Ecosystem-based flood management solutions implemented in 25,440 hectares of the Trois-Rivières watershed

ACTIVITY 1.1: Strengthen the capacity of community groups, including farmer and women's associations, for climate-resilient land-use planning in seven target communes in the Trois-Rivières watershed solutions

SUB-ACTIVITIES	GENDER MAINSTREAMING OPPORTUNITY	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	M&E TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	GENDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND BUDGET (in USD)
There is a mention of additional/follow-up gender assessments in the previous section, where is this reflected in this GAP?							
1.1.1 Develop 33 community land-use plans.	Under this activity, community members and farmer and women's associations in 33	Gender-inclusive stipulations in the	0	33 community land-use plans	Annual document review (33	PMU (Project Manager and Gender Expert)	

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	communal sections within the 7 target communes in the TR watershed (Port-de-Paix, Chansolme, Bassin Bleu, Plaisance, Pilate, Marmelade, Gros Morne) will be trained on climate-resilient land-use management. Through this activity, the Project will develop land-use plans, co-developed with communities, and include clear delineation of roles and responsibilities, and ensure women's concerns and needs are mainstreamed into these plans.	land-use plans ¹⁷⁸ (qualitative indicator)			land use plans expected by Y5)	Community land use plans developed through the project	Total: 220,050 ¹⁷⁹
1.1.2	Train communities, farmer and women's associations in the seven target communes on the application of the community land-use plans and implementation of climate-	Through this Activity, communities within the 33 sub communes will be reached by these plans and the associated training. The training will be in a ToT format to ensure continuity and sustainability of these investments. The Project will include gender modules / sensitization modules (where relevant) in this Activity to ensure that groundwork for	# of women and men trainers with improved understanding of climate resilience and the role of communities in reforestation	0	50% trainers trained (ToT) are women, 14,153 farmers trained are women (accounting for all associated farmers that are women identified within target area per 2008 Agricultural Census)	Annual review	PMU Heifer Training participation logs/records and training reports

¹⁷⁸ UNDP has extensive experience and expertise and delivering projects and programmes around LUPs, as well as developed guidance on integrated spatial planning. Please review: <file:///Users/deby1605/Downloads/UNDP-GEF-Integrated-Spatial-Planning-Workbook.pdf>

¹⁷⁹ Accounts for 1 community mobilizer per BN 1B (84,000), 30% of the time of the KM Officer in the design of the workshops (25,200) per BN 1B, 30% of the internal travel costs for the delivery of the campaigns per BN 1C, 20% of stationary costs for the delivery of the campaigns per BN 1 D (15,400), 40,000 for the workshops dedicated to ensuring gender participation in the awareness per BN 1I, , 25,200 for the awareness campaign with a gender focus BN 1H, 30% of the time of the ME officer who will monitor the effectiveness of these campaigns (25,200) per BN 1ME1

	resilient land-use practices.	increased women's participation is accepted and driven forward by communities.						
1.1.3	Conduct one awareness campaign in each of the seven target communes in Haiti.	<p>To support these capacity-building initiatives, awareness-raising campaigns will be designed and implemented in the seven target communes through city hall meetings and community radio broadcasts.</p> <p>The Project will encourage equitable participation of men and women in these campaigns, as well as target men and women equitably through these campaigns.</p>	# of female and male participants, per awareness campaign	0	7 communes, with equitable participation (50% male and 50% female) in each	Annual review	PMU Heifer Minutes (Official Summaries) of City Hall Meetings Radio campaigns Participation lists	
ACTIVITY 1.2: Implement ecosystem-based flood management solutions in the Trois-Rivières watershed								

