

Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of the Republic of Haiti

Ministry of the Environment

December 2024



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About the NAP Global Network

The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates South–South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP formulation and implementation, and generates, synthesizes, and shares knowledge. The Network's members include individual participants from more than 155 countries involved in developing and implementing national adaptation plans. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute of Sustainable Development. For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.



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We salute the Climate Change Directorate and the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point for their leadership and their commitment to an inclusive, gender-sensitive approach.

Even though women are the most vulnerable group to climate change impacts, their concerns are not always factored into public policy. Women and men are affected differently by climate change impacts due to their different social roles, their unequal access to resources, and their differentiated adaptation capacities. Mainstreaming gender into Haiti's climate change adaptation policies is essential to meeting these challenges and ensuring an effective, inclusive response to environmental issues.

Haiti's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan was developed to address these gender inequalities through the implementation of the NAP. By adopting a gender-sensitive approach to climate change adaptation policy, Haiti can improve its overall resilience and promote gender equality.

This Gender and Climate Change Action Plan is a collective, cross-sectoral effort to fully mainstream gender into adaptation policies and initiatives. Together, we have laid the foundation for an integrated, equitable response to climate change in Haiti.

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Executive Summary

The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan was developed with the aim of meeting the objectives of the Republic of Haiti to mainstream gender equality into the implementation of its national adaptation plan (NAP). It aims to operationalize two primary goals of the NAP:

1. “implement large-scale gender-sensitive programs and projects aimed at increasing resilience to adverse climatic conditions in the priority sectors of the NAP
2. strengthen human capital, particularly that of women and girls, for adaptation planning at the level of the local and regional authorities that are most vulnerable to climate change.”¹

In concrete terms, the aim is to implement gender-responsive institutional arrangements and adaptation projects during the 2022–2030 period covered by the NAP. This objective will be achieved by working on four priority areas for action:

1. development of a knowledge management and capacity-building program for a gender-responsive NAP process
2. awareness raising and communication on gender-responsive climate change adaptation
3. gender-sensitive budgeting
4. establishment of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the mainstreaming of gender into NAP implementation.

These areas for action are aligned with the gender strategy devised during the NAP process and with other Haitian strategy documents such as the National Climate Change Policy and the Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034.

The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan consists of 11 priority actions or activities. Six of these priority activities are categorized as imperative tasks of utmost priority:

- develop a training program on gender mainstreaming in sectoral climate change adaptation policy
- train the gender focal points and/or the Ministerial Gender Units (MGUs) in gender-responsive NAP implementation
- develop and implement an awareness-raising program on the mainstreaming of gender into sectoral climate change adaptation policies
- draw up and implement a plan to mobilize gender-sensitive funding
- introduce budget lines for gender mainstreaming at the national and local levels
- mainstream gender, particularly gender-sensitive indicators, into the monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework of the NAP.

¹ The original text in French reads: “Mettre en œuvre des programmes et projets d’envergure sensibles au genre visant l’augmentation de la résilience aux conditions climatiques adverses dans les secteurs prioritaires du PNA. Renforcer le capital humain, notamment celui des femmes et des filles, pour la planification de l’adaptation à l’échelle des collectivités territoriales les plus vulnérables aux changements climatiques.”

The five other activities are classified as essential tasks to be undertaken after the imperative tasks:

- provide periodic reports on the mainstreaming of gender into adaptation policy.
- establish a framework for monitoring public investment in gender mainstreaming and adaptation.
- disseminate the results obtained through a gender-responsive approach to climate change adaptation action.
- ensure the functioning of the Gender and Climate Working Group comprising the MGUs.
- incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into national and local plans, policies, and legal frameworks for climate change adaptation.

The National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point and the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment will play a key role in implementing the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. To achieve the action plan's objectives, these entities will create synergies with the other sectoral ministries of the NAP, the Gender and Climate Working Group of the National Committee on Climate Change, local government bodies, and other civil society stakeholders.

For the implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, the Republic of Haiti will have to rely on internal funding mechanisms through the national budget, as well as external financing through multilateral climate funds and bilateral cooperation. The funding required to implement the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan is estimated at USD 1,650,000 for the 2025–2030 period.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
GCF	Green Climate Fund
MGU	Ministerial Gender Unit
MoSCoW	must have, should have, could have, won't have
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PNCC	National Climate Change Policy
UFGE	Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Development of the Action Plan

Climate change poses a major challenge for sustainable development and the survival of terrestrial ecosystems. The Republic of Haiti, with its dual status as a least developed country and a Small Island Developing State, is among the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In 2023, it ranked 169th out of 185 on the University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative vulnerability index (2024). The country's socio-economic development efforts are generally undermined by the shocks of extreme weather events.

Given its high degree of vulnerability, Haiti urgently needs to implement policies for adapting to climate change. In this context, the Republic of Haiti has executed a number of adaptation planning initiatives for more than two decades now, including the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (2006), the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (2012), the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (2015 and 2022), the National Climate Change Policy (2019) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2022). Through these climate plans and strategies, the country has addressed some of the issues surrounding the implementation of adaptation policy, notably the inclusion of vulnerable groups and the participation of youth and women.

During the development of the NAP, its most recent document dealing with climate change, the Republic of Haiti conducted a study on the mainstreaming of gender into the implementation of the plan (Hyppolite, 2022). This study proposed a strategy to address issues related to gender and climate change adaptation. Concurrently, with support from the NAP Global Network, a rapid gender and adaptation analysis (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023), a training needs assessment, and a series of training sessions on gender and adaptation issues were carried out. Prior to these processes, Haiti mainstreamed gender into its second NDC in 2021 (Milien, 2021), created a Gender and Climate Working Group within the National Committee on Climate Change, and set up a Gender and Climate Platform incorporating the focal points of other sectoral ministries.

These processes identified the obstacles hindering the gender responsiveness of adaptation policy and proposed possible solutions to this issue. The study entitled *Intégration du genre dans la mise en œuvre du PNA* (Hyppolite, 2022) proposed a gender and adaptation strategy, but this proposal was not taken up by the Haitian authorities and was not followed by the development and implementation of an action plan. The proposed strategy did, however, provide a solid basis for the development of the present action plan, which will enable Haitian decision-makers to gain a coherent overall view of the issue and to take the necessary steps to create gender-responsive adaptation policies. It is against this backdrop that the Ministry of the Environment of Haiti, through its National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has created its Gender

and Climate Change Action Plan. The mission to support the development of the action plan benefits from the assistance of the NAP Global Network.

The action plan for mainstreaming gender into adaptation policy can be seen as a roadmap for the gender equality activities that Haitian authorities are to develop in the context of NAP implementation. Its aim is to make adaptation activities gender sensitive and transformative, and therefore more effective, efficient, and successful.

1.2 Methodology for the Development of the Action Plan

The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan was developed using a participatory, iterative approach. This methodological choice guided the formulation of the objectives of the action plan while ensuring stakeholder involvement and input.

The development of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan comprised the following four additional steps:

1. Inventory and Analysis of Existing Policy

The first step involved analyzing the various documents available on gender responsiveness in public policy and, in particular, on climate change adaptation in Haiti. Notable examples include the following:

- Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034 (Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights of the Republic of Haiti, 2014).
- *Prise en compte de la dimension genre dans les initiatives de lutte contre les changements climatiques* (Lindor, 2016).
- National Climate Change Policy (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2019).
- *Intégration de l'aspect genre dans la contribution déterminée au niveau national* (Milien, 2021).
- *Intégration du genre dans la mise en œuvre du PNA* (Hyppolite, 2022).
- National Adaptation Plan (Republic of Haiti, 2022).
- *Toward a Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan Process in Haiti. Summary of the Gender Analysis of the National Adaptation Plan Process in Haiti Undertaken in 2023* (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023).

