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# USAID/HAITI GENDER ASSESSMENT

## VOLUME II - GENDER ACTION PLAN 2016

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## GENDER ACTION PLAN

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# CONTENTS

- LIST OF TABLES..... 4**
- ACRONYMS..... 5**
- I. INTRODUCTION..... 7**
- 2. GENDER ACTION PLAN..... 8**
- 2.1 FOOD AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ..... 8**
- 2.2 BASIC SERVICES..... 10**
  - 2.2.1 Health ..... 10
  - 2.2.2 Education ..... 13
- 2.3 DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE ..... 16**
- 2.4 WASH, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ..... 18**
- 2.5 SAFETY AND SECURITY ..... 24**
- 2.6 TOP RECOMMENDATIONS & EXAMPLES OF IMPLEMENTATION, BY SECTOR .... 27**
- REFERENCES..... 30**

# LIST OF TABLES

**Table 1. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Food Security ..... 8**

**Table 2. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Health..... 11**

**Table 3. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Education ..... 133**

**Table 4. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Democracy and Governance ..... 166**

**Table 5. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in WASH, Energy, Climate Change,  
and DRR ..... 18**

**Table 6. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Safety and Security ..... 24**

**Table 7. Recommendations and Examples by Sector ..... 277**

# ACRONYMS

<b>AVANSE</b>	Support for Recovery of Northern Agricultural Potential for Economic and Environmental Security
<b>ADVANTAGE</b>	Advancing the Agenda of Gender Equality
<b>CAEPA</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation Committees
<b>CDCS</b>	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
<b>DG</b>	Democratic Governance
<b>DINEPA</b>	National Direction for Drinking Water and Sanitation
<b>DPC</b>	Directorate for Civil Protection
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EGAD</b>	Office of Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
<b>GHEKIO</b>	Haitian Group for the Study of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>IBESR</b>	Institute of Social Well-Being and Research
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IDEH</b>	Initiative for an Equitable Development in Haiti
<b>IDIQ</b>	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract
<b>IFES</b>	International Foundation for Election Systems
<b>KONEKTE</b>	Konesans E Konpetans Teknik
<b>LAC</b>	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>LEVE</b>	Local Enterprise and Value Chain Enhancement
<b>LGBTI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Transsexual and Intersexed
<b>LINKAGES</b>	Linkages Across the Continuum of HIV Services for Key Populations Affected By HIV
<b>LOKAL</b>	Limyè Ak Òganizasyon Pou Kolektivite Yo Ale Lwen
<b>MAST</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor
<b>MCFDF</b>	Ministry of Women's Status and Women's Rights
<b>MENFP</b>	Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training
<b>MSM</b>	Men Who Have Sex With Men
<b>NDI</b>	National Democratic Institute
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item

<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>OREPA</b>	Regional Office for Drinking Water and Sanitation
<b>PEPFAR</b>	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>PNLS</b>	National Program to Combat AIDS
<b>SIMEX</b>	Simulation Exercises
<b>SOFA</b>	Haitian Women's Solidarity
<b>SSQH</b>	Quality Health Services for Haiti
<b>TEPAC</b>	Communal Water and Sanitation Technician
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>URAMEL</b>	Magistrate School and the Medico-Legal Research and Action Unit
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>USG</b>	United States Government
<b>VAW</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

# I. INTRODUCTION

This action plan is the result of a nine-week gender assessment identifying key gender issues and gender constraints to be addressed within the USAID/Haiti portfolio. This document is preceded by a summary literature review and gender assessment report. The action plan builds upon the data collected during the primary and secondary research phases of the assessment, including a 1.5 day consultative meeting with key USAID partners and stakeholders, a literature review of over 100 significant documents, 45 key stakeholder interviews, and a USAID staff survey. This action plan provides recommendations for mainstreaming gender into future Mission policies and activities; recommendations have been compiled into a table format to provide practical, actionable steps to assist both USAID/Haiti technical and support offices to contribute to gender equality goals.

This document is separated into sector-specific tables: 1) food and economic security; 2) basic services (health and education); 3) democracy and governance; 4) WASH, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction; and 4) safety and security. The tables provide technical advice for the Mission to develop the new CDCS and Results Framework to reflect the key role of gender as well as other considerations in the achievement of USAID goals. Strategies and approaches have been identified to enhance access and equity for target populations, including vulnerable populations such as LGBTI and persons with disabilities.

## 2. GENDER ACTION PLAN

### 2.1 FOOD AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

Strengthening the food and economic sectors should include a focus on job creation in formal economic sectors, such as clothing, food processing, telecommunications, and construction. Within all of these programs, the current approach is in line with the participation of women rather than incorporating a true gender approach, which is inclusive of women and their needs, priorities, and challenges.

**Table 1. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Food Security**

Advances to build upon or gaps to address	Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints	Responsible Parties
<b>FOOD AND ECONOMIC SECURITY</b>		
Gender analyses are conducted in the USAID EGAD portfolio, but could take place more systematically, and integrated more consistently, to inform program design and monitoring.	Prioritize systematic and comprehensive gender analyses relevant for the design (including outcome and output indicator selection), planning, and monitoring and evaluation of all short-term and long-term economic security programs. Ensure that they are responsive to gendered aspects of food and economic security, GBV, and vulnerable groups.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
Current programming in the sector is not fully aligned on a normative, legal and technical basis, including the different policies and development plans in the sector, including the 2014-2034 National Gender Equality Policy.	Align new food and economic security programming with the implementation framework for the 2014-2034 GoH Gender Equality Strategy and accompanying 2014-2020 GoH Gender Equality Action Plan. Include a focus on the institutionalization of gender equality (reproductive, healthcare, childcare, labor, wage, and trade union rights) in sector laws, programs, projects, and budgets, in partnership with relevant Ministerial departments (including the MCFDF) at the central and local levels, as well as civil society partners.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
Currently there is limited business development and capacity building support targeted at female business owners. Female business owners, in particular Les Madames Sara, play a critical role in the Haitian economy - they provide critical market links between rural producers and the	Prioritize the growth of female-owned businesses (formal and informal) through increased access to credit, information on business best practices, and linkages to other women-owned businesses for mentoring purposes.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team