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1.2.1	Establish 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems in priority areas the TR watershed, including: i) agrisilvicultural systems — which are a combination of crops and trees, such as alley cropping; ii) silvopastoral systems — which combine forestry and grazing of domesticated animals; and iii) agrosilvopastoral systems that combine trees, crops and animals.	<p>This sub-activity will focus on reducing the impacts of climate change-induced flooding in the TR catchment and Port-de-Paix. This will be achieved by implementing 17,740 ha of agroforestry systems.</p> <p>This is the ecosystem-based investment, which form the continuum of actions that the Project will invest in, and therefore, gender-sensitive.</p>	# of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by male and female	0	At most 70% male and at least 30% female participation, prioritizing the participation of women farmers that account for 14,153 of the 54,714 total associated farmers in the region	Annually	PMU Heifer Agroforestry logs and project participation logs	2,731,840 ¹⁸⁰
1.2.2	Restore 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas the TR watershed through planting indigenous tree species in	<p>This sub-activity will focus on rehabilitating 7,700 ha of forests in priority areas in the watershed.</p> <p>This is the ecosystem-based investment, which form the continuum of actions that the</p>	# of participants in conservation/restoration activities, disaggregated by gender	0	At most 70% male and at least 30% female participation, prioritizing the participation of women farmers that account for 14,153 of	Annually	PMU Heifer Project logs and participation lists	

¹⁸⁰ Accounts for the 15% work dedicated to ensure that women are well benefitted within the EBA interventions, including targeting, support in the establishing of these plots per BN 10 and 30% of the time of the ME specialist per 1ME2 to ensure that the gender target is well monitored and the strategy is adjusted accordingly

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	degraded areas within the seven target communes.	Project will invest in, and therefore, gender-sensitive.			the 54,714 total associated farmers in the region			
1.2.3	Hold 8 engagement workshops with community leaders, farmer and women's associations to facilitate the implementation of Sub-activities 1.1.2 and 1.1.3.	This sub-activity will be conducted in tandem with 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. These engagement workshops will complement the awareness and training components of the previous activity, and ensure that women's associations, community groups and other farmer associations are adequately engaged and their stakeholder buy-in is ensured for the proposed interventions of the Project.	# of female and male participants, per engagement campaign	0	7 communes, with equitable participation (50% male and 50% female) in each	Annually	PMU Participation lists	

OUTPUT 2: Climate-resilient agricultural practices, optimised value chains and social safety nets established to promote SLM and reduce degradation in the Trois-Rivières watershed

ACTIVITY 2.1: Strengthen institutional capacity at the commune, inter-commune and department levels in Haiti's Trois-Rivières watershed for productive and sustainable land-use management

SUB-ACTIVITIES	GENDER MAINSTREAMING OPPORTUNITY	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	M&E TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	GENDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND BUDGET (in USD)
2.1.1 Conduct capacity gap/needs	Under this broader activity and through the sub-activity, a	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns	0	Capacity gap/needs assessments are	Year 2 of the project	Heifer	159,865 ¹⁸¹

¹⁸¹ 30% of the time by the project staff to ensure gender monitoring and targeting per BN CoF2, 50% of the training and workshop for farmers and audiovisual materials that will include targeting for women farmers

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assessments for the agricultural sector in seven priority communes in the TR region.	<p>capacity needs assessment will be conducted for the agricultural sector to identify the technical and institutional requirements for transitioning the sector from unsustainable land-use practices towards a sustainable landscape management (SLM) approach to land and water resources management that is climate resilient.</p> <p>Gender considerations and further analysis will be mainstreamed into the assessment structure.</p>	in assessment structure (qualitative indicator)		conducted with gender assessments mainstreamed into the overall structure.	and annually verified to ensure mainstreaming within the implementation	<p>Capacity gaps assessment (document review)</p> <p>Meeting minutes and summary of socialization of the capacity assessment as well as of the meetings held within its development</p> <p>Meeting/ workshop participation list</p>	
2.1.2 Establish communal development councils and multi-sectoral management structures to oversee and manage the implementation of interventions designed to address priority areas identified in Sub-activity.	<p>Through this sub-activity, the project will also establish multi-sectoral governance structures will be established to oversee and manage the implementation of interventions designed to address priority areas identified under the capacity needs assessment conducted in the previous sub-activity.</p> <p>Women's leadership will be strongly encouraged in these institutions. The target will be 50% both in leadership, and also in participation.</p>	<p># of women (in ratio to men) participating in communal development councils</p> <p># of women (in ratio to men) participating at CDC and FSN meetings</p>	0	50% of councils led by women, 50% of all participants / trainees are women (prioritizing women-headed households)	Annually	<p>Heifer</p> <p>Statutes of the Communal Development councils or similar origination documents that specify leadership positions</p> <p>Participation lists of FSN meetings</p>	