2. Initial Draft of the Action Plan

The assessment of the existing documents and institutional framework identified gender gaps in adaptation from a technical and institutional point of view. It also highlighted entry points for gender mainstreaming and priority areas for action to fill these gaps.

The prioritization of these elements according to their urgency, their relevance to the Haitian government and the existence of available, accessible sources of funding made it possible to produce an initial draft of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

3. Stakeholder Consultation

Using the initial draft of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, consultations² were undertaken with the various key stakeholders involved in gender issues and climate change adaptation. The first step involved submitting the initial draft of the action plan to the sponsors, namely, the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, the NAP Focal Point, the Director of the Climate Change Directorate, the members of the Gender and Climate Working Group, and the NAP Global Network.

As a second step, five workshops were held to gather input from other key stakeholders at the national and local levels with the previously identified gender and climate actors. The stakeholder consultation phase was conducted using the MoSCoW³ prioritization technique (Clegg & Barker, 1994), which enabled the stakeholders to evaluate the priority actions that had already been proposed. This phase took place from July 16 to August 2, 2024.

Table 1. Details of the five stakeholder consultation workshops

Date	Location	Number of participants	Women	Men
July 16	Gonaïves: Artibonite and Nord-Ouest departments	20	9	11
July 17	Cap-Haïtien: Nord, Nord-Est, and Centre departments	21	9	12
July 23	Les Cayes: Sud and Grand-Anse departments	20	14	6
July 24	Miragoâne: Nippes, Ouest, and Sud-Est departments	20	13	7
August 2	Port-au-Prince: Sectoral ministries, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations	20 (in person) and 15 (online)	20	15
Total number of participants		116	65	51

Source: Author.

The MoSCoW analysis was supplemented by a contextual analysis and a series of interviews. The interviews provided an update on some of the information gathered during the literature review and helped to refine the priority areas, responsibilities, and budgetary information. The results of these consultations were incorporated into subsequent versions of the action plan.

² The stakeholder consultation workshops, held over 5 days, were organized as follows: Gonaïves (bringing together participants from the Artibonite and Nord-Ouest departments); Cap-Haïtien (Nord, Nord-Est, and Centre departments); Les Cayes (Sud and Grand-Anse departments); Miragoâne (Nippes and Sud-Est departments along with the Les Palmes area of the Ouest department); and Port-au-Prince (bringing together key actors from various sectoral ministries, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations).

³ The MoSCoW prioritization technique classifies tasks into four categories:

Mo: Imperative tasks to be executed first, as an utmost priority (Must-haves)

S: Essential tasks to be executed after the imperative tasks (Should-haves)

Co: Initiatives to be carried out after the imperative tasks and the essential tasks, if time allows (Could-haves)

W: Tasks to set aside for the time being and perhaps execute in the future if conditions are favourable (Won't-haves)

4. Validation of the Action Plan and Outreach

The first version of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, which took into account the feedback received from the sponsors and the results of the consultation workshops, was presented to the parties concerned during a validation workshop. The purpose of this workshop was twofold: 1) to finalize and validate the revised action plan, and 2) to lay the groundwork for stakeholder ownership. Following this validation, an outreach plan will need to be drawn up and implemented by the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment in collaboration with key stakeholders, notably the Gender and Climate Working Group and the sectoral MGUs.



Consultation workshop in Gonaïves. (Ministry of the Environment)

2 Gender in International Climate Negotiations

Gender mainstreaming in international climate negotiations has evolved over more than two decades. This progress on the international scene can be traced back to enabling forces found in international law and international environmental law.

2.1 Gender Issues in International Law

The issue of gender equality has been on the international agenda since 1945. The Preamble to the United Nations Charter enshrined the fundamental principles on which cooperation among states is built, notably the dignity and worth of the human person, fundamental human rights, and the equal rights of men and women.

During the first world conference on the status of women, held in Mexico City in 1975, the United Nations General Assembly identified a number of key principles as the basis for the work of the United Nations on gender issues, proclaiming that “Equality between women and men means equality in their dignity and worth as human beings as well as equality in their rights, opportunities and responsibilities” (United Nations, 1976, p. 4).

From 1979 onward, gender issues have undergone a significant evolution in international law thanks to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Haiti ratified this Convention on July 20, 1981.

One of the most important breakthroughs in the mainstreaming of gender into international law in the Americas came on June 9, 1994, with the adoption by the Organization of American States of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, which established a system of sanctions for violations of women’s rights.

2.2 Gender Issues in International Environmental Law

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, led to the adoption of the following three international agreements: the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the UNFCCC. These three agreements take gender equality into account.

In its preamble, the Convention on Biological Diversity reaffirms the role of women in the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their participation in the development of biodiversity conservation policies.

Also, the preamble to the UNCCD (1994) emphasizes the important role played by women in defining programs to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, as well as their

contribution in drought-affected regions in rural areas of developing countries. Other UNCCD provisions that specifically deal with gender have called on states to set up mechanisms to encourage the participation of women in the fight against desertification, including:

- promoting women's awareness (Article 5(d))
- women's participation in policy planning and decision-making (Article 10(f))
- capacity building for women (Article 19(a) and (e)) (United Nations, 1994)

In 2023, the theme of the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought was “Her Land. Her Rights.”

Furthermore, the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which lays down guidelines for women's empowerment. The Beijing Conference recognized the essential role of women in “the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management” (UN Women, 1995, p. 155).

With regard to the environment, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action sets three strategic objectives:

- “Involve women actively in environmental decision-making.
- Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development.
- Strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women” (UN Women, 1995, pp. 158–163).

2.3 Gender Issues in International Climate Negotiations

Since the adoption of the UNFCCC, the issue of gender equality in international climate negotiations has undergone a number of developments. More than two decades ago, this issue emerged in the work of the UNFCCC and has now become a permanent fixture on the agenda of the Conferences of the Parties. Some of these key developments are therefore worth highlighting.

In 2001, the theme of gender equality emerged during climate negotiations within the UNFCCC. The 7th Conference of the Parties, held in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, recognized the importance of women's participation in the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Specifically, Paragraph 1 of Decision 36/CP.7 invites parties to appoint women to elected positions within the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 2002).



Consultation workshop in Cape Haïtien. (Ministry of the Environment)

In 2010, the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, in Decision 1/CP.16 (para. 130), decided to include gender equality aspects in actions to support capacity building in developing countries at the sub-national, national, and regional levels (UNFCCC, 2011).

In 2012, the 18th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, through Decision 23/CP.18 (UNFCCC, 2013) on “promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol,” decided to reinforce Decision 36/CP.7 (UNFCCC, 2002) while adopting two major decisions:

- adopting a goal of gender balance in bodies of the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol. Meeting this objective will strengthen women’s involvement in defining effective, gender-sensitive climate change policy.
- adding the issue of gender and climate change as a standing item on the agenda of sessions of the Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC, 2013).

In 2014, the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC established the Lima Work Programme on Gender. Parties to the UNFCCC were asked to integrate gender equality issues into the definition and implementation of national climate policy, particularly within priority areas and themes such as awareness-raising and training activities, capacity development, and women’s representation in negotiations (UNFCCC, 2015).

In 2016, following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, which refers to approaches that address issues of gender equality and women’s empowerment (UNFCCC, 2017), the Conference of the Parties asked its Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop an action plan for gender equality while continuing to pursue the Lima Work Programme on Gender over a 3-year period.

