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# USAID/HAITI GENDER ASSESSMENT

## VOLUME II - GENDER ACTION PLAN 2016

Contract No.: AID-521-TO-16-00004

September 20, 2016

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Banyan Global.

This publication was produced for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number AID-OAA-I-14-00050/AID-521-TO-16-00001. It was prepared by Banyan Global under the authorship of Christine Seisun, Sandra Jean-Gilles, and Victoria Rames through the Advancing the Agenda of Gender Equality (ADVANTAGE) IDIQ.

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# 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 Intersex
<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 integrate gender equality 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 the 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 with 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 the accompanying 2014-2020 GoH Gender Equality Action Plan. Include a focus on the institutionalization of gender equality (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 urban consumer.	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

<p>Women are disproportionately limited in their 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 the down-market lending of banks such as SOGESOL (the subsidiary of SOGEBANK that deals with microenterprises).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID Economic Growth and Development Team</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 the access of women farmers, members of cooperatives, food and garment companies, and Les Madames Sara to resources and viable sustainable markets.</p>	<p>USAID Economic Growth and Development Team</p>
<p>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></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID Economic Growth and Development Team</p>
<p>Women are typically engaged in traditional female vocations.</p> <p>Women are not adequately represented in all vocations in the labor market.</p> <p>USAID vocational training programming currently has only marginal reference to the gendered needs of its participants.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Continue USAID's existing support for 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 employability in non-traditional areas, by providing them with vocational skills</p>	<p>USAID Economic Growth and Development Team</p>

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

	training designed for identified job-related needs, now and in the future. The USAID/LEVE program, for example, works with technical and vocational training centers, integrating to a moderate degree a gender perspective into its programming.	
High levels of gender discrimination exist in pay and rank for women, and there is a lack of social safety nets 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
USAID-funded Kore Lavi has developed a food security model to enhance household access to local and nutritious foods, enhance maternal and child nutritional status, and measure multi-dimensional nutritional vulnerability. Efforts within this context have taken place to provide gender training of participants, and 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 GoH 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>USAID, national and international healthcare providers have taken promising steps 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 health and economic security 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 response services provision (GHESKIO and Justinien University Hospital). There is limited monitoring and evaluation data to measure the effectiveness of these different models of services provision.</p>	<p>Support evidence-based programming for one-stop centers 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 currently primarily focused on</p>	<p>The National Program to Combat AIDS (PNLS) has committed to</p>	<p>USAID Health Team, USAID/PEPFAR, GoH</p>

<p>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).</p>	<p>reviewing the national HIV care and treatment guidelines. The USAID Health Team can advocate to ensure that it does not reinforce hetero-normative approaches or sociocultural stigma in so doing.</p>	<p>PNLS, LINKAGES</p>
<p>The USAID/PEPFAR LINKAGES program improves access of female sex workers and MSM to health services. The creation of referral pathways between those health services and public health services would be useful and beneficial.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID Health Team, USAID/PEPFAR, LINKAGES</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Adapt GBV prevention and response services to meet the needs of female sex workers and MSM.</p>	<p>USAID Health Team, USAID/PEPFAR,</p>
<p>Extensive financing of the health sector by external actors persists, in the context of the 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.</p>	<p>Advocate for more diverse and sustainable funding mechanisms for the Haitian public 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.</p>	<p>USAID Health Team + partners</p>
<p>There is only one evidence-based model of GBV prevention programming in Haiti, developed and implemented by NGO Beyond Borders. All other GBV programming, regardless of the sector, focus exclusively on GBV awareness raising.</p>	<p>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 the development and/or</p>	<p>USAID Health Team + partners</p>

	scaling up of existing models of GBV prevention 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 does not address gender equality and women’s empowerment. There is thus no institutional basis for taking measures to address GEWE in the GoH curriculum design and implementation.	Support the inclusion and implementation of measures to integrate gender inequity, women’s empowerment, and the 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 with 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 to manage the classroom, and how to avoid	USAID Education Team, MENFP

	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. Such a training would present 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 the 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, 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 programming 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 for persons with disabilities to access and use educational facilities 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</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 USAID multi-country program, the new USAID Room to Learn program (focused on out-of-school children), and any future USAID programming to support the access of persons with disabilities to educational facilities.	USAID Education Team, MENFP