urban consumer.		
Women are disproportionately restricted in access to formal and informal finance mechanisms, including access to credit and loans. Les Madames Sara play a key role in the Haitian economy, which makes them suitable for executing loans and serving as loan guarantors, in particular in down-market lending of banks such as SOGESOL (the subsidiary of SOGEBANK that deals with microenterprises).	Build upon existing and develop new downstream financial products to increase women's access to credit and business development services. Identify measures to engage Les Madames Sara in executing loans and serving as loan guarantors.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
Promising steps have been undertaken by USAID to strengthen women's access to the labor market. However, further emphasis on enhancing women's competitiveness in different agricultural value chains is recommended.	Concentrate economic security initiatives on enhancing the efficiency and revenue of whole value chains (not only on increasing production), and also on increasing gender equality. Develop a more systematic approach to enhancing access of women farmers, members of cooperatives, food and garment companies, and Les Madames Sara to resources and viable sustainable markets.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
During the process of transporting goods, Les Madames Sara and other female workers fall victim to harassment and violence, including rape, during transit or upon arrival in large cities. <sup>1</sup>	In view of their importance in the Haitian economy, take measures to mitigate the safety and security risks to all women workers, including Les Madames Sara, during their travel to/from their place of work.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
Women are typically engaged in traditional female vocations.  Women are not adequately represented in all vocations in the labor market.  Vocational training programming currently has only marginal reference to the gendered needs of its participants.	Identify gendered employment trends and needs – current and long-term – and ensure that trainings, vocational centers, mentorships, skills training, and private sector support are aligned with, and push the boundaries of, those trends and needs.  Continue the work of mentoring and connecting vocational and technical training centers in key corridors to develop vital human resource capacities in the private sector, while respecting the quota of at least 30 percent women as direct beneficiaries of these initiatives. In particular, strengthen the competitiveness of women in terms of	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team

<sup>1</sup> AlterPresse (2014, August 15). Haïti-Sécurité: Les "Madan Sara "Rançonnées, Battues, Violées à Croix-des-Bossales, dans l'Indifférence.

	employability in non-traditional areas, by providing them with vocational skills training designed for identified job-related needs, now and in the future. The USAID/LEVE program, for example, works with the centers of technical and vocational training, integrating to a moderate degree a gender perspective into its programming.	
High levels of gender discrimination in pay and rank, and a lack of social safety for women in the labor market.	Work more systematically with the MAST and MCFDF to identify the gender issues surrounding social security in Haiti, and support the implementation of strategies to address them.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
Kore Lavi has developed a food security model to enhance household access to local and nutritious foods, enhances maternal and child nutritional status, and measure multi-dimensional nutritional vulnerability. Efforts within this context have taken place to provide gender training, support for women's participation in local governance and village savings and loan associations.	Build upon and scale up USAID Kore Lavi's program's gender-responsive approach to nutrition, and enhance the engagement of men (as Lead Fathers) in programming.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team
Currently, the gender implications of food voucher distribution schemes to women at the household level are not evidence-based. Evidence is lacking as to whether distribution of vouchers to women creates increased risks of violence against women at the household level.	Develop an evidence base on different food voucher distribution schemes, to determine to what degree they enhance gender equality and women's empowerment, and how they affect women's physical safety and security.	USAID Economic Growth and Development Team

## 2.2 BASIC SERVICES

### 2.2.1 Health

The 2010 earthquake further debilitated an already weak healthcare system, and it has yet to recover fully. The Ministry of Health is critically underfinanced and heavily reliant on external donor support to provide services. USAID-funded health programming plays a significant role in addressing some of the lack of funding in this sector, with specific attention to primary healthcare, reproductive health services, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, child health, health information systems, GBV response, and the collection and analysis of epidemiology statistics. It also has the opportunity to play an even greater role in reducing some of the barriers to gender-sensitive healthcare in Haiti. The recommendations below

for USAID health-related programming center on seizing opportunities to deepen and link USAID’s existing policy and programmatic support for healthcare for vulnerable populations and GBV response.

**Table 2. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Health**

Advances to build upon or gaps to address	Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints	Responsible Parties
<b>BASIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>Health</b>		
<p>Gender-responsive approaches, priorities, and language are only sporadically included in existing healthcare policies, plans, and legislation. Certain key health-related texts, such as the National Health Policy, make no mention of addressing gender equality/inequality.</p>	<p>Support the revision of related health policies and action plans to reflect gender-sensitive approaches, objectives and concrete actions. Ensure continuity in USAID support for the submission, enactment, and implementation of GBV legislation, stalled since 2015.</p>	<p>USAID Health Team</p>
<p>Promising steps have been taken to improve GBV response, including efforts to support the public health care system’s counseling of GBV survivors and documentation of GBV incident data. However, services can be improved to provide a more holistic response to the needs of survivors, including free access to medical certificates and the use of standard referral/counter-referral forms.</p> <p>GBV survivors do not have systematic and free access to standardized medical certificates (mandated by law), which are required for obtaining legal redress in cases of violence.</p>	<p>Continue to improve the availability and quality of clinical management of GBV services among public healthcare providers, and enhance the referral process and linkages to other GBV service providers. Establish links between current USAID programs to focus on the livelihood needs of GBV survivors. This could be done by identifying survivors via the USAID-funded local organization GHESKIO and by connecting those individuals to USAID/LEVE’s (Local Enterprise and Value Chain Enhancement) job-matching activities.</p>	<p>USAID Health Team, USAID/LEVE + partners such as the IDB, UNFPA and GHESKIO</p>
<p>USAID and other donors have supported one-stop models of GBV services provision (GHESKIO and Justinien University Hospital). There is limited monitoring and evaluation data to measure the effectiveness of the different models.</p>	<p>Support evidence-based programming for a one-stop center for GBV survivors, in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Population Fund.</p>	<p>USAID Health Team, GHESKIO, Justinien University Hospital, Inter-American Development Bank, UNFPA</p>
<p>HIV/AIDS programming in Haiti is</p>	<p>The National Program to Combat AIDS</p>	<p>USAID Health</p>