In 2017, the Parties to the Convention adopted the Gender Action Plan to promote the participation of women and the implementation of gender-sensitive climate policies. This action plan comprises the following five priority areas:

1. “Capacity building, knowledge-sharing, and communication
2. Gender balance, participation, and women’s leadership
3. Coherence of gender-related mandates and activities
4. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
5. Monitoring and reporting” (UNFCCC, 2018)

In 2022, the interim review of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan noted that significant efforts had been made, particularly in terms of the role and involvement of the national gender and climate change focal points and called on Parties to continue their efforts to increase the participation of women in the work of the UNFCCC. However, the decision of the 27th Conference of the Parties also highlights the increased inequalities between women and men brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has had a negative impact on the execution of the Gender Action Plan and the implementation of effective climate action. To address these concerns, the 27th Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC, 2023) introduced amendments to the Gender Action Plan.

3 Institutional Framework for Gender Mainstreaming in Haitian Public Policy

3.1 The Constitution

The consideration of gender in the Haitian institutional framework has constitutional value. The 2011 constitutional amendment introduced the principle of a quota for women's participation in positions of power. Article 17.1 of the Constitution stipulates that "The principle of a quota of at least thirty percent (30%) of women is recognized at all levels of national life, particularly in the public services"⁴ (Loi constitutionnelle, 2012, p. 7). Moreover, Article 31.1.1 states that "Any law relating to political parties must reserve in its structures and operating mechanisms treatment in accordance with the principle of the quota of at least thirty percent (30%) of women expressed in Article 17.1"⁵ (Loi constitutionnelle, 2012, p. 7). This major step forward has led to the emergence of policies, strategies, and projects that address gender issues.

3.2 Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034

The vision expressed in the Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034 refers to "the establishment of an inclusive Haitian society with strong social cohesion, where women and men enjoy equal conditions in terms of rights, access to wealth and participation in political life"⁶ (Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights of the Republic of Haiti, 2014, p. 35).

The Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034 is based on the principles of equality, equity, non-discrimination, social inclusion, consistency, and transparency.

The main orientations of the policy are as follows:

- "Equal rights and fair justice for women and men
- Non-sexist education and egalitarian role models
- Access to sexual and reproductive health care that respects the dignity of women
- Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls
- Economic equality and equal access to employment for women and men

⁴ The original text in French reads: "Le principe du quota d'au moins trente pour cent (30 %) de femmes est reconnu à tous les niveaux de la vie nationale, notamment dans les services publics."

⁵ The original text in French reads: "Toute loi relative aux Partis politiques doit réserver dans ses structures et dans ses mécanismes de fonctionnement un traitement en conformité avec le principe du quota d'au moins trente pour cent (30 %) de femmes exprimées à l'article 17.1."

⁶ The original text in French reads, "l'établissement d'une société haïtienne inclusive et de forte cohésion sociale où les femmes et les hommes jouissent des conditions égales en termes de droits, d'accès à la richesse, de participation à la vie politique."

-
- Equal participation of women and men in decision-making bodies”⁷ (Ministry of the Status of Women and Women’s Rights of the Republic of Haiti, 2014)

The policy makes no explicit reference to climate change or environmental issues, but it does set out the general framework for gender mainstreaming in public policy.

3.3 National Climate Change Policy

The National Climate Change Policy (PNCC), published in 2019, does not include any specific gender-related objectives. Nevertheless, stakeholder consultations held during the PNCC development process, the conclusions of which were published as an appendix to the PNCC document, showed that gender must be mainstreamed into the various priority areas, including agriculture, health, urban development and transport, tourism, and disaster risk management.

Stakeholder recommendations included

- emphasizing gender disaggregation in projects and policies
- encouraging female entrepreneurship
- focusing on single-parent families headed by women
- encouraging the active participation of women.

As a follow-up to these recommendations, two of the PNCC’s guiding principles (participation and equity) refer to equitable access to national resources and to the recognition of the concerns of vulnerable populations such as women and people with reduced mobility (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2019).

3.4 Nationally Determined Contribution

The mainstreaming of gender in the NDC is based on the report entitled *Intégration de l’aspect genre dans la contribution déterminée au niveau national* (Milien, 2021). This study led to the inclusion of a specific section on gender and climate change in the revised 2022 version of the NDC, representing a major step forward compared to the previous version. This section stresses the importance for the NDC to

- “Promote initiatives that address the specific needs of girls and women, especially those in a situation of heightened vulnerability.
- Set up a specific working group on gender and climate change.
- Have at least one gender focal point on the National Committee on Climate Change.

⁷ The original text in French reads:

“- L’égalité de droit et une justice équitable entre les femmes et les hommes
- L’éducation non sexiste et des modèles égalitaires
- L’accès à la santé sexuelle et reproductive dans le respect de la dignité des femmes
- L’élimination de toutes les formes de violence faites aux femmes et aux filles
- L’égalité économique et un accès équitable à l’emploi entre les femmes et les hommes
- La participation égalitaire des femmes et des hommes aux instances décisionnelles. “

- Strengthen girls' and women's access to relevant information on climate change, including climate technologies.
- Involve gender experts in the development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for actions to combat climate change.
- Produce and disseminate gender-specific data.
- Support gender mainstreaming in the national development planning process, especially with regard to the allocation of financial resources"⁸ (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2021, p. 56).



Consultation workshop in Port-au-Prince. (Ministry of the Environment)

It is, however, important to note that gender is not mentioned in the NDC summary table, in the list of sectoral adaptation measures, in the sections on the monitoring and evaluation framework, or in the institutional framework, despite the recommendations made on these points.

3.5 National Adaptation Plan

The NAP, which was finalized in 2022, is based on seven guiding principles (Republic of Haiti, 2022), one of which is gender responsiveness and sensitivity to the most vulnerable. Two of the NAP's four objectives explicitly reference gender and the integration of women into adaptation policy. The stated objective is to "implement large-scale gender-sensitive programs and projects aimed at increasing resilience to adverse climatic conditions in the priority sectors of the NAP, and to strengthen human capital, particularly that of women and girls, for adaptation planning at the level of the local and regional authorities that are most vulnerable to climate change"⁹ (Republic of Haiti, 2022, p. 61).

The NAP identified 340 adaptation measures at the national level, 21 of which are considered high priority. While these measures do not explicitly incorporate gender, one of the criteria used

⁸ The original text in French reads:

- "Promouvoir les initiatives qui répondent aux besoins spécifiques des filles et des femmes, notamment celles en situation de grande vulnérabilité
- Mettre sur pied un groupe de travail spécifique sur le genre et les changements climatiques
- Avoir au moins un point focal genre siégeant au sein du CNCC
- Renforcer l'accès des filles et des femmes aux informations pertinentes sur les changements climatiques, notamment les technologies climatiques
- Impliquer des expert(e)s en genre dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des cadres de suivi et évaluation des actions de lutte contre les changements climatiques
- Générer et divulguer des données sexospécifiques
- Appuyer l'intégration du genre dans le processus de planification du développement national, notamment dans l'allocation des ressources financières."

⁹ The original text in French reads, "mettre en œuvre des programmes et projets d'envergure sensibles au genre visant l'augmentation de la résilience aux conditions climatiques adverses dans les secteurs prioritaires du PNA et de renforcer le capital humain, notamment celui des femmes et des filles, pour la planification de l'adaptation à l'échelle des collectivités territoriales les plus vulnérables aux changements climatiques."

to prioritize them was improved status for women (Republic of Haiti, 2022). Finally, gender is among the indicators to include in the monitoring and evaluation framework of the NAP.