	to reflect realities of Haitian society, where women may be too time poor or may not always be able to ascent traditional and faith-based norms to participate fully.						
2.1.3 Train representatives from appropriate government entities, including MARNDR, NCFS and MSAL, on the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM.	Through this sub-activity, representatives will be trained from across different governance levels to ensure implementation of climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM are done successfully, with the requisite institutional and capacity-building. Modules on gender will be made part of the curricula to ensure there is buy-in on gender-responsive climate-resilient agricultural techniques and SLM.	# of representatives trained, gender disaggregated	0	50% of all participants / trainees are women (prioritizing women-headed households)	Annually	Heifer Participation lists of trainings	
ACTIVITY 2.2: Enhance the technical capacity and access to finance of national and local representatives involved in agriculture in the Trois-Rivières watershed for adopting climate-resilient sustainable land-use practices							
2.2.1. Strengthen the technical capacity of farmers and communities in the seven target communes to	This broader Activity will increase the technical capacity of farmers to implement climate-resilient agricultural techniques and land-use practices, using the findings from the capacity needs	# of trainer of trainers trained, disaggregated by gender	0	50% trainers trained (ToT) are women thus allowing to empower the existing under representation of women in farming		Heifer Participation records and logs	585,000 ¹⁸²

¹⁸² 10% of the work regarding the capacity and social capital development to ensure gender is well reflected within the capacity gaps, 315,00 for gender and capacity building initiatives, 20,000 for trainings for women related to the strengthening of the finance mechanisms, 20,00 for trainings on community awareness per CoF3

implement climate-resilient agricultural practices and SLM.	assessments being conducted under Activity 2.1.1. Trainings conducted under this sub-activity will be gender-responsive and target vulnerable farming communities – as well as marginalised groups within them such as women agricultural workers. In general, in many of these communes, women are heavily involved in each part of the agricultural processes and value chains.			associations (currently identified at 30%, from the stakeholder consultations)			
2.2.2. Provide climate-resilient agricultural inputs (e.g. climate-resilient seeds and infrastructure upgrades) to households in the TR watershed.	These interventions will be supported by the provision of climate-resilient agricultural inputs (e.g. climate-resilient seed varieties) to vulnerable households that depend on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. Inputs provided through this sub-activity will be equitably distributed, in line with the findings of the gap assessments conducted in the previous Activity, and in proportion to the farmers identified in the region.	# of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender	0	At most 70% male and at least 30% female, considering that identified associated women farmers currently only account for 14,153 of the 54,714 total associated farmers in the region	Annually	Heifer Project logs regarding the usage and access of the inputs provided Site visits	

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2.2.3. Enhance access to finance for smallholder farmers through the VSCA.	<p>Actions (feasibility and risk analysis) to promote the creation of community finance associations to enhance access and mobilize savings to be used for investment in the capital goods required for the and implementation of sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices.</p> <p>The Project will aim to include women in the project-supported savings groups, by ensuring requisite mechanisms and conducive environments to ensure favourable lending conditions, in light of the assessment findings that women may lack access to collateral/with limited financial literacy.</p>	Number of feasibility and risk analysis developed to enable VSCAs that look to promote the access of women into the project supported saving groups	0	<p>100% of risk/feasibility/scoping analysis developed by the project take into account how to promote women's access and participation within savings groups</p> <p>60% of village agents will be women</p>	Annually	Heifer	Document review of the risk/ feasibility/s coping analysis developed under this activity	
ACTIVITY 2.3: Implement a social protection system to support vulnerable households at risk to food insecurity because of climate change								
2.3.1. Conduct a site survey/assessment to determine eligible households to receive food coupons to be developed under Sub-activity 2.3.2	This sub-activity will provide the required immediate relief to vulnerable people affected by climate induced flooding events, concomitantly reducing further pressure on the environment by providing an alternative option to resorting to unsustainable charcoal production.	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns in assessment structure (qualitative indicator)	0	Capacity gap/needs assessments are conducted with gender assessments mainstreamed into the overall structure.	Y2 and Y3 of the project (when the assessment is expected to take place and	Heifer	Document review of the Capacity gap/needs assessments	200,000