currently primarily focused on response; due to stigma, it often does not have a specific focus on populations with notably higher HIV+ prevalence rates, such as female sex workers, MSM, LGBTI, and women (likely partnered with men who have multiple partners).	(PNLS) has committed to reviewing the national HIV care and treatment guidelines. USAID Health Team can advocate to ensure that it does not reinforce hetero-normative approaches or sociocultural stigmas.	Team, USAID/PEPFAR, GoH PNLS, LINKAGES
The USAID/PEPFAR LINKAGES program improves access of female sex workers and MSM to health services. Referral pathways between those health services and public health services would be useful and beneficial.	Link USAID/PEPFAR LINKAGES program (LGBTI-friendly health services provision) with USAID/Quality Health Services for Haiti (SSQH) providers as well as USAID Economic Growth and Food Security programming partners.	USAID Health Team, USAID/PEPFAR, LINKAGES
Current GBV prevention and response services do not address the needs of female sex workers (who experience violence), lesbians, and MSM. The forthcoming results of the USAID LINKAGES Program survey in this area will contribute to knowledge regarding trends in this area.	Adapt GBV prevention and response services to meet the needs of female sex workers and MSM.	USAID Health Team, USAID/PEPFAR,
Extensive financing of the health sector by external actors persists, in the context of very limited availability of domestic resources and steady decreases in external funding. The GoH Ministry of Health is critically understaffed and underfinanced and is unlikely to be able to support additional critical gender-sensitive services, including support to GBV survivors.	Advocate for more diverse and sustainable funding mechanisms for the health sector. This could include establishing formal linkages with NGOs (SOFA, Kay Fanm, URAMEL), in particular for the provision of psychosocial support to GBV survivors, and with the national and international private sector to fund medical services. Support a scoping study on potential new government taxes that could be dedicated exclusively to funding the healthcare system.	USAID Health Team + partners
There is only one evidence-based model of GBV prevention programming in Haiti, developed and implemented by Beyond Borders. All other GBV programming, regardless of the sector, focus exclusively on GBV awareness raising.	Support the implementation of the existing models of GBV prevention programming, within existing and future USAID-supported GBV programming in the health, agriculture and economic security, democracy and governance, climate change, WASH, disaster risk reduction, and education sectors. Where possible, earmark funds for future USAID-funded projects to include development and/or scale-up of existing models of GBV prevention	USAID Health Team + partners

	programming.	
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### 2.2.2 Education

There are a multitude of actors in the education sector, with different mandates and commitments to supporting the Ministry of Education and Professional Training. Across the board, teacher training and student policies and curricula are not gender-responsive and do not address women’s empowerment. The following recommendations for USAID education programming therefore center on opportunities to collaborate with other key education actors in Haiti (the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, and UNESCO) to support evidenced-based changes in policy and curricula in this domain through the lens of good citizenship.

**Table 3. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Education**

Advances to build upon or gaps to address	Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints	Responsible Parties
<b>BASIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>Education</b>		
Haiti’s education policy and strategy framework for education does not address gender equality and women’s empowerment. There is thus no institutional basis for taking measures to address GEWE in curriculum design and implementation.	Support the inclusion and implementation of measures to integrate gender inequity, women’s empowerment, and protection of children from GBV into the MENFP’s new Operational Plan 2016-2021 (under development). Ensure that the measures are in line with Haiti’s 2014-2034 National Policy on Equality between Women and Men and Haiti’s National Policy for the Fight Against Violence Towards Women and Girls 2012-2016.	USAID Education Team, MENFP
There are no formalized policy and procedures for child protection in the public education sector in Haiti.	Support the creation of a formalized policy and accompanying procedures between IBESR and the MENFP to put in place child protection measures aimed at reducing GBV and other forms of violence in the school setting.	USAID Education Team, MENFP
Currently there are no teacher trainings or student curricula to address gender equality. The current public education system curricula include gender stereotypes.	Support the development and implementation of the MENFP teacher training modules on the environment and citizenship. Such modules should address how to minimize and address violence in schools (including formalized policy and accompanying procedures to prevent and respond to GBV), how	USAID Education Team, MENFP

	to manage the classroom, and how to avoid exacerbating linguistic, class, and/or gender discrimination.	
<p>The MENFP is also in the process of developing modules on the environment and (good) citizenship. It is not clear whether there is funding available for the implementation of training on such modules. This presents a good entry point for addressing gender – both as a stand-alone module and also by mainstreaming gender equality across all sectors of USAID’s portfolio.</p> <p>Currently USAID’s education portfolio in large part does not address gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p>	Support the development and integration of the MENFP teacher training modules on the environment and citizenship (including gender equality, GBV, and violence in general) into USAID’s support for early grade reading and writing programs (including Ann ALE, LAC Reads and the Room to Learn initiative).	USAID Education Team, MENFP
<p>USAID has been supporting the Haitian Society for the Blind to facilitate access of blind students to mainstream education opportunities. This support takes into account to some extent the different needs of male and female students, but could go further to address specific issues affecting girl students who are blind, including sexual harassment and abuse.</p>	Support evidence-based and gender-responsive approaches to the inclusion of persons with disabilities into mainstream classrooms. These may include a gender-responsive approach to the integration of persons with disabilities into mainstream classrooms, and research on the sexual abuse of disabled persons in educational institutions or by persons who have educational resources. Use this research to inform USAID’s work in support of persons with disabilities, not only in the USAID education portfolio, but also in the democracy and governance, health, and food and economic security portfolios.	USAID Education, MENFP, Health, Democracy and Governance and Agricultural and Economic Security Teams
<p>Poverty, overcrowded schools, lack of qualified teachers, inaccessible public and private schools, inadequate curriculums, inaccessible or inadequate transportation, and social discrimination present massive barriers to educational access and</p>	Foster knowledge dissemination on best practices in gender-responsive early grade reading and in country-level capacity-building of the MoE in the LAC Reads multi-country program, the new Room to Learn program (focused on out-of-school	USAID Education Team, MENFP