Two gender analyses related to the NAP process were undertaken in 2022 and 2023. They have contributed to a better understanding of gender and adaptation issues and of the opportunities for mainstreaming gender into the NAP process.

The first gender analysis focused on gender mainstreaming in NAP implementation. It examined gender issues in the priority sectors of the NAP: agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure. This assessment showed that women are more vulnerable to climate change impacts, have less capacity to adapt, and have less access to resources (Hyppolite, 2022). The gender analysis report proposed a gender strategy for the NAP aimed at achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in climate change adaptation actions. The recommended strategy was based on the five following areas of intervention: "awareness raising and communication on gender-responsive climate change adaptation; capacity development for the stakeholders responsible for NAP implementation; establishment of equitable and inclusive institutional arrangements; gender-sensitive budgeting, and monitoring of gender mainstreaming in NAP implementation"¹⁰ (Hyppolite, 2022).

A rapid gender analysis of the NAP process (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023) was carried out in 2023. It highlighted the obstacles affecting the mainstreaming of gender into public climate change adaptation policy, along with gender inequalities, and proposed that gender be a key focus for the priority activities of the NAP.

This second analysis also emphasized the importance of adjusting the gender strategy included in the previous gender analysis by supplementing it with a precise, budgeted action plan to encourage the key players in the NAP process to act.

Analyzing gender mainstreaming in national climate change adaptation policies and strategies has revealed some interesting developments in public policy narratives. To achieve concrete results regarding gender mainstreaming, these narratives must be translated into concrete actions.

¹⁰ The original text in French reads:

"- Sensibilisation et communication sur la prise en compte du genre dans l'adaptation aux changements climatiques.
- Renforcement de capacités des parties prenantes de la mise en œuvre du PNA.
- Instauration des dispositifs institutionnels équitables et inclusifs.
- Budgétisation sensible au genre.
- Suivi de l'intégration du genre dans la mise en œuvre du PNA. "

4 Gender Inequality and Climate Change Adaptation in Haiti

The impacts of climate change affect men and women in different ways. Women suffer disproportionately from the consequences of water scarcity and lower agricultural yields (GenderCC—Women for Climate Justice, 2009). The Republic of Haiti identifies four priority sectors in its NAP: agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure. The development of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan takes account of gender inequalities in these priority sectors. These inequalities are summarized below.

4.1 Agriculture and Gender

Gender inequalities in Haiti's agricultural sector are significant in terms of occupational roles and access to resources, notably land tenure. The latest agricultural census carried out in 2009 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of the Republic of Haiti, 2012) provides the following data:

- “Farms employ both family labour and salaried workers. Women represent 44.2% of this paid workforce and 15.2% of the casual workforce. Women are one of five groups of actors involved in the agricultural sector, particularly as marketing and/or processing agents”¹¹ (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of the Republic of Haiti, 2011, p. 5).
- Out of all the farms identified in the country, 25.3% are run by women. In the livestock breeding sub-sector, women control 22.4% of the total livestock population.
- Women have limited access to land tenure. Twenty percent of them have joint ownership of property (land or a house), and only 9% have full ownership (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of the Republic of Haiti, 2012).

Women's limited access to land tenure and credit, which are fundamental to the production of wealth in the agricultural sector, results from the complexity of the system for registering and securing property (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023).

To address these inequalities, the 2010–2016 agricultural investment plan drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development introduced a gender analysis in view of strengthening the capacity of women to participate in decision-making processes, reduce their workload in the agricultural sector, and gain easier access to irrigated plots (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of the Republic of Haiti, 2010).

¹¹ The original text in French reads: “Les exploitations agricoles mobilisent une main-d'œuvre familiale et salariale. Les femmes représentent 44,2 % de cette main-d'œuvre salariale et 15,2 % de la main-d'œuvre occasionnelle. Les femmes constituent l'un des cinq groupes d'acteurs qui interviennent dans le secteur agricole particulièrement comme agents de commercialisation et/ou de transformation.”

4.2 Water Resources and Gender

In the water resources sector, the burden of supplying water for domestic needs, especially in rural areas and precarious urban districts, falls on women and children (Milien, 2021). Women are more affected by water shortages than men, due to their prominent role in water supply and management for domestic use (Hyppolite, 2022; Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023).

4.3 Health and Gender

No studies have been carried out in Haiti to examine the direct effects of climate change on health. Nevertheless, a study assessing the vulnerability of the health sector to climate change impacts, undertaken by Urruela (2021), examined indirect linkages, showing that the country's high malnutrition rate could be a byproduct of drought and seasonal disruption.

Health problems indirectly caused by climate change are an additional burden for women (Urruela, 2021), who, especially in times of natural disasters, are responsible for caring for vulnerable members of their household (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023).

Limited access to health services has negative impacts on the lives of women. According to the Ministry of Public Health and Population, “the pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) reached 646 per 100,000 during the 2009–2017 period, compared with 630 per 100,000 in 1998–2006 and 523 per 100,000 in 1993–2000”¹² (Ministry of Public Health and Population of the Republic of Haiti, 2021, p. 6). This is the highest mortality rate for pregnant women in the Western hemisphere. It should be emphasized that Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women requires state parties to “take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning” (United Nations, 1979).

4.4 Infrastructure and Gender

Health infrastructure, drinking water supply systems, sanitation facilities, roads, and human settlements are exposed to climate change impacts and extreme weather events (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023). The poor condition of this infrastructure has a detrimental effect on women, who make up the majority of the informal sector of the Haitian economy (Gandini et al., 2021) and are usually the heads of their households.

¹² The original text in French reads: “Le rapport de mortalité liée à la grossesse (RMG) atteint un niveau de 646 pour 100,000 durant la période 2009-2017 alors qu’il était de 630 pour 100,000 au cours de la période 1998-2006 et de 523 pour 100,000 durant la période 1993-2000.”

5 Actors Involved in Gender Issues and Climate Change Adaptation

Stakeholder participation is a prerequisite for the implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. The active involvement of stakeholders at the national and local levels, at all stages of the action plan, ensures better consideration of the needs and ideas of the various key players along with more effective implementation. The key stakeholders involved in gender issues and climate adaptation are private sector entities, civil society members, government bodies of various levels, and technical and financial partners. They were invited to contribute to the design and implementation of the action plan.

5.1 State Actors

The ministries that manage the priority sectors of the NAP have a central role to play in the formulation and implementation of priority actions. The MGUs and the Gender and Climate Working Group of the National Committee on Climate Change serve as a forum for consultation among these entities, which are responsible for defining public policy within their sector and for setting up the institutional framework needed to achieve their objectives and carry out specific responsibilities.

The MGUs were created through the Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034 (Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights of the Republic of Haiti, 2014). They are composed of coordinators from the Study and Programming Units and heads of ministries. The main duties of an MGU are “to ensure that gender equality is incorporated into its sector's policy and action plan at the national, regional and local levels, and to submit periodic reports, via ministry officials, to the Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Gender Equality Committee on the implementation of the gender equality policy and the national action plan”¹³ (Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights of the Republic of Haiti, 2014, p. 71).

MGUs remain to be set up in a good number of ministries. To fill this gap, the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan will incorporate activities aimed at strengthening the existing units and creating new ones in the ministries involved in the key sectors of the NAP.

At the local and departmental levels, the local and regional authorities have the primary responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034. The administrative boards of these local and regional authorities will be able to play an important role in the local-level implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

¹³ The original text in French reads, “s’assurer de l’intégration de l’EFH dans la politique et le plan d’action de son secteur au niveau national, régional et local [et de] soumettre des rapports périodiques, via les titulaires des Ministères, au SE-CIEFH sur la mise en œuvre de la politique EFH et du plan d’action national.”