	<p>This sub-activity will conduct the requisite site surveys and assessments to pinpoint the households. To determine eligible households for these coupons, vulnerable households will be identified through a site survey and/or assessment, with their details captured in a database for future reference.</p> <p>Gender considerations will be mainstreamed into the assessment structure. Increased spotlight will be on female-headed or widow-headed households, which may not be performing at the level of male-headed households – the scoping exercise for the food coupons will isolate and identify the most vulnerable and in-need households.</p>				is completed)		
2.3.2. Establish and operationalise a food coupons mechanism in the TR watershed.	<p>Food coupons will be distributed through this sub-activity, targeting vulnerable and marginalized households prioritizing those that are headed by women (female-headed households, widow-headed households).</p>	<p># of households, disaggregated by household head gender (ie. # of MHHs and # of FHHs)</p> <p># of direct beneficiaries, gender disaggregated</p>	0	At least 60% of households prioritized are headed by women	Annually starting Y3	Heifer Beneficiary monitoring system	

2.3.3. Engage and train 934 households on the implementation of the food coupons mechanism established under Sub-activity 2.3.2.	A total of 934 households will be selected to participate in the operation of the food coupons mechanism. Participating households will receive training on <i>inter alia</i> hygiene, modalities of exchange and personal security. There will be focus on capacitating women-headed households.	# of households in the food coupon mechanism, disaggregated by gender		At least 561 women headed households	Annually starting Y3	Heifer Participation longs	
2.3.4. Create 150 new VSCAs in the TR watershed to enhance the food security of vulnerable households.	To support the efficient and effective implementation of the food coupons mechanism, existing VSCAs will receive operational improvements under this activity, supplemented by the creation of 150 new VSCAs in the TR watershed.	- No gender-specific indicator required however participation of women in the VSCAs will ensured through a favorable enabling environment and will also be monitored by the project					
2.3.5. Establish a network of village agents to monitor existing VSCAs and establish new ones, as well as to monitor market performance contributing to food coupons mechanisms.	To ensure that this system remains operational throughout the lifetime of the project, a network of village agents will be established, with their primary responsibilities being the monitoring of existing VSCAs and creation of new ones	- No gender-specific indicator required however participation of women in the VSCAs will ensured through a favorable enabling environment and will also be monitored by the project					

OUTPUT 3: Strengthened governance and capacity for climate-resilient integrated water resources management (IWRM)

ACTIVITY 3.1: Strengthen national capacities for the implementation of the Water Act

SUB-ACTIVITIES	GENDER MAINSTREAMING OPPORTUNITY	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	M&E TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	GENDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND BUDGET (in USD)
3.1.1. Draft provisions to Haiti's Water Act for the adoption of an integrated approach to water resources management and implement the act in the TR watershed.	Under Activity 3.1, provisions will be drafted to the Water Act to ensure that it promotes an integrated approach to water resources management, including considerations for the coordinated development of water, land and related resources. This will contribute towards: i) maximising economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems under future climate change conditions; and ii) facilitating efficient, integrated adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change in Haiti. The provisions will include gender-transformative and gender-responsive stipulations, to ensure water governance in Haiti incorporates gender and social inclusion-related clauses at the policy level. As evinced in the	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns in assessment structure (qualitative indicator)	0	1 Water Act prepared for adoption	Annually	PMU Text of the Draft Water Act presented	135,200 ¹⁸³

¹⁸³ 10% of effort dedicated to including gender considerations within ESMP and ESIA per BN 3A, 30% of the efforts of the policy specialist to ensure inclusion of women within the draft water act provisions and IWRM per 3C