<p>inclusion for children who have disabilities in Haiti.<sup>2</sup> There is anecdotal evidence that suggests some students with disabilities may be subject to sexual harassment and abuse in schools, and also to demands for sexual services in exchange for payment of school fees or for access to adapted materials for blind students to be able to attend regular public schools.<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>children), and any future support for access to learning for persons with disabilities.</p>	
<p>There is an absence of data on the experience of LGBTI youth in Haiti in general, and in particular in the education system, including experiences of discrimination, stigmatization or violence in public and private learning institutions.</p>	<p>Support evidence-based approach to the integration and inclusion of adolescent/ young LGBTI individuals in mainstream education in Haiti. Undertake studies and programming to mitigate stigmatization, discrimination and violence against LGBTI in the education sector.</p>	<p>USAID Education Team, MENFP</p>
<p>10 percent of school-aged children are currently out-of-school. Starting at the age of 15 (upper secondary level), girls predominate in the out-of-school population.<sup>4</sup> Girls start dropping out later than boys but typically more permanently than boys.<sup>5</sup> Some young girls do not go to school because they are at risk of violence while crossing the border to go to school in the Dominican Republic. Thus, families may prioritize boys going to school to protect their female children from violence.<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>Support gender-responsive educational opportunities and skills building for out-of-school girls and boys (including the Room to Learn Initiative), including for individuals at risk of abuse and survivors of GBV.<sup>7</sup> Within this context, there is an opportunity to put in place a curriculum for GBV prevention and response similar to the AmeriCares post-earthquake support for the Adolescent Girls Network. Bring Room to Learn learning spaces to the border of Haiti with the Dominican Republic.</p>	<p>USAID Education Team, MENFP</p>
<p>Haiti is ranked third worldwide in the 2016 Global Climate Change Index's global ranking of countries affected by climate change 1994-2014. Early education of children can play an essential role in</p>	<p>Mainstream a focus on gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change in the early grade reading and writing educational curriculum for teachers, in collaboration with UNESCO, which</p>	<p>USAID Education and Disaster Risk and Climate Change Teams, MENFP</p>

<sup>2</sup> SHAA. La Société Haïtienne d'Aide aux Aveugles. Local Solutions Initiative: Program Description. 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with La Société Haïtienne d'Aide aux Aveugles on August 3, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> PhareView (for USAID) (2014). Study on the Access of Children and Youth in the 6-18 age group to Education Services.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Feministing. (2015). Why Haitian Migration to the Dominican Republic is a Feminist Issue.

<http://feministing.com/2015/02/10/why-haitian-immigration-to-the-dominican-republic-is-a-feminist-issue/>

<sup>7</sup> Nieradka, Jessica (2013). Safe Spaces for Adolescent Girls in Haiti.

supporting the unique roles of men and women in adapting to climate change and in disaster risk reduction. UNESCO is currently preparing a manual on DRR for the MoE curriculum for teachers at the fundamental level (grades 1-9), which could be adapted to address gender-responsive DRR in USAID/Haiti's Education portfolio.	is currently preparing a manual on DRR for the MoE curriculum for teachers at the fundamental level (grades 1-9), which could be adapted to address gender-responsive DRR.	
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## 2.3 DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

USAID's current programming in the area of democracy and governance includes: strengthening democratic principles, local governance, and human rights (including those of LGBTI people); combating human trafficking; supporting the creation of an institutional framework for strategic capacity-building and technical departments; and promoting the participation of civil society at the central and local levels. This diversity of focuses presents a challenge for the proper integration of gender equality and women's empowerment considerations. Most of the proposals for action will therefore focus on greater use of the experience of USAID in this sector to better address gender-related issues. The recommendations below revolve around strengthening institutional support sensitive to gender, better consideration of vulnerable groups, and an intensification of initiatives in the framework of local governance, with particular attention to inter-sectoral cooperation to increase the positive impact for women, persons with disabilities, and the LGBTI community across the economic, political, social, and cultural spectrum.

**Table 4. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Democracy and Governance**

<b>Advances to build upon or gaps to address</b>	<b>Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>
<b>DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE</b>		
<p>Need for greater adherence to the constitutional quota of at least 30% women in the administration and public service. USAID is working to strengthen the Office of Personnel Management, through the USAID/Haiti KONEKTE program.</p> <p>USAID is similarly building capacity of all the departments of GoH.</p>	<p>Strengthen the institutional support to Office of Resources Management to develop a suitable gender strategy that respects the 30% constitutional quota for women in public service.</p> <p>Strengthen the institutional capacity of MCFDF, as part of the implementation of the 2012-2016 National Plan to Combat VAW, by including specific actions in regards to persons with disabilities and LGBTI. This activity cannot be included in the new draft project with the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES).</p>	USAID Democracy and Governance Team

<p>USAID has had strong good results in institutional capacity-building through the increased participation of women and civil society through some common LOKAL+ programs, as well as by the Croissance (Growth) group. There is a need for more systematic work or future programming in local governance, with increased gender-responsive capacity of the Ministry of the Interior and Collective Territories, which will in turn work with all local authorities to support the existing local governance (LOKAL+ and Croissance Group).</p>	<p>Take a more systemic approach to local governance by working to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of the Interior and Collective Territories, which will in turn work with all local authorities to support the LOKAL+ and Croissance group programming. This includes support for more systematic and continuous on-the-job trainings for elected officials of the Assemblies of the Communal Section (ASECs), Board of Directors of the Communal Section (CASECs), and local/municipal mayors in gender-responsive budgeting, work programs, and gender advocacy in their daily contacts with law enforcement, judiciary, and community members.</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and Governance Team</p>
<p>Several USAID programs and projects, involving other technical and financial partners, are already working with civil society but are not sufficiently emphasizing the development of advocacy skills.</p>	<p>Develop a comprehensive approach to integrating gender considerations and women's empowerment in the strengthening of civil society organizations at different levels in the sector.</p> <p>Develop crosscutting networks of civil society organizations from all USAID priority sectors to improve the integration of gender perspectives in all spheres of life for the benefit of target groups (women, persons with disabilities, and the LGBTI community).</p> <p>Develop simple day-to-day tools for local civil society groups on how to positively impact target groups.</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and Governance Team</p>
<p>Work on gender considerations within political parties is currently lacking. Through NDI's program, USAID is proposing to work with five major political parties in Haiti.</p>	<p>Put forward a more systematic initiative for gender capacity-building and participation of women in political parties, by developing partnerships with the Ministry of Women's Condition and Rights, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Parliament, and civil society, with a particular emphasis on preventing electoral violence against women. USAID/Haiti-funded NDI and IFES</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and Governance Team</p>

	programs provide good lessons in this area.	
USAID is currently supporting the access of LGBTI to services through the USAID/Haiti IDEH project and support for the Haitian Society for the Blind. This can serve as a basis to develop crosscutting networks of civil society organizations from all USAID priority sectors, to improve the integration of gender perspectives in all spheres of life for the benefit of target groups (women, persons with disabilities, and the LGBTI community).	Integrate existing USAID initiatives with persons with disabilities, victims of trafficking, and LGBTI individuals in new sector programs and projects in Democracy and Governance.	USAID Democracy and Governance Team

## 2.4 WASH, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Given the cross-cutting links between the WASH, energy, climate change, and disaster risk reduction sectors, they have been grouped together here. Opportunities to link programming across these sectors would benefit from an integrated approach to incorporating the gender-specific needs of women and men.