5.2 Civil Society

This category of actors, which comprises community, sociocultural, and socio-professional associations, serves both as a beneficiary and as a watchdog regarding public policy. Their actions could come into conflict with state entities, particularly in states where social tensions are high. Nonetheless, the sectoral round tables that have been set up in various sectors bring together state and community stakeholders, providing a chance to reduce tensions between civil society actors and the government. In this respect, the sectoral sub-round table on climate change has a central role to play in the implementation of the NAP and the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

The sectoral round table on the environment, which includes the sub-round table on climate change, was set up in 2012 and legalized by Article 6 of the September 2020 decree organizing the Ministry of the Environment. This round table is a cross-cutting coordination and consultation structure designed to support the Ministry of the Environment in the fulfillment of its duties (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2020). It brings together state and non-state actors from the environmental sector. It is organized in a decentralized fashion, with the Directorate General of the Ministry of the Environment operating at the central level, and the sectoral round table on the environment operating under the responsibility of the departmental environmental directorates at the departmental level.

Moreover, given the strong influence of religious organizations on the daily lives of Haitians, especially in rural areas, sectoral round tables are important actors in the implementation of activities aimed at behavioural change. They should play an important role in the implementation of the action plan.

5.3 International Partners

International partners, often referred to as technical and financial partners, include United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. Through their expertise and their ability to mobilize funding, they play an important role in the implementation of public policy. The Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, which is involved in the NAP process, coordinates the activities of this group of actors that will play a central role in implementing the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

5.4 Influence and Interest of the Stakeholders Identified

The list of stakeholders was drawn up using the targets identified in the NAP gender strategy (Hyppolite, 2022). These actors have a role to play in implementing the NAP and the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan because of their level of interest and their influence. They have been identified on the basis of their field of action, their ability to influence the implementation of the action plan, and their experience in the execution of gender-responsive projects and activities.

Table 2. Key stakeholders of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan and their level of interest

Stakeholder number	Stakeholder	Level of interest	Level of influence	Interest/expectations
s1	Ministry of the Environment	10	10	Responsible for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
s2	Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights	10	8	- Responsible for the implementation of the national gender strategy - Important role in the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the Gender Equality Policy 2014–2034 - Strong willingness to cooperate with the Ministry of the Environment for successful action
s3	Non-governmental organizations	8	7	- Have gender strategies and gender experts that can contribute to mainstreaming - Conduct actions to achieve gender equality - Can play an important role in the implementation of the action plan
s4	Local and regional authorities	7	8	- Board membership must comply with a 30% quota for women - Have a solid foundation for working on gender issues - The role of local and regional authorities in implementing the action plan, taking into account their level of interest and influence, is not a given. A training program needs to be provided for elected representatives as well as local and regional authority staff.
s5	Ministry of Public Health and Population	9	8	- Manages a priority sector of the NAP - Women are present in this sector - Could have a strong interest in developing gender-sensitive policies

Stakeholder number	Stakeholder	Level of interest	Level of influence	Interest/expectations
s6	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development	5	8	• Manages a priority sector of the NAP • Few women are present in this sector • Could have a strong interest in developing gender-sensitive policies
s7	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation	10	9	• Plays an important role in the drafting of the NAP by being responsible for planning public policies on gender equality • Responsible for planning public policy; manages the country's investment budget
s8	Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications	9	7	• Manages a priority sector of the NAP • Few women are present in this sector • Could have a strong interest in developing gender-sensitive policies
s9	National Directorate for Water and Sanitation	9	9	• Manages a priority sector of the NAP • Women are present in this sector • Could have a strong interest in developing gender-sensitive policies
s10	Ministry of Economy and Finance	7	9	• Plays an important role in the drafting of public policy and manages the national budget • Could play a very important role in the development of gender-sensitive policies
s11	Community-level women's associations	10	5	• The action plan is an opportunity to achieve targets for including women in community projects.
s12	Women's rights organizations	10	6	• The action plan could be an opportunity to achieve targets for including women in human rights promotion initiatives.

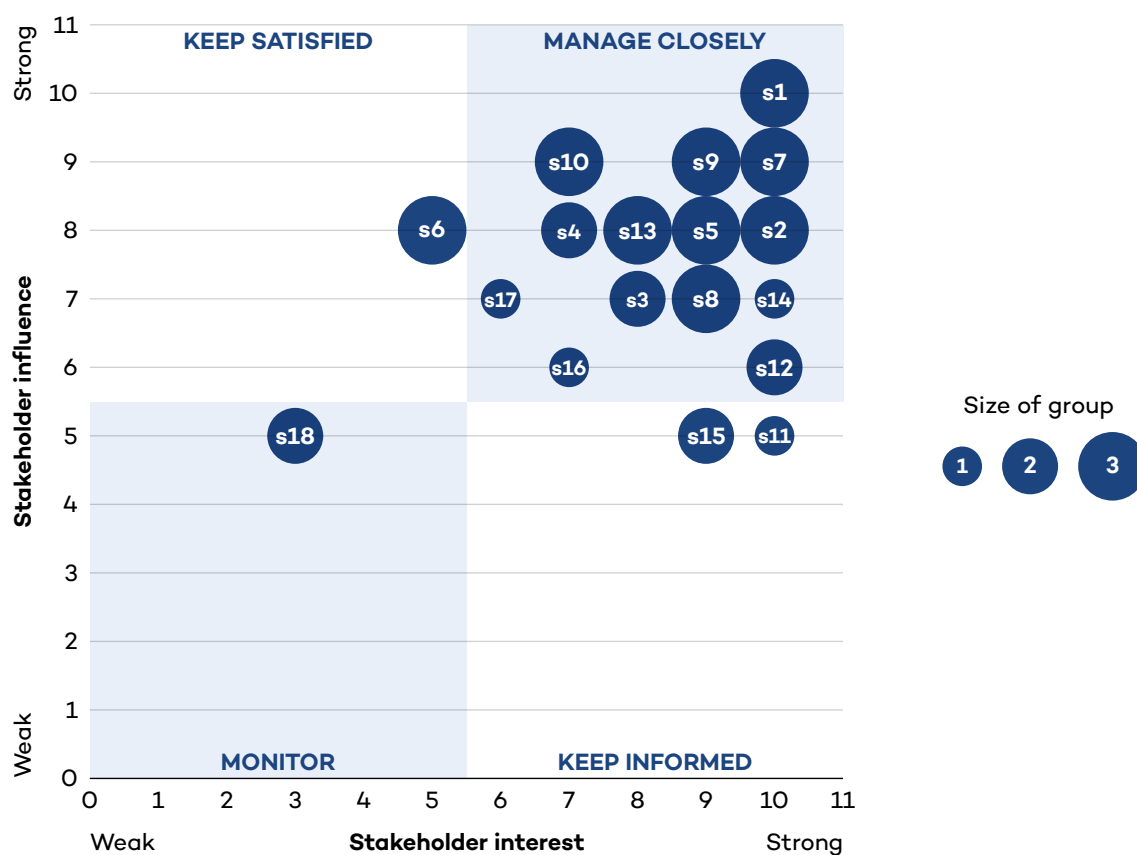
Stakeholder number	Stakeholder	Level of interest	Level of influence	Interest/expectations
s13	International development agencies	8	8	• Have gender strategies and gender experts • Conduct actions to achieve gender equality • Can play an important role in funding the implementation of the action plan
s14	Ministerial Gender Units	10	7	• Are the main implementation bodies of the national gender equality policy • Good cooperation with these entities will be necessary for the action plan to succeed.
s15	Socio-professional women's associations	9	5	• The action plan could be an opportunity to achieve gender mainstreaming objectives in relevant projects.
s16	Community organizations	7	6	• The plan could be an opportunity to improve gender mainstreaming in the actions of community organizations if awareness-raising activities are conducted in parallel.
s17	Sociocultural groups	6	7	• The plan could be an opportunity to improve gender mainstreaming in the actions of sociocultural groups if awareness-raising activities are conducted in parallel.
s18	Religious groups	3	5	• The plan could be an opportunity to improve gender mainstreaming in the actions of religious groups, which have been relatively uninvolved in the subject up to now, if awareness-raising activities are conducted in parallel.