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

or for access to adapted materials for blind students. <sup>3</sup>		
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, and violence in public and private learning institutions.	Support evidence-based approaches to the integration and inclusion of adolescent/young LGBTI individuals in mainstream educational facilities in Haiti. Undertake studies and programming to mitigate stigmatization, discrimination and violence against LGBTI in the education sector.	USAID Education Team, MENFP
Ten 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 such violence. <sup>6</sup>	Support gender-responsive educational opportunities and skills building for out-of-school girls and boys (including the USAID Room to Learn Initiative), and for individuals at risk of abuse and GBV survivors. <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.	USAID Education Team, MENFP
Haiti is ranked third worldwide in the 2016 Global Climate Change Index's global ranking of countries affected by climate change. Early education of children can play an essential role in 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).	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 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.	USAID Education and Disaster Risk and Climate Change Teams, MENFP

<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.



## 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 promoting the participation of civil society at the central and local levels. The expansiveness of the portfolio presents a challenge for the proper integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment considerations. Most of the proposals for action below will therefore focus on greater use of the experience of USAID in this sector to better address gender-related issues. The recommendations revolve around strengthening institutional support sensitive to gender, better consideration of vulnerable groups, and an intensification of local governance initiatives, 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**

Advances to build upon or gaps to address	Concrete Actions to Address Gender Gaps/Constraints	Responsible Parties
<b>DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE</b>		
<p>There is a need for greater adherence to the constitutional quota of at least 30 percent 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 percent 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 focused on persons with disabilities and LGBTI.</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and Governance Team</p>
<p>USAID has had strong results in institutional capacity building through the increased participation of women and civil society in some LOKAL+ and Croissance (Growth) group programming. There is a need, however, for more systematic work or future programming in local governance, with an emphasis on increasing the gender-responsive capacity of the Ministry of the Interior and Collective Territories.</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. 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</p>	<p>Develop a comprehensive approach to</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and</p>

<p>projects are already supporting civil society organizations but do not sufficiently emphasize the development of advocacy skills in that support.</p>	<p>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>Governance Team</p>
<p>Current USAID programming on gender considerations within political parties is lacking. Through NDI's program, USAID is proposing to work with five major political parties in Haiti.</p>	<p>Engage in a systematic partnership with the Ministry of Women's Condition and Rights, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Parliament, and civil society to provide gender capacity building and enhance the participation of women in political parties. Place specific emphasis on preventing electoral violence against women. USAID/Haiti-funded NDI and IFES programs provide good lessons in this area.</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and Governance Team</p>
<p>USAID is currently supporting the access of LGBTI to services through the USAID/Haiti IDEH project and its support to the Haitian Society for the Blind. This can serve as a basis for developing 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>Integrate existing USAID initiatives with persons with disabilities, victims of trafficking, and LGBTI individuals in new sector programs and projects in Democracy and Governance.</p>	<p>USAID Democracy and Governance Team</p>

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

WASH, energy, climate change, and disaster risk reduction sectors have been grouped together in this section because of the crosscutting links between them. 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>		
<p>The USAID/Haiti portfolios in water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and food security operate largely separate 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 the adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID/DG Team USAID/OFDA USAID/EGAD Team USAID/OIEE Team</p>
<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 larger 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 the DINEPA,</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 the engagement of women in the planning process.</li> <li>• Train women and men in monitoring and Operations and Maintenance systems within the context of donor 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>and the larger WASH institutional frameworks, but is largely doing so without any attention to community mobilization and GEWE.</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 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> <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 the targeted use of remittances from diaspora communities for sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/OIEE Team, the World Bank, DINEPA</p>
<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 on and the maintenance of</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 the 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</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/EGAD Team, USAID/OIEE Team, and DINEPA</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.

<p>water services.</p>	<p>presence and engagement of both women and men within CAEPAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 water system spare parts and maintenance services.</li> </ul>	
<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, and girls and boys, in climate change adaptation.</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 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.</p>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/DG and partners</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID/EGAD, USAID/DG, UN Women and partners</p>

November 2016.		
<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID/EGAD, GoH Ministry of the Environment, National Observatory on the Environment and Vulnerability, UNDP and partners</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>USAID/EGAD and partners</p>
<p>USAID's institutional commitment to addressing the potential for harm to women and men in its programming at all levels 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>	<p>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).</p>	<p>USAID/HQ, USAID/LAC Regional Bureau, and USAID EGAD in Haiti.</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</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/OFDA, DPC and partners</p>