**Table 5. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in WASH, Energy, Climate Change, and DRR**

Advances to build upon or gaps to address	Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints	Responsible Parties
<b>MULTI-SECTORAL</b>		
The USAID/Haiti portfolios in water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and food security operate in large part separately from one another. This results in missed opportunities to have a holistic and integrated approach in this area, including measures to account for the key roles of both women and men in the overlapping areas of disaster risk reduction, resource management, and adapting to climate change.	Link planned efforts across the USAID/Haiti portfolio in WASH, energy, climate change, DRR, Democracy and Governance, and food security, to enhance the effective role of women and men within the household, and to strengthen communal and departmental governance institutions in resource management, adaptation to climate change, and GBV prevention and response.	USAID/DG Team USAID/OFDA USAID/EGAD Team USAID/OIEE Team

<b>WASH</b>		
<p>The National Water Strategy Document (2014-2018) makes no mention of gender equality or women’s empowerment within the context of its efforts to increase the Haitian population’s access to water installations and to ensure the availability of viable, efficient and durable water resources.</p> <p>As mandated in its statute, women form part of the CAEPA (Water Supply and Sanitation Committees), but often do not hold leadership positions in the CAEPA or in the Regional Office for Drinking Water and Sanitation (OREPA and DINEPA (National Direction for Drinking Water and Sanitation)).</p> <p>DINEPA hired, trained, and deployed 266 (male and female) Communal Water and Sanitation Technicians (TEPACs).</p> <p>The World Bank is providing significant support for DINEPA, and the larger WASH institutional frameworks, but is largely doing so without attention to community mobilization and GEWE.</p>	<p>Enhance the gender-responsiveness of WASH Governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support community-based and gender-responsive strategic planning processes within DINEPA, including gender-responsive budgeting and engagement of women in the planning process.</li> <li>• Train women and men in monitoring and Operations and Maintenance systems within the context of support to DINEPA and the OREPAs.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance to women and men in OREPAs and CAEPAs on financial management and strategic planning for the WASH sector.</li> <li>• Continue to build the capacity of women and men in the management of resources within CAEPA, and also on the use of the CAEPA as a platform for gender equality.</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/OIEE Team, World Bank, DINEPA</p>
<p>The Haitian populations’ general lack of willingness to pay for WASH services impedes efforts to create a market for such services. Women participating in community water management committees (CAEPA) and departmental and national WASH institutions (OREPA and DINEPA) could play a pivotal role in this creating and growing these markets. Thus far, they have largely not been engaged in this area.</p>	<p>Expand sanitation services and hygiene products in a gender-responsive manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target both women and men in the demand generation for latrines, hygiene products, and fecal sludge management services, in particular in community-led total sanitation and private sector approaches to marketing. In particular, women can play a role in the sale and distribution of chlorine tablets.</li> <li>• Engage women in the development of new, or the strengthening of existing, market-based service providers for on-site household sanitation, handwashing, water storage and treatment, and in particular water chlorination.</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/OIEE Team, the World Bank, DINEPA</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage women and men to reduce the financial barriers for businesses marketing sanitation and hygiene products, through partnerships with financial institutions.</li> <li>Target women and men in the development of new financial products, such as loans and targeted use of remittances from diaspora communities for sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ul>	
<p>65 percent of Haitian households have access to improved sources of drinking water. One third of households must travel 30 minutes or more to access such drinking water.</p> <p>Nearly half of all households have non-improved toilet facilities.<sup>8</sup> Women, and communities, are rarely engaged in a formal manner in the technical aspects of decision-making and maintenance of water services.</p>	<p>Increase access to sustainable water supply services in a gender-responsive manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage women and men at the communal level in construction and rehabilitation of water point and piped water distribution systems.</li> <li>In providing technical assistance to water operators and local government agencies for operations, maintenance, and financial management, ensure the presence and engagement of both women and men within CAEPAs.</li> <li>Work with local private water suppliers and community organizations to identify and expand access to underserved areas, particularly in smaller towns, peri-urban neighborhoods, and rural communities.</li> <li>Support local new and existing enterprises (women and men-owned) supplying spare parts and maintenance services.</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/EGAD Team, USAID/OIEE Team, and DINEPA</p>
<b>ENERGY</b>		
<p>The 2007-2017 National Energy Sector Development Plan recommends specific improvements and development measures for the energy sector. It does not address gender equality or women's empowerment.</p>	<p>Support the state-owned power company, Electricity of Haiti, in ensuring that its new electricity master plan responds to the different roles and needs of women, children, and men in the energy sector.</p>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/OIEE, Electricity of Haiti</p>
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
<p>Current USAID programming unevenly addresses climate change, and the unique capacities and vulnerabilities of women and men,</p>	<p>Design a USAID/Haiti Mission Strategy and programs to support gender-responsive climate change adaptation in the areas of food security, agriculture, pastures, and natural resources management. Address</p>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/DG and partners</p>

<sup>8</sup> République d'Haïti Ministère de La Santé Publique et de La Population (MSPP). (2012). Enquête Mortalité et Utilisation des Services EMMUS-V Haïti 2012.