Source: Author.

Note: Level of interest: Scored from 1 to 10, it defines the level of interest of each stakeholder directly or indirectly involved in the project. 1 indicates a low level of interest and 10 indicates a very high level of interest.

Level of influence: Scored from 1 to 10, it defines the level of influence of each stakeholder. 1 indicates a low level of influence and 10 indicates a very high level of influence.

Figure 1. Stakeholder influence and interest matrix



- | | |
|---|--|
| s1 Ministry of the Environment | s9 National Directorate for Water and Sanitation |
| s2 Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights | s10 Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| s3 Non-governmental organizations | s11 Community-level women's associations |
| s4 Local and regional authorities | s12 Women's rights organizations |
| s5 Ministry of Public Health and Population | s13 International development agencies |
| s6 Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development | s14 Ministerial Gender Units |
| s7 Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation | s15 Socio-professional women's associations |
| s8 Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications | s16 Community organizations |
| | s17 Sociocultural groups |
| | s18 Religious groups |

Source: Author.

The stakeholder influence and interest matrix helps determine the types of collaboration to be developed with each type of stakeholder and the actions to be undertaken to ensure their participation in implementing the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

6 Gender and Climate Change Action Plan

6.1 Objectives of the Action Plan

The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan aims to operationalize two primary goals of the NAP:

- “Implement large-scale gender-sensitive programs and projects aimed at increasing resilience to adverse climatic conditions in the priority sectors of the NAP.
- Strengthen human capital, particularly that of women and girls, for adaptation planning at the level of the local and regional authorities that are most vulnerable to climate change”¹⁴ (Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Haiti, 2023, p. 61).

In concrete terms, the aim is to implement at least two gender-responsive adaptation projects by the year 2030. This objective will be achieved by strengthening the institutional framework and by developing a training program to provide the key actors with the tools they need to mainstream gender into adaptation policy.

6.2 Priority Areas for Action

The priority areas for action were recommended by the study entitled *Intégration du genre dans la mise en œuvre du PNA* (Hyppolite, 2022). The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan includes the following four priority areas:

PRIORITY 1. Development of a knowledge management and capacity-building program for a gender-responsive NAP process

This priority aims to strengthen the existing national-level institutional frameworks and to mainstream gender into public adaptation policies at the national and sub-national levels. It also seeks to ensure that public investments for the implementation of the NAP promote gender equity. Finally, this priority focuses on training human resources to equip them with the necessary skills in gender analysis and in the development of gender-sensitive projects and programs.

PRIORITY 2. Awareness raising and communication on gender-responsive climate change adaptation

This area aims to develop the awareness-raising tools and knowledge-sharing framework required to change the narrative on gender and bring about qualitative change in the

¹⁴ The original text in French reads: “Mettre en œuvre des programmes et projets d’envergure sensibles au genre visant l’augmentation de la résilience aux conditions climatiques adverses dans les secteurs prioritaires du PNA. Renforcer le capital humain, notamment celui des femmes et des filles, pour la planification de l’adaptation à l’échelle des collectivités territoriales les plus vulnérables aux changements climatiques.”

development and implementation of public policies on gender mainstreaming in climate action. In its Sixth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2023) recognized the importance of understanding behavioural dimensions in climate change adaptation policy.

PRIORITY 3. Gender-sensitive budgeting

The goal of this priority is to set up institutional arrangements to ensure that public investments to support NAP implementation promote gender equality.

PRIORITY 4. Establishment of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the mainstreaming of gender into NAP implementation

This priority area focuses on monitoring the progress made toward achieving a gender-responsive NAP process and on capitalizing on the lessons learned from the monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation.

It aims to ensure more effective monitoring of the impact of the gender strategy by specifying, for each priority area, the performance indicators, the activities to be carried out, the entities responsible for implementation, the level of priority, the expected results, the deadline, and the level and time frame of implementation.

The activities to be undertaken in each priority area, including the entities responsible, the expected results, the timeframe and the levels of implementation, are presented below.



Validation workshop in Port-au-Prince. (Ministry of the Environment)

Table 3. Implementation framework of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan

Activities	Expected results	Entities responsible and partners	Implementation time frame	Level(s) of implementation	Priority level
PRIORITY 1: Development of a knowledge management and capacity-building program for a gender-responsive NAP process					
Develop a training program on gender mainstreaming in sectoral climate change adaptation policy	A training program has been developed	Lead: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights, MGUs, Gender and Climate Working Group	January 2025 to November 2030	Local Sectoral	Imperative tasks
Train the gender focal points and/or the MGUs in gender-responsive NAP implementation	Supervisory staff of ministries and civil society organizations have received training on gender issues Supervisory staff of ministries have the capacities required to mainstream gender into their climate change adaptation interventions	Lead: Gender Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights, MGUs, Gender and Climate Working Group	January 2025 to November 2026	National Sectoral	Imperative tasks
Incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into national and local plans, policies, and legal frameworks for climate change adaptation	The local adaptation plans developed (for municipalities or departments) incorporate gender issues and/or women's empowerment A legal and institutional mechanism ensures gender mainstreaming (linked to adaptation) in national, sectoral, and sub-national public policy	Lead: Sectoral ministries of the NAP Partners: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment, National Committee on Climate Change, local and regional authorities	January 2027 to September 2030	National Local	Essential tasks

Activities	Expected results	Entities responsible and partners	Implementation time frame	Level(s) of implementation	Priority level
Ensure the functioning of the Gender and Climate Working Group comprising the MGUs	The Gender and Climate Working Group monitors the action plan The Gender and Climate Working Group provides guidelines on gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation	Lead: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, National Committee on Climate Change, Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights	January 2025 to November 2030	National	Essential tasks
PRIORITY 2: Awareness raising and communication on gender-responsive climate change adaptation					
Develop and implement an awareness-raising program on the mainstreaming of gender into sectoral climate change adaptation policies	The sectoral ministries mainstream gender issues into their programs and policies	Lead: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate and Communications Department of the Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, MGUs, Gender and Climate Working Group	June 2025 to November 2025	National	Imperative tasks
Disseminate the results obtained through a gender-responsive approach to climate change adaptation action	Effective communication takes place through social media, Internet resources, and innovative communication tools	Lead: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate and Communications Department of the Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, MGUs, Gender and Climate Working Group, sub-round table on climate change	March 2027 to November 2030	National	Essential tasks

Activities	Expected results	Entities responsible and partners	Implementation time frame	Level(s) of implementation	Priority level
Set up a platform for sharing information and knowledge on gender and climate change issues	Young men and women have access to relevant information on gender and climate issues	Lead: Gender Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate and Communications Department of the Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, MGUs, Gender and Climate Working Group, sub-round table on climate change	January 2026 to November 2026	National	Tasks to carry out if time and resources allow
PRIORITY 3: Gender-sensitive budgeting					
Draw up and implement a plan to mobilize gender-sensitive funding	Specific funding is available for gender mainstreaming actions in climate adaptation projects	Lead: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment Partners: MGUs, Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Green Climate Fund (GCF)-accredited entities, international agencies	January 2025 to September 2030	National Sectoral	Imperative tasks
Establish a framework for monitoring public investment in gender mainstreaming and adaptation	Public investments in climate change adaptation are disaggregated by gender A tool for analyzing public investment in gender issues has been developed	Lead: Sectoral ministries of the NAP Partners: Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights	November 2026 to November 2030	National Sectoral	Essential tasks