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	assessment, climate and environmental governance in Haiti does not adequately address gender concerns yet.						
3.1.2. Establish Catchment IWRM Committees (<i>Comittees de GIRE des Bassins Versants, CGBVs</i>) within each of the 31 catchments in Haiti, as per the provisions drafted in Sub-activity 3.1.1.	IWRM Committees will be designed to increase women's leadership, and ensure women's equitable participation. The target is being kept at 30% to reflect realities of Haitian society, where women may be too time-poor or may not always be able to ascent traditional and faith-based norms to participate fully.	# of women participating in communal development councils # of women participating at CDC and FSN meetings	0	30% of committees led by women, 50% of all participants / trainees are women (prioritizing women-headed households)	Annually	PMU UNDP (Project Support) Statutes of Creation of the Committees Published Committee Agreements Participation log included within meeting minutes	
3.1.3. Establish Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations (<i>Associations d'Usagers des Ressources en Eau du Sous-bassin versant; AssURES</i>) within the sub-catchments of the 31 catchments in Haiti, as per the provisions drafted in Sub-activity 3.1.1.	Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations will be designed to increase women's leadership, and ensure women's equitable participation. The target is being kept at 30% to reflect realities of Haitian society, where women may be too time-poor or may not always be able to ascent traditional and faith-based norms to participate fully.	# of representatives trained, gender disaggregated	0	30% of associations led by women, 50% of all participants / trainees are women (prioritizing women-headed households)	Annually	PMU UNDP (Project Support) Statutes of Creation of the Committees Published Committee Agreements Participation log included within meeting minutes	

Activity 3.2: Develop an integrated, climate-resilient water management governance framework targeting the catchment and sub-catchment levels in the Trois-Rivières watershed

3.2.1. Establish the Catchment Water Resources Management Committee (CWRMC) to manage water resources in the TR watershed.	Under this activity, an inclusive and equitable water management governance framework will be developed for the TR catchment, namely the Catchment Water Resources Management Committee (CWRMC). This committee will work with representatives from productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users at sub-catchment level and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs) to achieve two main goals. Increased women's leadership will be encouraged in the Committee, as well as gender parity in participation of members.	# of participants, disaggregated by gender	0	50% of all participants / trainees are women	Annually	PMU UNDP (Project Support) Statutes of Creation of the Committees Published Committee Agreements Participation log included within meeting minutes	443,124 ¹⁸⁴
3.2.2. Develop climate-resilient IWRM plans for end users at the sub-catchment and catchment levels in a participatory, gender-responsive way with	The IWRM plans will define roles and responsibilities of institutions and civil society stakeholders for water resources management (complementary to the decentralised management of water resources to be established in the Water Act under Activity 3.1).	Inclusion of gender questions/concerns in IWRM plans (qualitative indicator)	0	31 IWRM plans	Annually	PMU UNDP (Project Support) IWRM Plans (document review)	

¹⁸⁴ 30% of the time allocated to the IWRM adviser to provide gender considerations in the IWRM plans and ensuring participation within the committees (87,477) per 3I, salary of the gender specialist per 3I (185,247), 82,200 travel costs for gender monitoring travel per 3I, 72,200 per workshops focused on women per 3M, 30% of stationary and audiovisual costs per 3K and 3L for use in the delivery of the workshops towards women (16,000).

representatives from CWRMC and productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users and Sub-Catchment Water Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs).	This will also include stipulations on increased women's participation and leadership, with the aim to making a business case of how gender-responsive IWRM yields improved results. Lessons learnt and best practices for other contexts (https://cap-net.org/genderiwrn/; https://www.fsnnetwork.org/resource/why-gender-matters-iwrn-tutorial-water-managers) may be brought in and tailored.						
3.2.3. Promote a climate-resilient, integrated landscape management approach in the TR watershed that considers gender dynamics, using the community land-use plans (Activity 1.1).	- As above.						
3.2.4. Train the CWRMC (established under Sub-activity 3.2.1) and representatives from productive sectors (e.g. agriculture), land users and Sub-Catchment Water	Training on the climate-resilient IWRM plans will also be delivered focusing on the application of these plans in decision-making. The combined result of these actions will be the establishment and operation of an integrated governance framework that will contribute to preserving climate-	Inclusion of gender modules (qualitative indicator)	0	Gender module included in the training provided to all of the 31 Sub-Catchment Water Resource Users Associations	Annually	PMU Gender modules developed Training plans Training reports	