and girls and boys, in climate change adaptation.	the multiplicity and diversity of roles occupied by women and men in various areas of natural resource management and livelihoods generation, at the local, national, regional and international levels.	
Haiti submitted a new Climate Change Action Plan in 2015. It promises gender integration in all aspects of its implementation, without providing details on the types of interventions that it will undertake. On April 16, 2016 at the Bonn Climate Change Conference in Germany, technical guidelines were submitted for integrating gender considerations into climate change related activities under the UNFCCC. A draft decision for consideration of the guidelines will be prepared for COP 22 in November 2016.	In anticipation of the adoption of the International Climate Change Technical Guidelines to the Paris Accord, support the GoH to revise its Climate Change Action Plan to integrate gender.	USAID/EGAD, USAID/DG, UN Women and partners
There is very little quantitative data at the national level on the differentiated impact of climate change on women and men, and no evidence base for programming for climate change adaptation (despite the existence of programming in this area).	Support the GoH Ministry of the Environment and National Observatory on the Environment and Vulnerability (L'Observatoire Nationale de l'Environnement et de la Vulnérabilité) to play a larger role in the production of gender-sensitive data to inform the development of public policy and programming in the sector.	USAID/EGAD, GoH Ministry of the Environment, National Observatory on the Environment and Vulnerability, UNDP and partners
Sixty percent of Haiti's population is rural, and two-thirds is dependent on agriculture; women constitute the majority engaged in this sector and are involved in all aspects of agricultural processes. They seldom own or control land use, experience difficulty in obtaining legal titles, and farm marginal lands often belonging to their male relatives. They lack access to agricultural credit or opportunities to transition to other productive economic sectors.	Improve the livelihoods of women and strengthen their adaptation to climate change by ensuring: access, control, and ownership of resources (such as land, livestock, property, and income opportunities); access to development of resources such as credit, information, training and awareness; and labor-saving technology adapted to the local culture.	USAID/EGAD and partners
USAID's institutional commitment to addressing the potential for harm to women and men in USAID programming at all levels	Put in place measures to ensure that gender equality is a core component of USAID environmental assessments at all levels of USAID (HQ, LAC Bureau, Mission).	USAID/HQ, USAID/LAC Regional Bureau, and USAID EGAD in Haiti.

<p>within environmental compliance is uneven. Currently, there is strong individual commitment in this area within USAID/Haiti and USAID/LAC Bureau. There is not, however, an agreement at USAID/HQ with respect to the need to address GEWE in environmental compliance.</p>		
<b>DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</b>		
<p>There are no existing summary road maps in Haiti that precisely and concisely spell out key gender equality and women's empowerment issues in DRR for DRR decision-makers and technicians.</p>	<p>Undertake a stocktaking exercise and develop a Summary Road Map on key lessons learned and good practices on gender-responsive DRR from the Haiti earthquake, floods, and drought response, to be applied in the current support for the DPC. Consider key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting of women in post-earthquake food and NFI distributions</li> <li>• Measures to address women's sanitary needs (in emergency kits and dignity kits)</li> <li>• Measures to put up emergency lighting</li> <li>• Measures to mitigate threats to the safety and security of women and girls in the shelters, including lighting near toilets, sex-segregated toilets, community surveillance, and models of protection</li> <li>• Preparation of a gender-responsive family safety kit</li> <li>• Measures to (re)establish GBV referral services (including networks), in partnership with existing Haitian GBV service providers and in a culturally appropriate manner</li> <li>• Gender-responsive land tenure/ownership/settlement</li> <li>• Measures to mitigate threats to LGBTI post-earthquake</li> <li>• Efforts to build community road maps to specify the demographic characteristics of each community, with a gender-responsive lens, to support the identification of vulnerable persons requiring support in an emergency (pregnant women, persons with disabilities, orphaned children, persons with advanced HIV/AIDs, and</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/OFDA, DPC and partners</p>

	those with medical conditions)	
There are opportunities to integrate gender equality into the existing USAID/OFDA support for the DPC National Emergency Operations Centers in each of the 10 departments of Haiti.	Support the integration of gender in USAID/OFDA’s support for the National Emergency Operations Centers and the emergency operations in each of the 10 departments, to make them hubs for the coordination of the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC).	USAID/OFDA, UNDP, DPC and partners
The Incident Command System Training <sup>9</sup> (developed by the U.S. Forest Service) that is currently being implemented in Haiti does not take into account gender and the role of women (and men) in Haiti coordinating the response to emergencies. The OFDA-supported DPC Master Pool of Trainers has no identified capacity in this area.	Within USAID/OFDA’s support for the implementation of the Incident Command System, integrate lessons learned and the Summary Road Map to place a (new) emphasis on gender-responsive DRR. Within this context, build the capacity of the DPC Master Pool of Trainers to address gender equality and women’s empowerment.	USAID/OFDA and partners
The National Contingency Plan addresses to a moderate degree the capacity and vulnerability of women, men, and persons with disabilities in its emergency preparedness planning. It does not address LGBTI and does not consistently institutionalize the participation of women in DPC committees at the communal level or in higher-level DPC institutions at the departmental and national level. <sup>10, 11</sup>  USAID/OFDA supported five departmental contingency plans to address gender equality, as well as changes to DPC's data collection tool to be more responsive to gender and protection issues. USAID/OFDA-supported SIMEXes at the departmental level include an evaluation of the Departmental Committee for Disaster Risk Management's adoption of gender/protection practices at	Scale up USAID/OFDA’s existing support for gender-responsive contingency planning and SIMEX, in partnership with UNDP. Use the aforementioned Summary Roadmap and the forthcoming national census data to support his process. Support measures to institutionalize the participation of women in DPC committees and in DPC institutions at the departmental and national level. <sup>12</sup>	USAID/OFDA, UNDP and partners

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Department of Labor. What is an Incident Command System? Accessed on August 26, 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Interview with Catholic Relief Services on August 4 2016.