Activities	Expected results	Entities responsible and partners	Implementation time frame	Level(s) of implementation	Priority level
Introduce budget lines for gender mainstreaming at the national and local levels	State budgets, as well as those of local and regional authorities, are gender sensitive	Lead: Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities Partners: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights	October 2026 to September 2030	National Sectoral	Imperative tasks
PRIORITY 4: Establishment of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the mainstreaming of gender into NAP implementation					
Provide periodic reports on the mainstreaming of gender into adaptation policy	A framework for monitoring gender mainstreaming indicators has been set up A participatory gender audit has been undertaken Gender issues are included in the existing reporting mechanisms on adaptation (Biennial Transparency Report, Adaptation Communication)	Lead: Gender Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP, Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights	November 2025 to November 2030	National Sectoral	Essential tasks
Mainstream gender, particularly gender-sensitive indicators, into the monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework of the NAP	The monitoring plan for the NAP process incorporates gender issues, gender-disaggregated indicators, and gender-specific indicators related to the action plan	Lead: National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point, Climate Change Directorate/Ministry of the Environment Partners: Sectoral ministries of the NAP	June 2025 to June 2026	National Sectoral	Imperative tasks

Source: Author.

Note: The priority level is based on a MoSCoW analysis. Imperative tasks (“must-haves”) are to be executed first, as a top priority, and essential tasks (“should-haves”) are to be executed after the imperative tasks have been finalized. Next come the “could-haves,” which are to be carried out only after the imperative tasks and the essential tasks, if time allows, and finally the “won’t-haves,” which are tasks to set aside for the time being and that can perhaps be executed in the future by the stakeholders consulted, if conditions are favorable. No activities were classified as “could-haves” or “won’t-haves.”

7 Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the Action Plan

The National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point of the Ministry of the Environment ensures the leadership of the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the action plan. This role is carried out in conjunction with the Climate Change Directorate, the Gender and Climate Working Group (which is made up of MGU supervisory staff) and the Ministry of the Status of Women and Women's Rights.

The main responsibilities of the Gender and Climate Working Group with regard to the implementation of the action plan are as follows:

- supporting the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point in the implementation of the action plan
- ensuring regular monitoring of the execution of the action plan
- developing tools for implementing and monitoring the action plan
- supporting ministries as they mainstream gender into their programs
- coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the action plan
- drawing up monitoring and evaluation reports on the action plan
- consulting the Gender and Climate Working Group of the National Committee on Climate Change for technical advice
- tracking the monitoring indicators of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

Table 4. Monitoring indicators for the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan

Expected results	Indicators
PRIORITY 1: Development of a knowledge management and capacity-building program for a gender-responsive NAP process	
A training program has been developed	• Training program
Supervisory staff of ministries and civil society organizations have received training on gender issues Supervisory staff of ministries have the capacities required to mainstream gender into their climate change adaptation interventions	• Number of persons trained (disaggregated by gender) • Number of training sessions carried out • Number of gender focal points able to support their sectoral ministry on gender and adaptation issues and to train other focal points at the local and national level

Expected results	Indicators
The local adaptation plans developed (for municipalities or departments) incorporate gender issues and/or women's empowerment A legal and institutional mechanism ensures gender mainstreaming (linked to adaptation) in national, sectoral, and sub-national public policy	• Number and share of local adaptation plans that incorporate gender issues and/or women's empowerment • Number of sectoral plans, policies, or strategies related to adaptation that incorporate gender issues • Type of mechanism adopted (decree, order, law)
The Gender and Climate Working Group monitors the action plan The Gender and Climate Working Group provides guidelines on gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation	• Regularity of the operations and meetings of the Gender and Climate Working Group • Number of meetings of the Gender and Climate Working Group • Number of views expressed by the Gender and Climate Working Group
PRIORITY 2: Awareness raising and communication on gender-responsive climate change adaptation	
The sectoral ministries mainstream gender issues into their programs and policies	• Number of adaptation projects that incorporate gender issues • Gender analysis tool(s) produced • Number of ministries that mainstream gender into their projects
Effective communication takes place through social media, Internet resources and innovative communication tools	• Communication tools produced (newsletters, multimedia tools) • Number of persons reached (disaggregated by gender)
Young men and women have access to relevant information on gender and climate issues	• Number of resources shared on the platform • Number of persons using the platform
PRIORITY 3: Gender-sensitive budgeting	
Specific funding is available for gender mainstreaming actions in climate adaptation projects	• Number of gender-sensitive projects carried out • Share of adaptation funding that is gender sensitive
A tool for analyzing public investment in gender issues has been developed	• Number of men and women benefiting from the projects
State budgets, as well as those of local and regional authorities, are gender sensitive	• Number of local and regional authorities as well as the number of sectors incorporating gender-responsive budget lines into their adaptation projects

Expected results	Indicators
PRIORITY 4: Establishment of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the mainstreaming of gender into NAP implementation	
A framework for monitoring gender mainstreaming indicators has been set up A participatory gender audit has been undertaken Gender issues are included in the existing reporting mechanisms on adaptation (Biennial Transparency Report, Adaptation Communication)	• Monitoring reports produced are gender sensitive • Audit reports • Number of stakeholders • Workshop reports
The monitoring plan for the NAP process incorporates gender issues, gender-disaggregated indicators, and gender-specific indicators related to the action plan	• Number and share of gender-disaggregated indicators in the monitoring plan for the NAP process • Number of monitoring indicators related to gender • Explicit mention of gender issues in the monitoring plan for the NAP process