Resources User Associations (SCWRUAs) on the application of climate-resilient IWRM plans in decision making.	resilient, sustainable land and water resources management beyond the lifetime of the project. During the implementation of Activity 3.2, considerable efforts will be made to securing equitable representation, participation and leadership of women. To that end, training will also contain modules / informally highlight (in the context of traditional communities/stakeholders) the importance of women's increased leadership roles and participation in water governance bodies at local and sub-local levels.						
Activity 3.3: Implement regular monitoring and evaluation of water resources at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to support the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans							
3.3.1. Commission an expert to undertake the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions (Activity 1.2), supported by WHO.	From project inception (Year 1), continuous health monitoring and impact evaluations will be undertaken and will continue throughout the implementation phase. By monitoring the evolution, frequency and location of flood-related illnesses from the start of the project, the impact of the project will be assessed once a sufficient time series of observations is completed. UNDP will commission an expert to	Inclusion of gender considerations	0	1 overall study	Annually	PMU UNDP (Project Management Support) ToRs developed for the study Study itself	156,800

	<p>undertake the health monitoring and impact evaluations of the EbA flood management solutions.</p> <p>The World Health Organisation (WHO) will provide technical support to this expert, as they are currently monitoring cases of water- and vector-borne diseases in Haiti and therefore have a pre-defined methodology that would allow comparison studies to be undertaken across watersheds. As with all assessments that will be undertaken during the project life cycle, gender considerations will be made a part of the evaluation structure to ensure data and information (on which there is a paucity currently) on differential impacts on men and women, regional disparities, between different households can be captured.</p>						
3.3.2. Undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases — as well as monitor dry season baseflow — within the TR watershed,	<p>The contracted expert will undertake a baseline assessment of the prevalence of water- and vector-borne diseases within the TR watershed and analyse the impact of climate change-induced flooding on the spread of these diseases.</p>	- As above					

assisted by local representatives from SCWRUAs.						
3.3.3. Assess the effectiveness of EbA interventions (Activity 1.2) in reducing the spread of water- and vector-borne diseases.	- As above.					
3.3.4. Generate lessons through the implementation of all project interventions and disseminate these lessons through the committees and councils established under Output 2	Lessons generated through the implementation of all project interventions will be shared through the relevant committees and associations at the catchment and sub-catchment levels to inform adaptative management of these interventions under future climate change conditions. Gender and social inclusion learnings will be captured and mainstreamed to ensure gender-responsive design, planning and implementation of future programming.	Inclusion of gender-responsive case studies/lessons learnt/best practices (qualitative indicator)	0	1 overall study	- As above	



Activity-level Gender-Responsive Budgeting envisioned for the Project (in USD\$)

Activity 1.1	220,050
Activity 1.2	2,731,840
Activity 2.1	159,865
Activity 2.2	585,00
Activity 2.3	200,00
Activity 3.1	135,200
Activity 3.2	443,124
Activity 3.3	156,800

Total: USD 4,846,879

Proposed SEAH Mitigation Measures

Please refer to Section 6.1.4. within Annex 6b (ESMF) as well as its appendices for proposed actions to be implemented by the project mitigate SEAH.

[Please see next pages for Appendix 1 and 2.](#)



Appendix 1: Glossary and List of Stakeholders

To ensure a common understanding, the following UNDP definitions apply to key terminology used throughout the document.¹⁸⁵ It should be noted that UNDP operates in line with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development call on all United Nations entities to improve interagency coordination and maximize impact. At the country level, UNDP supports the integration of gender equality in all common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

Gender	“Refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context. Other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age.”
Gender Equality	“Refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration—recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a ‘women’s issue’ but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.”
Gender Mainstreaming	“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implication for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”
Women’s Rights	“The human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community.”