<sup>11</sup> Republic of Haiti. (2016, June). Plan National de Contingence.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with Catholic Relief Services, August 4 2016.

temporary emergency shelters.		
The National System of Management of Risks and Disasters has conducted Simulation Exercises (SIMEX) since 2007, with the aim of strengthening the planning process for the management of emergency situations. None of the SIMEX, including the one taking place in August 2016 (Earthquake and Tsunami), included a consideration of the distinct capacities and vulnerabilities of women and men, LGBTI, and persons with disabilities to respond to an emergency situation.	Support measures to integrate measures to address GEWE, LGBTI and the persons with disabilities into the future Simulation Exercises, using the aforementioned GEWE Summary Road Map and also learning from Simulation Exercises in the region (such as that in Colombia).	USAID/OFDA, USAID/DG, UNDP and partners
Gender-responsive DRR is not a part of the Ministry of Education teaching curriculum. It is also not a part of the USAID/OFDA/LAC Regional Disaster Assistance Program Training Portfolio implemented in Haiti.	Integrate gender-responsive DRR into the USAID-supported reading and writing curriculum for the Ministry of Education curriculum for teachers at the fundamental level, and into the USAID/OFDA/LAC Regional Disaster Assistance Program Training Portfolio, including the OFDA School and University Safety Course, implemented in Haiti. <sup>13</sup>	USAID/OFDA, UNESCO and partners

**2.5 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

There are enormous opportunities for the USG to provide systematic, holistic and multi-sectoral support for GBV prevention and response in its education, WASH and climate change, food and economic security, and disaster risk reduction portfolios. This includes a systematic and multi-sectoral analysis to connect the dots on the risks of GBV across the sectors and to mitigate them synergistically across the USAID portfolio.

**Table 6. Advances, Gaps, and Actions in Safety and Security**

Advances to build upon or gaps to address	Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints	Responsible Parties
<b>SAFETY AND SECURITY</b>		
The education policy and strategy framework or curricula to address gender equality and women’s empowerment (including	<b>Education:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate the MENFP teacher training modules on the environment and citizenship (including gender equality,</li> </ul>	USAID Education Team and Partners

<sup>13</sup> For additional information on this training portfolio, please see: <https://scms.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/RDAP%20Portfolio%20English%2001-14-14.pdf>

<p>GBV) is lacking in Haiti. There is therefore no institutional basis for measures to address GEWE in curriculum design and implementation. The MENFP is in the process of developing modules on the environment and (good) citizenship, which presents a good entry point for addressing gender and GBV. USAID-supported early grade reading and writing, and planned out-of-school programming, present opportunities to integrate such curricula.</p>	<p>GBV and violence in general) into USAID’s support for early grade reading and writing programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support gender-responsive educational opportunities and skills building for out-of-school girls and boys (including the Room to Learn Initiative), including for individuals at risk of abuse and survivors of GBV.<sup>14</sup></li> <li>• Foster knowledge dissemination on best practices in gender-responsive early grade reading and country-level capacity building of the MoE in the LAC Reads multi-country program, the new Room to Learn program focused on out of school children, and any future support for access to learning for persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>	
<p>Gender equality and GBV affect all strata and sectors of Haitian society. The USAID Nutritional and Economic Security portfolio, because of its breadth and depth, has the opportunity to change knowledge, attitudes and practice with respect to gender equality and GBV, and specifically to address violence against women traveling long distances to sell agricultural products (Les Madames Sara).</p>	<p><b>Nutritional and Economic Security:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of gender equality and GBV prevention and response (including behavioral change communication) into the USAID/Haiti Nutritional and Economic Security portfolios. Opportunities include Feed the Future-North program, AVANCE, and the Feed the Future-West Program, Change La Vie Plantè.</li> <li>• Take specific measures to mitigate and respond to violence against Les Madames Sara, who travel long distances to sell agricultural products and are at risk of violence in that process. This may include support for community-based approaches to building and managing structures for Les Madames Sara to bathe, rest, and store their products in safety in markets/depots in major commercial cities.</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/EGAD Team and Partners</p>
<p>There are no existing summary or road maps in Haiti that precisely and concisely spell out key gender equality and women’s empowerment capacities, needs and vulnerabilities</p>	<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a stocktaking exercise and develop a Summary Road Map on key lessons learned and develop a roadmap on gender-responsive DRR (including GBV and discrimination against LGBTI) from the Haiti</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/OFDA, DPC, UNDP</p>

<sup>14</sup> Nieradka, Jessica. (2013). Safe Spaces for Adolescent Girls in Haiti.

<p>(including GBV) in DRR for decision-makers and technicians.</p> <p>The National Contingency Plan briefly addresses GBV in emergencies; however, national simulation exercises and support for decentralized DPC structures do not address it at all.</p>	<p>earthquake, floods and drought response to be applied in the current support for the DPC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within USAID’s support for DRR, integrate lessons learned from the Summary Road Map into Incident System Training and capacity-building for the DPC Master Pool of Trainers.</li> <li>• Partner with UNDP to support the Department of Civil Protection in more gender-responsive Contingency Planning.</li> <li>• Support measures to integrate measures to address GEWE, LGBTI, and persons with disabilities into the future Simulation Exercises, using the GEWE Summary Road Map and also learning from Simulation Exercises in the LAC region.</li> </ul>	
<p>USAID/Haiti Health Team supports GBV partners (GHESKIO) who support income-generation initiatives for GBV survivors. There is a lack of an evidence base, however, for different approaches in this area in Haiti.</p> <p>Two different healthcare providers in Haiti (GHESKIO and Justinien University Hospital) operate one-stop centers for GBV survivors. There is a lack of evidence base for different approaches in this area in Haiti.</p> <p>Only one organization in Haiti (Beyond Borders operating in Jacmel) is undertaking GBV prevention programming. It is using an adapted version of the SASA! Model to undertake this programming. George Washington University and the Inter-American Development Bank are supporting an evaluation of the model to create an</p>	<p><b>Safety and Security:</b></p> <p>Support knowledge generation and the development of evidence-based approaches to GBV prevention and response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with USAID-supported GHESKIO (Port-au-Prince) and USAID/EGAD to evaluate and scale up good practices in income generation for GBV Survivors that ensure sustainability of income streams and prevention of retaliatory violence against survivors from family members provoked by increases in income.</li> <li>• Collaborate with UNFPA and the Inter-American Development Bank, and with one-stop center GHESKIO and the Justinien University Hospital’s one-stop center for GBV Survivors in Cap Haïtien, to develop a model of one-stop centers for GBV survivors.</li> <li>• Collaborate with NGO Beyond Borders and the Inter-American Bank to support the development of an evidence-based model of GBV prevention in Haiti.</li> <li>• Undertake Haiti-specific studies on the impact on adolescent/young</li> </ul>	<p>USAID Education, DG and Health Teams and Partners</p>

<p>evidence base for its use in Haiti. This evidence base could allow for further expansion of GBV prevention programming in Haiti. USAID/Haiti Education Team supports the Haitian Society for the Blind (SHAA) to promote inclusive education for blind persons. This support provides a base to conduct research on the abuse of blind students by individuals in educational institutions or who control access to resources to cover educational costs.</p>	<p>LGBTI individuals and their education in Haiti and link these studies with USAID support addressing LGBTI access to health services, food and economic security, and access to justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support research on sexual abuse of disabled persons in educational institutions or by persons who have educational resources. Use this research to inform USAID’s work in support of persons with disabilities in the democracy and governance, health, and food and economic security portfolios.</li> </ul>	
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## 2.6 TOP RECOMMENDATIONS AND EXAMPLES OF IMPLEMENTATION, BY SECTOR

This section provides a summary of the top eleven recommendations from the Gender Assessment and Action Plan, and examples of measures to implement those recommendations.