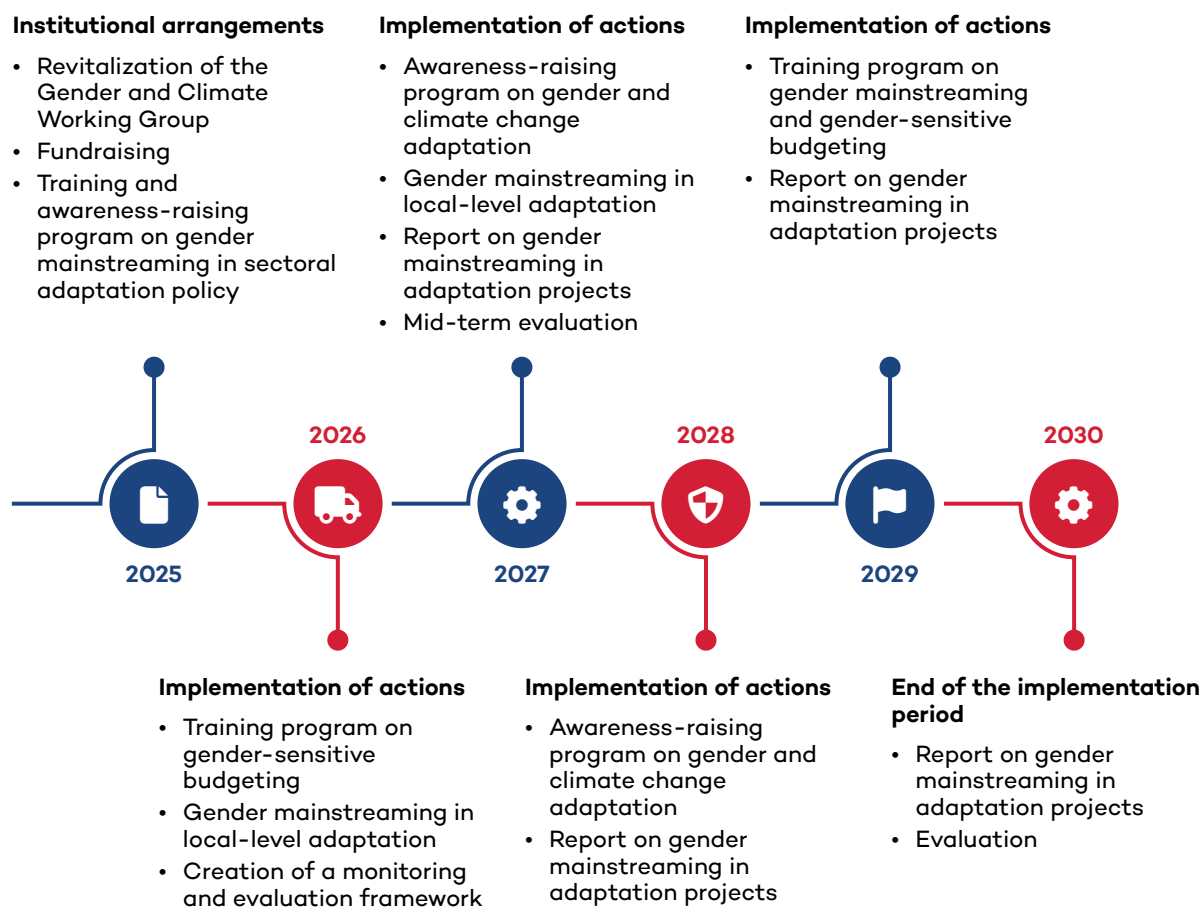
Source: Author.

The sectoral sub-round table on climate change has a central role to play in the implementation of the NAP and the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. It must allow the monitoring of progress at various levels (territorial and sectoral), the sharing of good practice, and the identification of improvements to be made to the action plan.

The implementation of the plan should be carried out in a decentralized fashion. The mechanism for steering, monitoring, and evaluating the action plan should include local or departmental stakeholders, especially representatives of decentralized state bodies.

Due to the country's social and political situation and the period during which this report was written, it would be difficult to start implementing the plan as early as 2024. Implementation of the main activities should start in January 2025, followed by a mid-term evaluation in 2027 and a final evaluation at the end of the implementation period.

Figure 2. Implementation roadmap for the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan



Source: Author.

8 Funding of the Action Plan

To fund the implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, Haiti will need to rely on internal and external funding sources and instruments.

Internally: Using a gender analysis of existing budgets, projects, and programs, the Gender and Climate Working Group will make proposals to the National Committee on Climate Change for gender mainstreaming at both the sectoral level and the local and regional authority level.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment should ensure the mainstreaming of gender into environmental projects.

Externally: The National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point and the Climate Change Directorate, with the support of technical and financial partners, will work toward obtaining international climate funding. Some of the multilateral mechanisms that could contribute to the funding of the action plan include:

- the GCF, whose evaluation mechanisms consider gender sensitivity as a criterion for project selection. The GCF is the first climate action funding mechanism to have taken account of gender in its resource allocation procedures. Haiti could obtain funding for the action plan through the simplified Readiness Programme mechanism.
- the United States Agency for International Development, which has launched the Climate Gender Equity Fund, a public–private partnership aimed at increasing access to climate finance for gender-sensitive climate change organizations run by or benefiting women.
- the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), which promote gender equality in climate action projects. The CIFs finance projects that help transform informal gender-based norms, functions, and attributes at the community level.
- the Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE), which is a multi-donor trust fund led by the World Bank Group that supports country-led solutions to help policy-makers, businesses, and practitioners accelerate gender equality.
- the Adaptation Fund, which in August 2022 published a gender guidance document for implementing entities. In this document, the Adaptation Fund asks that implementing entities developing adaptation projects and programs “keep in mind that any resources to be allocated for a Fund activity to address concrete adaptation challenges should provide equal opportunities for men and women regardless of their background, age, race, ethnicity, religion, class or gender identity to benefit from them to strengthen their agency, build their resilience, and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change impacts and interlinked challenges” (Adaptation Fund, 2022, p. 27).

In addition to multilateral funds, the actions set out in the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan can also be funded through bilateral financial partners who take account of gender in their financing criteria or who support the implementation of climate action in Haiti. Accordingly,

collaborations could be envisioned with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the German International Cooperation Society. All of these bodies are valued partners of the Ministry of the Environment.

The funding required to implement the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan is estimated at USD 1,650,000 for the 2025–2030 period.

Table 5. Implementation costs of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan

Activities	Funding required (USD)	Funding sources
PRIORITY 1: Development of a knowledge management and capacity-building program for a gender-responsive NAP process		
Develop a training program on gender mainstreaming in sectoral climate change adaptation policy	200,000	GCF Readiness Programme CIFs Adaptation Fund UNDP
Train the gender focal points and/or the MGUs in gender-responsive NAP implementation	100,000	GCF Readiness Programme CIFs Adaptation Fund
Incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into national and local plans, policies, and legal frameworks for climate change adaptation	500,000	GCF Readiness Programme UNDP UFGE UNEP CIFs Adaptation Fund
Ensure the functioning of the Gender and Climate Working Group comprising the MGUs	50,000	NAP Global Network UNDP Adaptation Fund
PRIORITY 2: Awareness raising and communication on gender-responsive climate change adaptation		
Develop and implement an awareness-raising program on the mainstreaming of gender into sectoral climate change adaptation policies	500,000	GCF Readiness Programme NAP Global Network UFGE CIFs
Disseminate the results obtained through a gender-responsive approach to climate change adaptation action	100,000	NAP Global Network Adaptation Fund UNDP

Activities	Funding required (USD)	Funding sources
Set up a platform for sharing information and knowledge on gender and climate change issues	50,000	Government of Haiti UNEP
PRIORITY 3: Gender-sensitive budgeting		
Draw up and implement a plan to mobilize gender-sensitive funding	50,000	NAP Global Network Adaptation Fund UNDP
Establish a framework for monitoring public investment in gender mainstreaming and adaptation	50,000	Government of Haiti UNEP Adaptation Fund
Introduce budget lines for gender mainstreaming at the national and local levels	50,000	Government of Haiti UNDP Adaptation Fund
PRIORITY 4: Establishment of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework for the mainstreaming of gender into NAP implementation		
Provide periodic reports on the mainstreaming of gender into adaptation policy	–	Government of Haiti UNEP
Mainstream gender, particularly gender-sensitive indicators, into the monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework of the NAP	–	Government of Haiti UNEP UNDP
Total funding cost	1,650,000	

Source: Author.

9 Conclusion

The Republic of Haiti has drawn up the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan in a particularly difficult internal context dominated by political, social, and institutional crises. This situation will undoubtedly have a negative impact during the action plan's first year of execution. To mitigate these potential effects, the action plan will need to be implemented in an iterative fashion to absorb potential changes in circumstances and adapt to new concerns.

When it comes to mainstreaming gender into climate policy, Haiti has made tremendous progress over the past decade. This action plan, therefore, makes an additional contribution to the fight against climate change thanks to its inclusive, transformative policies. The action plan should also help improve the coordination of gender mainstreaming actions in public policies and in the projects implemented by development partners who work in the area of climate change adaptation.

The success of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan depends on stakeholder ownership and the degree of commitment shown by state authorities.

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