	<p>and dignity kits);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• Preparation of 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 those with medical conditions).</li> </ul>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>USAID/OFDA, UNDP, DPC and partners</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Within USAID/OFDA's support for the implementation of the Incident Command System, integrate the lessons learned and the DRR Summary Road Map mentioned above 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</p>	<p>USAID/OFDA and partners</p>

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

identified capacity in this area.	empowerment.	
<p>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></p> <p>USAID/OFDA supported the preparation of five departmental contingency plans to address gender equality, as well as changes to the 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 temporary emergency shelters.</p>	<p>Scale up USAID/OFDA's existing support for gender-responsive contingency planning and SIMEX, in partnership with UNDP. Use the aforementioned Summary DRR Roadmap and the forthcoming national census data to support his process.</p> <p>Support measures to institutionalize the participation of women in DPC committees and in DPC institutions at the departmental and national level.<sup>12</sup></p>	USAID/OFDA, UNDP and partners
<p>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.</p>	<p>Support measures to integrate 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).</p>	USAID/OFDA, USAID/DG, UNDP and partners
<p>Gender-responsive DRR is not a part of the Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Integrate gender-responsive DRR into the USAID-supported curriculum</p>	USAID/OFDA, UNESCO and

<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.



teaching curriculum. It is also not a part of the USAID/OFDA/LAC Regional Disaster Assistance Program Training Portfolio implemented in Haiti.	revision on reading and writing 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>	partners
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## 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, health, WASH and climate change, food and economic security, and disaster risk reduction portfolios. This includes the opportunity to conduct 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>		
<p><b>Education Sector:</b> The education policy and strategy framework or curricula to address gender equality and women’s empowerment (including GBV) is lacking in Haiti. There is therefore no institutional basis for measures to address GEWE in curriculum design and implementation.</p> <p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate 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.</li> <li>• Support gender-responsive educational opportunities and skills building for out-of-school girls and boys (such as in 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>	USAID Education Team and Partners
<b>Nutritional and Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of gender equality and GBV</li> </ul>	USAID/EGAD Team

<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>.

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

<p><b>Security Sector:</b> 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>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>and Partners</p>
<p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction:</b> There are no existing summary road maps in Haiti that precisely and concisely spell out key gender equality and women's empowerment capacities, needs and vulnerabilities (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>	<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 earthquake, floods and drought response to be applied in the current support for the DPC.</li> <li>• Within USAID's support for DRR, integrate lessons learned from the Summary Road Map into the 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 GEWE, LGBTI, and persons with disabilities into future Simulation Exercises, using the GEWE Summary Road Map and also learning from Simulation Exercises in the LAC region.</li> </ul>	<p>USAID/OFDA, DPC, UNDP</p>
<p><b>Health Sector:</b> USAID/Haiti Health Team supports GBV partners (GHESKIO) who undertake income-generation initiatives for GBV survivors. There is a lack of</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</li> </ul>	<p>USAID Education, DG and Health Teams and Partners</p>

<p>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, however, 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 evidence base for its use in Haiti. This evidence base could provide a window for an expansion of GBV prevention programming in Haiti.</p> <p>The 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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 an evidence-based model of one-stop centers for GBV survivors in Haiti.</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 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.</li> <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>
<b>Food and Economic Security</b>	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).	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.  Enhance the engagement of men, including the recruitment and use of Lead Fathers, in all aspects of USAID nutrition programming, including in family planning education.
	Support measures to maximize gender equality and women’s empowerment within each agricultural 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.	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.
<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 the 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 of the 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.	Provide 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 gender-responsive local governance by working to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of the Interior and Collective Territories.	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, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<b>WASH:</b> Expand sanitation services and hygiene products in a gender-responsive manner.	<p>Target both women and men when assessing community needs for latrines, 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>
	<b>Energy:</b> Provide support to the state-owned power company, Electricity of	Electricity of Haiti is in the process of developing a new electricity master plan.

	<p>Haiti, to make its energy policy more gender-responsive.</p>	<p>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 ability to adapt to climate change by ensuring their 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> USAID/OFDA to continue to scale up support for gender-responsive DRR.</p>	<p>Place a new emphasis on gender equality in USAID/OFDA's 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>
<p><b>Safety and Security of Women, Girls, LGBT and Persons with Disabilities</b></p>	<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 prevent 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 development of evidence-based model of GBV prevention in Haiti.</p> <p>Undertake Haiti-specific studies on discrimination against adolescent/young LGBTI individuals and their education in Haiti, and take measures to support LGBTI access to health, food and economic security, and justice services.</p> <p>Support research on the sexual abuse of persons with disabilities 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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