**Table 7. Recommendations and Examples by Sector**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Examples of Implementation</b>
<p><b>Food and Economic Security</b></p>	<p>Conduct in-depth monitoring of the gender implications of different food voucher distribution schemes. Develop an evidence base of their impacts on GEWE, including on women’s safety and security both in and outside their homes (in particular when women are targeted as voucher recipients).</p>	<p>Develop indicators to measure, monitor, and evaluate how food security programming targeting women affects household power dynamics between women and men, and impacts on food security.</p> <p>Enhance engagement of men, including the recruitment and use of Lead Fathers, in all aspects of USAID nutrition programming, including in family planning education.</p>
	<p>Support measures to maximize gender equality and women’s empowerment within each value chain. Develop a more systematic approach to enhancing access to resources and sustainable markets for women farmers, members of cooperatives, and food and garment companies, and enhancing their roles in different value chains.</p>	<p>In the mango value chain, enhance the capacity of Madames Sara in commercializing mangos for sale to large companies targeting domestic markets and exporters, prioritizing GEWE over economies of scale.</p>

<b>Health</b>	Continue improving the availability and quality of GBV services (including psychosocial support) among public healthcare providers; enhance referral processes and linkages to other GBV service providers (legal, police, and livelihoods).	Collaborate with UNFPA and the Inter-American Development Bank, and with one-stop center GHESKIO and the Justinien University Hospital's One-Stop Center for GBV Survivors in Cap Haïtien, to develop a model of one-stop centers for GBV survivors.  Scale up and intensify current USAID/Haiti Health Team support for the public health sector's clinical management of GBV, (including confidential incident documentation and effective referrals) in line with international standards. Enhance linkages to other GBV service providers (legal, police, and livelihoods) in each target area.
<b>Education</b>	Support mainstreaming of gender equality into MENFP teacher training modules.	Support the development and implementation of the MENFP teacher training modules on the environment and citizenship. Such modules should address how to minimize and address violence in schools, including: formalized policy and procedures to prevent and respond to GBV; how to manage the classroom; and how to avoid exacerbating linguistic, class, and/or gender discrimination.
<b>Democracy and Governance</b>	Strengthen the institutional support to Office of Resources Management to develop a suitable gender strategy that respects the 30% constitutional quota for women in public service, with particular attention to strengthening newly established human resource departments in GoH Ministries.	Systematic support to the Office of Resources Management as part of the process of integrating Haiti's National Gender Equality Strategy into the State's reform policy and practice.
	Take a more systemic approach to local governance by working to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of the Interior and Collective Territories, which will in turn work with all local authorities to support the existing local governance (LOKAL+ and Croissance Group) or future programming in this area.	Undertake systematic and continuous on-the-job trainings for elected officials of the Assemblies of the Communal Section (ASECs), Board of Directors of the Communal Section (CASECs), and local/municipal mayors in gender-responsive budgeting, work programs, and gender advocacy in their daily contacts with law enforcement, judiciary, and community members.
<b>WASH, Energy,</b>	<b>WASH:</b> Expand sanitation services	Target both women and men when assessing community needs for latrines,

<b>Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<p>and hygiene products in a gender-responsive manner.</p>	<p>hygiene products and fecal sludge management services, in particular in community-led total sanitation and private sector approaches to marketing. For example, women can play a role in the sale and distribution of chlorine tablets.</p> <p>Engage women in the development of new, or the strengthening of existing, market-based service providers for on-site household sanitation, handwashing, water storage and treatment, and in particular water chlorination.</p> <p>Engage women and men to reduce the financial barriers for businesses marketing sanitation and hygiene products through partnerships with financial institutions.</p>
	<p><b>Energy:</b> Support the Electricity of Haiti’s energy policy to be more gender-responsive.</p>	<p>The state-owned power company (Electricity of Haiti) is in the process of developing a new electricity master plan. This presents an opportunity to provide technical support to address GEWE.</p>
	<p><b>Climate Change:</b> Improve the livelihoods of women and strengthen their adaptation to climate change by ensuring access, control and ownership of agricultural resources and inputs.</p>	<p>Introduce specific measures in USAID Food and Economic Security programming to support women to gain ownership/user rights over resources, and access to credit and agricultural technology.</p>
	<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction:</b> SAID/OFDA to continue to scale up support for gender-responsive DRR.</p>	<p>Place a new emphasis on gender equality in the support for the implementation of the Incident Command System (training).</p> <p>Scale up existing support for gender-responsive contingency planning and SIMEX in partnership with UNDP (a key donor/actor in this area).</p>
<b>Safety and Security of Women, Girls, LGBT and Persons with Disabilities</b>	<p>Support knowledge generation and the development of evidence-based approaches to GBV prevention and response.</p>	<p>Collaborate with USAID-supported GHESKIO (Port-au-Prince) and USAID/EGAD to evaluate and scale up good practices in income generation for GBV Survivors that ensure sustainability of income streams and prevention of retaliatory violence against survivors from family members provoked by increases in income.</p> <p>Collaborate with NGO Beyond Borders and the Inter-American Bank to support the</p>

		<p>development of evidence-based model of GBV prevention in Haiti.</p> <p>Undertake Haiti-specific studies on the impact on adolescent/young LGBTI individuals and their education in Haiti, and link these studies and USAID support addressing LGBTI access to health services, food and economic security, and access to justice.</p> <p>Support research on sexual abuse of disabled persons in educational institutions or by persons who have educational resources. Use this research to inform USAID's work in support of persons with disabilities in the democracy and governance, health, and food and economic security portfolios.</p>
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