¹⁸⁵ Annexes to the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017: The Future We Want: Rights and Empowerment:
<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Annex%201%20Terminology.pdf>

	<p>“As defined in Article 1, ‘discrimination against women’ shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.”</p>
Women’s Empowerment	<p>“Women’s empowerment has five components: Women’s sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.”</p> <p>“The concept of empowerment is related to gender equality but distinct from it. The core of empowerment lies in the ability of a woman to control her own destiny. This implies that to be empowered women must not only have equal capabilities (such as education and health) and equal access to resources and opportunities (such as land and employment), they must also have the agency to use those rights, capabilities, resources and opportunities to make strategic choices and decisions (such as are provided through leadership opportunities and participation in political institutions. And to exercise agency, women must live without the fear of coercion and violence.”</p>
Gender Parity	<p>“...equal numbers of men and women at all levels of the organization. It must include significant participation of both men and women, particularly at senior levels. Gender parity is one of several integrated mechanisms for improving organizational effectiveness.”</p>
Gender-based Violence	<p>“Gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women’s ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men...Gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms under general international law or under human rights conventions, is discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of (CEDAW).”</p> <p>“...any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”¹⁰</p> <p>“...any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially associated differences between males and females. As such violence is based on socially ascribed differences. Gender-based violence includes, but it is not limited to sexual violence. While women and girls of all ages make up the majority of the victims, men and boys are also both direct and indirect victims. It is clear that the effects of such violence are both physical and psychological, and have long term detrimental consequences for both the survivors and their communities.”</p>
Sexual Abuse	<p>Actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.</p>

Sexual Exploitation	Any actual or attempted abuse of position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.
Sexual Harassment	Sexual harassment is not SEA. Sexual harassment refers to prohibited conduct in the work context and can be committed against UN staff and related personnel. In context of the United Nations, sexual harassment primarily describes prohibited behaviour against another UN staff or related personnel, which may also include nationals of the host state. It is defined for UN staff by ST/SGB/2008/5 and similar directives for uniformed personnel and involves any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favour, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behaviour of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. Conduct or behaviour of a sexual nature is considered SEA when this conduct or behaviour amounts to either sexual exploitation or sexual abuse as defined in ST/SGB/2003/13.

Appendix 2: List of stakeholders consulted

Department	Commune	Organisation/Stakeholder	Date of Consultation
Artibonite	Gonaïves	MDE (Government)	January 2018
Artibonite	Gonaïves	Delegation (Government)	August 2018
Artibonite	Gonaïves	MPCE (Government)	August 2018
Artibonite	Gonaïves	MARNDR (Government)	August 2018
Artibonite	Gros-Morne	CASEC (Government)	August 2018
Artibonite	Gros-Morne	Mayor's Office	August 2018
Artibonite	Gros-Morne	BAC (Government)	August 2018
Artibonite	Gros-Morne	Farmers	August 2019
Artibonite	Gros-Morne	Women	August 2020
Artibonite	Marmelade	Mayor's Office	August 2018
Artibonite	Marmelade	BAC(Government)	September-18
North	Cap	MDE (Government)	August 2018
North	Cap	MCDFD (Government)	August 2018
North	Cap	MPCE (Government)	August 2018
North	Cap	MARNDR (Government)	August 2018

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North	Pilate	CASEC (Government)	January 2018
North	Pilate	BAC (Government)	January 2018
North	Pilate	Women	August 2018
North	Plaisance	CASEC (Government)	January 2018
North	Plaisance	BAC (Government)	January 2018
North	Plaisance	Women	August 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	MDE (Government)	January 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	MCDFD (Government)	July 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	Delegation (Government)	July 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	MPCE (Government)	July 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	TPTC (Government)	July 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	MARNDR (Government)	July 2018
North West	Chansolme	CASEC (Government)	January 2018
North West	Chansolme	Mayor's Office	July 2018
North West	Chansolme	BAC (Government)	July 2018
North West	Chansolme	Farmers	July 2018
North West	Chansolme	Women	July 2018
North West	Bassin Bleu	CASEC (Government)	January 2018
North West	Bassin Bleu	Mayor's Office	December-18
North West	Bassin Bleu	BAC (Government)	January 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	Mayor's Office	August 2018
North West	Port-de-Paix	NGO	July 2018
National	Port-au-Prince	NGO	July 2018
National	Port-au-Prince	Bilateral donor	July 2018
North	Cap	Bilateral donor	July 2018
National	Port-au-Prince	Bank	December-18